Basic Pagination

If you have a web site with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page.

A basic pagination in Bootstrap looks like this:

- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

To create a basic pagination, add the `.pagination` class to an `<ul>` element:

Example

```
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```
Try it Yourself »

Active State

The active state shows what is the current page:

- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

Add class `.active` to let the user know which page he/she is on:

Example

```html
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li class="active"><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```
Try it Yourself »

Disabled State

A disabled link cannot be clicked:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Add class `.disabled` if a link for some reason is disabled:

Example

```html
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li class="disabled"><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```
Try it Yourself »

Pagination Sizing

Pagination blocks can also be sized to a larger size or a smaller size:

- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Add class `.pagination-lg` for larger blocks or `.pagination-sm` for smaller blocks:

Example

```
<ul class="pagination pagination-lg">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>

<ul class="pagination pagination-sm">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```
Try it Yourself »

Breadcrumbs

Another form for pagination, is breadcrumbs:

1. [Home](#)

2. [Private](#)

3. [Pictures](#)

4. Vacation

The `.breadcrumb` class indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy:

Example

```
<ul class="breadcrumb">
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Private</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Pictures</a></li>
  <li class="active">Vacation</li>
</ul>
```
Try it Yourself »

Exercise:

Add the correct class name to transform the list below into a pagination menu.

```
<ul class="        ">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">3</a></li>
<li><a href="#">4</a></li>
<li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```

Bootstrap Pager

❮ PreviousNext ❯

What is Pager?

Pager is also a form of pagination (as described in the previous chapter).

Pager provides previous and next buttons (links).

To create previous/next buttons, add the `.pager` class to an `<ul>` element:

Example

```
<ul class="pager">
  <li><a href="#">Previous</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Next</a></li>
</ul>
```

Result:

Try it Yourself »

Align Buttons

Use the `.previous` and `.next` classes to align each button to the sides of the page:

Example

```
<ul class="pager">
  <li class="previous"><a href="#">Previous</a></li>
```

```
  <li class="next"><a href="#">Next</a></li>
</ul>
```

Bootstrap List Groups

❮ PreviousNext ❯

Basic List Groups

The most basic list group is an unordered list with list items:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

To create a basic list group, use an `<ul>` element with class `.list-group`, and `<li>` elements with class `.list-group-item`:

Example

```
<ul class="list-group">
  <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

List Group With Badges

You can also add badges to a list group. The badges will automatically be positioned on the right:

- 12New
- 5Deleted

- **3**Warnings

To create a badge, create a `<span>` element with class `.badge` inside the list item:

List Group With Linked Items

The items in a list group can also be hyperlinks. This will add a grey background color on hover:
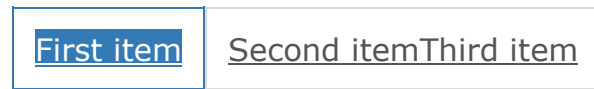
First itemSecond itemThird item

To create a list group with linked items, use `<div>` instead of `<ul>` and `<a>` instead of `<li>`:

Active State

First item   Second itemThird item

Use the `.active` class to highlight the current item:

Disabled Item

The following list group has a disabled item:

First itemSecond itemThird item

To disable an item, add the `.disabled` class:

Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to color list items:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item
- Fourth item

The classes for coloring list-items are: `.list-group-item-success`, `list-group-item-info`, `list-group-item-warning`, and `.list-group-item-danger`:

Example

```
<ul class="list-group">
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">First item</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Second item</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Third item</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Fourth item</li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Custom Content

You can add nearly any HTML inside a list group item.

Bootstrap provides the classes `.list-group-item-heading` and `.list-group-item-text` which can be used as follows:

Example

```
<div class="list-group">
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item active">
    <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">First List Group Item Heading</h4>
    <p class="list-group-item-text">List Group Item Text</p>
  </a>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
    <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">Second List Group Item Heading</h4>
    <p class="list-group-item-text">List Group Item Text</p>
  </a>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
    <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">Third List Group Item Heading</h4>
    <p class="list-group-item-text">List Group Item Text</p>
```

```
    </a>
</div>
```

Bootstrap Panels

Panels

A panel in bootstrap is a bordered box with some padding around its content:

A Basic Panel

Panels are created with the `.panel` class, and content inside the panel has a `.panel-body` class:

Example

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
  <div class="panel-body">A Basic Panel</div>
</div>
```

The `.panel-default` class is used to style the color of the panel. See the last example on this page for more contextual classes.

