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.

## 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, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework
* **Browser compatibility:** Bootstrap 5 is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, and Opera). **Note** that if you need support for IE11 and down, you must use either BS4 or BS3.

here to Get Bootstrap 5?

There are two ways to start using Bootstrap 5 on your own web site.

You can:

* Include Bootstrap 5 from a CDN
* Download Bootstrap 5 from getbootstrap.com

Bootstrap 5 CDN

If you don't want to download and host Bootstrap 5 yourself, you can include it from a CDN (Content Delivery Network).

jsDelivr provides CDN support for Bootstrap's CSS and JavaScript:

Create Your First Web Page With Bootstrap 5

**1. Add the HTML5 doctype**

Bootstrap 5 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 title and character set:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  <head>  
    <title>Bootstrap 5 Example</title>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
  </head>  
</html>

**2. Bootstrap 5 is mobile-first**

Bootstrap 5 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 5 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

Fixed Container

Use the .container class to create a responsive, fixed-width container.

Note that its width (max-width) will change on different screen sizes:

|  | **Extra small <576px** | **Small ≥576px** | **Medium ≥768px** | **Large ≥992px** | **Extra Large ≥1200px** | **XXL ≥1400px** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| max-width | 100% | 540px | 720px | 960px | 1140px | 1320px |

## Fluid Container

Use the .container-fluid class to create a full width container, that will always span the entire width of the screen (width is always 100%):

Responsive Containers

You can also use the .container-sm|md|lg|xl classes to determine when the container should be responsive.

The max-width of the container will change on different screen sizes/viewports:

| **Class** | **Extra small <576px** | **Small ≥576px** | **Medium ≥768px** | **Large ≥992px** | **Extra large ≥1200px** | **XXL ≥1400px** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| .container-sm | 100% | 540px | 720px | 960px | 1140px | 1320px |
| .container-md | 100% | 100% | 720px | 960px | 1140px | 1320px |
| .container-lg | 100% | 100% | 100% | 960px | 1140px | 1320px |
| .container-xl | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1140px | 1320px |
| .container-xxl | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1320px |

Bootstrap 5 Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system is built with flexbox and allows up to 12 columns across the page.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 |
| span 4 | | | | span 4 | | | | span 4 | | | |
| span 4 | | | | span 8 | | | | | | | |
| span 6 | | | | | | span 6 | | | | | |
| span 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

Make sure that the sum adds up to 12 or fewer (it is not required that you use all 12 available columns).

Grid Classes

The Bootstrap 5 grid system has six classes:

* .col- (extra small devices - screen width less than 576px)
* .col-sm- (small devices - screen width equal to or greater than 576px)
* .col-md- (medium devices - screen width equal to or greater than 768px)
* .col-lg- (large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 992px)
* .col-xl- (xlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1200px)
* .col-xxl- (xxlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1400px)

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

**Tip:** Each class scales up, so if you want to set the same widths for sm and md, you only need to specify sm.

Basic Structure of a Bootstrap 5 Grid

The following is a basic structure of a Bootstrap 5 grid:

<!-- Control the column width, and how they should appear on different devices -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Or let Bootstrap automatically handle the layout -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
</div>

First example: create a row (<div class="row">). Then, add the desired number of columns (tags with appropriate .col-\*-\* classes). The first star (\*) represents the responsiveness: sm, md, lg, xl or xxl, while the second star represents a number, which should add up to 12 for each row.

Second example: instead of adding a number to each col, let bootstrap handle the layout, to create equal width columns: two "col" elements = 50% width to each col, while three cols = 33.33% width to each col. Four cols = 25% width, etc. You can also use .col-sm|md|lg|xl|xxl to make the columns responsive.

## Bootstrap 5 Default Settings

Bootstrap 5 uses a default font-size of 1rem (16px by default), and its line-height is 1.5.

In addition, all <p> elements have margin-top: 0 and margin-bottom: 1rem (16px by default).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Description** | **Example** |
| .lead | Makes a paragraph stand out | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_lead&stacked=h) |
| .text-start | Indicates left-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-break | Prevents long text from breaking layout | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-break) |
| .text-center | Indicates center-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-decoration-none | Removes the underline from a link | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_decoration&stacked=h) |
| .text-end | Indicates right-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-nowrap | Indicates no wrap text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-lowercase | Indicates lowercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-uppercase | Indicates uppercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-capitalize | Indicates capitalized text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .initialism | Displays the text inside an <abbr> element in a slightly smaller font size | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_abbr2&stacked=h) |
| .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) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_list-unstyled&stacked=h) |
| .list-inline | Places all list items on a single line (used together with .list-inline-item on each <li> elements) |  |

## Text Colors

Bootstrap 5 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, .text-danger, .text-secondary, .text-white, .text-dark, .text-body (default body color/often black) and .text-light:

## Background Colors

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

<p class="text-black-50">Black text with 50% opacity on white background</p>

<p class="text-white-50 bg-dark">White text with 50% opacity on black background</p>

The .bg-color classes above does not work well with text, or atleast then you have to specify a proper .text-color class to get the right text color for each background.

However, you can use the .text-bg-color classes and Bootstrap will automatically handle the appropriate text color for each background color:

<div class="container mt-3">

<h2>Background Color with Contrasting Text Color</h2>

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

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

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

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

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

<p class="text-bg-secondary">Secondary background color.</p>

<p class="text-bg-dark">Dark grey background color.</p>

<p class="text-bg-light">Light grey background color.</p>

</div>

## Basic Table

A basic Bootstrap 5 table has a light padding and horizontal dividers.

