CSS

Global CSS settings, fundamental HTML elements styled and enhanced with extensible classes and an advanced grid system.

Sections

Wrap all your content in a `<section>` tag for consistent padding on all pages. A `<section>` can be placed directly in the `#content` tag or you can add it inside a grid and create a complex layout.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles

        materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/sections.less

Basic example

By default, all the `<section>` does, is apply some basic border and padding to contain some content. The main content should be placed inside a `<div>` with the class `.section-body`.

```
<section>
        <div class="section-body">
                ~ Section body content goes here ~
        </div>
</section>
```

Sections with heading

Easily add a heading container to your section with `.section-header`.

```
<section>
        <div class="section-header">
                ~ Section header content goes here ~
        </div>
        <div class="section-body">
                ~ Section body content goes here ~
        </div>
</section>
```

Grid system

Bootstrap includes a responsive, mobile first fluid grid system that appropriately scales up to 12 columns as the device or viewport size increases. It includes predefined classes for easy layout options, as well as powerful mixins

for generating more semantic layouts.

Visit the [Bootstrap documentation](#) for a detailed help about the grid system.

Cards

Cards are a big part of the Material Admin styling. There are a lot of styling options for the `.card` class.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
    materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/card.less

Basic example

The `.card` class adds, by default, padding to contain the content. When you add a style, for example `.style-primary`, the card will become painted.

Example

Basic card sample

```
<div class="card style-primary">
        <div class="card-body">
                Basic card sample
        </div>
</div>
```

Card with header

Add a header container to your card with `.card-head`. Place a `<header>` inside to contain your title.
Inside the `<header>` you can add your title directly or place it in `<span>`, `<strong>`, `<em>` or `<h1>` through `<h6>` tags.

Example

Card header
Card content

```
<div class="card style-primary">
        <div class="card-head">
                <header>Card header</header>
        </div>
        <div class="card-body">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

Action bar

Add an action bar to your card with `.card-actionbar`. The action bar should be used to add buttons to a card. A row of buttons should be added inside an `.card-actionbar-row`. element.

Example

Card content

Cancel   Add event

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-body">
                Card content
        </div>
```

```
        <div class="card-actionbar">
                <div class="card-actionbar-row">
                        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-flat">Cancel</button>
                        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-flat btn-primary">Add
event</button>
                </div>
        </div>
</div>
```

Styling options

Styling a `.card` is easy. You can put one of the `.style-*` classes on either the `.card`, `.card-head` or `.card-body`. There are 15 solid colors available.

Example

Card default dark
Card default
Card default light
Card default bright
Card gray dark
Card gray
Card gray light
Card gray bright
Card primary dark
Card primary
Card primary light
Card primary bright
Card accent dark
Card accent
Card accent light
Card accent bright
Card success
Card warning
Card danger
Card info

```
<div class="card style-default-dark">...</div>
<div class="card style-default">...</div>
<div class="card style-default-light">...</div>
<div class="card style-default-bright">...</div>

<div class="card style-gray-dark">...</div>
<div class="card style-gray">...</div>
<div class="card style-gray-light">...</div>
<div class="card style-gray-bright">...</div>

<div class="card style-primary-dark">...</div>
<div class="card style-primary">...</div>
<div class="card style-primary-light">...</div>
<div class="card style-primary-bright">...</div>

<div class="card style-accent-dark">...</div>
<div class="card style-accent">...</div>
<div class="card style-accent-light">...</div>
<div class="card style-accent-bright">...</div>

<div class="card style-success">...</div>
<div class="card style-warning">...</div>
<div class="card style-danger">...</div>
<div class="card style-info">...</div>
```

Styling individual parts

A `.style-*` class can be placed inside different parts of the `.card`.
You can choose to only place the `.style-*` class in either the `.card-head` or `.card-body`. By default the `.card` class has a white background, this will result in the 2 examples below.

Example 1

Colored header
 Card content

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-header style-primary">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body">
                ...
        </div>
</div>
```

Example 2

Card header
 Colored body

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-header">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body style-primary">
                ...
        </div>
</div>
```

 You can create a flat colored card by placing the `.style-*` in `.card` (Example 3).
 If you want your header to popout, place the `.style-*` class in both `.card-head` and `.card-body` (Example 4).

 Every `.style-*` class has a slightly darker color when it's placed inside the `.card-head`.
 Use `.card-body-darken` to get a darker style for the `.card-body` as well.

