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# Bootstrap Modals

In this tutorial you will learn how to create modals with Bootstrap.

## Creating Modals with Bootstrap

Modal is basically a dialog box or popup window that is used to provide important information to the user or prompt user to take necessary actions before moving on. Modals are widely used to warn users for situations like session time out or to receive their final confirmation before going to perform any critical actions such as saving or deleting important data.
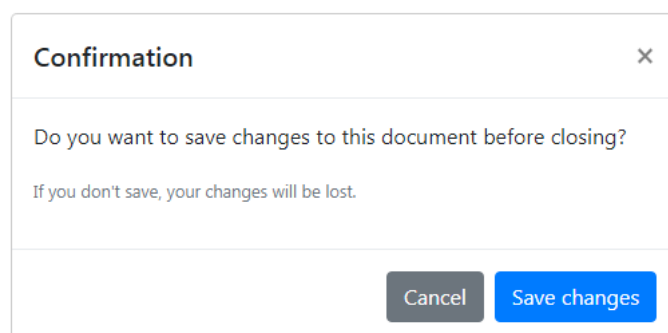
You can easily create very smart and flexible dialog boxes with the Bootstrap modal plugin. The following example oulines the basic structure to create a simple modal with a header, message body and the footer containing action buttons for the user.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <div class="modal" tabindex="-1">
2   <div class="modal-dialog">
3       <div class="modal-content">
4           <div class="modal-header">
5               <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
6               <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;</button>
7           </div>
8           <div class="modal-body">
9               <p>Do you want to save changes to this document before closing?</p>
10              <p class="text-secondary"><small>If you don't save, your changes will be
    lost.</small></p>
11          </div>
12          <div class="modal-footer">
13              <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
    dismiss="modal">Cancel</button>
14              <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
15          </div>
16      </div>
17  </div>
18  </div>
```

— If you try out the above example, it will launches the modal window automatically when the DOM is fully loaded via JavaScript. The output will look something like this:

Confirmation　　×

Do you want to save changes to this document before closing?

If you don't save, your changes will be lost.

Cancel　　Save changes

**Tip:** Always try to place your modal HTML in a top-level position in your document, preferably before closing of the `<body>` tag (i.e. `</body>`) to avoid interference from other elements, otherwise it may affect modal's appearance or functionality.

Check out the snippets section for examples of some beautifully designed Bootstrap modals.

## Activate Modals via Data Attributes

You can activate a Bootstrap modal by clicking on the button or link via data attributes without writing any JavaScript code. Take a look at the following example to see how it works:

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```html
<!-- Button HTML (to Trigger Modal) -->
<a href="#myModal" class="btn btn-lg btn-primary" data-toggle="modal">Launch Demo
Modal</a>

<!-- Modal HTML -->
<div id="myModal" class="modal fade">
    <div class="modal-dialog">
        <div class="modal-content">
            <div class="modal-header">
                <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
                <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;
</button>
            </div>
            <div class="modal-body">
                <p>Do you want to save changes to this document before closing?</p>
                <p class="text-secondary"><small>If you don't save, your changes will
be lost.</small></p>
            </div>
            <div class="modal-footer">
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
dismiss="modal">Cancel</button>
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

The above example launches the modal window on click of the "Launch Demo Modal" button. Let's go through each part of this modal code one by one for a better understanding.

## Explanation of Code

To activate a Bootstrap modal via data attributes we basically need two components — the controller element like a button or link, and the modal element itself.

- The outermost container of every modal in a document must have a unique id (in this case `id="myModal"` , *line no-5*), so that it can be targeted via `data-target` (for buttons) or `href` (for hyperlinks) attribute of the controller element (*line no-2*).

- The attribute `data-toggle="modal"` is required to add on the controller element (*line no-2*), like a button or an anchor, along with a attribute `data-target="#myModal"` or `href="#myModal"` to target a specific modal to toggle.

- The `.modal-dialog` class (*line no-6*) sets the width as well as horizontal and vertical alignment of the modal box. Whereas the class `.modal-content` sets the styles like text and background color, borders, rounded corners etc.

Rest of the thing is self explanatory, such as the `.modal-header` element defines a header for the modal that usually contains a modal title and a close button, whereas the `.modal-body` element contains the actual content like text, images, forms etc. and the `.modal-footer` element defines the footer that typically contains action buttons for the user.

> **Note:** The `.fade` class on the `.modal` element adds a fading and sliding animation effect while showing and hiding the modal window. If you want the modal that simply appear without any effect you can just remove this class.

## Activate Modals via JavaScript

You may also activate a Bootstrap modal window via JavaScript — just call the `modal()` Bootstrap method with the modal `id` or `class` selector in your JavaScript code.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
3       $(".btn").click(function(){
4           $("#myModal").modal("show");
5       });
6   });
7   </script>
```

