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. |

## Bootstrap History

Bootstrap was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at Twitter, and released as an open source product in August 2011 on GitHub.

Why Use Bootstrap?

Advantages of Bootstrap:

* **Easy to use:** Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap
* **Responsive features:** Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to phones, tablets, and desktops
* **Mobile-first approach:** In Bootstrap 3, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework
* **Browser compatibility:** Bootstrap is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, and Opera)

**What you will learn in the course**

* Downloading and installing Bootstrap
* Bootstrap Grid System
* Bootstrap Text Styles and Glyphicons & Alert
* Bootstrap Tables & Images
* Bootstrap Buttons
* Bootstrap Big Div Elements
* Bootstra Carousel and Modals
* Bootstrap Form Elements
* Bootstrap Accodion, Tabs and Pills

**What you should know**

* HTML & CSS
* Basic knowledge of Javascript & Jquery (Optional)

**First page creating in Bootstrap using CDN method**

1. First copy all cdn link from getbootstrap.com and paste in head section.
2. First copy the jquery link (<script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.3.min.js"></script>) from jquery.com and paste in head section.
3. now type in body tag to check
4. <div class="jumbotorn"> </div>
5. Note: it is internet link so a little bit slow.
6. </body> </html>

Method 2 using file

<html>

<head> </head>

<body>

<title> test with saved file</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"> //here css is a folder name

<script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script> // here js is a folder name

<script src="js/jquery.js"></script> // here js is a folder name.

</head>

<body>

<div class="jumbotron"> </div>

</body>

</html>

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>

**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

**Note:** Containers are not nestable (you cannot put a container inside another 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="css/bootstrap.min.css">

<script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container"> //container class is use for center

<div class="jumbotron">

Microsoft Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd. <br>

Bagbazar, Kathmandu Nepal

</div>

</div>

<table class="table table-striped"> //table for full width and table-stripped for odd color each row.

<tr>

<td>S.no</td>

<td>Name</td>

<td>Address</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>Krishna Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2</td>

<td>Ramita Singh </td>

<td>Maru </td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**Day II**

Bootstrap Grid System

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

If you do not want to use all 12 column 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.

Grid Classes

The Bootstrap grid system has four classes:

* xs (for phones)
* sm (for tablets)
* md (for desktops)

**Note**: it is very useful for all phones, tablets, laptop and desktop computer. so we prefer to use md.

* lg (for larger desktops)

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

**basic structure of a Bootstrap grid:**

<div class="row">  
  <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>

First; create a row (<div class="row">). Then, add the desired number of columns (tags with appropriate .col-\*-\*classes). Note that numbers in .col-\*-\* should always add up to 12 for each row.

Below we have collected some examples of basic Bootstrap grid layouts.

Example of column

<body>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-4" style="background:red">Computer</div>

<div class="col-md-4" style="background:green">Language</div>

<div class="col-md-4" style="background:blue">Abroad Study</div>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-sm-4" style="background:yellow">Four Column</div>

<div class="col-sm-8" style="background:pink">Eight Column</div>

</div>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-sm-4" style="background:green">Four Column</div>

<div class="col-sm-6" style="background:yellow">six column Column</div>

</div>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-sm-4" style="background:Pink">Four Column</div>

<div class="col-sm-2" style="background:green">Two Column</div>

</div>

</body>

# Bootstrap Text/Typography

## <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)**

## <small>

In Bootstrap the HTML <small> element is used to create a lighter, secondary text in any heading:

### Example

# h1 heading secondary text

## <mark>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <mark> element in the following way:

Use the mark element to highlight text.

## <abbr>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <abbr> element in the following way:

## <blockquote>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <blockquote> element in the following way:

To show the quote on the right, use the .blockquote-reverse class:

## <dl>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <dl> element in the following way:

## <code>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <code> element in the following way:

The following HTML elements: span, section, and div defines a section in a document.

## <kbd>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <kbd> element in the following way:

Use ctrl + p to open the Print dialog box.