<div class="container mt-3">

<h2>Basic Table</h2>

<p>The .table class adds basic styling (light padding and horizontal dividers) to a table:</p>

<table class="table">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Email</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>john@example.com</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Mary</td>

<td>Moe</td>

<td>mary@example.com</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>July</td>

<td>Dooley</td>

<td>july@example.com</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

## Striped Rows

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

## Bordered Table

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

## Hover Rows

The .table-hover class adds a hover effect (grey background color) on table rows:

## Black/Dark Table

The .table-dark class adds a black background to the table:

## Dark Striped Table

Combine .table-dark and .table-striped to create a dark, striped table:

## Hoverable Dark Table

The .table-hover class adds a hover effect (grey background color) on table rows:

## Borderless Table

The .table-borderless class removes borders from the table:

The contextual classes that can be used are:

| **Class** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| .table-primary | Blue: Indicates an important action |
| .table-success | Green: Indicates a successful or positive action |
| .table-danger | Red: Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action |
| .table-info | Light blue: Indicates a neutral informative change or action |
| .table-warning | Orange: Indicates a warning that might need attention |
| .table-active | Grey: Applies the hover color to the table row or table cell |
| .table-secondary | Grey: Indicates a slightly less important action |
| .table-light | Light grey table or table row background |
| .table-dark | Dark grey table or table row background |

## Small table

The .table-sm class makes the table smaller by cutting cell padding in half:

## Responsive Tables

The .table-responsive class adds a scrollbar to the table when needed (when it is too big horizontally):

You can also decide when the table should get a scrollbar, depending on the screen width:

| **Class** | **Screen width** |
| --- | --- |
| .table-responsive-sm | < 576px |
| .table-responsive-md | < 768px |
| .table-responsive-lg | < 992px |
| .table-responsive-xl | < 1200px |
| .table-responsive-xxl | < 1400px |

## Rounded Corners

The .rounded class adds rounded corners to an image:

### **Example**

<img src="cinqueterre.jpg" class="rounded" alt="Cinque Terre">

## Circle

The .rounded-circle class shapes the image to a circle:

### **Example**

<img src="cinqueterre.jpg" class="rounded-circle" alt="Cinque Terre">

## Thumbnail

The .img-thumbnail class shapes the image to a thumbnail (bordered):

### **Example**

<img src="cinqueterre.jpg" class="img-thumbnail" alt="Cinque Terre">

## Aligning Images

Float an image to the left with the .float-start class or to the right with .float-end:

## Centered Image

Center an image by adding the utility classes .mx-auto (margin:auto) and .d-block (display:block) to the image:

## Responsive Images

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

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

The .img-fluid class applies max-width: 100%; and height: auto; to the image:

### **Example**

<img class="img-fluid" src="ny.jpg" alt="New York">

## Bootstrap 5 Jumbotron

A jumbotron was introduced in Bootstrap 3 as a big padded box for calling extra attention to some special content or information.

Jumbotrons are no longer supported in Bootstrap 5. **However**, you can use a <div> element and add special helper classes together with a color class to achieve the same effect:

<div class="mt-4 p-5 bg-primary text-white rounded">  
  <h1>Jumbotron Example</h1>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
</div>

## Alerts

Bootstrap 5 provides an easy way to create predefined alert messages

Alerts are created with the .alert class, followed by one of the contextual classes .alert-success, .alert-info, .alert-warning, .alert-danger, .alert-primary, .alert-secondary, .alert-light or .alert-dark

<div class="alert alert-success">  
  <strong>Success!</strong> Indicates a successful or positive action.  
</div>

## Alert Links

Add the .alert-link class to any links inside the alert box to create "matching colored links"

<div class="alert alert-success">  
  <strong>Success!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this message</a>.  
</div>

Closing Alerts

**Success!** This alert box could indicate a successful or positive action.

To close the alert message, add a .alert-dismissible class to the alert container. Then add class="btn-close" and data-bs-dismiss="alert" to a link or a button element (when you click on this the alert box will disappear).

<div class="alert alert-success alert-dismissible">  
  <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="alert"></button>  
  <strong>Success!</strong> This alert box could indicate a successful or positive action.  
</div>

## Animated Alerts

The .fade and .show classes adds a fading effect when closing the alert message:

### **Example**

<div class="alert alert-danger alert-dismissible fade show">

## Button Styles

Bootstrap 5 provides different styles of buttons:

Basic Primary Secondary Success Info Warning Danger Dark Light Link

### **Example**

<button type="button" class="btn">Basic</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Secondary</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-dark">Dark</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-light">Light</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link</button>

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

### **Example**

<a href="#" class="btn btn-success">Link Button</a>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Button</button>  
<input type="button" class="btn btn-success" value="Input Button">  
<input type="submit" class="btn btn-success" value="Submit Button">  
<input type="reset" class="btn btn-success" value="Reset Button">

## Button Outline

Bootstrap 5 also provides eight outline/bordered buttons.

