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Typography

Headings

All HTML headings, `<h1>` through `<h6>` are available.

h1. Heading 1

h2. Heading 2

h3. Heading 3

h4. Heading 4

h5. Heading 5

h6. Heading 6

Body copy

Bootstrap's global default `font-size` is **14px**, with a `line-height` of **20px**. This is applied to the `<body>` and all paragraphs. In addition, `<p>` (paragraphs) receive a bottom margin of half their line-height (10px by default).

Nullam quis risus eget urna mollis ornare vel eu leo. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Nullam id dolor id nibh ultricies vehicula.

Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula, eget lacinia odio sem nec elit. Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla.

Maecenas sed diam eget risus varius blandit sit amet non magna. Donec id elit non mi porta gravida at

eget metus. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula, eget lacinia odio sem nec elit.

```
<p>...</p>
```

Lead body copy

Make a paragraph stand out by adding `.lead`.

Vivamus sagittis lacus vel augue laoreet rutrum faucibus dolor auctor.
Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus.

```
<p class="lead">...</p>
```

Built with Less

The typographic scale is based on two LESS variables in **variables.less**: `@baseFontSize` and `@baseLineHeight`. The first is the base font-size used throughout and the second is the base line-height. We use those variables and some simple math to create the margins, paddings, and line-heights of all our type and more. Customize them and Bootstrap adapts.

Emphasis

Make use of HTML's default emphasis tags with lightweight styles.

```
<small>
```

For de-emphasizing inline or blocks of text, use the small tag.

This line of text is meant to be treated as fine print.

```
<p>  
  <small>This line of text is meant to be treated as fine print.</small>  
</p>
```

Bold

For emphasizing a snippet of text with a heavier font-weight.

The following snippet of text is **rendered as bold text**.

```
<strong>rendered as bold text</strong>
```

Italics

For emphasizing a snippet of text with italics.

The following snippet of text is *rendered as italicized text*.

```
<em>rendered as italicized text</em>
```

Heads up! Feel free to use `` and `<i>` in HTML5. `` is meant to highlight words or phrases without conveying additional importance while `<i>` is mostly for voice, technical terms, etc.

Emphasis classes

Convey meaning through color with a handful of emphasis utility classes.

Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris nibh.

Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.

Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla.

Aenean eu leo quam. Pellentesque ornare sem lacinia quam venenatis.

Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula.

```
<p class="muted">Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris nibh.</p>
<p class="text-warning">Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.</p>
<p class="text-error">Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla.</p>
<p class="text-info">Aenean eu leo quam. Pellentesque ornare sem lacinia quam
venenatis.</p>
<p class="text-success">Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor
ligula.</p>
```

Abbreviations

Stylized implemenation of HTML's `<abbr>` element for abbreviations and acronyms to show the expanded version on hover. Abbreviations with a `title` attribute have a light dotted bottom border and a help cursor on hover, providing additional context on hover.

```
<abbr>
```

For expanded text on long hover of an abbreviation, include the `title` attribute.

An abbreviation of the word attribute is attr.

```
<abbr title="attribute">attr</abbr>
```

```
<abbr class="initialism">
```

Add `.initialism` to an abbreviation for a slightly smaller font-size.

HTML is the best thing since sliced bread.

```
<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language" class="initialism">HTML</abbr>
```

Addresses

Present contact information for the nearest ancestor or the entire body of work.

```
<address>
```

Preserve formatting by ending all lines with `
`.

Twitter, Inc.

795 Folsom Ave, Suite 600

San Francisco, CA 94107

P: (123) 456-7890

Full Name
first.last@gmail.com

```
<address>
  <strong>Twitter, Inc.</strong><br>
  795 Folsom Ave, Suite 600<br>
  San Francisco, CA 94107<br>
  <abbr title="Phone">P:</abbr> (123) 456-7890
</address>

<address>
  <strong>Full Name</strong><br>
  <a href="mailto:#">first.last@gmail.com</a>
</address>
```

Blockquotes

For quoting blocks of content from another source within your document.

Default blockquote

Wrap `<blockquote>` around any HTML as the quote. For straight quotes we recommend a `<p>`.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a ante.

```
<blockquote>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a
  ante.</p>
</blockquote>
```

Blockquote options

Style and content changes for simple variations on a standard blockquote.