## <pre>

Bootstrap will style the HTML <pre> element in the following way block:

**Example**

<body>

<div class="container">

<h1>Heading one <small> small tag </small></h1>

<h2>Heading two </h2>

<h3>heading three</h3>

<blockquote> Welcome to Microsoft</blockquote>

<blockquote class="blockquote-reverse"> Computer & Language Training</blockquote>

<mark>Bagbazar </mark>4231108

<p>The <abbr title="Microsoft Educational Institute">MEI</abbr> was established in 2008.</p>

when we move the mouse pointer the arrow sign change

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

<b>Code </b>

<p>The following HTML elements: <code>span</code>, <code>section</code>, and <code>div</code> defines a section in a document.</p>

<kbd>ctrl + p</kbd> to open the Print dialog box.</p>

<pre>

Name Krishna Maharjan

Address Maru Dhoka

</pre>

</pre>

</body>

## 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

<div class="container">

<h2>Contextual Colors</h2>

<p>Use the contextual classes to provide "meaning through colors":</p>

<p class="text-muted">This text is muted.</p>

<p class="text-primary">This text is important.</p>

<p class="text-success">This text indicates success.</p>

<p class="text-info">This text represents some information.</p>

<p class="text-warning">This text represents a warning.</p>

<p class="text-danger">This text represents danger.</p>

</div>

**background colors**

are:.bg-primary, .bg-success, bg-info, bg-warning, and .bg-danger:

Example

<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 text-success">This text indicates success with text 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>

More Typography Classes

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Description** |
| .lead | Makes a paragraph stand out |
| .small | Indicates smaller text (set to 85% of the size of the parent) |
| .text-left | Indicates left-aligned text |
| .text-center | Indicates center-aligned text |
| .text-right | Indicates right-aligned text |
| .text-justify | Indicates justified text |
| .text-nowrap | Indicates no wrap text |
| .text-lowercase | Indicates lowercased text |
| .text-uppercase | Indicates uppercased text |
| .text-capitalize | Indicates capitalized text |
| .initialism | Displays the text inside an <abbr> element in a slightly smaller font size |
| .list-unstyled | Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both<ul> and <ol>). 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) |
| .list-inline | Places all list items on a single line |
| .dl-horizontal | Lines up the terms (<dt>) and descriptions (<dd>) in <dl> elements side-by-side. Starts off like default <dl>s, but when the browser window expands, it will line up side-by-side |
| .pre-scrollable | Makes a <pre> element scrollable |

**Example:**

<body>

<div class="container">

<p>This is a regular paragraph.</p>

<p class="lead">This paragraph stands out.</p>

<hr>

<p class="small">This paragraph is smaller.</p>

<p>This is a regular paragraph.</p>

</div>

<hr>

<div class="container">

<h2>Typography</h2>

<p class="text-left">Left-aligned text.</p>

<p class="text-right">Right-aligned text.</p>

<p class="text-center">Center-aligned text.</p>

<p class="text-justify">Justified text. Type a long paragraph</p>

<p class="text-nowrap">type a long paragraph to know. it moves right however it's too long paragraph.</p>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong>

<hr>

</div>

<div class="container">

<h2>Typography</h2>

<p class="text-lowercase">MICROSOFT INSTITUTE</p>

<p class="text-uppercase">microsoft institute</p>

<p class="text-capitalize">krishna maharjan</p>

</div>

**Example**

<body>

<div class="container">

<h2>Typography</h2>

<p>The class .list-unstyled removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (immediate children only):</p>

<ul class="list-unstyled">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea

<ul>

<li>Black tea</li>

<li>Green tea</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

<p>The class .list-inline places all list items on a single line:</p>

<ul class="list-inline">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

<h2>Typography</h2>

<p>Use the .dl-horizontal class line up the description list side-by-side when the browser window expands:</p>

<dl class="dl-horizontal">

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Try to resize the browser window to see the behaviour of the description list.</p>

</div>

**Exampe of Pre**

**Default height is 350px.**

<body>

<div class="container">

<h2>Code</h2>

<p>For multiple lines of code, use the pre element:</p>

<pre>Text in a pre element

is displayed in a fixed-width

font, and it preserves

both spaces and

line breaks.</pre>

<p>If you add the .pre-scrollable class, the pre element gets a max-height of 350px and provides a y-axis scrollbar:</p>

<pre class="pre-scrollable">Text in a pre element

is displayed in a fixed-width

font, and it preserves

both spaces and

line breaks.

