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W3.CSS
Framework

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W3.CSS Introduction

A Quality Alternative to Bootstrap

W3.CSS is Smaller, Faster and Easier to Use.

W3.CSS is a modern, responsive, mobile first CSS framework.

W3.CSS provides equality for all browsers: Chrome. Firefox. Edge. IE. Safari. Opera.

W3.CSS provides equality for all devices: Desktop. Laptop. Tablet. Mobile.

W3.CSS is standard CSS only (No jQuery or JavaScript library).

W3.CSS is Free

W3.CSS is free to use. No license is necessary.

How To

To use W3.CSS in your web site, just add a link to "w3.css" from your web pages:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">
```
Or download w3.css from w3css_downloads and add a link to w3.css:
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="w3.css">
```

W3.CSS Colors

Coloring HTML Elements

The **w3-*color*** and **w3-text-*color*** classes can be used to color any HTML element:

Containers:

London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.

London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.

Background Colors

The **w3-*color***** classes set the background color for any HTML element:

Example

```html
<div class="w3-red">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
  with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
<div class="w3-yellow">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
  with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
<div class="w3-gray">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
  with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

Text Colors

The **w3-text-*color*** classes set the text color of any HTML element:

Example

```html
<div class="w3-text-red">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
  with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

Hover Colors

The **w3-hover-*color*** classes define the background hover color for any HTML element:

Example

```html
<div class="w3-container w3-orange w3-hover-red">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

The **w3-hover-text-*color*** classes define the text hover color for any HTML element:

Example

```
<div class="w3-container w3-orange w3-hover-text-white">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

Color libraries

In addition to standard W3.CSS colors, W3.CSS can also use colors from a lot of different color libraries:

Windows Colors:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3-colors-win8.css">
```


Example

```
<div class="w3-win8-lime">
  <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
  with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

Fashion Colors:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3-colors-2021.css">
```

Marigold | Cerulean | Rust | Illuminating | French Blue | Green Ash | Burnt Coral | Mint | Amethyst Orchid | Raspberry Sorbet

Example

```
<div class="w3-2021-marigold">Marigold</div>
<div class="w3-2021-cerulean">Cerulean</div>
<div class="w3-2021-rust">Rust</div>
```

Highway Colors:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3-colors-highway.css">
```

w3-highway-brown | w3-highway-red | w3-highway-orange | w3-highway-schoolbus | w3-highway-yellow | w3-highway-green | w3-highway-blue

```
<div class="w3-highway-schoolbus">Schoolbus</div>
<div class="w3-highway-green">Falcon Ridge Parkway</div>
<div class="w3-highway-red">STOP</div>
```

W3.CSS Containers

The Container Class

The **w3-container** class has a default **16px** left and right padding, and no top or bottom padding to any HTML element.

The **w3-container** class is the perfect class to use for all HTML container elements like:

<div>, <article>, <section>, <header>, <footer>, <form>, and more.

Containers Provides Equality

The **w3-container** provides equality for all HTML container elements:

- Common margins
- Common paddings
- Common alignments
- Common fonts
- Common colors

Example (To add a color, just add a **w3-*color*** class)

```
<div class="w3-container w3-red ">
  <p>The w3-container class is an important w3.CSS class.</p>
</div>
```

Headers and Footers

The **w3-container** class can be used to style headers:

Example

```
<header class="w3-container w3-teal">
  <h1>Header</h1>
</header>
```

Example

```
<footer class="w3-container w3-teal">
  <h5>Footer</h5>
  <p>Footer information goes here</p>
</footer>
```

Articles and Sections

The **w3-container** class can be used to style <article> and <section> elements:

```
<article class="w3-container w3-red">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe,
  with more than 2 million inhabitants.</p>
</article>
```

```
<section class="w3-container w3-blue">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,
  and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
</section>
```

W3.CSS Panels

The Panel Class

The **w3-panel** class adds a 16px top and bottom margin and a 16px left and right padding to any HTML element.