Move the mouse over them to see an additional "hover" effect:

Primary Secondary Success Info Warning Danger Dark Light

### **Example**

<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-primary">Primary</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-secondary">Secondary</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-success">Success</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-info">Info</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-warning">Warning</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-danger">Danger</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-dark">Dark</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-light text-dark">Light</button>

## Button Sizes

Use the .btn-lg class for large buttons or .btn-sm class for small buttons:

Large Default Small

### **Example**

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

## Block Level Buttons

To create a block level button that spans the entire width of the parent element, use the .d-grid "helper" class on the parent element:

Full-Width Button

### **Example**

<div class="d-grid">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Full-Width Button</button>  
</div>

If you have many block-level buttons, you can control the space between them with the .gap-\* class:

Full-Width ButtonFull-Width ButtonFull-Width Button

### **Example**

<div class="d-grid gap-3">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Full-Width Button</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Full-Width Button</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Full-Width Button</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 disabled attribute makes a button unclickable. Note that <a> elements do not support the disabled attribute and must therefore use the .disabled class to make it visually appear disabled.

### **Example**

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary active">Active Primary</button>  
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" disabled>Disabled Primary</button>  
<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary disabled">Disabled Link</a>

## Spinner Buttons

You can also add "spinners" to a button, which you will learn more about in our [BS5 Spinners Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_spinners.php):

  Loading..  Loading..  Loading..

### **Example**

<button class="btn btn-primary">  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary">  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary" disabled>  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary" disabled>  
  <span class="spinner-grow spinner-grow-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>

## Button Groups

Bootstrap 5 allows you to group a series of buttons together (on a single line) in a button group:

AppleSamsungSony

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

**Tip:** Instead of applying button sizes to every button in a group, use class .btn-group-lg for a large button group or the .btn-group-sm for a small button group:

#### **Large Buttons:**

AppleSamsungSony

#### **Default Buttons:**

AppleSamsungSony

#### **Small Buttons:**

AppleSamsungSony

### **Example**

<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>

## Vertical Button Groups

Bootstrap 5 also supports vertical button groups:

AppleSamsungSony

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

### **Example**

<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>

## Vertical Button Groups

Bootstrap 5 also supports vertical button groups:

AppleSamsungSony

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

### **Example**

<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>

## Contextual Badges

**Primary** **Secondary** **Success** **Danger** **Warning** **Info** **Light** **Dark**

Use any of the contextual classes (.bg-\*) to change the color of a badge:

### **Example**

<span class="badge bg-primary">Primary</span>  
<span class="badge bg-secondary">Secondary</span>  
<span class="badge bg-success">Success</span>  
<span class="badge bg-danger">Danger</span>  
<span class="badge bg-warning">Warning</span>  
<span class="badge bg-info">Info</span>  
<span class="badge bg-light">Light</span>  
<span class="badge bg-dark">Dark</span>

## Pill Badges

**Primary** **Secondary** **Success** **Danger** **Warning** **Info** **Light** **Dark**

Use the .rounded-pill class to make the badges more round:

### **Example**

<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-primary">Primary</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-secondary">Secondary</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-success">Success</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-danger">Danger</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-warning">Warning</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-info">Info</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-light">Light</span>  
<span class="badge rounded-pill bg-dark">Dark</span>

## Badge inside an Element

An example of using a badge inside a button:

Messages **4**

### **Example**

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">  
  Messages <span class="badge bg-danger">4</span>  
</button>

## Basic Progress Bar

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

To create a default progress bar, add a .progress class to a container element and add the .progress-bar class to its child element. Use the CSS width property to set the width of the progress bar:

### **Example**

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

## Progress Bar Height

The height of the progress bar is 1rem (usually 16px) by default. Use the CSS height property to change it. Note that you must set the same height for the progress container and the progress bar:

### **Example**

<div class="progress" style="height:20px">  
  <div class="progress-bar" style="width:40%;height:20px"></div>  
</div>

## Progress Bar Labels

Add text inside the progress bar to show the visible percentage:

70%

### **Example**

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

## Colored Progress Bars

By default, the progress bar is blue (primary). Use any of the contextual background classes to change its color:

### **Example**

<!-- Blue -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar" style="width:10%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Green -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-success" style="width:20%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Turquoise -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-info" style="width:30%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Orange -->  
<div class="progress">  
   <div class="progress-bar bg-warning" style="width:40%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Red -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-danger" style="width:50%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- White -->  
<div class="progress border">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-white" style="width:60%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Grey -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-secondary" style="width:70%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Light Grey -->  
<div class="progress border">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-light" style="width:80%"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Dark Grey -->  
<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar bg-dark" style="width:90%"></div>  
</div>

## Striped Progress Bars

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

### **Example**

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-striped" style="width:40%"></div>  
</div>

## Animated Progress Bar

Add the .progress-bar-animated class to animate the progress bar:

### **Example**

<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-striped progress-bar-animated" style="width:40%"></div>

## Spinners

To create a spinner/loader, use the .spinner-border class:

Loading..

### **Example**

<div class="spinner-border"></div>

## Colored Spinners

Use any **text color utilites** to add a color to the spinner:

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

### **Example**

<div class="spinner-border text-muted"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-primary"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-success"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-info"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-warning"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-danger"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-secondary"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-dark"></div>  
<div class="spinner-border text-light"></div>

## Growing Spinners

Use the .spinner-grow class if you want the spinner/loader to grow instead of "spin":

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

Loading..

### **Example**

<div class="spinner-grow text-muted"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-primary"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-success"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-info"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-warning"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-danger"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-secondary"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-dark"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow text-light"></div>

## Spinner Size

Use .spinner-border-sm or .spinner-grow-sm to create a smaller spinner:

Loading..

Loading..

### **Example**

<div class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></div>  
<div class="spinner-grow spinner-grow-sm"></div>

## Spinner Buttons

You can also add spinners to a button, with or without text:

  Loading..  Loading..  Loading..

