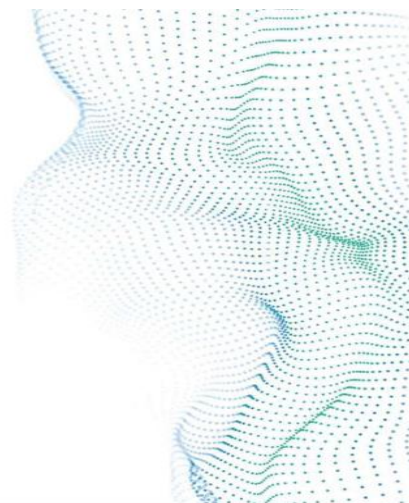


## Module BOOTSTRAP



### Bootstrap Example

```
<div class="jumbotron text center">
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
  <p>Resize this responsive page to see the effect!</p>
</div>

<div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col sm 4">
      <h3>Column 1</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-sm-4">
      <h3>Column 2</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
    <div class="col sm 4">
      <h3>Column 3</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

## My First Bootstrap Page

Resize this responsive page to see the effect!

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### What is Bootstrap?

Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development. Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins. Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs.

### What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive web design is about creating web sites which automatically adjust themselves to look good on all devices, from small phones to large desktops.

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## Bootstrap Example

```
<div class="jumbotron text-center">
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
  <p>Resize this responsive page to see the effect!</p>
</div>

<div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col sm 4">
      <h3>Column 1</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-sm-4">
      <h3>Column 2</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
    <div class="col sm 4">
      <h3>Column 3</h3>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor..</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

# My First Bootstrap Page

Resize this responsive page to see the effect!

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## Where to Get Bootstrap?

There are two ways to start using Bootstrap on your own web site.

You can:

- Download Bootstrap from [getbootstrap.com](https://getbootstrap.com)
- Include Bootstrap from a CDN

### MaxCDN:

```
<!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">

<!-- jQuery library -->
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

<!-- Latest compiled JavaScript -->
<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
```

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### One advantage of using the Bootstrap CDN:

Many users already have downloaded Bootstrap from MaxCDN when visiting another site. As a result, it will be loaded from cache when they visit your site, which leads to faster loading time. Also, most CDN's will make sure that once a user requests a file from it, it will be served from the server closest to them, which also leads to faster loading time.

## Create First Web Page With Bootstrap

### 1. Add the HTML5 doctype

Bootstrap uses HTML elements and CSS properties that require the HTML5 doctype.

Always include the HTML5 doctype at the beginning of the page, along with the lang attribute and the correct character set:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
</html>
```

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## 2. Bootstrap 3 is mobile-first

Bootstrap 3 is designed to be responsive to mobile devices. Mobile-first styles are part of the core framework.

To ensure proper rendering and touch zooming, add the following `<meta>` tag inside the `<head>` element:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

The `width=device-width` part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The `initial-scale=1` part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

## 3. Containers

Bootstrap also requires a containing element to wrap site contents.

There are two container classes to choose from:

1. The `.container` class provides a responsive **fixed width container**
2. The `.container-fluid` class provides a **full width container**, spanning the entire width of the viewport

`.container`

`.container-fluid`

## Two Basic Bootstrap Pages

The following example shows the code for a basic Bootstrap page (with a responsive fixed width container):

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

  <div class="container">
    <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
    <p>This is some text.</p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

### My First Bootstrap Page

This part is inside a `.container` class.

The `.container` class provides a responsive fixed width container.

The following example shows the code for a basic Bootstrap page (with a full width container):

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

  <div class="container-fluid">
    <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
    <p>This is some text.</p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

## My First Bootstrap Page

This part is inside a `.container-fluid` class.

The `.container-fluid` class provides a full width container, spanning the entire width of the viewport.

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## Bootstrap Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system allows up to 12 columns across the page.

If you do not want to use all 12 columns individually, you can group the columns together to create wider columns:

span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1	span 1
span 4				span 4				span 4			
span 4				span 8							
span 6						span 6					
span 12											

Bootstrap's grid system is responsive, and the columns will re-arrange automatically depending on the screen size.

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## Grid Classes

The Bootstrap grid system has four classes:

- **xs** (for phones - screens less than 768px wide)
- **sm** (for tablets - screens equal to or greater than 768px wide)
- **md** (for small laptops - screens equal to or greater than 992px wide)
- **lg** (for laptops and desktops - screens equal to or greater than 1200px wide)

The classes above can be combined to create more dynamic and flexible layouts.

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## Basic Structure of a Bootstrap Grid

The following is a basic structure of a Bootstrap grid:

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
</div>
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
</div>
<div class="row">
  ...
</div>
```