Naming a source

Add `<small>` tag for identifying the source. Wrap the name of the source work in `<cite>`.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a ante.
 Someone famous in Source Title

```
<blockquote>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a
ante.</p>
  <small>Someone famous <cite title="Source Title">Source Title</cite></small>
</blockquote>
```

Alternate displays

Use `.pull-right` for a floated, right-aligned blockquote.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer posuere erat a ante.

Someone famous in Source Title

```
<blockquote class="pull-right">
  ...
</blockquote>
```

Lists

Unordered

A list of items in which the order does *not* explicitly matter.

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
- Consectetur adipiscing elit
- Integer molestie lorem at massa
- Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
- Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
 - Phasellus iaculis neque
 - Purus sodales ultricies
 - Vestibulum laoreet porttitor sem
 - Ac tristique libero volutpat at
- Faucibus porta lacus fringilla vel
- Aenean sit amet erat nunc
- Eget porttitor lorem

```
<ul>
  <li>...</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered

A list of items in which the order *does* explicitly matter.

- 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
- 2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
- 3. Integer molestie lorem at massa
- 4. Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
- 5. Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
- 6. Faucibus porta lacus fringilla vel
- 7. Aenean sit amet erat nunc
- 8. Eget porttitor lorem

```
<ol>
  <li>...</li>
</ol>
```

Unstyled

A list of items with no `list-style` or additional left padding.

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
 Consectetur adipiscing elit
 Integer molestie lorem at massa
 Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
 Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
 - Phasellus iaculis neque
 - Purus sodales ultricies
 - Vestibulum laoreet porttitor sem
 - Ac tristique libero volutpat at
 Faucibus porta lacus fringilla vel
 Aenean sit amet erat nunc
 Eget porttitor lorem

```
<ul class="unstyled">
  <li>...</li>
</ul>
```

Description

A list of terms with their associated descriptions.

Description lists

A description list is perfect for defining terms.

Euismod

Vestibulum id ligula porta felis euismod semper eget lacinia odio sem nec elit.
Donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus.

Malesuada porta

Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.

```
<dl>
  <dt>...</dt>
  <dd>...</dd>
</dl>
```

Horizontal description

Make terms and descriptions in `<dl>` line up side-by-side.

Description lists	A description list is perfect for defining terms.
Euismod	Vestibulum id ligula porta felis euismod semper eget lacinia odio sem nec elit.
Malesuada porta	Donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus.
Felis euismod semper eget lacinia	Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod. Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris condimentum nibh, ut fermentum massa justo sit amet risus.

```
<dl class="dl-horizontal">
  <dt>...</dt>
  <dd>...</dd>
</dl>
```

Heads up! Horizontal description lists will truncate terms that are too long to fit in the left column fix `text-overflow`. In narrower viewports, they will change to the default stacked layout.

Code

Inline

Wrap inline snippets of code with `<code>`.

For example, `<section>` should be wrapped as inline.

For example, `<code><section></code>` should be wrapped as inline.

Basic block

Use `<pre>` for multiple lines of code. Be sure to escape any angle brackets in the code for proper rendering.

```
<p>Sample text here...</p>
```

```
<pre>
  &lt;p&gt;Sample text here...&lt;/p&gt;
</pre>
```

Heads up! Be sure to keep code within `<pre>` tags as close to the left as possible; it will render all tabs.

You may optionally add the `.pre-scrollable` class which will set a max-height of 350px and provide a y-axis scrollbar.

Tables

Default styles

For basic styling—light padding and only horizontal dividers—add the base class `.table` to any `<table>`.

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

```
<table class="table">
...
</table>
```

Optional classes

Add any of the following classes to the `.table` base class.

`.table-striped`

Adds zebra-striping to any table row within the `<tbody>` via the `:nth-child` CSS selector (not available in IE7-IE8).

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

```
<table class="table table-striped">
...
</table>
```

`.table-bordered`

Add borders and rounded corners to the table.

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
	Mark	Otto	@TwBootstrap
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry the Bird		@twitter