### **Example**

<button class="btn btn-primary">  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary">  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary" disabled>  
  <span class="spinner-border spinner-border-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>  
  
<button class="btn btn-primary" disabled>  
  <span class="spinner-grow spinner-grow-sm"></span>  
  Loading..  
</button>

## Basic Pagination

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

* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)

To create a basic pagination, add the .pagination class to an <ul> element. Then add the .page-item to each <li> element and a .page-link class to each link inside <li>:

### **Example**

<ul class="pagination">  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>

## Active State

The .active class is used to "highlight" the current page:

* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)

### **Example**

<ul class="pagination">  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item active"><a class="page-link" href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>

## Disabled State

The .disabled class is used for un-clickable links:

* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)

### **Example**

<ul class="pagination">  
  <li class="page-item disabled"><a class="page-link" href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>

## Pagination Sizing

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

* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)
* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)

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

### **Example**

<ul class="pagination pagination-lg">  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<ul class="pagination pagination-sm">  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>

## Pagination Alignment

Use utility classes to change the alignment of the pagination:

* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)
* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)
* [Previous](javascript:void(0);)
* [1](javascript:void(0);)
* [2](javascript:void(0);)
* [3](javascript:void(0);)
* [Next](javascript:void(0);)

### **Example**

<!-- Default (left-aligned) -->  
<ul class="pagination" style="margin:20px 0">  
  <li class="page-item">...</li>  
</ul>  
  
<!-- Center-aligned -->  
<ul class="pagination justify-content-center" style="margin:20px 0">  
  <li class="page-item">...</li>  
</ul>  
  
<!-- Right-aligned -->  
<ul class="pagination justify-content-end" style="margin:20px 0">  
  <li class="page-item">...</li>  
</ul>

## Breadcrumbs

Another form for pagination, is breadcrumbs:

* [Photos](javascript:void(0))
* [Summer 2017](javascript:void(0))
* [Italy](javascript:void(0))
* Rome

The .breadcrumb and .breadcrumb-item classes indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy:

### **Example**

<ul class="breadcrumb">  
  <li class="breadcrumb-item"><a href="#">Photos</a></li>  
  <li class="breadcrumb-item"><a href="#">Summer 2017</a></li>  
  <li class="breadcrumb-item"><a href="#">Italy</a></li>  
  <li class="breadcrumb-item active">Rome</li>  
</ul>

## Basic List Groups

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

* First item
* Second item
* Third item

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

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group">  
  <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>  
</ul>

## Active State

* Active item
* Second item
* Third item

Use the .active class to highlight the current item:

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group">  
  <li class="list-group-item active">Active item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>  
</ul>

## List Group With Linked Items

[First itemSecond itemThird item](javascript:void(0))

To create a list group with linked items, use <div> instead of <ul> and <a> instead of <li>. Optionally, add the .list-group-item-action class if you want a grey background color on hover:

### **Example**

<div class="list-group">  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">First item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">Second item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">Third item</a>  
</div>

## Disabled Item

The .disabled class adds a lighter text color to the disabled item. And when used on links, it will remove the hover effect:

[Disabled itemDisabled itemThird item](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

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

## Flush / Remove Borders

Use the .list-group-flush class to remove some borders and rounded corners:

* First item
* Second item
* Third item
* Fourth item

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group list-group-flush">  
  <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Fourth item</li>  
</ul>

## Numbered List Groups

Use the .list-group-numbered class to create list items with numbers in front of them:

* First item
* Second item
* Third item

### **Example**

<ol class="list-group list-group-numbered">  
  <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>  
</ol>

## Horizontal List Groups

If you want the list items to display horizontally instead of vertically (side by side instead of on top of each other), add the .list-group-horizontal class to .list-group:

* First item
* Second item
* Third item
* Fourth item

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group list-group-horizontal">  
  <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item">Fourth item</li>  
</ul>

## Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to add color to the list items:

* Success item
* Secondary item
* Info item
* Warning item
* Danger item
* Primary item
* Dark item
* Light item

The classes for coloring list-items are: .list-group-item-success, list-group-item-secondary, list-group-item-info, list-group-item-warning, .list-group-item-danger, .list-group-item-primary, list-group-item-dark and list-group-item-light,:

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group">  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">Success item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-secondary">Secondary item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Info item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Warning item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Danger item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-primary">Primary item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-dark">Dark item</li>  
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-light">Light item</li>  
</ul>

<div class="list-group">  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">Action item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-success">Success item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-secondary">Secondary item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-info">Info item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-warning">Warning item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-danger">Danger item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-primary">Primary item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-dark">Dark item</a>  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action list-group-item-light">Light item</a>  
</div>

## List Group with Badges

Combine .badge classes with utility/helper classes to add badges inside the list group:

* Inbox**12**
* Ads**50**
* Junk**99**

### **Example**

<ul class="list-group">  
  <li class="list-group-item d-flex justify-content-between align-items-center">  
    Inbox  
    <span class="badge bg-primary rounded-pill">12</span>  
  </li>  
  <li class="list-group-item d-flex justify-content-between align-items-center">  
    Ads  
    <span class="badge bg-primary rounded-pill">50</span>  
  </li>  
  <li class="list-group-item d-flex justify-content-between align-items-center">  
    Junk  
    <span class="badge bg-primary rounded-pill">99</span>  
  </li>  
</ul>

## Basic Card

A basic card is created with the .card class, and content inside the card has a .card-body class:

Basic card

### **Example**

<div class="card">  
  <div class="card-body">Basic card</div>  
</div>

## Header and Footer

Header

Content

Footer

The .card-header class adds a heading to the card and the .card-footer class adds a footer to the card:

### **Example**

<div class="card">  
  <div class="card-header">Header</div>  
  <div class="card-body">Content</div>  
  <div class="card-footer">Footer</div>  
</div>

## Contextual Cards

To add a background color the card, use contextual classes (.bg-primary, .bg-success, .bg-info, .bg-warning, .bg-danger, .bg-secondary, .bg-dark and .bg-light.