<h1>Graphic Design</h1>

<ul>

<li>Pagemaker</li>

<li>Freehand </li>

<li>Photoshop</li>

<li>Coreldraw</li>

<li>Indesign</li>

<li>Illustrator</li>

</ul>

</pre>

</div>

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 I**

<div class="container">

<h2>Basic Table</h2>

<table class="table">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Address</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Yogesh</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

Striped Rows

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

Example II

<div class="container">

<h2>Stripped Table</h2>

<table class="table table-striped">

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Address</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Yogesh</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

Bordered Table

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

Example: III

<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>Address</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Yogesh</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

Hover Rows

The .table-hover class enables a hover state on table rows:

Example IV

<div class="container">

<h2>Hover Rows</h2>

<table class="table table-hover">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Address</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Yogesh</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

Condensed Table

The .table-condensed class makes a table more compact by cutting cell padding in half:

Syntax: <table class="table table-condensed">

Contextual Classes

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

The contextual classes that can be used are:

| **Class** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| .active | Applies the hover color to the table row or table cell. it works on hover only. |
| .success | Indicates a successful or positive action |
| .info | Indicates a neutral informative change or action |
| .warning | Indicates a warning that might need attention |
| .danger | Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action |

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Contextual Classes</h2>

<table class="table">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Address</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr class="success">

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr class="danger">

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

<tr class="info">

<td>Yogesh</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

**hover and active**

**When we hover on this row the color darkness change.**

Example

<table class="table table-hover">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Address</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr class="active">

<td>Krishna</td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>Maru Dhoka</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shyam</td>

<td>Shahi</td>

<td>Kalimati</td>

</tr>

Responsive Tables

The .table-responsive class creates a responsive table. The table will then scroll horizontally on small devices (under 768px). When viewing on anything larger than 768px wide, there is no difference:

**Example:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Responsive Table</h2>

<div class="table-responsive">

<table class="table">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>#</th>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Age</th>

<th>City</th>

<th>Phone No.</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>Krishna </td>

<td>Maharjan</td>

<td>35</td>

<td>Kathmandu</td>

<td>9851133607</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2</td>

<td>Janak </td>

<td>Thapa Magar</td>

<td>45</td>

<td>Kathmandu</td>

<td>9851143607</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

**Bootstrap Images**

1. Rounded Corners

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

2. Circle

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

3. Thumbnail

The .img-thumbnail class shapes the image to a thumbnail with border.

Responsive Images

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

**Example:**

<h2>Images</h2>

<img src="pictures/1.jpg" class="img-rounded" width="304" height="236">

<img src="pictures/1.jpg" class="img-circle" width="304" height="236">

<img src="pictures/1.jpg" class="img-thumbnail" width="304" height="236">

<img src="pictures/1.jpg" class="img-responsive" width="604" height="336">

</div>

Image Gallery

You can also use Bootstrap's grid system in conjunction with the .thumbnail class to create an image gallery: The .thumbnail class can be used to display an image gallery. Click on the images to see it in full size:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Image Gallery</h2>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-4">

<a href="pictures/1.jpg" class="thumbnail">

<p>Description of Image</p>

<img src="pictures/1.jpg" style="width:150px;height:150px">

</a>

</div>

<div class="col-md-4">

<a href="pictures/8.jpg" class="thumbnail">

<p>Description of Image</p>

<img src="pictures/8.jpg" style="width:150px;height:150px">

</a>

</div>

<div class="col-md-4">

<a href="pictures/9.jpg" class="thumbnail">

<p>Description of Image</p>

<img src="pictures/9.jpg" style="width:150px;height:150px">

</a>

</div>

Responsive Embeds

Also let videos or slideshows scale properly on any device.