```
<table class="table table-bordered">
...
</table>
```

```
.table-hover
```

Enable a hover state on table rows within a `<tbody>`.

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry the Bird		@twitter

```
<table class="table table-hover">
...
</table>
```

```
.table-condensed
```

Makes tables more compact by cutting cell padding in half.

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry the Bird		@twitter

```
<table class="table table-condensed">
...
</table>
```

Optional row classes

Use contextual classes to color table rows.

Class	Description
<code>.success</code>	Indicates a successful or positive action.
<code>.error</code>	Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action.
<code>.warning</code>	Indicates a warning that might need attention.
<code>.info</code>	Used as an alternative to the default styles.

#	Product	Payment Taken	Status
1	TB - Monthly	01/04/2012	Approved
2	TB - Monthly	02/04/2012	Declined
3	TB - Monthly	03/04/2012	Pending
4	TB - Monthly	04/04/2012	Call in to confirm

```
...
<tr class="success">
  <td>1</td>
  <td>TB - Monthly</td>
  <td>01/04/2012</td>
  <td>Approved</td>
</tr>
...
```

Supported table markup

List of supported table HTML elements and how they should be used.

Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	Wrapping element for displaying data in a tabular format
<code><thead></code>	Container element for table header rows (<code><tr></code>) to label table columns
<code><tbody></code>	Container element for table rows (<code><tr></code>) in the body of the table
<code><tr></code>	Container element for a set of table cells (<code><td></code> or <code><th></code>) that appears on a single row
<code><td></code>	Default table cell
<code><th></code>	Special table cell for column (or row, depending on scope and placement) labels Must be used within a <code><thead></code>

Tag	Description
<caption>	Description or summary of what the table holds, especially useful for screen readers

```
<table>
  <caption>...</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>...</th>
      <th>...</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>...</td>
      <td>...</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Forms

Default styles

Individual form controls receive styling, but without any required base class on the `<form>` or large changes in markup. Results in stacked, left-aligned labels on top of form controls.

Legend Label name Example block-level help text here. ☐ Check me out Submit

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Legend</legend>
    <label>Label name</label>
    <input type="text" placeholder="Type something...">
    <span class="help-block">Example block-level help text here.</span>
    <label class="checkbox">
      <input type="checkbox"> Check me out
    </label>
    <button type="submit" class="btn">Submit</button>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Optional layouts

Included with Bootstrap are three optional form layouts for common use cases.

Search form

Add `.form-search` to the form and `.search-query` to the `<input>` for an extra-rounded text input.

Search

```
<form class="form-search">
  <input type="text" class="input-medium search-query">
  <button type="submit" class="btn">Search</button>
</form>
```

Inline form

Add `.form-inline` for left-aligned labels and inline-block controls for a compact layout.

☐ Remember me Sign in

```
<form class="form-inline">
  <input type="text" class="input-small" placeholder="Email">
  <input type="password" class="input-small" placeholder="Password">
  <label class="checkbox">
    <input type="checkbox"> Remember me
  </label>
  <button type="submit" class="btn">Sign in</button>
</form>
```

Horizontal form

Right align labels and float them to the left to make them appear on the same line as controls. Requires the most markup changes from a default form:

- Add `.form-horizontal` to the form
- Wrap labels and controls in `.control-group`
- Add `.control-label` to the label
- Wrap any associated controls in `.controls` for proper alignment

Email

Password

☐ Remember me [Sign in](#)

```
<form class="form-horizontal">
  <div class="control-group">
    <label class="control-label" for="inputEmail">Email</label>
    <div class="controls">
      <input type="text" id="inputEmail" placeholder="Email">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="control-group">
    <label class="control-label" for="inputPassword">Password</label>
    <div class="controls">
      <input type="password" id="inputPassword" placeholder="Password">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="control-group">
    <div class="controls">
      <label class="checkbox">
        <input type="checkbox"> Remember me
      </label>
      <button type="submit" class="btn">Sign in</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Supported form controls

Examples of standard form controls supported in an example form layout.

Inputs

Most common form control, text-based input fields. Includes support for all HTML5 types: text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel, and color.

Requires the use of a specified `type` at all times.

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Text input">
```

Textarea

Form control which supports multiple lines of text. Change `rows` attribute as necessary.

```
<textarea rows="3"></textarea>
```

Checkboxes and radios

Checkboxes are for selecting one or several options in a list while radios are for selecting one option from many.