## Titles, text, and links

#### **Card title**

Some example text. Some example text.

[Card link](javascript:void(0)) [Another link](javascript:void(0))

Use .card-title to add card titles to any heading element. The .card-text class is used to remove bottom margins for a <p> element if it is the last child (or the only one) inside .card-body. The .card-link class adds a blue color to any link, and a hover effect.

### **Example**

<div class="card">  
  <div class="card-body">  
    <h4 class="card-title">Card title</h4>  
    <p class="card-text">Some example text. Some example text.</p>  
    <a href="#" class="card-link">Card link</a>  
    <a href="#" class="card-link">Another link</a>  
  </div>  
</div>

Add .card-img-top or .card-img-bottom to an <img> to place the image at the top or at the bottom inside the card. Note that we have added the image outside of the .card-body to span the entire width:

### **Example**

<div class="card" style="width:400px">  
  <img class="card-img-top" src="img\_avatar1.png" alt="Card image">  
  <div class="card-body">  
    <h4 class="card-title">John Doe</h4>  
    <p class="card-text">Some example text.</p>  
    <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">See Profile</a>  
  </div>  
</div>

<div class="card" style="width:500px">  
  <img class="card-img-top" src="img\_avatar1.png" alt="Card image">  
  <div class="card-img-overlay">  
    <h4 class="card-title">John Doe</h4>  
    <p class="card-text">Some example text.</p>  
    <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">See Profile</a>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Basic Card

A basic card is created with the .card class, and content inside the card has a .card-body class:

Basic card

### **Example**

<div class="card">  
  <div class="card-body">Basic card</div>  
</div>

## Header and Footer

Header

Content

Footer

The .card-header class adds a heading to the card and the .card-footer class adds a footer to the card:

### **Example**

<div class="card">  
  <div class="card-header">Header</div>  
  <div class="card-body">Content</div>  
  <div class="card-footer">Footer</div>  
</div>

Add .card-img-top or .card-img-bottom to an <img> to place the image at the top or at the bottom inside the card. Note that we have added the image outside of the .card-body to span the entire width:

### **Example**

<div class="card" style="width:400px">  
  <img class="card-img-top" src="img\_avatar1.png" alt="Card image">  
  <div class="card-body">  
    <h4 class="card-title">John Doe</h4>  
    <p class="card-text">Some example text.</p>  
    <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary">See Profile</a>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Basic Dropdown

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

Dropdown button

### **Example**

<div class="dropdown">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown">  
    Dropdown button  
  </button>  
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
  </ul>  
</div>

### **Example Explained**

The .dropdown class indicates a dropdown menu.

To open the dropdown menu, use a button or a link with a class of .dropdown-toggle and the data-bs-toggle="dropdown" attribute.

Add the .dropdown-menu class to a <div> element to actually build the dropdown menu. Then add the .dropdown-item class to each element (links or buttons) inside the dropdown menu.

## Dropdown Divider

Dropdown button

The .dropdown-divider class is used to separate links inside the dropdown menu with a thin horizontal border:

### **Example**

<li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></hr></li>

## Dropdown Header

Dropdown button

The .dropdown-header class is used to add headers inside the dropdown menu:

### **Example**

<li><h5 class="dropdown-header">Dropdown header 1</h5></li>

## Disable and Active items

Dropdown button

Highlight a specific dropdown item with the .active class (adds a blue background color).

To disable an item in the dropdown menu, use the .disabled class (gets a light-grey text color and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover):

### **Example**

<li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Normal</a></li>  
<li><a class="dropdown-item active" href="#">Active</a></li>  
<li><a class="dropdown-item disabled" href="#">Disabled</a></li>

## Dropdown Position

Dropend

 Dropstart

You can also create a "dropend" or "dropstart" menu, by adding the .dropend or .dropstart class to the dropdown element. Note that the caret/arrow is added automatically:

### **Dropright**

<div class="dropdown dropend">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_dropdown-right&stacked=h)

### **Dropleft**

<div class="dropdown dropstart">

## Dropdown Menu Right

Wide dropdown button to demonstrate this example

To right-align the dropdown menu, add the .dropdown-menu-end class to the element with .dropdown-menu:

### **Example**

<div class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-end">

## Dropup

Dropdown button

If you want the dropdown menu to expand upwards instead of downwards, change the <div> element with class="dropdown" to "dropup":

### **Example**

<div class="dropup">

## Dropdown Text

Dropdown button

The .dropdown-item-text class is used to add plain text to a dropdown item, or used on links for default link styling.