Panel Heading

Panel Heading

Panel Content

The `.panel-heading` class adds a heading to the panel:

Panel Footer

Panel Content

Panel Footer

The `.panel-footer` class adds a footer to the panel:

Panel Group

To group many panels together, wrap a `<div>` with class `.panel-group` around them.

The `.panel-group` class clears the bottom-margin of each panel:

Example

```
<div class="panel-group">
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-body">Panel Content</div>
  </div>
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-body">Panel Content</div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Panels with Contextual Classes

To color the panel, use contextual classes (`.panel-default`, `.panel-primary`, `.panel-success`, `.panel-info`, `.panel-warning`, or `.panel-danger`):

Example

Panel with panel-default class

Panel Content

Panel with panel-primary class

Panel Content

Panel with panel-success class

Panel Content

Panel with panel-info class

Panel Content

Panel with panel-warning class

Panel Content

Panel with panel-danger class

Panel Content

Bootstrap Dropdowns

Basic Dropdown

A dropdown menu is a toggleable menu that allows the user to choose one value from a predefined list:

Dropdown Example

```html
<div class="dropdown">
  <button class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" type="button" data-toggle="dropdown">Dropdown Example
  <span class="caret"></span></button>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
    <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Example Explained

The `.dropdown` class indicates a dropdown menu.

To open the dropdown menu, use a button or a link with a class of `.dropdown-toggle` and the `data-toggle="dropdown"` attribute.

The `.caret` class creates a caret arrow icon (), which indicates that the button is a dropdown.

Add the `.dropdown-menu` class to a `<ul>` element to actually build the dropdown menu.

Dropdown Divider

The `.divider` class is used to separate links inside the dropdown menu with a thin horizontal border:

```
<li class="divider"></li>
```

Dropdown Header

Dropdown Header Example

The `.dropdown-header` class is used to add headers inside the dropdown menu:

Example

```
<li class="dropdown-header">Dropdown header 1</li>
```

Disable and Active items

Dropdown Disabled Example

Highlight a specific dropdown item with the .active class (adds a blue background color).

To disable an item in the dropdown menu, use the `.disabled` class (gets a light-grey text color and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover):

Example

```
<li class="disabled"><a href="#">CSS</a></li>
<li class="active"><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
```

Dropdown Position

Dropdown Right Example

To right-align the dropdown, add the `.dropdown-menu-right` class to the element with .dropdown-menu:

Example

```
<ul class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right">
```

Try it Yourself »

Dropup

Dropup Example

If you want the dropdown menu to expand upwards instead of downwards, change the <div> element with class="dropdown" to `"dropup"`:

Example

```
<div class="dropup">
```

Try it Yourself »

Dropdown Accessibility

To help improve accessibility for people using screen readers, you should include the following `role` and `aria-*` attributes, when creating a dropdown menu:

Example

```
<div class="dropdown">
  <button class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle" type="button" id="menu1" data-toggle="dropdown">Tutorials
  <span class="caret"></span></button>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu" aria-labelledby="menu1">
    <li role="presentation"><a role="menuitem" href="#">HTML</a></li>
    <li role="presentation"><a role="menuitem" href="#">CSS</a></li>
    <li role="presentation"><a role="menuitem" href="#">JavaScript</a></li>
    <li role="presentation" class="divider"></li>
    <li role="presentation"><a role="menuitem" href="#">About Us</a></li>
```

```
    </ul>
</div>
```

Exercise:

Add the required classes and attributes to create a dropdown list.

```
<div class="[        ]">

    <button [        ]

    class="btn btn-primary [        ]">

    Dropdown Example

    <span class="caret"></span></button>

    <ul class="[        ]">

        <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>

        <li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>

        <li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>

    </ul>

</div>
```

Bootstrap Collapse

Basic Collapsible

Collapsibles are useful when you want to hide and show large amount of content:

Click Me

Example

```
<button data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#demo">Collapsible</button>

<div id="demo" class="collapse">
Lorem ipsum dolor text....
</div>
```

Example Explained

The `.collapse` class indicates a collapsible element (a <div> in our example); this is the content that will be shown or hidden with a click of a button.