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-red">
  <p>I am a panel.</p>
</div>
```

```
<div class="w3-container">
  <h2>Displaying Notes</h2>
  <p>The w3-panel class can be used to display all sorts of notes:</p>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-yellow">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-border">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-light-grey w3-border w3-round">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-blue w3-round-xlarge">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-pale-blue w3-leftbar w3-border-blue">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-pale-red w3-leftbar w3-rightbar w3-border-red">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-pale-yellow w3-topbar w3-bottombar w3-border-yellow">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-pale-green w3-bottombar w3-border-green w3-border">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-panel w3-blue w3-card-4">
    <p>London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

</div>
```

Displaying Notes

The w3-panel class can be used to display all sorts of notes:

London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.

London is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 9 million inhabitants.

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W3.CSS Borders

I have borders.

I have only a left border.

I have a green top and bottom border.

I have blue borders.

I have a thick left border.

I have a thick blue top and bottom border.

Red border that turns green on hover.

W3.CSS Border Classes

W3.CSS provides the following border classes:

Class	Defines
w3-border	Adds borders (top, right, bottom, left) to an element
w3-border-top	Adds a top border to an element
w3-border-right	Adds a right border to an element
w3-border-bottom	Adds a bottom border to an element
w3-border-left	Adds a left border to an element
w3-border-0	Removes all borders
w3-border-*color*	Displays the border in a specified color (like red, blue, etc)

w3-hover-border-*color*	Adds a hoverable border color
w3-bottombar	Adds a thick bottom border to an element
w3-leftbar	Adds a thick left border to an element
w3-rightbar	Adds a thick right border to an element
w3-topbar	Adds a thick top border to an element

Adding Borders

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-border">
  <p>I have borders.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border-left">
  <p>I have only a left border.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border-top w3-border-bottom">
  <p>I have top and bottom borders.</p>
</div>
```

Border Colors

The **w3-border-*color*** classes are used to add colors to borders:

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-border-red">
  <p>I have red borders.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border-left w3-border-blue">
  <p>I have a blue left border.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border-top w3-border-bottom w3-border-green">
  <p>I have a green top and bottom border.</p>
</div>
```

Rounded Borders

To add rounded borders, add one of the **w3-round-*size*** classes:

I have normal borders.

I have small rounded borders.

I have rounded borders.

I have large rounded borders.

I have xlarge rounded borders.

I have xxlarge rounded borders.

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-border">
  <p>My borders are normal.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-round-small">
  <p>My borders are rounded (small).</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-round">
  <p>My borders are rounded.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-round-large">
  <p>I have large rounded borders.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-round-xlarge">
  <p>I have xlarge rounded borders.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-round-xxlarge">
  <p>I have xxlarge rounded borders.</p>
</div>
```

Thick Borders

The **w3-topbar**, **w3-bottombar**, **w3-leftbar**, **and w3-rightbar** classes are used to add thick borders to an element:

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-leftbar">
  <p>I have a thick left border.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-leftbar w3-border-blue">
  <p>I have a thick blue left border.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-leftbar w3-border-blue w3-pale-blue">
  <p>I have a thick blue left border and a pale-blue background color.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-topbar w3-bottombar w3-border-red w3-pale-red">
  <p>I have a thick red top and bottom border and a pale-red background color.</p>
</div>
```

Hoverable Borders

The **w3-hover-border-*color*** classes change the color of the border on mouse-over:

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-hover-border-red">
  <p>Border that turns red on hover</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-border w3-border-red w3-hover-border-green">
  <p>Red border that turns green on hover</p>
</div>
```

Example

```
<div class="w3-panel w3-leftbar w3-border-white w3-hover-border-green">
  <p>Thick (invisible) left border that turns green on hover.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-bottombar w3-border-white w3-hover-border-green">
  <p>Thick (invisible) bottom border that turns green on hover.</p>
</div>
```

W3.CSS Fonts

Using Font Classes

With W3.CSS you can use 4 different built-in font classes:

- w3-serif
- w3-sans-serif
- w3-monospace
- w3-cursive

Example

```
<p class="w3-sans-serif">

<div class="w3-monospace">

<div class="w3-cursive">
```

W3.CSS Text

Text Alignment

The **w3-left-align** and the **w3-right-align** classes are used to align text.