Default (stacked)

- ☐ Option one is this and that—be sure to include why it's great
- ☐ Option one is this and that—be sure to include why it's great ☐ Option two can be something else and selecting it will deselect option one

```
<label class="checkbox">
  <input type="checkbox" value="">
  Option one is this and that—be sure to include why it's great
</label>

<label class="radio">
  <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios" id="optionsRadios1" value="option1" checked>
  Option one is this and that—be sure to include why it's great
</label>

<label class="radio">
  <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios" id="optionsRadios2" value="option2">
  Option two can be something else and selecting it will deselect option one
</label>
```

Inline checkboxes

Add the `.inline` class to a series of checkboxes or radios for controls appear on the same line.

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

```
<label class="checkbox inline">
  <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox1" value="option1"> 1
</label>

<label class="checkbox inline">
  <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox2" value="option2"> 2
</label>

<label class="checkbox inline">
  <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox3" value="option3"> 3
</label>
```

Selects

Use the default option or specify a `multiple="multiple"` to show multiple options at once.

▼

▼

```
<select>
  <option>1</option>
  <option>2</option>
  <option>3</option>
  <option>4</option>
  <option>5</option>
</select>

<select multiple="multiple">
  <option>1</option>
  <option>2</option>
  <option>3</option>
  <option>4</option>
  <option>5</option>
</select>
```

Extending form controls

Adding on top of existing browser controls, Bootstrap includes other useful form components.

Prepended and appended inputs

Add text or buttons before or after any text-based input. Do note that `select` elements are not supported here.

Default options

Wrap an `.add-on` and an `input` with one of two classes to prepend or append text to an input.

@

.00

```
<div class="input-prepend">
  <span class="add-on">@</span>
  <input class="span2" id="prependedInput" type="text" placeholder="Username">
</div>
<div class="input-append">
  <input class="span2" id="appendedInput" type="text">
  <span class="add-on">.00</span>
</div>
```

Combined

Use both classes and two instances of `.add-on` to prepend and append an input.

\$.00

```
<div class="input-prepend input-append">
  <span class="add-on">$</span>
  <input class="span2" id="appendedPrependedInput" type="text">
  <span class="add-on">.00</span>
</div>
```

Buttons instead of text

Instead of a `` with text, use a `.btn` to attach a button (or two) to an input.

Go!

```
<div class="input-append">
  <input class="span2" id="appendedInputButton" type="text">
  <button class="btn" type="button">Go!</button>
</div>
```

 Search Options

```
<div class="input-append">
  <input class="span2" id="appendedInputButtons" type="text">
  <button class="btn" type="button">Search</button>
  <button class="btn" type="button">Options</button>
</div>
```

Button dropdowns

Action

```
<div class="input-append">
  <input class="span2" id="appendedDropdownButton" type="text">
  <div class="btn-group">
    <button class="btn dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
      Action
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      ...
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>
```

Action

```
<div class="input-prepend">
  <div class="btn-group">
    <button class="btn dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
      Action
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      ...
    </ul>
  </div>
  <input class="span2" id="prependedDropdownButton" type="text">
</div>
```

Action

Action

```
<div class="input-prepend input-append">
  <div class="btn-group">
    <button class="btn dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
      Action
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      ...
    </ul>
  </div>
  <input class="span2" id="appendedPrependedDropdownButton" type="text">
  <div class="btn-group">
    <button class="btn dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
      Action
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      ...
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>
```

Search form

Search

Search

```
<form class="form-search">
  <div class="input-append">
    <input type="text" class="span2 search-query">
    <button type="submit" class="btn">Search</button>
  </div>
  <div class="input-prepend">
    <button type="submit" class="btn">Search</button>
    <input type="text" class="span2 search-query">
  </div>
</form>
```

Control sizing

Use relative sizing classes like `.input-large` or match your inputs to the grid column sizes using `.span*` classes.