### **Example**

<ul class="dropdown-menu">  
  <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
  <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
  <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
  <li><a class="dropdown-item-text" href="#">Text Link</a></li>  
  <li><span class="dropdown-item-text">Just Text</span></li>  
</ul>

## Grouped Buttons with a Dropdown

AppleSamsung

Sony

### **Example**

<div class="btn-group">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>  
  <div class="btn-group">  
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown">Sony</button>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Tablet</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Smartphone</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Vertical Button Group w/ Dropdown

AppleSamsung

Sony

### **Example**

<div class="btn-group-vertical">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>  
  <div class="btn-group">  
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown">Sony</button>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Tablet</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Smartphone</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Basic Collapsible

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

Click Me

### **Example**

<button data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#demo">Collapsible</button>  
  
<div id="demo" class="collapse">  
Lorem ipsum dolor text....  
</div>

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-bs-toggle="collapse" attribute to an <a> or a <button> element. Then add the data-bs-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-bs-target attribute:

### **Example**

<a href="#demo" data-bs-toggle="collapse">Collapsible</a>  
  
<div id="demo" class="collapse">  
Lorem ipsum dolor text....  
</div>

## Accordion

[Collapsible Group Item #1](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_collapse.php#collapseOne)

[Collapsible Group Item #2](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_collapse.php#collapseTwo)

[Collapsible Group Item #3](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_collapse.php#collapseThree)

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

**Note:** Use the data-bs-parent attribute to make sure that all collapsible elements under the specified parent will be closed when one of the collapsible item is shown.

### **Example**

<div id="accordion">  
  
  <div class="card">  
    <div class="card-header">  
      <a class="btn" data-bs-toggle="collapse" href="#collapseOne">  
        Collapsible Group Item #1  
      </a>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapseOne" class="collapse show" data-bs-parent="#accordion">  
      <div class="card-body">  
        Lorem ipsum..  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  
  <div class="card">  
    <div class="card-header">  
      <a class="collapsed btn" data-bs-toggle="collapse" href="#collapseTwo">  
        Collapsible Group Item #2  
      </a>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapseTwo" class="collapse" data-bs-parent="#accordion">  
      <div class="card-body">  
        Lorem ipsum..  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  
  <div class="card">  
    <div class="card-header">  
      <a class="collapsed btn" data-bs-toggle="collapse" href="#collapseThree">  
        Collapsible Group Item #3  
      </a>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapseThree" class="collapse" data-bs-parent="#accordion">  
      <div class="card-body">  
        Lorem ipsum..  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  
</div>

## Nav Menus

[LinkLinkLinkDisabled](javascript:void(0))

If you want to create a simple horizontal menu, add the .nav class to a <ul> element, followed by .nav-item for each <li> and add the .nav-link class to their links:

### **Example**

<ul class="nav">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#">Disabled</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>

## Aligned Nav

[LinkLinkLinkDisabledLinkLinkLinkDisabled](javascript:void(0))

Add the .justify-content-center class to center the nav, and the .justify-content-end class to right-align the nav.

### **Example**

<!-- Centered nav -->  
<ul class="nav justify-content-center">  
  
<!-- Right-aligned nav -->  
<ul class="nav justify-content-end">

## Vertical Nav

[LinkLinkLinkDisabled](javascript:void(0))

Add the .flex-column class to create a vertical nav:

### **Example**

<ul class="nav flex-column">

## Tabs

[ActiveLinkLinkDisabled](javascript:void(0))

Turn the nav menu into navigation tabs with the .nav-tabs class. Add the .active class to the active/current link. If you want the tabs to be togglable, see the last example on this page.

### **Example**

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link active" href="#">Active</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#">Disabled</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>

## Pills

[ActiveLinkLinkDisabled](javascript:void(0))

Turn the nav menu into navigation pills with the .nav-pills class. If you want the pills to be togglable, see the last example on this page.

### **Example**

<ul class="nav nav-pills">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link active" href="#">Active</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#">Disabled</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>

## Justified Tabs/pills

Justify the tabs/pills with the .nav-justified class (equal width):

* [Active](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Disabled](javascript:void(0))

* [Active](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Disabled](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-justified">..</ul>  
<ul class="nav nav-tabs nav-justified">..</ul>

## Pills with Dropdown

* [Active](javascript:void(0))
* [Dropdown](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Disabled](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

<ul class="nav nav-pills">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link active" href="#">Active</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item dropdown">  
    <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Dropdown</a>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#">Disabled</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>

## Tabs with Dropdown

* [Active](javascript:void(0))
* [Dropdown](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Disabled](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link active" href="#">Active</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item dropdown">  
    <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Dropdown</a>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#">Disabled</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_nav_tabs_dropdown&stacked=h)

## Toggleable / Dynamic Tabs

* [Home](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_navs.php#home)
* [Menu 1](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_navs.php#menu1)
* [Menu 2](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_navs.php#menu2)

### **HOME**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

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**

<!-- Nav tabs -->  
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link active" data-bs-toggle="tab" href="#home">Home</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" data-bs-toggle="tab" href="#menu1">Menu 1</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="nav-item">  
    <a class="nav-link" data-bs-toggle="tab" href="#menu2">Menu 2</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>  
  
<!-- Tab panes -->  
<div class="tab-content">  
  <div class="tab-pane container active" id="home">...</div>  
  <div class="tab-pane container fade" id="menu1">...</div>  
  <div class="tab-pane container fade" id="menu2">...</div>  
</div>

## Navigation Bars

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

[Logo](javascript:void(0))

* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))
* [Link](javascript:void(0))

Top of Form

Search

Bottom of Form

## Basic Navbar

With Bootstrap, a navigation bar can extend or collapse, depending on the screen size.

A standard navigation bar is created with the .navbar class, followed by a responsive collapsing class: .navbar-expand-xxl|xl|lg|md|sm (stacks the navbar vertically on xxlarge, extra large, large, medium or small screens).