Example

```
<div class="w3-container w3-border w3-large">
  <div class="w3-left-align"><p>Left aligned text.</p></div>
  <div class="w3-right-align"><p>Right aligned text.</p></div>
</div>
```

Centering Elements

The **w3-center** class is used to center-align elements:

Example

```
<div class="w3-container w3-center">
  <h2>Centered Content</h2>
  <img src="img_car.jpg" alt="car" style="width:80%;max-width:320px">
  <p>Some centered text.</p>
</div>
```

Wide Text

The **w3-wide** class specifies a wider text:

```
This  text  is  wider.
```

Example

```html
<p class="w3-wide">The w3-wide class specifies a wider text.</p>
```

Text Opacity

The **w3-opacity** class is designed to work with all colors:

Example

```html
<div class="w3-panel w3-pink">
  <h2 class="w3-opacity">Text Opacity</h2>
</div>
```

Text Shadow

The CSS3 text-shadow property can be used to add shadow or blur effects to text:

Example

```html
<h2 class="w3-blue" style="text-shadow:1px 1px 0 #444">Text Shadow</h2>
```

Special Effects

Example

```html
<div class="w3-panel w3-pink">
  <h1 class="w3-opacity">
  <b>Text Opacity + Bold</b></h1>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-amber">
  <h1 class="w3-text-yellow" style="text-shadow:1px 1px 0 #444">
  <b>Yellow Text + Shadow + Bold</b></h1>
</div>

<div class="w3-panel w3-blue">
  <h1 class="w3-text-orange" style="text-shadow:1px 1px 0 #444">
  <b>Orange Text + Shadow + Bold</b></h1>
</div>
```

W3.CSS Tables

W3.CSS Table Classes

W3.CSS provides the following classes for tables:

Class	Defines
w3-table	Container for an HTML table
w3-striped	Striped table
w3-border	Bordered table
w3-bordered	Bordered lines
w3-centered	Centered table content
w3-hoverable	Hoverable table
w3-table-all	All properties set

Basic Table

The **w3-table** class is used to display a basic table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table">
<tr>
  <th>First Name</th>
  <th>Last Name</th>
  <th>Points</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Jill</td>
  <td>Smith</td>
  <td>50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Striped Table

The **w3-striped** class is used to add zebra-stripes to a table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table w3-striped">
```

Bordered Table

The **w3-bordered** class adds a bottom border to each table row:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table w3-bordered">
```

Striped Bordered Table

Combine the **w3-striped** class and the **w3-bordered** class to create a striped bordered table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table w3-striped w3-bordered">
```

Border around a Table

The **w3-border** class is used to display a border around a table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table w3-striped w3-border">
```

Displaying it All

The **w3-table-all** class combines all of the classes above:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all">
```

Centering all Content

The **w3-centered** class centers the content of the table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-centered">
```

Centering one Column

The **w3-center** class centers the content of a column:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all">
<tr>
  <th>First Name</th>
  <th>Last Name</th>
  <th class="w3-center">Points</th>
</tr>
```

Right Align one Column

The **w3-right-align** class right aligns the content of a column:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all">
<tr>
  <th>First Name</th>
  <th>Last Name</th>
  <th class="w3-right-align">Points</th>
</tr>
```

Hoverable Table

The **w3-hoverable** class adds a grey background color on mouse-over:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-hoverable">
```

Hover Colors

If you want a specific hover color, add any of the **w3-hover-*color*** classes to each <tr> element:

Example

