

Text Typography

The CSS code that comes with Bootstrap overrides default browser behavior. Besides making things look great, it's also designed to be easy to override with your own CSS.

Bootstrap 5 uses a default **font-size** of 1em as 16px, and its **line-height** is **1.5**.

The default **font-family** is "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif.

In addition, all `<p>` elements have **margin-top: 0** and **margin-bottom: 1em** (16px by default).

Heading classes

Bootstrap 5 styles HTML headings (`<h1>` to `<h6>`) with a bolder font-weight and a responsive font-size.

h1 Bootstrap heading (36px)	h1 Regular HTML heading (36px)
h2 Bootstrap heading (30px)	h2 Regular HTML heading (30px)
h3 Bootstrap heading (24px)	h3 Regular HTML heading (24px)
h4 Bootstrap heading (18px)	h4 Regular HTML heading (18px)
h5 Bootstrap heading (14px)	h5 Regular HTML heading (14px)
h6 Bootstrap heading (12px)	h6 Regular HTML heading (12px)

You can also use `h1` to `h6` classes on other elements to make them behave as headings if you want:

```
<p class="h3">h3 Bootstrap heading</p>
```

`<small>` tag

In Bootstrap 5 the HTML `<small>` element (and the `small` class) is used to create a smaller, secondary text in any heading:

```
<h2>This is an example of <small>h2 using small tag</small></h2>  
<h2>This is an example of h2 without using small tag</h2>
```

This is an example of h2 using small tag
This is an example of h2 without using small tag

Display Headings

Display headings are used to stand out more than normal headings (larger font-size and lighter font-weight), and there are six classes to choose from: **display-1** to **display-6**:

```
<h1 class="display-1">H1 using display-1 class</h1>
<h1>H1 without using display-1 class</h1>
```

H1 using display-1 class
H1 without using display-1 class

<blockquote> tag

Add the **blockquote** class to a **<blockquote>** when quoting blocks of content from another source. And when naming a source, like "from WWF's website", use the **blockquote-footer** class:

```
<blockquote class="blockquote">
  <p>Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class
  Aves.</p>
  <footer class="blockquote-footer">From Wikipedia.org website</footer>
</blockquote>
```

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves.
— From Wikipedia.org website

More Typography Classes

The Bootstrap 5 classes below can be added to style HTML elements further:

Class	Description	Example
.lead	Makes a paragraph stand out	Try it
.text-start	Indicates left-aligned text	Try it
.text-break	Prevents long text from breaking layout	Try it
.text-center	Indicates center-aligned text	Try it

<code>.text-decoration-none</code>	Removes the underline from a link	Try it
<code>.text-end</code>	Indicates right-aligned text	Try it
<code>.text-nowrap</code>	Indicates no wrap text	Try it
<code>.text-lowercase</code>	Indicates lowercased text	Try it
<code>.text-uppercase</code>	Indicates uppercased text	Try it
<code>.text-capitalize</code>	Indicates capitalized text	Try it
<code>.initialism</code>	Displays the text inside an <code><abbr></code> element in a slightly smaller font size	Try it
<code>.list-unstyled</code>	Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both <code></code> and <code></code>). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well)	Try it
<code>.list-inline</code>	Places all list items on a single line (used together with <code>.list-inline-item</code> on each <code></code> elements)	

Margin and padding

Assign responsive-friendly `margin` or `padding` values to an element or a subset of its sides with shorthand classes. Includes support for individual properties, all properties, and vertical and horizontal properties. Classes are built from a default Sass map ranging from `.25rem` to `3rem`.

Using the CSS Grid layout module? Consider using [the gap utility](#).

Notation

Spacing utilities that apply to all breakpoints, from `xs` to `xxl`, have no breakpoint abbreviation in them. This is because those classes are applied from `min-width: 0` and up, and thus are not bound by a media query. The remaining breakpoints, however, do include a breakpoint abbreviation.

The classes are named using the format `{property}{sides}-{size}` for `xs` and `{property}{sides}-{breakpoint}-{size}` for `sm`, `md`, `lg`, `xl`, and `xxl`.

Where *property* is one of:

- **m** - for classes that set **margin**
- **p** - for classes that set **padding**

Where *sides* is one of:

- **t** - for classes that set **margin-top** or **padding-top**
- **b** - for classes that set **margin-bottom** or **padding-bottom**
- **s** - (start) for classes that set **margin-left** or **padding-left** in LTR, **margin-right** or **padding-right** in RTL
- **e** - (end) for classes that set **margin-right** or **padding-right** in LTR, **margin-left** or **padding-left** in RTL
- **x** - for classes that set both ***-left** and ***-right**
- **y** - for classes that set both ***-top** and ***-bottom**
- blank - for classes that set a **margin** or **padding** on all 4 sides of the element

Where *size* is one of:

- **0** - for classes that eliminate the **margin** or **padding** by setting it to **0**
- **1** - (by default) for classes that set the **margin** or **padding** to **\$spacer * .25**
- **2** - (by default) for classes that set the **margin** or **padding** to **\$spacer * .5**
- **3** - (by default) for classes that set the **margin** or **padding** to **\$spacer**
- **4** - (by default) for classes that set the **margin** or **padding** to **\$spacer * 1.5**
- **5** - (by default) for classes that set the **margin** or **padding** to **\$spacer * 3**
- **auto** - for classes that set the **margin** to auto

Example)

```
.mt-0 {
  margin-top: 0 !important;
}

.ms-1 {
  margin-left: ($spacer * .25) !important;
}

.px-2 {
  padding-left: ($spacer * .5) !important;
  padding-right: ($spacer * .5) !important;
}

.p-3 {
  padding: $spacer !important;
}
```

Sizing

Width and height utilities are generated from the `$sizes` Sass map in `_variables.scss`. Includes support for `25%`, `50%`, `75%`, and `100%` by default. Modify those values as you need to generate different utilities here.

```
<div class="w-25 p-3 bg-success">Width 25%</div>
<div class="w-50 p-3 bg-light">Width 50%</div>
<div class="w-75 p-3 bg-danger">Width 75%</div>
<div class="w-100 p-3 bg-warning">Width 100%</div>
```



```
<div style="height: 100px; background-color: rgba(100,100,100,0.5);">
  <div class="h-25 d-inline-block bg-warning">Height 25%</div>
  <div class="h-50 d-inline-block bg-warning">Height 50%</div>
  <div class="h-75 d-inline-block bg-warning">Height 75%</div>
  <div class="h-100 d-inline-block bg-warning">Height 100%</div>
</div>
```



Display property

Quickly and responsively toggle the display value of components and more with our display utilities. Includes support for some of the more common values, as well as some extras for controlling display when printing.

How it works

Change the value of the [display property](#) with our responsive display utility classes. We purposely support only a subset of all possible values for **display**. Classes can be combined for various effects as you need.

Notation

Display utility classes that apply to all [breakpoints](#), from **xs** to **xxl**, have no breakpoint abbreviation in them. This is because those classes are applied from **min-width: 0;** and up, and thus are not bound by a media query. The remaining breakpoints, however, do include a breakpoint abbreviation.

As such, the classes are named using the format:

- **.d-{value}** for **xs**
- **.d-{breakpoint}-{value}** for **sm**, **md**, **lg**, **xl**, and **xxl**.

Where *value* is one of:

- **none**
- **inline**
- **inline-block**
- **block**
- **grid**
- **table**
- **table-cell**
- **table-row**
- **flex**
- **inline-flex**

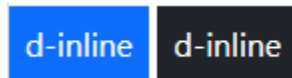
```
<div class=" p-2 bg-primary text-white">d-inline</div>
<div class=" p-2 bg-dark text-white">d-inline</div>
```

d-inline

d-inline

Changing to `d-inline`

```
<div class="d-inline p-2 bg-primary text-white">d-inline</div>
<div class="d-inline p-2 bg-dark text-white">d-inline</div>
```



Hiding elements

For faster mobile-friendly development, use responsive display classes for showing and hiding elements by device. Avoid creating entirely different versions of the same site, instead hide elements responsively for each screen size.

To hide elements simply use the `.d-none` class or one of the `.d-{sm,md,lg,xl,xxl}-none` classes for any responsive screen variation.

To show an element only on a given interval of screen sizes you can combine one `.d-*-none` class with a `.d-*-*` class, for example `.d-none .d-md-block .d-xl-none .d-xxl-none` will hide the element for all screen sizes except on medium and large devices.

Screen size	Class
Hidden on all	<code>.d-none</code>
Hidden only on xs	<code>.d-none .d-sm-block</code>
Hidden only on sm	<code>.d-sm-none .d-md-block</code>
Hidden only on md	<code>.d-md-none .d-lg-block</code>
Hidden only on lg	<code>.d-lg-none .d-xl-block</code>
Hidden only on xl	<code>.d-xl-none .d-xxl-block</code>
Hidden only on xxl	<code>.d-xxl-none</code>
Visible on all	<code>.d-block</code>
Visible only on xs	<code>.d-block .d-sm-none</code>
Visible only on sm	<code>.d-none .d-sm-block .d-md-none</code>
Visible only on md	<code>.d-none .d-md-block .d-lg-none</code>
Visible only on lg	<code>.d-none .d-lg-block .d-xl-none</code>
Visible only on xl	<code>.d-none .d-xl-block .d-xxl-none</code>
Visible only on xxl	<code>.d-none .d-xxl-block</code>

```
<div class="d-lg-none bg-danger p-3">hide on lg and wider screens</div>
<div class="d-none d-lg-block bg-success p-3">hide on screens smaller than
lg</div>
```

hide on lg and wider screens

hide on screens smaller than lg

Display in print

Change the **display** value of elements when printing with our print display utility classes. Includes support for the same **display** values as our responsive **.d-*** utilities.