To add links inside the navbar, use either an <ul> element (or a <div>) with class="navbar-nav". Then add <li> elements with a .nav-item class followed by an <a> element with a .nav-link class:

* [Link 1](javascript:void(0))
* [Link 2](javascript:void(0))
* [Link 3](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

<!-- A grey horizontal navbar that becomes vertical on small screens -->  
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-light">  
  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <!-- Links -->  
    <ul class="navbar-nav">  
      <li class="nav-item">  
        <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link 1</a>  
      </li>  
      <li class="nav-item">  
        <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link 2</a>  
      </li>  
      <li class="nav-item">  
        <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link 3</a>  
      </li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
  
</nav>

## Brand / Logo

The .navbar-brand class is used to highlight the brand/logo/project name of your page:

[Logo](javascript:void(0))

### **Example**

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-dark navbar-dark">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Logo</a>  
  </div>  
</nav>

Use the .navbar-text class to vertical align any elements inside the navbar that are not links (ensures proper padding and text color).

### **Example**

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-dark navbar-dark">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <span class="navbar-text">Navbar text</span>  
  </div>  
</nav>

## How To Create a Carousel

The following example shows how to create a basic carousel with indicators and controls:

### **Example**

<!-- Carousel -->  
<div id="demo" class="carousel slide" data-bs-ride="carousel">  
  
  <!-- Indicators/dots -->  
  <div class="carousel-indicators">  
    <button type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide-to="0" class="active"></button>  
    <button type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide-to="1"></button>  
    <button type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide-to="2"></button>  
  </div>  
  
  <!-- The slideshow/carousel -->  
  <div class="carousel-inner">  
    <div class="carousel-item active">  
      <img src="la.jpg" alt="Los Angeles" class="d-block w-100">  
    </div>  
    <div class="carousel-item">  
      <img src="chicago.jpg" alt="Chicago" class="d-block w-100">  
    </div>  
    <div class="carousel-item">  
      <img src="ny.jpg" alt="New York" class="d-block w-100">  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  
  <!-- Left and right controls/icons -->  
  <button class="carousel-control-prev" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="prev">  
    <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon"></span>  
  </button>  
  <button class="carousel-control-next" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="next">  
    <span class="carousel-control-next-icon"></span>  
  </button>  
</div>

# **Bootstrap 5 Forms**

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_flex.php)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/bootstrap_form_select.php)

## Stacked Form

All textual <input> and  <textarea> elements with class .form-control get proper form styling:

Email:

Password:

Remember me

Submit

### **Example**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <div class="mb-3 mt-3">  
    <label for="email" class="form-label">Email:</label>  
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email" name="email">  
  </div>  
  <div class="mb-3">  
    <label for="pwd" class="form-label">Password:</label>  
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" name="pswd">  
  </div>  
  <div class="form-check mb-3">  
    <label class="form-check-label">  
      <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="remember"> Remember me  
    </label>  
  </div>  
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>  
</form>

Also note that we add a .form-label class to each label element to ensure correct padding.

Checkboxes have different markup. They are wrapped around a container element with .form-check, and labels have a class of .form-check-label, while checkboxes and radio buttons use .form-check-input.

## Form Row/Grid (Inline Forms)





If you want your form elements to appear side by side, use .row and .col:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="col">  
      <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter email" name="email">  
    </div>  
    <div class="col">  
      <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter password" name="pswd">  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</form>

## Color Picker

To style an input with type="color" properly, use the .form-control-color class:

### **Example**

<input type="color" class="form-control form-control-color" value="#CCCCCC">

## Select Menu

Select menu (select one):                                    
Multiple select menu (hold ctrl or shift (or drag with the mouse) to select more than one):                                           

Select menus are used if you want to allow the user to pick from multiple options.

To style a select menu in Bootstrap 5, add the .form-select class to the <select> element:

### **Example**

<select class="form-select">  
  <option>1</option>  
  <option>2</option>  
  <option>3</option>  
  <option>4</option>  
</select>

## Select Menu Size

  
                
              

Use the .form-select-lg or .form-select-sm class to change the size of the select menu:

### **Example**

<select class="form-select form-select-lg">  
<select class="form-select">  
<select class="form-select form-select-sm">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_form_select_size&stacked=h)

## Data Lists

Bootstrap will also style data lists, which is a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element:

Choose your browser from the list:

### **Example**

<label for="browser" class="form-label">Choose your browser from the list:</label>  
<input class="form-control" list="browsers" name="browser" id="browser">  
<datalist id="browsers">  
  <option value="Edge">  
  <option value="Firefox">  
  <option value="Chrome">  
  <option value="Opera">  
  <option value="Safari">  
</datalist>

## Checkboxes

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

Option 1

Option 2

Disabled Option

### **Example**

<div class="form-check">  
  <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" id="check1" name="option1" value="something" checked>  
  <label class="form-check-label">Option 1</label>  
</div>

#### **Example Explained**

To style checkboxes, use a wrapper element with class="form-check" to ensure proper margins for labels and checkboxes.

Then, add the .form-check-label class to label elements, and .form-check-input to style checkboxes properly inside the .form-check container.

Use the checked attribute if you want the checkbox to be checked by default.