```
<tr class="w3-hover-green">
```

Responsive Table

The **w3-responsive** class creates a responsive table. The table will then scroll horizontally on small screens. When viewing on large screens, there is no difference.

Example

```
<div class="w3-responsive">
  <table class="w3-table-all">
    ... table content ...
  </table>
</div>
```

Table as a Card

Use a **w3-card** class to display a table as a card:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-card-4">
```

Tiny Table

Use the **w3-tiny** class to display a tiny table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-tiny">
```

Small Table

Use the **w3-small** class to display a small table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-small">
```

Large Table

Use the **w3-large** class to display a large table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-large">
```

XLarge Table

Use the **w3-xlarge** class to display an xlarge table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-xlarge">
```

XXLarge Table

Use the **w3-xxlarge** class to display an xxlarge table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-xxlarge">
```

XXXLarge Table

Use the **w3-xxxlarge** class to display an xxxlarge table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-xxxlarge">
```

Jumbo Table

Use the **w3-jumbo** class to display a jumbo large table:

Example

```
<table class="w3-table-all w3-jumbo">
```

W3.CSS Lists

Basic List

The **w3-ul** class is used to display a basic list:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Bordered List

The **w3-border** class adds a border around the list:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-border">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

List as a Card

The **w3-card-*number*** classes can be used to show a list as a card:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-card-4" style="width:50%">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Centered List

The **w3-center** class can be used to center the list items in a list:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-center">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Colored List

The **w3-*color*** classes can be used to add a color to the list:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-red">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Colored List Item

The **w3-*color*** classes can be used to add a color to the list item:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul">
  <li class="w3-blue">Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Hoverable List

The **w3-hoverable** class adds a grey background color to each list item on mouse-over:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-hoverable">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

If you want a specific hover color, add any of the **w3-hover-*color*** classes to each <li> element:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul">
  <li class="w3-hover-red">Jill</li>
  <li class="w3-hover-blue">Eve</li>
  <li class="w3-hover-green">Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Closable List Item

Click on the "x" to close/hide a list item:

Example

```
<li class="w3-display-container">Jill
  <span onclick="this.parentElement.style.display='none'"
  class="w3-button w3-display-right">&times;</span>
</li>
```

Tip: The HTML × entity is the preferred icon for close buttons (rather than the letter "X").

List with Padding

The **w3-padding** classes can be used to add padding to list items:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul">
  <li class="w3-padding-small">Jill</li>
  <li class="w3-padding-small">Eve</li>
  <li class="w3-padding-small">Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Avatar List

Example

```
<li class="w3-bar">
  <span onclick="this.parentElement.style.display='none'"
  class="w3-bar-item w3-button w3-xlarge w3-right">&times;</span>
  <img src="img_avatar2.png" class="w3-bar-item w3-
circle" style="width:85px">
  <div class="w3-bar-item">
    <span class="w3-large">Mike</span><br>
    <span>Web Designer</span>
  </div>
</li>
```

List Width

Lists have a 100% width by default. Use the width property to change this.

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul" style="width:30%">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Tiny List

Use the **w3-tiny** class to display a tiny list:

Example

```
<ul class="w3-ul w3-tiny">
  <li>Jill</li>
  <li>Eve</li>
  <li>Adam</li>
</ul>
```

Small List

Use the **w3-small** class to display a small list:

Large List

Use the **w3-large** class to display a large list:

XLarge List

Use the **w3-xlarge** class to display an extra-large list:

XXLarge List

Use the **w3-xxlarge** class to display an XXLarge list:

XXXLarge List

Use the **w3-xxxlarge** class to display an XXXLarge list:

Jumbo List

Use the **w3-jumbo** class to display an enormous "jumbo" list:

W3.CSS Images

The **w3-round** class adds rounded corners to an image:

Example

```
<img src="img_snowtops.jpg" class="w3-round-small" alt="Norway">

<img src="img_snowtops.jpg" class="w3-round" alt="Norway">

<img src="img_snowtops.jpg" class="w3-round-large" alt="Norway">

<img src="img_snowtops.jpg" class="w3-round-xlarge" alt="Norway">

<img src="img_snowtops.jpg" class="w3-round-xxlarge" alt="Norway">
```

The **w3-circle** class shapes an image to a circle:

Example

```
<img src="snowtops.jpg" class="w3-circle" alt="Alps">
```

Bordered Image

The **w3-border** class adds borders around the image:

Example

```
<img src="snowtops.jpg" class="w3-border w3-padding" alt="Alps">
```

Image as a Card

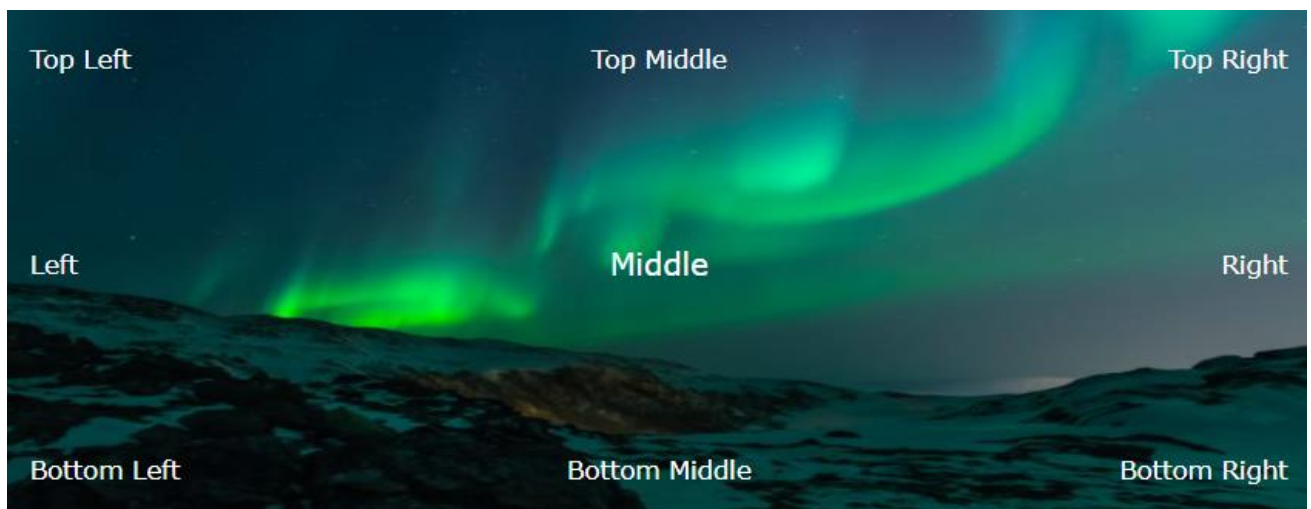Wrap any of the **w3-card-*** classes around the <img> element to display it as a card (add shadows):

Example

```
<div class="w3-card-4">
  <img src="img_avatar.png" alt="Person">
</div>
```

Image Text

Position the text in an image with the **w3-display-*classes*:

Example

```
<div class="w3-display-container">
  <img src="img_lights.jpg" alt="Lights">
  <div class="w3-display-topleft w3-container">Top Left</div>
  <div class="w3-display-topright w3-container">Top Right</div>
  <div class="w3-display-bottomleft w3-container">Bottom Left</div>
  <div class="w3-display-bottomright w3-container">Bottom Right</div>
  <div class="w3-display-left w3-container">Left</div>
  <div class="w3-display-right w3-container">Right</div>
  <div class="w3-display-middle w3-large">Middle</div>
  <div class="w3-display-topmiddle w3-container">Top Middle</div>
  <div class="w3-display-bottommiddle w3-container">Bottom Middle</div>
</div>
```

Responsive Images

An image can be set to automatically resize itself to fit the size of its container.