Block level inputs

Make any `<input>` or `<textarea>` element behave like a block level element.

```
<input class="input-block-level" type="text" placeholder=".input-block-level">
```

Relative sizing

```
<input class="input-mini" type="text" placeholder=".input-mini">
<input class="input-small" type="text" placeholder=".input-small">
<input class="input-medium" type="text" placeholder=".input-medium">
<input class="input-large" type="text" placeholder=".input-large">
<input class="input-xlarge" type="text" placeholder=".input-xlarge">
<input class="input-xxlarge" type="text" placeholder=".input-xxlarge">
```

Heads up! In future versions, we'll be altering the use of these relative input classes to match our button sizes. For example, `.input-large` will increase the padding and font-size of an input.

Grid sizing

Use `.span1` to `.span12` for inputs that match the same sizes of the grid columns.

1▼

1▼

1▼

```
<input class="span1" type="text" placeholder=".span1">
<input class="span2" type="text" placeholder=".span2">
<input class="span3" type="text" placeholder=".span3">
<select class="span1">
  ...
</select>
<select class="span2">
  ...
</select>
<select class="span3">
  ...
</select>
```

For multiple grid inputs per line, use the `.controls-row` modifier class for proper spacing. It floats the inputs to collapse white-space, sets the proper margins, and the clears the float.

```
<div class="controls">
  <input class="span5" type="text" placeholder=".span5">
</div>
<div class="controls controls-row">
  <input class="span4" type="text" placeholder=".span4">
  <input class="span1" type="text" placeholder=".span1">
</div>
...
```

Uneditable inputs

Present data in a form that's not editable without using actual form markup.

```
<span class="input-xlarge uneditable-input">Some value here</span>
```

Form actions

End a form with a group of actions (buttons). When placed within a `.form-horizontal`, the buttons will automatically indent to line up with the form controls.

Save changes Cancel

```
<div class="form-actions">
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn">Cancel</button>
</div>
```

Help text

Inline and block level support for help text that appears around form controls.

Inline help

Inline help text

```
<input type="text"><span class="help-inline">Inline help text</span>
```

Block help

A longer block of help text that breaks onto a new line and may extend beyond one line.

```
<input type="text"><span class="help-block">A longer block of help text that breaks
onto a new line and may extend beyond one line.</span>
```

Form control states

Provide feedback to users or visitors with basic feedback states on form controls and labels.

Input focus

We remove the default `outline` styles on some form controls and apply a `box-shadow` in its place for `:focus`.

```
<input class="input-xlarge" id="focusedInput" type="text" value="This is focused...">
```

Disabled inputs

Add the `disabled` attribute on an input to prevent user input and trigger a slightly different look.

```
<input class="input-xlarge" id="disabledInput" type="text" placeholder="Disabled input here..." disabled>
```

Validation states

Bootstrap includes validation styles for error, warning, info, and success messages. To use, add the appropriate class to the surrounding `.control-group`.

Input with warning

Something may have gone wrong

Input with error

Please correct the error

Input with info

Username is taken

Input with success

Woohoo!


```
<div class="control-group warning">
  <label class="control-label" for="inputWarning">Input with warning</label>
  <div class="controls">
    <input type="text" id="inputWarning">
    <span class="help-inline">Something may have gone wrong</span>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="control-group error">
  <label class="control-label" for="inputError">Input with error</label>
  <div class="controls">
    <input type="text" id="inputError">
    <span class="help-inline">Please correct the error</span>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="control-group success">
  <label class="control-label" for="inputSuccess">Input with success</label>
  <div class="controls">
    <input type="text" id="inputSuccess">
    <span class="help-inline">Woohoo!</span>
  </div>
</div>
```

Buttons

Default buttons

Button styles can be applied to anything with the `.btn` class applied. However, typically you'll want to apply these to only `<a>` and `<button>` elements for the best rendering.