## Changing the Size of Modals

Bootstrap gives you option further to scaling a modal up or down. You can create small, large, as well as extra-large modals by adding an extra class `.modal-sm`, `.modal-lg`, and `.modal-xl` class, respectively on the `.modal-dialog`. Here's an example:

| Example | | Try this code » |
|---|---|---|

```
1    <!-- Extra Large modal -->
2    <button class="btn btn-primary" data-toggle="modal" data-
     target="#extraLargeModal">Extra Large modal</button>
3
4    <div id="extraLargeModal" class="modal fade" tabindex="-1" role="dialog">
5        <div class="modal-dialog modal-xl">
6            <div class="modal-content">
7                <div class="modal-header">
8                    <h5 class="modal-title">Extra Large Modal</h5>
9                    <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal" aria-
     hidden="true">&times;</button>
10               </div>
11               <div class="modal-body">
12                   <p>Add the <code>.modal-xl</code> class on <code>.modal-
```

> **Tip:** The maximum width of the default modal will be `500px`, whereas the maximum width of the small, large, and extra-large modal will be `300px`, `800px`, `1140px`, respectivley.

## Changing Modal Content Based on Trigger Button

Often several modal on a web page has almost same content with minor differences.

You can use the modal events to create slightly different modal windows based on the same modal HTML. The following example will show you how to change the title of the modal window according to

the trigger button's `data-title` attribute value.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
 1  <script>
 2  $(document).ready(function(){
 3      $("#myModal").on("show.bs.modal", function(event){
 4          // Get the button that triggered the modal
 5          var button = $(event.relatedTarget);
 6
 7          // Extract value from the custom data-* attribute
 8          var titleData = button.data("title");
 9          $(this).find(".modal-title").text(titleData);
10      });
11  });
12  </script>
```

## Loading Content in Modal via Ajax

You can also load remote content inside the Bootstrap modal via Ajax.

In the following example content inside the modal body will be inserted from a remote file upon activation using the jQuery `load()` method and Bootstrap `show.bs.modal` event.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
 1  <!-- jQuery Code (to Load Content via Ajax) -->
 2  <script>
 3  $(document).ready(function(){
 4      $("#myModal").on("show.bs.modal", function(event){
 5          // Place the returned HTML into the selected element
 6          $(this).find(".modal-body").load("remote.php");
 7      });
 8  });
 9  </script>
10
11  <!-- Button HTML (to Trigger Modal) -->
12  <button type="button" class="btn btn-lg btn-primary" data-toggle="modal" data-target="#myModal">Launch Demo Modal</button>
13
14  <!-- Modal HTML -->
15  <div id="myModal" class="modal fade" tabindex="-1">
16      <div class="modal-dialog">
17          <div class="modal-content">
18              <div class="modal-header">
19                  <h5 class="modal-title">Ajax Loading Demo</h5>
20                  <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;</button>
21              </div>
22              <div class="modal-body">
23                  <!-- Content will be loaded here from "remote.php" file -->
24              </div>
25              <div class="modal-footer">
26                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-dismiss="modal">Close</button>
27                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">OK, Got it!</button>
28              </div>
29          </div>
30      </div>
31  </div>
```

## Options

There are certain options which can be passed to `modal()` Bootstrap method to customize the functionality of a modal. Options can be passed via data attributes or JavaScript.