If you want the image to scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size, use the w3-image class.

Example

```
<img src="img_lights.jpg" alt="Lights" class="w3-image">
```

If you want to restrict a responsive image to a maximum size, use the max-width property:

Example

```
<img src="img_lights.jpg" alt="Lights" style="width:100%;max-width:400px">
```

Opacity

The **w3-opacity** classes make images transparent:

Example

```
<img src="img_forest.jpg" alt="Forest" class="w3-opacity-min">
<img src="img_forest.jpg" alt="Forest" class="w3-opacity">
<img src="img_forest.jpg" alt="Forest" class="w3-opacity-max">
```

Grayscale

The **w3-grayscale** classes add a grayscale effect to an image:

Example

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-grayscale-min">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-grayscale">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-grayscale-max">
```

Sepia

The **w3-sepia** classes add a sepia effect to an image:

Example

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-sepia-min">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-sepia">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Table" class="w3-sepia-max">
```

Hover Effects

You can also add special effects on hover/mouse-over.

Example

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Einstein" class="w3-hover-opacity">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Einstein" class="w3-hover-grayscale">
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Einstein" class="w3-hover-sepia">
```

Opacity Off

The **w3-hover-opacity** class adds transparency to the image on mouse-over, and the **w3-hover-opacity-off** class removes transparency on mouse-over.

Example

```
<img src="snowtops.jpg" class="w3-hover-opacity" alt="Alps">
<img src="snowtops.jpg" class="w3-opacity w3-hover-opacity-off" alt="Alps">
```

Constructing a Photo Album

In this example we use the W3.CSS Responsive Grid system to create a photo album that looks good on all devices. You will learn more about this later.

5 Terre

Monterosso

Vernazza

Manarola

Corniglia

Riomaggiore

```html
<div class="w3-row-padding w3-margin-top">
  <div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card">
      <img src="img_5terre.jpg" style="width:100%">
      <div class="w3-container">
        <h5>5 Terre</h5>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card">
      <img src="img_monterosso.jpg" style="width:100%">
      <div class="w3-container">
        <h5>Monterosso</h5>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

```
<div class="w3-third">
  <div class="w3-card">
    <img src="img_vernazza.jpg" style="width:100%">
    <div class="w3-container">
      <h5>Vernazza</h5>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>

<div class="w3-row-padding w3-margin-top">
  <div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card">
      <img src="img_manarola.jpg" style="width:100%">
      <div class="w3-container">
        <h5>Manarola</h5>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>


  <div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card">
      <img src="img_corniglia.jpg" style="width:100%">
      <div class="w3-container">
        <h5>Corniglia</h5>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card">
      <img src="img_riomaggiore.jpg" style="width:100%">
      <div class="w3-container">
        <h5>Riomaggiore</h5>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

</div>
```

W3.CSS Responsive Fluid Grid

Responsive Grid

W3.CSS supports a 12 column responsive fluid grid.