Button	class=""	Description
Default	<code>btn</code>	Standard gray button with gradient
Primary	<code>btn btn-primary</code>	Provides extra visual weight and identifies the primary action in a set of buttons
Info	<code>btn btn-info</code>	Used as an alternative to the default styles
Success	<code>btn btn-success</code>	Indicates a successful or positive action
Warning	<code>btn btn-warning</code>	Indicates caution should be taken with this action
Danger	<code>btn btn-danger</code>	Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action
Inverse	<code>btn btn-inverse</code>	Alternate dark gray button, not tied to a semantic action or use
Link	<code>btn btn-link</code>	Deemphasize a button by making it look like a link while maintaining button behavior

Cross browser compatibility

IE9 doesn't crop background gradients on rounded corners, so we remove it. Related, IE9 jankifies disabled `button` elements, rendering text gray with a nasty text-shadow that we cannot fix.

Button sizes

Fancy larger or smaller buttons? Add `.btn-large`, `.btn-small`, or `.btn-mini` for additional sizes.

Large button Large button

Default button Default button

Small button Small button

Mini button Mini button

```
<p>
  <button class="btn btn-large btn-primary" type="button">Large button</button>
  <button class="btn btn-large" type="button">Large button</button>
</p>
<p>
  <button class="btn btn-primary" type="button">Default button</button>
  <button class="btn" type="button">Default button</button>
</p>
<p>
  <button class="btn btn-small btn-primary" type="button">Small button</button>
  <button class="btn btn-small" type="button">Small button</button>
</p>
<p>
  <button class="btn btn-mini btn-primary" type="button">Mini button</button>
  <button class="btn btn-mini" type="button">Mini button</button>
</p>
```

Create block level buttons—those that span the full width of a parent— by adding `.btn-block`.

Block level button Block level button

```
<button class="btn btn-large btn-block btn-primary" type="button">Block level
button</button>
<button class="btn btn-large btn-block" type="button">Block level button</button>
```

Disabled state

Make buttons look unclickable by fading them back 50%.

Anchor element

Add the `.disabled` class to `<a>` buttons.

Primary link Link

```
<a href="#" class="btn btn-large btn-primary disabled">Primary link</a>
<a href="#" class="btn btn-large disabled">Link</a>
```

Heads up! We use `.disabled` as a utility class here, similar to the common `.active` class, so no prefix is required. Also, this class is only for aesthetic; you must use custom JavaScript to disable links here.

Button element

Add the `disabled` attribute to `<button>` buttons.

Primary button Button

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-large btn-primary disabled"
disabled="disabled">Primary button</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-large" disabled>Button</button>
```

One class, multiple tags

Use the `.btn` class on an `<a>`, `<button>`, or `<input>` element.

Link Button Input Submit

```
<a class="btn" href="">Link</a>
<button class="btn" type="submit">Button</button>
<input class="btn" type="button" value="Input">
<input class="btn" type="submit" value="Submit">
```

As a best practice, try to match the element for your context to ensure matching cross-browser rendering. If you have an `input`, use an `<input type="submit">` for your button.

Images

Add classes to an `` element to easily style images in any project.