For setting the modals options via data attributes, just append the option name to `data-`, such as `data-backdrop="static"`, `data-keyboard="false"`, and so on.

| Name | Type | Default Value | Description |
|------|------|---------------|-------------|
| backdrop | boolean or the string `static` | true | Includes a modal-backdrop (black overlay area) element. Alternatively, you may specify `static` for a backdrop which doesn't close the modal on click. |
| keyboard | boolean | true | Closes the modal window on press of escape key. |
| focus | boolean | true | Puts the focus on the modal when initialized. |
| show | boolean | true | Shows the modal when initialized or activate. |

Data attributes provides an easy way for setting the modal options, however JavaScript is the more preferable way as it prevents you from repetitive work. See the `.modal(options)` method in the section below to know how to set the options for modals using JavaScript.

In the following example we've set the `backdrop` option to `static` (*line no-5*) which prevents the modal from closing when clicking outside of the modal i.e. the black overlay area.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---------|-----------------|

```
1   <!-- Button HTML (to Trigger Modal) -->
2   <button type="button" class="btn btn-lg btn-primary" data-target="#myModal" data-
    toggle="modal">Launch Demo Modal</button>
3
4   <!-- Modal HTML -->
5   <div id="myModal" class="modal fade" data-backdrop="static" tabindex="-1">
6       <div class="modal-dialog">
7           <div class="modal-content">
8               <div class="modal-header">
9                   <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
10                  <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;
    </button>
11              </div>
12              <div class="modal-body">
13                  <p>Do you want to save changes to this document before closing?</p>
14                  <p class="text-secondary"><small>If you don't save, your changes will
    be lost.</small></p>
15              </div>
16              <div class="modal-footer">
17                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
    dismiss="modal">Cancel</button>
18                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
19              </div>
20          </div>
21      </div>
22  </div>
```

## Methods

These are the standard bootstrap's modals methods:

### .modal(options)

This method activates the content as a modal. It also allows you to set options for them.

The jQuery code in the following example will prevent the modal from closing when a user clicks on the backdrop i.e. black overlay area behind the modal.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
3       $(".launch-modal").click(function(){
4           $("#myModal").modal({
5               backdrop: 'static'
6           });
7       });
8   });
9   </script>
```

The following jQuery code will prevent the modal from closing on press of the escape key.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
3       $(".launch-modal").click(function(){
4           $("#myModal").modal({
5               keyboard: false
6           });
7       });
8   });
9   </script>
```

## .modal('toggle')

This method toggles a modal window manually.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
3       $(".toggle-modal").click(function(){
4           $("#myModal").modal('toggle');
5       });
6   });
7   </script>
```

## .modal('show')

This method can be used to open a modal window manually.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
3       $(".show-modal").click(function(){
4           $("#myModal").modal('show');
5       });
6   });
7   </script>
```

## .modal('hide')

This method can be used to hide a modal window manually.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1   <script>
2   $(document).ready(function(){
```

```
3        $(".hide-modal").click(function(){
4            $("#myModal").modal('hide');
5        });
6    });
7    </script>
```

## .modal('handleUpdate')

This method readjusts the modal's position to counter the jerk that is occurring due to the appearance of the viewport scrollbar in case if the modal height changes in such a way that it becomes higher than the viewport height while it is open.

A common example of this scenario is showing the hidden elements inside the modal via JavaScript or loading content inside the modal using Ajax after activation.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1    <script>
2    $(document).ready(function(){
3        $(".show-text").click(function(){
4            $('#myModal').find(".lots-of-text").toggle();
5            $('#myModal').modal('handleUpdate')
6        });
7    });
8    </script>
```

## Events

Bootstrap's modal class includes few events for hooking into modal functionality.

| Event | Description |
|---|---|
| show.bs.modal | This event fires immediately when the show instance method is called. |
| shown.bs.modal | This event is fired when the modal has been made visible to the user. It will wait until the CSS transition process has been fully completed before getting fired. |
| hide.bs.modal | This event is fired immediately when the hide instance method has been called. |
| hidden.bs.modal | This event is fired when the modal has finished being hidden from the user. It will wait until the CSS transition process has been fully completed before getting fired. |

The following example displays an alert message to the user when fade out transition of the modal window has been fully completed.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|---|

```
1    <script>
2    $(document).ready(function(){
3        $("#myModal").on('hidden.bs.modal', function(){
4            alert("Modal window has been completely closed.");
5        });
6    });
7    </script>
```

💡 **Tip:** See also the Bootstrap FAQ section for more examples on modals, like setting vertical alignment, changing default width, embedding video, etc.

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