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## Three Equal Columns

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-4

The following example shows how to get a three equal-width columns starting at tablets and scaling to large desktops. On mobile phones or screens that are less than 768px wide, the columns will automatically stack:

### Example

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-sm-4">.col-sm-4</div>
  <div class="col-sm-4">.col-sm-4</div>
  <div class="col-sm-4">.col-sm-4</div>
</div>
```

Hello World!

Resize the browser window to see the effect.

The columns will automatically stack on top of each other when the screen is less than 768px wide.

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-4

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## Two Unequal Columns

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-8

The following example shows how to get two various-width columns starting at tablets and scaling to large desktops:

### Example

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-sm-4">.col-sm-4</div>
  <div class="col-sm-8">.col-sm-8</div>
</div>
```

Hello World!

Resize the browser window to see the effect.

The columns will automatically stack on top of each other when the screen is less than 768px wide.

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-8

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# Bootstrap's Default Settings

Bootstrap's global default font-size is 14px, with a line-height of 1.428.

This is applied to the `<body>` element and all paragraphs (`<p>`).

In addition, all `<p>` elements have a bottom margin that equals half their computed line-height (10px by default).

`<h1>` - `<h6>`

By default, Bootstrap will style the HTML headings (`<h1>` to `<h6>`) in the following way:

Example

h1 Bootstrap heading (36px)

h2 Bootstrap heading (30px)

h3 Bootstrap heading (24px)

h4 Bootstrap heading (18px)

h5 Bootstrap heading (14px)

h6 Bootstrap heading (12px)

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## Contextual Colors and Backgrounds

Bootstrap also has some contextual classes that can be used to provide "meaning through colors".

The classes for text colors are: `.text-muted`, `.text-primary`, `.text-success`, `.text-info`, `.text-warning`, and `.text-danger`:

Example

This text is muted.

This text is important.

This text indicates success.

This text represents some information.

This text represents a warning.

This text represents danger.

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h2>Contextual Backgrounds</h2>
    <p>Use the contextual background classes to provide "meaning through colors":</p>
    <p class="bg-primary">This text is important.</p>
    <p class="bg-success">This text indicates success.</p>
    <p class="bg-info">This text represents some information.</p>
    <p class="bg-warning">This text represents a warning.</p>
    <p class="bg-danger">This text represents danger.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

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The classes for background colors are: `.bg-primary`, `.bg-success`, `.bg-info`, `.bg-warning`, and `.bg-danger`:

### Example

This text is important.
This text indicates success.
This text represents some information.
This text represents a warning.
This text represents danger.

## Bootstrap Basic Table

A basic Bootstrap table has a light padding and only horizontal dividers.

The `.table` class adds basic styling to a table:

### Example

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com

```
<body>
<div class="container">
  <h2>Basic Table</h2>
  <p>The .table class adds basic styling (light padding and only horizontal dividers) to a table:</p>
  <table class="table">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Email</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Doe</td>
        <td>john@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Mary</td>
        <td>Moe</td>
        <td>mary@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>July</td>
        <td>Dooley</td>
        <td>july@example.com</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
```

### Basic Table

The `.table` class adds basic styling (light padding and only horizontal dividers) to a table:

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com

# Striped Rows

The `.table-striped` class adds zebra-stripes to a table:

## Example

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Striped Rows</h2>
  <p>The .table-striped class adds zebra-stripes to a table:</p>
  <table class="table table-striped">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Email</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Doe</td>
        <td>john@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Mary</td>
        <td>Moe</td>
        <td>mary@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>July</td>
        <td>Dooley</td>
        <td>july@example.com</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
```

## Striped Rows

The `.table-striped` class adds zebra-stripes to a table:

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com

# Bordered Table

The `.table-bordered` class adds borders on all sides of the table and cells:

## Example

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com