## Radio buttons

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

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

### **Example**

<div class="form-check">  
  <input type="radio" class="form-check-input" id="radio1" name="optradio" value="option1" checked>Option 1  
  <label class="form-check-label" for="radio1"></label>  
</div>  
<div class="form-check">  
  <input type="radio" class="form-check-input" id="radio2" name="optradio" value="option2">Option 2  
  <label class="form-check-label" for="radio2"></label>  
</div>  
<div class="form-check">  
  <input type="radio" class="form-check-input" disabled>Option 3  
  <label class="form-check-label"></label>  
</div>

## Toggle Switches

If you want your checkbox to be styled as a toggle switch, use the .form-switch class together with the .form-check container:

Dark Mode

### **Example**

<div class="form-check form-switch">  
  <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" id="mySwitch" name="darkmode" value="yes" checked>  
  <label class="form-check-label" for="mySwitch">Dark Mode</label>  
</div>

## Custom Range

To style a range menu, add the .form-range class to the input element with type="range":

Custom range   
  
Default range

### **Example**

<label for="customRange" class="form-label">Custom range</label>  
<input type="range" class="form-range" id="customRange">

## Input Groups

The .input-group class is a container to enhance an input by adding an icon, text or a button in front or behind the input field as a "help text".

To style the specified help text, use the .input-group-text class:

@

@example.com

### **Example**

<form>  
  <div class="input-group">  
    <span class="input-group-text">@</span>  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Username">  
  </div>  
  
  <div class="input-group">  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Your Email">  
    <span class="input-group-text">@example.com</span>  
  </div>  
</form>

## Multiple Inputs and Helpers

Add multiple inputs or addons:

Person

OneTwoThree

### **Example**

<!-- Multiple inputs -->  
<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <span class="input-group-text">Person</span>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="First Name">  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Last Name">  
</div>  
  
<!-- Multiple addons / help text -->  
<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <span class="input-group-text">One</span>  
  <span class="input-group-text">Two</span>  
  <span class="input-group-text">Three</span>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control">  
</div>

## Input Group with Checkboxes and Radios

You can also use checkboxes or radio buttons instead of text:









### **Example**

<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <div class="input-group-text">  
    <input type="checkbox">  
  </div>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Some text">  
</div>  
  
<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <div class="input-group-text">  
    <input type="radio">  
  </div>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Some text">  
</div>

## Input Group Buttons

Basic Button

Go

OKCancel

### **Example**

<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <button class="btn btn-outline-primary" type="button">Basic Button</button>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Some text">  
</div>  
  
<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">  
  <button class="btn btn-success" type="submit">Go</button>  
</div>  
  
<div class="input-group mb-3">  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Something clever..">  
  <button class="btn btn-primary" type="button">OK</button>  
  <button class="btn btn-danger" type="button">Cancel</button>  
</div>

## Input Group with Dropdown Button

Add a dropdown button in the input group. Note that you don't need the .dropdown wrapper, as you normally would.

Dropdown button 

### **Example**

<div class="input-group mt-3 mb-3">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-bs-toggle="dropdown">  
    Dropdown button  
  </button>  
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
  </ul>  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Username">  
</div>

## Form Validation

Top of Form

Username:

Please fill out this field.

Password:

Please fill out this field.

I agree on blabla.

Check this checkbox to continue.

Bottom of Form

You can use different validation classes to provide valuable feedback to users. Add either .was-validated or .needs-validation to the <form> element, depending on whether you want to provide validation feedback before or after submitting the form. The input fields will have a green (valid) or red (invalid) border to indicate what's missing in the form. You can also add a .valid-feedback or .invalid-feedback message to tell the user explicitly what's missing, or needs to be done before submitting the form.

### **Example**

In this example, we use .was-validated to indicate what's missing before submitting the form:

<form action="/action\_page.php" class="was-validated">  
  <div class="mb-3 mt-3">  
    <label for="uname" class="form-label">Username:</label>  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" id="uname" placeholder="Enter username" name="uname" required>  
    <div class="valid-feedback">Valid.</div>  
    <div class="invalid-feedback">Please fill out this field.</div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="mb-3">  
    <label for="pwd" class="form-label">Password:</label>  
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" name="pswd" required>  
    <div class="valid-feedback">Valid.</div>  
    <div class="invalid-feedback">Please fill out this field.</div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="form-check mb-3">  
    <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" id="myCheck" name="remember" required>  
    <label class="form-check-label" for="myCheck">I agree on blabla.</label>  
    <div class="valid-feedback">Valid.</div>  
    <div class="invalid-feedback">Check this checkbox to continue.</div>  
  </div>  
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>  
</form>

The Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system is built with flexbox and allows up to 12 columns across the page.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 |
| span 4 | | | | span 4 | | | | span 4 | | | |
| span 4 | | | | span 8 | | | | | | | |
| span 6 | | | | | | span 6 | | | | | |
| span 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

Make sure that the sum adds up to 12 or fewer (it is not required that you use all 12 available columns).

Grid Classes

The Bootstrap 5 grid system has six classes:

* .col- (extra small devices - screen width less than 576px)
* .col-sm- (small devices - screen width equal to or greater than 576px)
* .col-md- (medium devices - screen width equal to or greater than 768px)
* .col-lg- (large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 992px)
* .col-xl- (xlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1200px)
* .col-xxl- (xxlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1400px)

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

**Tip:** Each class scales up, so if you want to set the same widths for sm and md, you only need to specify sm.

Basic Structure of a Bootstrap 5 Grid

The following is a basic structure of a Bootstrap 5 grid:

<!-- Control the column width, and how they should appear on different devices -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Or let Bootstrap automatically handle the layout -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
</div>