To control (show/hide) the collapsible content, add the `data-toggle="collapse"` attribute to an <a> or a <button> element. Then add the `data-target="#id"` attribute to connect the button with the collapsible content (<div id="demo">).

Note: For <a> elements, you can use the `href` attribute instead of the `data-target` attribute:

Example

```
<a href="#demo" data-toggle="collapse">Collapsible</a>

<div id="demo" class="collapse">
Lorem ipsum dolor text....
</div>
```

By default, the collapsible content is hidden. However, you can add the `.in` class to show the content by default:

Example

```
<div id="demo" class="collapse in">
Lorem ipsum dolor text....
</div>
```

Collapsible Panel

The following example shows a collapsible panel:

Example

```
<div class="panel-group">
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h4 class="panel-title">
        <a data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapse1">Collapsible
panel</a>
      </h4>
    </div>
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse">
      <div class="panel-body">Panel Body</div>
      <div class="panel-footer">Panel Footer</div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Collapsible List Group

The following shows a collapsible panel with a list group inside:

Example

```
<div class="panel-group">
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h4 class="panel-title">
        <a data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapse1">Collapsible list
group</a>
      </h4>
    </div>
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse">
```

```
        <ul class="list-group">
          <li class="list-group-item">One</li>
          <li class="list-group-item">Two</li>
          <li class="list-group-item">Three</li>
        </ul>
        <div class="panel-footer">Footer</div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

Accordion

Collapsible Group 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Collapsible Group 2
Collapsible Group 3

The following example shows a simple accordion by extending the panel component.

Note: Use the `data-parent` attribute to make sure that all collapsible elements under the specified parent will be closed when one of the collapsible item is shown.

Example

```
<div class="panel-group" id="accordion">
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h4 class="panel-title">
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" href="#collapse1">
        Collapsible Group 1</a>
      </h4>
    </div>
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse in">
      <div class="panel-body">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,
      sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
```

```
aliqua. Ut enim ad
      minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut
aliquip ex ea
      commodo consequat.</div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h4 class="panel-title">
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-
parent="#accordion" href="#collapse2">
        Collapsible Group 2</a>
      </h4>
    </div>
    <div id="collapse2" class="panel-collapse collapse">
      <div class="panel-body">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipisicing elit,
      sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
aliqua. Ut enim ad
      minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut
aliquip ex ea
      commodo consequat.</div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h4 class="panel-title">
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-
parent="#accordion" href="#collapse3">
        Collapsible Group 3</a>
      </h4>
    </div>
    <div id="collapse3" class="panel-collapse collapse">
      <div class="panel-body">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipisicing elit,
      sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
aliqua. Ut enim ad
      minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut
aliquip ex ea
      commodo consequat.</div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Tabs and Pills

Menus

Most web pages have some kind of a menu.

In HTML, a menu is often defined in an unordered list `<ul>` (and styled afterwards), like this:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

If you want to create a horizontal menu of the list above, add the `.list-inline` class to `<ul>`:

```
<ul class="list-inline">
```

Try it Yourself »

Or you can display the menu above with Bootstraps' Tabs and Pills (see below).

Note: See the **last example** on this page to find out how to make tabs and pills toggleable/dynamic.

Tabs

- Home
- Menu 1
- Menu 2
- Menu 3

Tabs are created with `<ul class="nav nav-tabs">`:

Tip: Also mark the current page with `<li class="active">`.

The following example creates navigation tabs:

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Tabs With Dropdown Menu

- Home
- Menu 1
- Menu 2
- Menu 3

Tabs can also hold dropdown menus.

The following example adds a dropdown menu to "Menu 1":

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li class="dropdown">
    <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Menu 1
    <span class="caret"></span></a>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Pills

- [Home]
- [Menu 1]
- [Menu 2]
- [Menu 3]

Pills are created with `<ul class="nav nav-pills">`. Also mark the current page with `<li class="active">`:

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Vertical Pills

- [Home]
- [Menu 1]
- [Menu 2]
- [Menu 3]

Pills can also be displayed vertically. Just add the `.nav-stacked` class:

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Vertical Pills in a Row

Text...

Text...

Text...

- [Home](#)
- [Menu 1](#)
- [Menu 2](#)
- [Menu 3](#)

The following example places the vertical pill menu inside the last column. So, on a large screen the menu will be displayed to the right. But on a small screen, the content will automatically adjust itself into a single-column layout:

Example