```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Bordered Table</h2>
  <p>The .table-bordered class adds borders to a table:</p>
  <table class="table table-bordered">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Email</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Doe</td>
        <td>john@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Mary</td>
        <td>Moe</td>
        <td>mary@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>July</td>
        <td>Dooley</td>
        <td>july@example.com</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
```

## Bordered Table

The .table-bordered class adds borders to a table:

Firstname	Lastname	Email
John	Doe	john@example.com
Mary	Moe	mary@example.com
July	Dooley	july@example.com

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## Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to color table rows ( `<tr>` ) or table cells ( `<td>` ):

### Example

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Default	Defaultson	def@somemail.com
Success	Doe	john@example.com
Danger	Moe	mary@example.com
Info	Dooley	july@example.com
Warning	Refs	bo@example.com
Active	Activeson	act@example.com

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```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Contextual Classes</h2>
  <p>Contextual classes can be used to color table rows or table cells. The classes that can be used are: .active, .success, .info, .warning, and .danger.</p>
  <table class="table">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Email</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>Default</td>
        <td>Defaultson</td>
        <td>def@somemail.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="success">
        <td>Success</td>
        <td>Doe</td>
        <td>john@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="danger">
        <td>Danger</td>
        <td>Moe</td>
        <td>mary@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="info">
        <td>Info</td>
        <td>Dooley</td>
        <td>july@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="warning">
        <td>Warning</td>
        <td>Refs</td>
        <td>bo@example.com</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="active">
        <td>Active</td>
        <td>Activeson</td>
        <td>act@example.com</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
```

## Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to color table rows or table cells. The classes that can be used are: .active, .success, .info, .warning, and .danger.

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Default	Defaultson	def@somemail.com
Success	Doe	john@example.com
Danger	Moe	mary@example.com
Info	Dooley	july@example.com
Warning	Refs	bo@example.com
Active	Activeson	act@example.com

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## Bootstrap Image Shapes

Rounded Corners:



Circle:



Thumbnail:



### Rounded Corners

The `.img-rounded` class adds rounded corners to an image (IE8 does not support rounded corners):

#### Example

```

```

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### Circle

The `.img-circle` class shapes the image to a circle (IE8 does not support rounded corners):

#### Example

```

```

### Thumbnail

The `.img-thumbnail` class shapes the image to a thumbnail:

#### Example

```

```

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## Responsive Images

Images come in all sizes. So do screens. Responsive images automatically adjust to fit the size of the screen.

Create responsive images by adding an `.img-responsive` class to the `<img>` tag. The image will then scale nicely to the parent element.

The `.img-responsive` class applies `display: block;` and `max-width: 100%;` and `height: auto;` to the image:

#### Example

```

```

Image



The `.img-responsive` class makes the image scale nicely to the parent element (resize the browser window to see the effect).

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## Button Styles

Bootstrap provides different styles of buttons:



To achieve the button styles above, Bootstrap has the following classes:

- `.btn`
- `.btn-default`
- `.btn-primary`
- `.btn-success`
- `.btn-info`
- `.btn-warning`
- `.btn-danger`
- `.btn-link`

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### Example

```
<button type="button" class="btn">Basic</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link</button>
```

## Button Styles



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## Button Sizes

Bootstrap provides four button sizes:



The classes that define the different sizes are:

- `.btn-lg`
- `.btn-sm`
- `.btn-xs`

The following example shows the code for different button sizes:

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## Example

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Large</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Normal</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">Small</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-xs">XSmall</button>
```

## Button Sizes

Large Normal Small XSmall

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## Basic Progress Bar

A progress bar can be used to show a user how far along he/she is in a process.

Bootstrap provides several types of progress bars.

A default progress bar in Bootstrap looks like this:



To create a default progress bar, add a `.progress` class to a `<div>` element:

## Example

```
<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="70"
    aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:70%">
    <span class="sr-only">70% Complete</span>
  </div>
</div>
```

Basic Progress Bar



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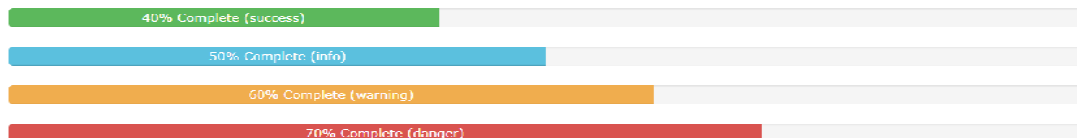


## Colored Progress Bars

Contextual classes are used to provide "meaning through colors".

The contextual classes that can be used with progress bars are:

- `.progress-bar-success`
- `.progress-bar-info`
- `.progress-bar-warning`
- `.progress-bar-danger`



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```

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="40"
    aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">
    40% Complete (success)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-info" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="50"
    aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:50%">
    50% Complete (info)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="60"
    aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:60%">
    60% Complete (warning)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="70"
    aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:70%">
    70% Complete (danger)
  </div>
</div>

```

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#### Colored Progress Bars

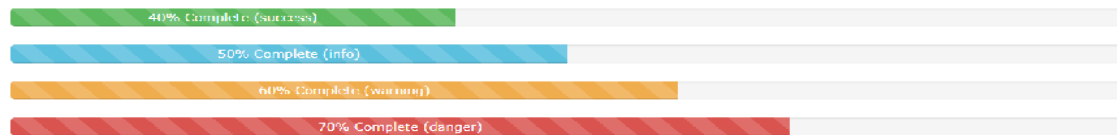
The .color class covers the progress bars.