Example

```
<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col m4 l3">
    <p>12 columns on a small screen, 4 on a medium screen, and 3 on a large
screen.</p>
  </div>
  <div class="w3-col m8 l9">
    <p>12 columns on a small screen, 8 on a medium screen, and 9 on a large
screen.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Responsive Rows

W3.CSS's grid system is responsive. The columns will re-arrange automatically depending on the screen size: On a big screen it might look better with the content organized in three columns, but on a small screen it might be better if the content were stacked on top of each other.

Class	Description
w3-row	Container for responsive classes, with no padding
w3-row-padding	Container for responsive classes, with 8px left and right padding
w3-col	Defines one column in a 12-column responsive grid

w3-col has the following sub classes:

Columns for small screens (typical smart phones):

Class	Description

s1	Defines 1 of 12 columns (width:08.33%) for small screens
s2	Defines 2 of 12 columns (width:16.66%) for small screens
s3	Defines 3 of 12 columns (width:25.00%) for small screens
s4	Defines 4 of 12 columns (width:33.33%) for small screens
s5-s11	
s12	Defines 12 of 12 columns (width:100%). Default for small screens

Columns for medium screens (typical tablets):

Class	Description
m1	Defines 1 of 12 columns (width:08.33%) for medium screens
m2	Defines 2 of 12 columns (width:16.66%) for medium screens
m3	Defines 3 of 12 columns (width:25.00%) for medium screens
m4	Defines 4 of 12 columns (width:33.33%) for medium screens
m5-m11	
m12	Defines 12 of 12 columns (width:100%). Default for medium screens

Columns for large screens (typical laptops and desktops):

Class	Description
l1	Defines 1 of 12 columns (width:08.33%) for large screens
l2	Defines 2 of 12 columns (width:16.66%) for large screens
l3	Defines 3 of 12 columns (width:25.00%) for large screens

l4	Defines 4 of 12 columns (width:33.33%) for large screens
l5-l11	
l12	Defines 12 of 12 columns (width:100%). Default for large screens)

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

Each class scales up, so if you wish to set the same width for small, medium and large screens, you only need to specify the **small** class. And if you want the same width on medium and large screens, you only need to specify the medium class.

However, if you only use medium and/or large classes, the width will always transform to 100% on small screens.

Note: The number of columns should always add up to 12 for each row (6+6, 3+3+6, 9+3, etc)!

Difference between w3-row and w3-row-padding

The w3-row class defines a padded-less container, while the w3-row-padding class adds a 8px left and right padding to each column:
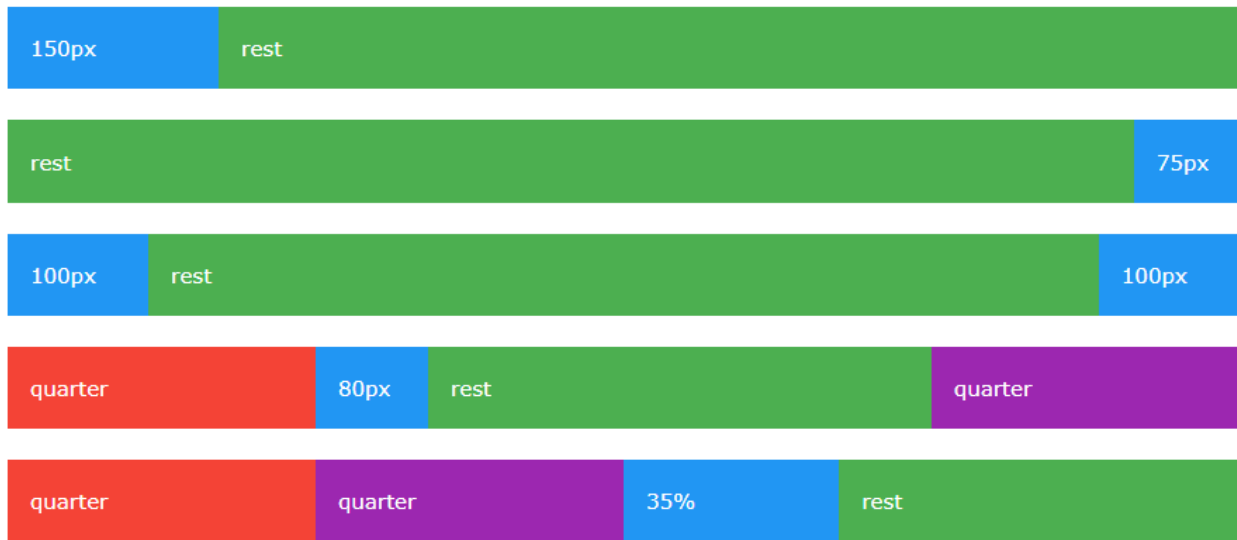
Example

```
<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_lights.jpg"></div>
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_nature.jpg"></div>
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_snowtops.jpg"></div>
</div>