```
<div class="col-md-3">
  <ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked">
    <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Pills With Dropdown Menu

- [Home](#)
- [Menu 1](#)
- [Menu 2](#)
- [Menu 3](#)

Pills can also hold dropdown menus.

The following example adds a dropdown menu to "Menu 1":

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li class="dropdown">
```

```
    <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Menu 1
    <span class="caret"></span></a>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Centered Tabs and Pills

- Home
- Menu 1
- Menu 2
- Menu 3

To center/justify the tabs and pills, use the `.nav-justified` class.

Note that on screens that are smaller than 768px, the list items are stacked (content will remain centered):

Example

```
<!-- Centered Tabs -->
<ul class="nav nav-tabs nav-justified">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>

<!-- Centered Pills -->
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-justified">
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Try it Yourself »

Toggleable / Dynamic Tabs

- Home
- Menu 1
- Menu 2
- Menu 3

HOME

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

To make the tabs toggleable, add the `data-toggle="tab"` attribute to each link. Then add a `.tab-pane` class with a unique ID for every tab and wrap them inside a `<div>` element with class `.tab-content`.

If you want the tabs to fade in and out when clicking on them, add the `.fade` class to `.tab-pane`:

Example

```
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
  <li class="active"><a data-toggle="tab" href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a data-toggle="tab" href="#menu1">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a data-toggle="tab" href="#menu2">Menu 2</a></li>
</ul>

<div class="tab-content">
  <div id="home" class="tab-pane fade in active">
    <h3>HOME</h3>
    <p>Some content.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="menu1" class="tab-pane fade">
    <h3>Menu 1</h3>
    <p>Some content in menu 1.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="menu2" class="tab-pane fade">
    <h3>Menu 2</h3>
    <p>Some content in menu 2.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Toggleable / Dynamic Pills

The same code applies to pills; only change the data-toggle attribute to `data-toggle="pill"`:

Example

```html
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
  <li class="active"><a data-toggle="pill" href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a data-toggle="pill" href="#menu1">Menu 1</a></li>
  <li><a data-toggle="pill" href="#menu2">Menu 2</a></li>
</ul>

<div class="tab-content">
  <div id="home" class="tab-pane fade in active">
    <h3>HOME</h3>
    <p>Some content.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="menu1" class="tab-pane fade">
    <h3>Menu 1</h3>
    <p>Some content in menu 1.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="menu2" class="tab-pane fade">
    <h3>Menu 2</h3>
    <p>Some content in menu 2.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Exercise:

Add the required class to create a Tab Menu.

```html
<ul class="[        ]">
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>
<li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>
</ul>
```

Bootstrap Navigation Bar

❮ PreviousNext ❯

Navigation Bars

A navigation bar is a navigation header that is placed at the top of the page:

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2
- Page 3

With Bootstrap, a navigation bar can extend or collapse, depending on the screen size.

A standard navigation bar is created with `<nav class="navbar navbar-default">`.

The following example shows how to add a navigation bar to the top of the page:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
```

```
</nav>
...
```

Note: All of the examples on this page will show a navigation bar that takes up too much space on small screens (however, the navigation bar will be on one single line on large screens - because Bootstrap is responsive). This problem (with the small screens) will be solved in the last example on this page.

Inverted Navigation Bar

If you don't like the style of the default navigation bar, Bootstrap provides an alternative, black navbar:

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2
- Page 3

Just change the `.navbar-default` class into `.navbar-inverse`:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Navigation Bar With Dropdown

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2
- Page 3

Navigation bars can also hold dropdown menus.