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## Striped Progress Bars

Progress bars can also be striped:



Add class `.progress-bar-striped` to add stripes to the progress bars:

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```

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success progress-bar-striped" role="progressbar"
    aria-valuenow="40" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">
    40% Complete (success)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-info progress-bar-striped" role="progressbar"
    aria-valuenow="50" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:50%">
    50% Complete (info)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning progress-bar-striped" role="progressbar"
    aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:60%">
    60% Complete (warning)
  </div>
</div>

<div class="progress">
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger progress-bar-striped" role="progressbar"
    aria-valuenow="70" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:70%">
    70% Complete (danger)
  </div>
</div>

```

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#### Striped Progress Bars

The .progress-bar-striped class adds stripes to the progress bars.



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## Basic Dropdown

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

Dropdown Example ▾

### Example

```
<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>
```

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### 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 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>
```

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## 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">
```

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## 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>
```

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### 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>
```

## Simple Collapsible

Simple collapsible

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## Collapsible Panel

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>
```

## Collapsible Panel

Click on the collapsible panel to open and close it.

Collapsible panel

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## Collapsible List Group

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>
```

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## 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:

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### 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>
...
```

WebSiteName Home Page 1 Page 2 Page 3

### Basic Navbar Example

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

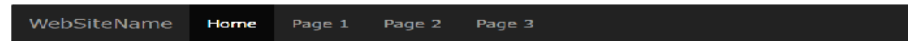
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## Inverted Navigation Bar

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



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

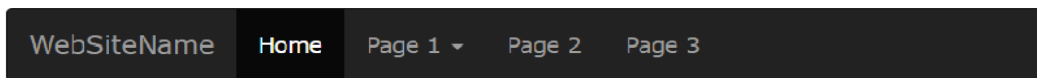
### Example

```
<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>
```

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## Navigation Bar With Dropdown



Navigation bars can also hold dropdown menus.

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

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### 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>
```

WebSiteName Home Page 1 Page 2 Page 3

### Navbar With Dropdown

This example adds a dropdown menu for the "Page 1" button in the navigation bar.

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# Right-Aligned Navigation Bar



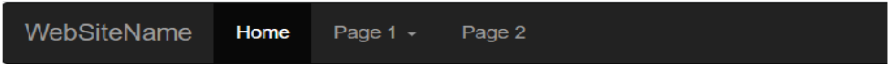
The `.navbar-right` class is used to right-align navigation bar buttons.

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>
```



## Right Aligned Navbar

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

## Navbar Buttons



To add buttons inside the navbar, add the `.navbar-btn` class on a Bootstrap 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><a href="#">Link</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Link</a></li>
    </ul>
    <button class="btn btn-danger navbar-btn">Button</button>
  </div>
</nav>
```

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## Navbar Forms



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).

### 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>
    <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>
```

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## Navbar 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>
```

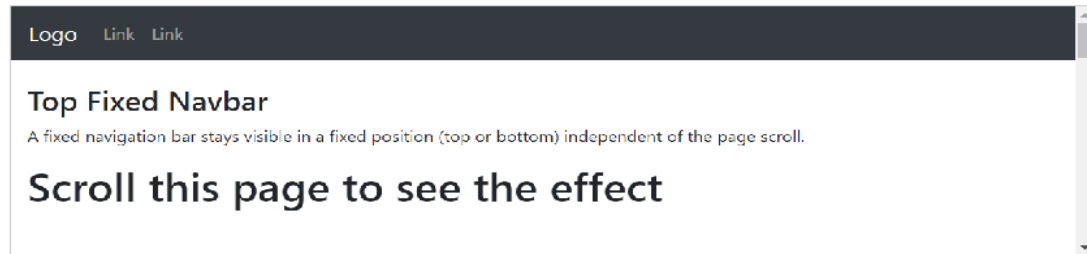
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## Fixed Navigation Bar

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>
```

# The Carousel Plugin

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

Carousel Example



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## Example

```
<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">
      
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      
    </div>

    <div class="item">
      
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

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```
<!-- 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>
```

Carousel Example



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