```
  
  

```

Heads up! `.img-rounded` and `.img-circle` do not work in IE7-8 due to lack of `border-radius` support.

Icons by [Glyphicons](#)

Icon glyphs

140 icons in sprite form, available in dark gray (default) and white, provided by [Glyphicons](#).

- icon-glass
- icon-music
- icon-search
- icon-envelope
- icon-heart
- icon-star
- icon-star-empty
- icon-user
- icon-film
- icon-th-large
- icon-th
- icon-th-list
- icon-ok
- icon-remove
- icon-zoom-in
- icon-zoom-out
- icon-off
- icon-signal
- icon-cog
- icon-trash

icon-home
icon-file
icon-time
icon-road
icon-download-alt
icon-download
icon-upload
icon-inbox
icon-play-circle
icon-repeat
icon-refresh
icon-list-alt
icon-lock
icon-flag
icon-headphones
icon-volume-off
icon-volume-down
icon-volume-up
icon-qrcode
icon-barcode
icon-tag
icon-tags
icon-book
icon-bookmark
icon-print
icon-camera
icon-font
icon-bold
icon-italic
icon-text-height
icon-text-width
icon-align-left
icon-align-center
icon-align-right
icon-align-justify
icon-list
icon-indent-left
icon-indent-right
icon-facetime-video
icon-picture
icon-pencil
icon-map-marker
icon-adjust
icon-tint
icon-edit
icon-share
icon-check
icon-move
icon-step-backward
icon-fast-backward
icon-backward
icon-play
icon-pause
icon-stop

icon-forward
icon-fast-forward
icon-step-forward
icon-eject
icon-chevron-left
icon-chevron-right
icon-plus-sign
icon-minus-sign
icon-remove-sign
icon-ok-sign
icon-question-sign
icon-info-sign
icon-screenshot
icon-remove-circle
icon-ok-circle
icon-ban-circle
icon-arrow-left
icon-arrow-right
icon-arrow-up
icon-arrow-down
icon-share-alt
icon-resize-full
icon-resize-small
icon-plus
icon-minus
icon-asterisk
icon-exclamation-sign
icon-gift
icon-leaf
icon-fire
icon-eye-open
icon-eye-close
icon-warning-sign
icon-plane
icon-calendar
icon-random
icon-comment
icon-magnet
icon-chevron-up
icon-chevron-down
icon-retweet
icon-shopping-cart
icon-folder-close
icon-folder-open
icon-resize-vertical
icon-resize-horizontal
icon-hdd
icon-bullhorn
icon-bell
icon-certificate
icon-thumbs-up
icon-thumbs-down
icon-hand-right
icon-hand-left

icon-hand-up
icon-hand-down
icon-circle-arrow-right
icon-circle-arrow-left
icon-circle-arrow-up
icon-circle-arrow-down
icon-globe
icon-wrench
icon-tasks
icon-filter
icon-briefcase
icon-fullscreen

Glyphicons attribution

Glyphicons Halflings are normally not available for free, but an arrangement between Bootstrap and the Glyphicons creators have made this possible at no cost to you as developers. As a thank you, we ask you to include an optional link back to [Glyphicons](#) whenever practical.

How to use

All icons require an `<i>` tag with a unique class, prefixed with `icon-`. To use, place the following code just about anywhere:

```
<i class="icon-search"></i>
```

There are also styles available for inverted (white) icons, made ready with one extra class. We will specifically enforce this class on hover and active states for nav and dropdown links.

```
<i class="icon-search icon-white"></i>
```

Heads up! When using beside strings of text, as in buttons or nav links, be sure to leave a space after the `<i>` tag for proper spacing.

Icon examples

Use them in buttons, button groups for a toolbar, navigation, or prepended form inputs.

Buttons

Button group in a button toolbar

```
<div class="btn-toolbar">
  <div class="btn-group">

    <a class="btn" href="#"><i class="icon-align-left"></i></a>
    <a class="btn" href="#"><i class="icon-align-center"></i></a>
    <a class="btn" href="#"><i class="icon-align-right"></i></a>
    <a class="btn" href="#"><i class="icon-align-justify"></i></a>

  </div>
</div>
```

Dropdown in a button group



```
<div class="btn-group">
  <a class="btn btn-primary" href="#"><i class="icon-user icon-white"></i> User</a>
  <a class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#"><span
class="caret"></span></a>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
    <li><a href="#"><i class="icon-pencil"></i> Edit</a></li>
    <li><a href="#"><i class="icon-trash"></i> Delete</a></li>
    <li><a href="#"><i class="icon-ban-circle"></i> Ban</a></li>
    <li class="divider"></li>
    <li><a href="#"><i class="i"></i> Make admin</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

Small button

```
<a class="btn btn-small" href="#"><i class="icon-star"></i></a>
```

Navigation

- Home
- Library
- Applications


```
<ul class="nav nav-list">
  <li class="active"><a href="#"><i class="icon-home icon-white"></i> Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#"><i class="icon-book"></i> Library</a></li>
  <li><a href="#"><i class="icon-pencil"></i> Applications</a></li>
  <li><a href="#"><i class="i"></i> Misc</a></li>
</ul>
```

Form fields

Email address

```
<div class="control-group">
  <label class="control-label" for="inputIcon">Email address</label>
  <div class="controls">
    <div class="input-prepend">
      <span class="add-on"><i class="icon-envelope"></i></span>
      <input class="span2" id="inputIcon" type="text">
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

[Back to top](#)

Designed and built with all the love in the world by [@mdo](#) and [@fat](#).

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