The following example adds a dropdown menu for the "Page 1" button:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li class="dropdown">
        <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Page
1
        <span class="caret"></span></a>
        <ul class="dropdown-menu">
          <li><a href="#">Page 1-1</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Page 1-2</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Page 1-3</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Try it Yourself »

Right-Aligned Navigation Bar

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2

- Sign Up
- Login

The `.navbar-right` class is used to right-align navigation bar buttons.

In the following example we insert a "Sign Up" button and a "Login" button to the right in the navigation bar. We also add a glyphicon on each of the two new buttons:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
    </ul>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
      <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> Sign Up</a></li>
      <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-log-in"></span> Login</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Try it Yourself »

Navbar Buttons

WebSiteName

- Home
- Link
- Link

Button

To add buttons inside the navbar, add the `.navbar-btn` class on a Bootstrap button:

Navbar Forms

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2

Submit

To add form elements inside the navbar, add the `.navbar-form` class to a form element and add an input(s). Note that we have added a `.form-group` class to the div container holding the input. This adds proper padding if you have more than one inputs (you will learn more about this in the Forms chapter).

```
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
  </div>
  <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
    <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
  </ul>
  <form class="navbar-form navbar-left" action="/action_page.php">
    <div class="form-group">
      <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
    </div>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
  </form>
  </div>
</nav>
```

You can also use the `.input-group` and `.input-group-addon` classes to attach an icon or help text next to the input field. You will learn more about these classes in the Bootstrap Inputs chapter.

WebSiteName

- Home
- Page 1
- Page 2

Example

```
<form class="navbar-form navbar-left" action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="input-group">
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
    <div class="input-group-btn">
      <button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">
        <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></i>
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Navbar Text

- [Link](#)
- [Link](#)

  Some text

Use the `.navbar-text` class to vertical align any elements inside the navbar that are not links (ensures proper padding and text color).

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
    <li><a href="#">Link</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Link</a></li>
  </ul>
  <p class="navbar-text">Some text</p>
</nav>
```

Try it Yourself »

Fixed Navigation Bar

The navigation bar can also be fixed at the top or at the bottom of the page.

A fixed navigation bar stays visible in a fixed position (top or bottom) independent of the page scroll.

The `.navbar-fixed-top` class makes the navigation bar fixed at the top:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
```

```
    </div>
</nav>
```

The `.navbar-fixed-bottom` class makes the navigation bar stay at the bottom:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-bottom">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Collapsing The Navigation Bar

The navigation bar often takes up too much space on a small screen.

We should hide the navigation bar; and only show it when it is needed.

In the following example the navigation bar is replaced by a button in the top right corner. Only when the button is clicked, the navigation bar will be displayed:

Example

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#myNavbar">
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
```

```
        </button>
        <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="myNavbar">
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
        <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
      </ul>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
        <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-
user"></span> Sign Up</a></li>
        <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-log-
in"></span> Login</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Try it Yourself »

Exercise:

Add the required class names to create a default Navigation Bar.

```
<nav class="[        ]">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Bootstrap Forms

Bootstrap's Default Settings

Form controls automatically receive some global styling with Bootstrap:

All textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements with class `.form-control` have a width of 100%.

Bootstrap Form Layouts

Bootstrap provides three types of form layouts:

- Vertical form (this is default)
- Horizontal form
- Inline form

Standard rules for all three form layouts:

- Wrap labels and form controls in `<div class="form-group">` (needed for optimum spacing)
- Add class `.form-control` to all textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements

Bootstrap Vertical Form (default)

Email:

Password:

☐ Remember me

Submit

The following example creates a vertical form with two input fields, one checkbox, and a submit button:

```html
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email address:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">
  </div>
  <div class="checkbox">
    <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Inline Form

Email:

Password:

☐   Remember me

 Submit

In an inline form, all of the elements are inline, left-aligned, and the labels are alongside.

Note: This only applies to forms within viewports that are at least 768px wide!

Additional rule for an inline form:

- Add class `.form-inline` to the `<form>` element

The following example creates an inline form with two input fields, one checkbox, and one submit button:

Example