<div class="w3-row-padding">
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_lights.jpg"></div>
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_nature.jpg"></div>
  <div class="w3-col s4"><img src="img_snowtops.jpg"></div>
</div>
```

Using w3-rest

The **w3-rest** class is a powerful and flexible class that will use what's left of the grid column.

150px	rest

rest	75px

100px	rest	100px

quarter	80px	rest	quarter

quarter	quarter	35%	rest

```
<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-blue" style="width:150px"><p>150px</p></div>
  <div class="w3-rest w3-container w3-green"><p>w3-rest</p></div>
</div>
<br>

<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col w3-right w3-container w3-blue" style="width:75px"><p>75px</p></div>
  <div class="w3-rest w3-container w3-green"><p>w3-rest</p></div>
</div>
<br>

<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col w3-left w3-container w3-blue" style="width:100px"><p>100px</p></div>
  <div class="w3-col w3-right w3-container w3-blue" style="width:100px"><p>100px</p></div>
  <div class="w3-rest w3-container w3-green"><p>w3-rest</p></div>
</div>
<br>

<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-quarter w3-container w3-red"><p>quarter</p></div>
  <div class="w3-half">
    <div class="w3-row">
      <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-blue" style="width:80px"><p>80px</p></div>
      <div class="w3-rest w3-container w3-green"><p>w3-rest</p></div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="w3-quarter w3-container w3-purple"><p>quarter</p></div>
</div>
<br>

<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-quarter w3-container w3-red"><p>quarter</p></div>
  <div class="w3-quarter w3-container w3-purple"><p>quarter</p></div>
  <div class="w3-half">
    <div class="w3-row">
      <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-blue" style="width:35%"><p>35%</p></div>
      <div class="w3-rest w3-container w3-green"><p>w3-rest</p></div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```
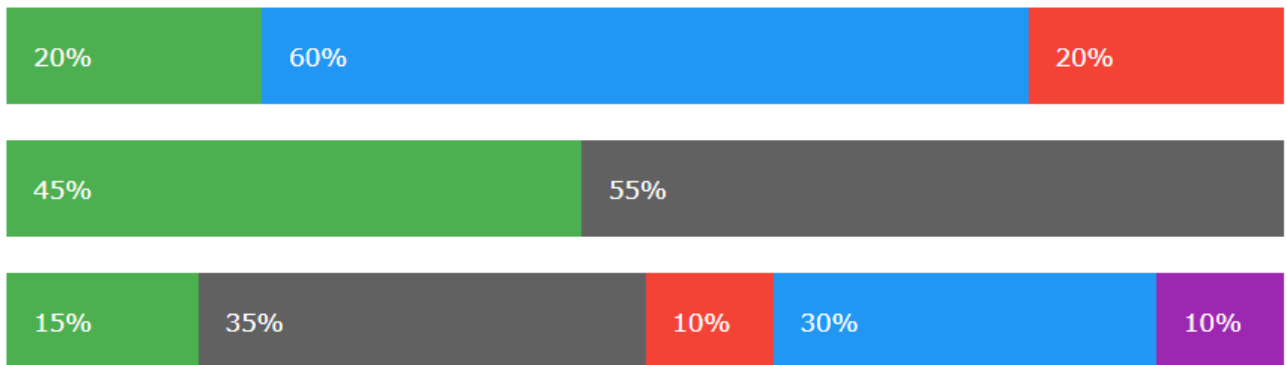
The element using class="w3-rest" must always be the last element in the source code.

Using Percent

Use the CSS width property to determine a specific width of the columns.

20%	60%	20%

45%	55%

15%	35%	10%	30%	10%

Example

```
<div class="w3-row">
  <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-
green" style="width:20%"><p>20%</p></div>
  <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-blue" style="width:60%"><p>60%</p></div>
  <div class="w3-col w3-container w3-red" style="width:20%"><p>20%</p></div>
</div>
```