First right click on youtube video.

Click at get embed code and copy it and paste it.

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h2>Responsive Video</h2>

<div class="embed-responsive embed-responsive-16by9">

<iframe width="854" height="480" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/nxidbuVXgw4" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</body>

Creating a Jumbotron

A jumbotron indicates a big box for calling extra attention to some special content or information.

A jumbotron is displayed as a grey box with rounded corners. It also enlarges the font sizes of the text inside it.

**Tip:** Inside a jumbotron you can put nearly any valid HTML, including other Bootstrap elements/classes.

Use a <div> element with class .jumbotron to create a jumbotron:

Example:

<div class="container">

<div class="jumbotron">

<h1>Microsoft Educational Institute</h1>

<p>Microsoft Educational Institute is a Computer & Language Institute..</p>

</div>

<p>This is some text.</p>

<p>This is another text.</p>

</div>

Creating a Page Header

A page header is like a section divider.

The .page-header class adds a horizontal line under the heading (+ adds some extra space around the element):

Example:

<div class="container">

<div class="page-header">

<h1>Microsoft Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd</h1>

</div>

<p><i>Computer & Language Institute </i></p>

</div>

Wells

The .well class adds a rounded border around an element with a gray background color and some padding:

Change the size of the well by adding the .well-sm class for small wells or  .well-lg class for large wells: By default, wells are medium in size.

<div class="container">

<div class="well">Basic Well</div>

<div class="well well-sm">Small Well</div>

<div class="well well-lg">Large Well</div>

</div>

Alerts

Bootstrap provides an easy way to create predefined alert messages:

**Example:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Alerts</h2>

<div class="alert alert-success">

<strong>Success!</strong> This alert box could indicate a successful or positive action.

</div>

<div class="alert alert-info">

<strong>Info!</strong> This alert box could indicate a neutral informative change or action.

</div>

<div class="alert alert-warning">

<strong>Warning!</strong> This alert box could indicate a warning that might need attention.

</div>

<div class="alert alert-danger">

<strong>Danger!</strong> This alert box could indicate a dangerous or potentially negative action.

</div>

</div>

Button Styles

Bootstrap provides seven styles of buttons:

Default Primary Success Info Warning Danger Link

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

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

**Example:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Button Styles</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn">Default</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>

</div>

Linking with button

The button classes can be used on an <a>, <button>, or <input> element:

Example

<a href="color.html" class="btn btn-danger">Check </a></div>

<input type="submit" value="submit" class="btn btn-primary">

**Disable & btn-block**

<input type="submit" value="submit" class="btn btn-primary disabled">

<input type="submit" value="submit" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">

Button Sizes

Bootstrap provides four button sizes:

Large Medium Small XSmall

The classes that define the different sizes are:

* .btn-lg
* .btn-md
* .btn-sm
* .btn-xs

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Button Sizes</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Large</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-md">Medium</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">Small</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-xs">XSmall</button>

</div>

Block Level Buttons

A block level button spans the entire width of the parent element

Add class .btn-block to create a block level button:

<div class="container">

<h2>Block Level Buttons</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Button 1</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-block">Button 2</button>

<h2>Large Block Level Buttons</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg btn-block">Button 1</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg btn-block">Button 2</button>

<h2>Small Block Level Buttons</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm btn-block">Button 1</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-sm btn-block">Button 2</button>

</div>

Active/Disabled Buttons

A button can be set to an active (appear pressed) or a disabled (unclickable) state:

Active Primary Disabled Primary

The class .active makes a button appear pressed, and the class .disabled makes a button unclickable:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Button States</h2>

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

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary active">Active Primary</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary disabled">Disabled Primary</button>

</div>

## Button Groups

Bootstrap allows you to group a series of buttons together (on a single line) in a button group:

Use a <div> element with class .btn-group to create a button group:

**Tip:** Instead of applying button sizes to every button in a group, use class .btn-group-\* to size all buttons in the group:

Example:

<div class="btn-group">

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Sony</button>

</div>

<h2>Button Groups - Set Sizes</h2>

<h3>Large Buttons:</h3>

<div class="btn-group btn-group-lg">

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Sony</button>

</div>

<h3>Extra Small Buttons:</h3>

<div class="btn-group btn-group-xs">

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Sony</button>

</div>

## Vertical Button Groups

Bootstrap also supports vertical button groups:

Use the class .btn-group-vertical to create a vertical button group:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Vertical Button Group</h2>

<div class="btn-group-vertical">

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Sony</button>

</div>

</div>

## Justified Button Groups

To span the entire width of the screen, use the .btn-group-justified class:

Example with <a> elements:

<div class="container">

<h2>Justified Button Groups</h2>

<div class="btn-group btn-group-justified">

<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</a>

<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</a>

<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">Sony</a>

</div>

**REMAIN Nesting Button Groups & Dropdown Menus SPLIT DROP DOWN**

## Glyphicons

Bootstrap provides 260 glyphicons from the [Glyphicons](http://glyphicons.com/) Halflings set.

Glyphicons can be used in text, buttons, toolbars, navigation, forms, etc.

Here are some examples of glyphicons:

Envelope glyphicon:

Print glyphicon:

Search glyphicon:

Download glyphicon:

## Glyphicon Syntax

A glyphicon is inserted with the following syntax:

<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-name"></span>

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Glyphicon Examples</h2>

<p>Envelope icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></p>

<p>Envelope icon as a link:

<a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></a>

</p>

<p>Search icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span></p>

<p>Search icon on a button:

<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">

<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span> Search

</button>

</p>

<p>Search icon on a styled button:

<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">

<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span> Search

</button>

</p>

<p>Print icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-print"></span></p>

<p>Print icon on a styled link button:

<a href="#" class="btn btn-success btn-lg">

<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-print"></span> Print

</a> <br>

<p>Likes <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></span></p>

</p>

</div>

Note: For more glyphicons detail search in google bootstrap glyphicons

# Bootstrap Badges and Labels

## Badges

Badges are numerical indicators of how many items are associated with a link:

News 5  
Comments 10  
Updates 2

The numbers (5, 10, and 2) are the badges.

Use the .badge class within <span> elements to create badges:

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Badges</h2>

<a href="#">News <span class="badge">5</span></a><br>

<a href="#">Comments <span class="badge">10</span></a><br>

<a href="#">Updates <span class="badge">2</span></a>

</div>

Example II

Badges can also be used inside other elements, such as buttons:

Primary **7**

<div class="container">

<h2>Badges on Buttons</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary <span class="badge">7</span></button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success <span class="badge">3</span></button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger <span class="badge">5</span></button>

</div>

## Labels

Labels are used to provide additional information about something:

Use the .label class,  followed by one of the six contextual classes .label-default, .label-primary, .label-success, .label-info, .label-warning or .label-danger, within a <span> element to create a label:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Labels</h2>

<h1>Example <span class="label label-default">New</span></h1>

<h2>Example <span class="label label-danger">New</span></h2>

<h3>Example <span class="label label-warning">New</span></h3>

<h4>Example <span class="label label-info">New</span></h4>

<h5>Example <span class="label label-success">New</span></h5>

<h6>Example <span class="label label-primary">New</span></h6>

</div>

## 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:

## Progress Bar With Label

A progress bar with a label looks like this:

70%

Remove the .sr-only class from the progress bar to show a visible percentage:

**Note:** To help improve accessibility for people using screen readers, you should include the aria-\* attributes.

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Basic Progress Bar</h2>

<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>

<h2>Progress Bar With Label</h2>

<div class="progress">

<div class="progress-bar" style="width:70%">

70%

</div>

</div>

**Color progress bar example**

<div class="container">

<h2>Colored Progress Bars</h2>

<p>The contextual classes colors the progress bars:</p>

<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>

**Stripped progress bar**

<div class="container">

<h2>Striped Progress Bars</h2>

<p>The .progress-bar-striped class adds stripes to the progress bars:</p>

<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>

**Animated progressbar**

<div class="container">

<h2>Animated Progress Bar</h2>

<p>The .active class animates the progress bar:</p>

<div class="progress">

<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-striped active" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="40" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">

40%

</div>

</div>

**Stacked Progressbar**

<div class="container">

<h2>Stacked Progress Bars</h2>

<p>Create a stacked progress bar by placing multiple bars into the same div with class .progress:</p>

<div class="progress">

<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar" style="width:40%">

Free Space

</div>

<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar" style="width:10%">

Warning

</div>

<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger" role="progressbar" style="width:20%">

Danger

</div>

</div>

</div>

## Basic Pagination

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

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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Pagination</h2>

<p>The .pagination class provides pagination links:</p>

<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>

</div>

## Active State

The active state shows what is the current page:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Pagination - Active State</h2>

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

<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>

</div>

## Disabled State

A disabled link cannot be clicked:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Pagination - Disabled State</h2>

<p>Add class .disabled if a page for some reason is disabled:</p>

<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>

</div>

## Pagination Sizing

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

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

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Pagination - Sizing</h2>

<p>Add class .pagination-lg for larger blocks or .pagination-sm for smaller blocks:</p>

<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>

</div>

## Breadcrumbs

Another form for pagination, is breadcrumbs:

Example

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

<div class="container">

<h2>Breadcrumbs</h2>

<p>The .breadcrumb class indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy:</p>

<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>

</div>

## What is Pager?

Pager is also a form of pagination. Pager provides previous and next buttons (links). To create previous/next buttons, add the .pager class to an <ul> element:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Pager</h2>

<ul class="pager">

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

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

</ul>

</div>

## Align Buttons

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

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Pager</h2>

<ul class="pager">

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

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

</ul>

</div>

## Basic List Groups

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

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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Designing</h2>

<ul class="list-group">

<li class="list-group-item">Graphic Designing</li>

<li class="list-group-item">Web Page Designing</li>

<li class="list-group-item">Diploma in Graphic Designing</li>

</ul>

</div>

## List Group With Badges

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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>List Group With Badges</h2>

<ul class="list-group">

<li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">12</span> New</li>

<li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">5</span> Deleted</li>

<li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">3</span> Warnings</li>

</ul>

</div>

**List Group With Linked Items**

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

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

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>List Group With Linked Items</h2>

<div class="list-group">

<a href="#" class="list-group-item">First item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Second item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Third item</a>

</div>

</div>

## Active State

Use the .active class to highlight the current item:

## Disabled Item

To disable an item, add the .disabled class:

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>Active Item in a List Group</h2>

<div class="list-group">

<a href="#" class="list-group-item active">First item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Second item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Third item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item disabled">Fourth item</a>

</div>

## List group with Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to color list items:

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:

<div class="container">

<h2>Linked Items With Contextual Classes</h2>

<p>Move the mouse over the linked items to see the hover effect:</p>

<div class="list-group">

<a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">First item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Second item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Third item</a>

<a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Fourth item</a>

</div>

</div>

## List Group with 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.

Example

<div class="container">

<h2>List Group With Custom Content</h2>

<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>

</div>

## Panels

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

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

## Panel Heading

Panel Heading: The .panel-heading class adds a heading to the panel:

## Panel Footer

Panel Content: The .panel-footer class adds a footer to the panel:

Example:

<div class="container">

<div class="panel panel-default">

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

</div>

<div class="panel panel-default">

<div class="panel-heading">Panel Heading</div>

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

</div>

<div class="panel panel-default">

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

<div class="panel-footer">Panel Footer</div>

</div>

## 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-success">

<div class="panel-heading">Panel Content</div>

<div class="panel-body">Body Content </div>

<div class="panel-footer">Body Footer </div>

</div>

<div class="panel panel-success">

<div class="panel-heading">Panel Content</div>

<div class="panel-body">Body Content </div>

<div class="panel-footer">Body Footer </div>

</div>

REMAIN DROPDOWNS

## Basic Collapsible

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

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:

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

**Example I**

<div class="container">

<h2>Simple Collapsible</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-info" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#demo">Show/hide</button>

<div id="demo" class="collapse">

This is a simple show and hide button.