```
<form class="form-inline" action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email address:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">
  </div>
  <div class="checkbox">
    <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Try it Yourself »

Tip: If you don't include a label for every input, screen readers will have trouble with your forms. You can hide the labels for all devices, except screen readers, by using the `.sr-only` class:

Example

```
<form class="form-inline" action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="sr-only" for="email">Email address:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="sr-only" for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">
  </div>
  <div class="checkbox">
    <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Horizontal Form

Email:

Password:

☐ Remember me

Submit

A horizontal form means that the labels are aligned next to the input field (horizontal) on large and medium screens. On small screens (767px and below), it will transform to a vertical form (labels are placed on top of each input).

Additional rules for a horizontal form:

- Add class `.form-horizontal` to the `<form>` element
- Add class `.control-label` to all `<label>` elements

Tip: Use Bootstrap's predefined grid classes to align labels and groups of form controls in a horizontal layout.

The following example creates a horizontal form with two input fields, one checkbox, and one submit button.

Example

```
<form class="form-horizontal" action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="email">Email:</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
```

```
      <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
        <div class="checkbox">
          <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Bootstrap Form Inputs

Supported Form Controls

Bootstrap supports the following form controls:

- input
- textarea
- checkbox
- radio
- select

Bootstrap Input

Bootstrap supports all the HTML5 input types: text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel, and color.

Note: Inputs will NOT be fully styled if their type is not properly declared!

Name:

Password:

The following example contains two input elements; one of type text and one of type password:

Bootstrap Textarea

Comment:

The following example contains a textarea:

Bootstrap Checkboxes

☐ Option 1

☐ Option 2

☐ Option 3

Checkboxes are used if you want the user to select any number of options from a list of preset options.

The following example contains three checkboxes. The last option is disabled:

Use the `.checkbox-inline` class if you want the checkboxes to appear on the same line:

☐ Option 1 ☐ Option 2 ☐ Option 3

Bootstrap Radio Buttons

○ Option 1

○ Option 2

    Option 3

Radio buttons are used if you want to limit the user to just one selection from a list of preset options.

The following example contains three radio buttons. The first option is checked by default and the last option is disabled:

Example

```
<div class="radio">
  <label><input type="radio" name="optradio" checked>Option 1</label>
</div>
<div class="radio">
  <label><input type="radio" name="optradio">Option 2</label>
</div>
<div class="radio disabled">
  <label><input type="radio" name="optradio" disabled>Option 3</label>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Use the `.radio-inline` class if you want the radio buttons to appear on the same line:

  Option 1 Option 2 Option 3

Example

```
<label class="radio-inline"><input type="radio" name="optradio" checked>Option 1</label>
<label class="radio-inline"><input type="radio" name="optradio">Option 2</label>
<label class="radio-inline"><input type="radio" name="optradio">Option 3</label>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Select List

Select list (select one):

Multiple select list (hold ctrl or shift (or drag with the mouse) to select more than one):

Select lists are used if you want to allow the user to pick from multiple options.

The following example contains a dropdown list (select list):

Example

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="sel1">Select list:</label>
  <select class="form-control" id="sel1">
    <option>1</option>
    <option>2</option>
    <option>3</option>
    <option>4</option>
  </select>
</div>
```

Bootstrap Form Inputs (more)

Static Control

If you need to insert **plain text** next to a form label within a horizontal form, use the `.form-control-static` class on a `<p>` element:

Example

```
<form class="form-horizontal">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="control-label col-sm-2">Email:</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <p class="form-control-static">someone@example.com</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Input Groups

The `.input-group` class is a container to enhance an input by adding an icon, text or a button in front or behind it as a "help text".