- **.d-print-none**
- **.d-print-inline**
- **.d-print-inline-block**
- **.d-print-block**
- **.d-print-grid**
- **.d-print-table**
- **.d-print-table-row**
- **.d-print-table-cell**
- **.d-print-flex**
- **.d-print-inline-flex**

The print and display classes can be combined.

```
<div class="d-print-none bg-warning p-2">Screen Only (Hide on print only)</div>
<div class="d-none d-print-block bg-danger p-2">Print Only (Hide on screen
only)</div>
<div class="d-none d-lg-block d-print-block bg-success p-2">Hide up to large on
screen, but always show on print</div>
```

Screen Only (Hide on print only)

Hide up to large on screen, but always show on print

Screen Only (Hide on print only)

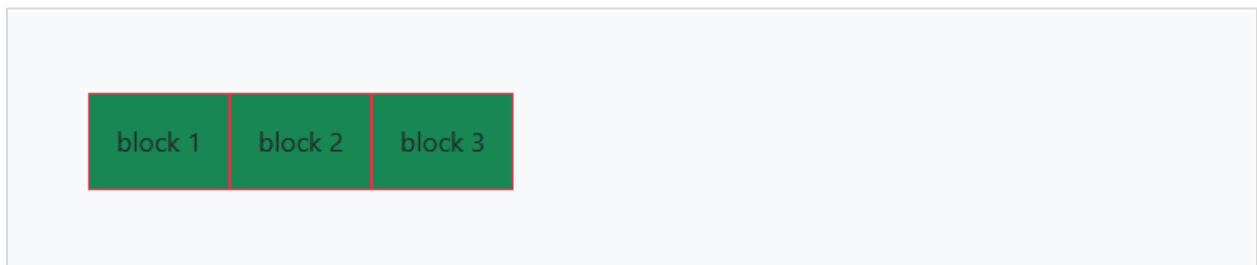
Flex

Quickly manage the layout, alignment, and sizing of grid columns, navigation, components, and more with a full suite of responsive flexbox utilities. For more complex implementations, custom CSS may be necessary.

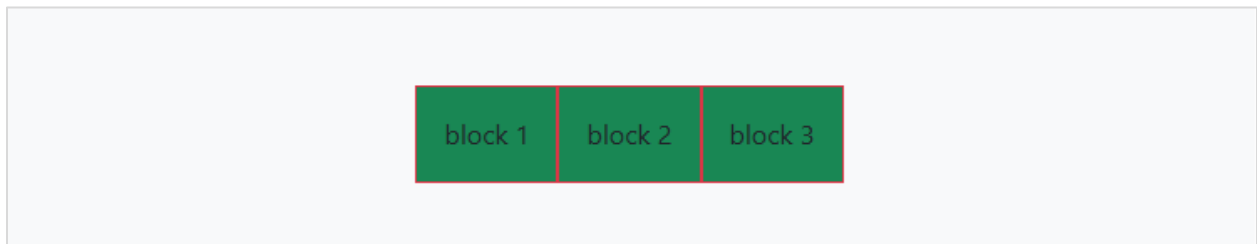
Justify content

Use **justify-content** utilities on flexbox containers to change the alignment of flex items on the main axis (the x-axis to start, y-axis if **flex-direction: column**). Choose from **start** (browser default), **end**, **center**, **between**, **around**, or **evenly**.

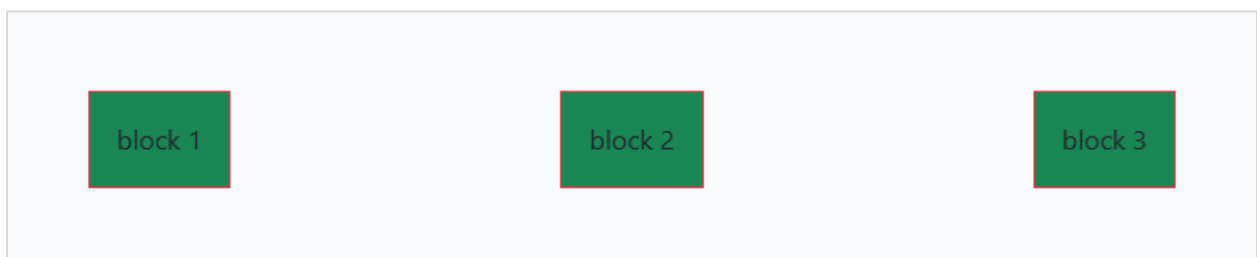
```
<section class="d-flex justify-content-start bg-light p-5">
  <div class="bg-success p-3 border border-1 border-danger">block 1</div>
  <div class="bg-success p-3 border border-1 border-danger">block 2</div>
  <div class="bg-success p-3 border border-1 border-danger">block 3</div>
</section>
```



d-flex justify-content-center



d-flex justify-content-between



d-flex justify-content-around



References

Bootstrap. (2023). Retrieved from Bootstrap doc: <https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0/utilities/spacing/>

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HTML, CSS, JavaScript, JQuery, and Bootstrap. (2017, June). Retrieved from w3schools: www.w3schools.com