</div>

</div>

</div>

Example II: collapse in

<div class="container">

<button type="button" class="btn btn-info" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#demo">Simple collapsible</button>

<div id="demo" class="collapse in">

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

</div>

</div>

**Collapsible Panel**

<div class="container">

<h2>Collapsible Panel</h2>

<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 List Group**

**<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**

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.

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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Accordion Example</h2>

<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">Type a paragraph.</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">Type a paragraph</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">Type a paragraph</div>

</div>

</div>

**Collapse Button**

**Example**

<div class="container">

<button class="btn btn-success" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#collapse1"> click here to collapse</button>

<div id="collapse1" class="collapse">Type a long paragraph </div>

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

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h3>Inline List</h3>

<ul class="list-inline">

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

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

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

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

<li><a href="#">About Us</a></li>

</ul>

## Tabs

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:**

<div class="container">

<h3>Tabs</h3>

<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>

<br>

</div>

### Tabs With Dropdown Menu

Tabs can also hold dropdown menus.

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h3>Tabs With Dropdown Menu</h3>

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">

<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>

<li class="dropdown">

<a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Computer <span class="caret"></span></a>

<ul class="dropdown-menu">

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

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

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

</ul>

</li>

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

<li><a href="#">Abroad Study</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

## Pills

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

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h3>Pills</h3>

<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>

</div>

### Vertical Pills

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

Example

<div class="container">

<h3>Vertical Pills</h3>

<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

### Vertical Pills in a Row

Text... Text... Text...

* [Home](http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_tabs_pills.asp)
* [Menu 1](http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_tabs_pills.asp)
* [Menu 2](http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_tabs_pills.asp)
* [Menu 3](http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_tabs_pills.asp)

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="container">

<h3>Vertical Pills</h3>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-3">

<p>Type a paragraph</p>

</div>

<div class="col-md-3">

<p>Type a prargaph 2</p>

</div>

<div class="col-md-3">

<p>Type a paragraph 3</p>

</div>

<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>

<div class="clearfix visible-lg"></div>

</div>

</div>

**Pills with drop down menu**

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h3>Pills With Dropdown Menu</h3>

<ul class="nav nav-pills">

<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>

</div>

## Centered Tabs and Pills

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**

<div class="container">

<h3>Centered Tabs</h3>

<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>

<br>

<h3>Centered Pills</h3>

<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>

</div>

## Toggleable / Dynamic Tabs

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:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Dynamic Tabs</h2>

<ul class="nav nav-pills"> note you can check nav nav-tab also.

<li class="active"><a data-toggle="tab" 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>

<li><a data-toggle="pill" href="#menu3">Menu 3</a></li>

</ul>

<div class="tab-content">

<div id="home" class="tab-pane fade in active">

<h3>HOME</h3>

<p>Welcome to microsoft educational instiute</p>

</div>

<div id="menu1" class="tab-pane fade">

<h3>Menu 1</h3>

<p>This is menu 1 conntent</p>

</div>

<div id="menu2" class="tab-pane fade">

<h3>Menu 2</h3>

<p>This is menu 2 content</p>

</div>

<div id="menu3" class="tab-pane fade">

<h3>Menu 3</h3>

<p>This is menu3 content</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

## Navigation Bars

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

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>

</div>

## 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:

**Syntax:**

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">

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:

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

**Syntax:**

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-bottom">

## Navigation Bar With Dropdown

Navigation bars can also hold dropdown menus.