The `.input-group-addon` class attaches an icon or help text next to the input field.

| Text |

Example

```
<form>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-
user"></i></span>
    <input id="email" type="text" class="form-
control" name="email" placeholder="Email">
  </div>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-
lock"></i></span>
    <input id="password" type="password" class="form-
control" name="password" placeholder="Password">
  </div>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon">Text</span>
    <input id="msg" type="text" class="form-
control" name="msg" placeholder="Additional Info">
  </div>
</form>
```

The `.input-group-btn` attaches a button next to an input. This is often used together with a search bar:

Example

```
<form>
  <div class="input-group">
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
    <div class="input-group-btn">
      <button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">
        <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></i>
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Bootstrap Form Control States

Disabled

Success

Warning

Error

- **INPUT FOCUS** - The outline of the input is removed and a box-shadow is applied on focus
- **DISABLED INPUTS** - Add a `disabled` attribute to disable an input field
- **DISABLED FIELDSETS** - Add a `disabled` attribute to a fieldset to disable all controls within
- **READONLY INPUTS** - Add a `readonly` attribute to an input to prevent user input

- **VALIDATION STATES** - Bootstrap includes validation styles for error, warning, and success messages. To use, add `.has-warning`, `.has-error`, or `.has-success` to the parent element
- **ICONS** - You can add feedback icons with the `.has-feedback` class and an icon
- **HIDDEN LABELS** - Add a `.sr-only` class on non-visible labels

The following example demonstrates some of the form control states above in a **Horizontal form**:

Example

```html
<form class="form-horizontal">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="col-sm-2 control-label">Focused</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input class="form-control" id="focusedInput" type="text" value="Click to focus">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="disabledInput" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Disabled</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input class="form-control" id="disabledInput" type="text" disabled>
    </div>
  </div>
  <fieldset disabled>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="disabledTextInput" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Fieldset disabled</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
        <input type="text" id="disabledTextInput" class="form-control">
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="disabledSelect" class="col-sm-2 control-label"></label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
        <select id="disabledSelect" class="form-control">
          <option>Disabled select</option>
        </select>
      </div>
    </div>
  </fieldset>
  <div class="form-group has-success has-feedback">
    <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputSuccess">
```

```
     Input with success and icon</label>
     <div class="col-sm-10">
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputSuccess">
       <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-ok form-control-
feedback"></span>
     </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group has-warning has-feedback">
     <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputWarning">
     Input with warning and icon</label>
     <div class="col-sm-10">
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputWarning">
       <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-warning-sign form-control-
feedback"></span>
     </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group has-error has-feedback">
     <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputError">
     Input with error and icon</label>
     <div class="col-sm-10">
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputError">
       <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-remove form-control-
feedback"></span>
     </div>
   </div>
</form>
```

And here is an example of some of the form control states in an **Inline form**:

Example

```
<form class="form-inline">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="focusedInput">Focused</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="focusedInput" type="text">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="inputPassword">Disabled</label>
    <input class="form-
control" id="disabledInput" type="text" disabled>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group has-success has-feedback">
    <label for="inputSuccess2">Input with success</label>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputSuccess2">
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-ok form-control-feedback"></span>
```

```
  </div>
  <div class="form-group has-warning has-feedback">
    <label for="inputWarning2">Input with warning</label>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputWarning2">
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-warning-sign form-control-
feedback"></span>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group has-error has-feedback">
    <label for="inputError2">Input with error</label>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputError2">
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-remove form-control-
feedback"></span>
  </div>
</form>
```

Bootstrap Input Sizing

Input Sizing in Forms

Set the heights of input elements using classes like `.input-lg` and `.input-sm`.

Set the widths of elements using grid column classes like `.col-lg-*`and `.col-sm-*`.

Height Sizing

Small input

Default input

Large input

The following examples shows input elements with different heights:

You can quickly size labels and form controls within a **Horizontal form** by adding `.form-group-*` to the `<div class="form-group">` element:

You can also quickly size all inputs and other elements inside an `.input-group` with the `.input-group-sm` or `.input-group-lg` classes:

Column Sizing

col-xs-2

col-xs-3

col-xs-4

The following examples shows input elements with different widths using different `.col-xs-*` classes:

```
<div class="form-group row">
  <div class="col-xs-2">
    <label for="ex1">col-xs-2</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="ex1" type="text">
  </div>
  <div class="col-xs-3">
    <label for="ex2">col-xs-3</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="ex2" type="text">
  </div>
  <div class="col-xs-4">
    <label for="ex3">col-xs-4</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="ex3" type="text">
  </div>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Help Text

Use the `.help-block` class to add a block level help text in forms:

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" class="form-
control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">
  <span class="help-block">This is some help text...</span>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Bootstrap Carousel Plugin

The Carousel Plugin

The Carousel plugin is a component for cycling through elements, like a carousel (slideshow).