<body>

<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>

## 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 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>

<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>

## Collapsing The Navigation Bar

The navigation bar 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Bootstrap Case</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

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

<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/css/bootstrap.min.css">

<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.3/jquery.min.js"></script>

<script src="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<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 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>

<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>

<div class="container">

<h3>Collapsible Navbar</h3>

<p>In this example, the navigation bar is hidden on small screens and replaced by a button in the top right corner (try to re-size this window).

<p>Only when the button is clicked, the navigation bar will be displayed.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

# 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:

* Always use <form role="form"> (helps improve accessibility for people using screen readers)
* 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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Vertical (basic) form</h2>

<form role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label for="email">Email:</label>

<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email">

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="pwd">Password:</label>

<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">

</div>

<div class="checkbox">

<label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>

</div>

<button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Inline Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

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

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Inline form</h2>

<form class="form-inline" role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label for="email">Email:</label>

<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email">

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="pwd">Password:</label>

<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">

</div>

<div class="checkbox">

<label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>

</div>

<button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>

</form>

</div>

**hide the labels by using the .sr-only class:**

Example II

<div class="container">

<h2>Inline form with .sr-only class</h2>

<form class="form-inline" role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label class="sr-only" for="email">Email:</label>

<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email">

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label class="sr-only" for="pwd">Password:</label>

<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">

</div>

<div class="checkbox">

<label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>

</div>

<button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Horizontal Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

A horizontal form stands apart from the other forms both in the amount of markup, and in the presentation of the form.

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.

<div class="container">

<h2>Horizontal form</h2>

<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">

<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>

</form>

</div>

# 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!

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Form control: input</h2>

<form role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label for="usr">Name:</label>

<input type="text" class="form-control" id="usr">

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="pwd">Password:</label>

<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">

</div>

</form>

</div>

**Bootstrap textarea**

Example:

<div class="container">

<h2>Form control: textarea</h2>

<p>The form below contains a textarea for comments:</p>

<form role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label for="comment">Comment:</label>

<textarea class="form-control" rows="5" id="comment"></textarea>

</div>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Checkboxes

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

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

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

**Example:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Form control: checkbox</h2>

<p>The form below contains three checkboxes. The last option is disabled:</p>

<form role="form">

<div class="checkbox">

<label><input type="checkbox" value="">Option 1</label>

</div>

<div class="checkbox">

<label><input type="checkbox" value="">Option 2</label>

</div>

<div class="checkbox disabled">

<label><input type="checkbox" value="" disabled>Option 3</label>

<br>

<label class="checkbox-inline">

<input type="checkbox" value="">Option 4

</label>

<label class="checkbox-inline">

<input type="checkbox" value="">Option 5

</label>

<label class="checkbox-inline">

<input type="checkbox" value="">Option 6

</label>

</div>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Radio Buttons

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

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

The following example contains three radio buttons. The last option is disabled:

**Example**

<div class="container">

<h2>Form control: radio buttons</h2>

<form role="form">

<div class="radio">

<label><input type="radio" name="optradio">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>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Select List

Select list (select one):   
Mutiple 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="container">

<h2>Form control: select</h2>

<p>The form below contains two dropdown menus (select lists):</p>

<form role="form">

<div class="form-group">

<label for="sel1">Select list (select one):</label>

<select class="form-control" id="sel1">

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

</select>

<br>

<label for="sel2">Mutiple select list (hold shift to select more than one):</label>

<select multiple class="form-control" id="sel2">

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

<option>5</option>

</select>

</div>

</form>

</div>

## Bootstrap Form Control States

* **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:

<div class="container">

<h2>Horizontal form: control states</h2>

<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">

<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="inputPassword" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Disabled</label>

<div class="col-sm-10">

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

</div>

</div>

<fieldset disabled>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="disabledTextInput" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Disabled input and select list (Fieldset disabled)</label>

<div class="col-sm-10">

<input type="text" id="disabledTextInput" class="form-control" placeholder="Disabled input">

</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 glyphicon</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 glyphicon</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 glyphicon</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>

</div>

input resizing