Tip: Plugins can be included individually (using Bootstrap's individual "carousel.js" file), or all at once (using "bootstrap.js" or "bootstrap.min.js").

Carousel Example

Note: Carousels are not supported properly in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier (because they use CSS3 transitions and animations to achieve the slide effect).

ADVERTISEMENT

How To Create a Carousel

The following example shows how to create a basic carousel:

Example

```html
<div id="myCarousel" class="carousel slide" data-ride="carousel">
  <!-- Indicators -->
  <ol class="carousel-indicators">
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="0" class="active"></li>
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="1"></li>
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="2"></li>
  </ol>

  <!-- Wrapper for slides -->
  <div class="carousel-inner">
    <div class="item active">
      <img src="la.jpg" alt="Los Angeles">
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      <img src="chicago.jpg" alt="Chicago">
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      <img src="ny.jpg" alt="New York">
    </div>
  </div>

  <!-- Left and right controls -->
  <a class="left carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="prev">
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-left"></span>
    <span class="sr-only">Previous</span>
  </a>
  <a class="right carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="next">
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-right"></span>
    <span class="sr-only">Next</span>
  </a>
</div>
```

Try it Yourself »

Example Explained

The outermost <div>:

Carousels require the use of an id (in this case `id="myCarousel"`) for carousel controls to function properly.

The `class="carousel"` specifies that this `<div>` contains a carousel.

The `.slide` class adds a CSS transition and animation effect, which makes the items slide when showing a new item. Omit this class if you do not want this effect.

The `data-ride="carousel"` attribute tells Bootstrap to begin animating the carousel immediately when the page loads.

The "Indicators" part:

The indicators are the little dots at the bottom of each slide (which indicates how many slides there are in the carousel, and which slide the user is currently viewing).

The indicators are specified in an ordered list with class `.carousel-indicators`.

The `data-target` attribute points to the id of the carousel.

The `data-slide-to` attribute specifies which slide to go to, when clicking on the specific dot.

The "Wrapper for slides" part:

The slides are specified in a `<div>` with class `.carousel-inner`.

The content of each slide is defined in a `<div>` with class `.item`. This can be text or images.

The `.active` class needs to be added to one of the slides. Otherwise, the carousel will not be visible.

The "Left and right controls" part:

This code adds "left" and "right" buttons that allows the user to go back and forth between the slides manually.

The `data-slide` attribute accepts the keywords `"prev"` or `"next"`, which alters the slide position relative to its current position.

Add Captions to Slides

Add `<div class="carousel-caption">` within each `<div class="item">` to create a caption for each slide:

Example

```html
<div id="myCarousel" class="carousel slide" data-ride="carousel">
  <!-- Indicators -->
  <ol class="carousel-indicators">
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="0" class="active"></li>
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="1"></li>
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="2"></li>
  </ol>

  <!-- Wrapper for slides -->
  <div class="carousel-inner">
    <div class="item active">
      <img src="la.jpg" alt="Chania">
      <div class="carousel-caption">
        <h3>Los Angeles</h3>
        <p>LA is always so much fun!</p>
      </div>
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      <img src="chicago.jpg" alt="Chicago">
      <div class="carousel-caption">
        <h3>Chicago</h3>
        <p>Thank you, Chicago!</p>
      </div>
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      <img src="ny.jpg" alt="New York">
      <div class="carousel-caption">
        <h3>New York</h3>
        <p>We love the Big Apple!</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

  <!-- Left and right controls -->
```

```html
    <a class="left carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-
slide="prev">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-left"></span>
      <span class="sr-only">Previous</span>
    </a>
    <a class="right carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-
slide="next">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-right"></span>
      <span class="sr-only">Next</span>
    </a>
</div>
```