Example 3

Card header
 Card content

```
<div class="card style-primary">
        <div class="card-header">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body">
                ...
        </div>
</div>
```

Example 4

Colored header
 Colored body

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-header style-primary">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body style-primary">
                ...
        </div>
</div>
```

Underlined header

 Want your header underlined? Simply add `.card-underline`.

Example

Underlined header
 Card content

```
<div class="card card-underline">
        ...
</div>
```

Card with outlining

You can create a border around your card with `.card-outlined`. This will create a white background in your `.card`.

Example

Card header
 Card content

```
<div class="card card-outlined style-primary">
        ...
</div>
```

Bordered card

By adding `.card-bordered` to your card, you will also create a border around your card. `.card-bordered` however, will not color the background white of the `.card` class. This way you can create the effect below.

Example

Card header
 Card content

```
<div class="card card-bordered style-primary">
        ...
        <div class="card-body style-default-bright">
                ...
        </div>
</div>
```

Header sizes

The class `.card-head` can have 3 additional sizes, `.card-head-xs`, `.card-head-sm` and `.card-head-lg`.

Example

Header
 Card body
Header
 Card body
Header
 Card body
Header
 Card body

```
<div class="card-head card-head-xs">...</div>
<div class="card-head card-head-sm">...</div>
<div class="card-head">...</div>
<div class="card-head card-head-lg">...</div>
```

Header tools

If you want buttons in your `.card-head`, you can use the `.tools` class. Place the `.tools` class in your `.card-head`

after the `<header>`.

Example

Card header
 Card content

```
<div class="card-head">
        <header><h4>Card header</h4></header>
        <div class="tools">
                <div class="btn-group">
                        <a class="btn btn-icon-toggle btn-refresh"><i class="fa fa-refresh"></i>
</a>
                        <a class="btn btn-icon-toggle btn-collapse"><i class="fa fa-angle-down">
</i></a>
                        <a class="btn btn-icon-toggle btn-close"><i class="fa fa-times"></i></a>
                </div>
        </div>
</div>
```

No padding

 To remove the padding of an element inside a card, use the class `.no-padding`.

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-head">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body no-padding">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

Force padding

 If you removed the padding, but want to add padding to certain elements, use the class `.force-padding`.

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-head">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body force-padding">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

Small padding

 Use the class `.small-padding` to reduce the padding on `.card` elements by half.

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-head">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body small-padding">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

No Y padding

 Use the class `.no-y-padding` to remove the padding on top and bottom of a `.card-body` element.

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-head">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body no-y-padding">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

No side padding

Use the class `.no-side-padding` to remove the padding on the sides of a `.card-body` element.

```
<div class="card">
        <div class="card-head">
                ...
        </div>
        <div class="card-body no-side-padding">
                Card content
        </div>
</div>
```

Typography

In addition to the standard [Bootstrap typography](#), Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
      materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/typography.less

Font weight

Handy classes for different font weights. These classes can be used on any tag you want.

Example

Font weight - light

Font weight - normal

Font weight - medium

Font weight - bold

Font weight - ultra bold

```
<h3 class="text-light">Font weight - light</h3>
<h3 class="text-normal">Font weight - normal</h3>
<h3 class="text-medium">Font weight - medium</h3>
<h3 class="text-bold">Font weight - bold</h3>
<h3 class="text-ultra-bold">Font weight - ultra bold</h3>
```

Font sizes

If you want to change the font size of certain elements, you can use these size classes.

Example

Small
Large
X-Large
XX-Large
XXX-Large

```
<span class="text-sm">Small</span>
<span class="text-lg">Large</span>
<span class="text-xl">X-Large</span>
```

```
<span class="text-xxl">XX-Large</span>
<span class="text-xxxl">XXX-Large</span>
```

Color options

Use any of the available text classes to quickly color your text. These classes can be used on any tag you want.

Example

Default dark Default Default light Default bright Primary dark Primary Primary light Primary bright Accent dark Accent Accent light Accent bright Success Warning Danger Info

```
<strong class="text-default-dark">Default dark</strong>
<strong class="text-default">Default</strong>
<strong class="text-default-light">Default light</strong>
<strong class="text-default-bright">Default bright</strong>

<strong class="text-primary-dark">Primary dark</strong>
<strong class="text-primary">Primary</strong>
<strong class="text-primary-light">Primary light</strong>
<strong class="text-primary-bright">Primary bright</strong>

<strong class="text-accent-dark">Accent dark</strong>
<strong class="text-accent">Accent</strong>
<strong class="text-accent-light">Accent light</strong>
<strong class="text-accent-bright">Accent bright</strong>

<strong class="text-success">Success</strong>
<strong class="text-warning">Warning</strong>
<strong class="text-danger">Danger</strong>
<strong class="text-info">Info</strong>
```

Icon list

You can use an icon list by adding the `.dl-icon` class to a `.dl-horizontal` list.

Example

Career
Manager director, Commercial manager, Commercial assistant

Birthday
Juli 30

```
<dl class="dl-horizontal dl-icon">
        <dt><span class="fa fa-fw fa-graduation-cap fa-lg text-muted"></span></dt>
        <dd>
                <span class="text-muted text-muted">Career</span><br/>
                <span class="text-medium opacity-50">Manager director, Commercial manager,
Commercial assistant</span>
        </dd>
        <dt><span class="fa fa-fw fa-gift fa-lg text-muted"></span></dt>
        <dd>
                <span class="text-muted">Birthday</span><br/>
                <span class="text-medium opacity-50">Juli 30</span>
        </dd>
</dl>
```

Shaded text

Add `.text-shadow` to create a text shadow.

Example

Shaded text

```
<span class="text-xxxxl text-default-bright text-shadow">Shaded text</span>
```

Text divider

Create a text divider by adding the `.text-divider` to a `<div>` tag. Then add the text inside a `<span>`.

Example

Email list

```
<div class="text-divider"><span>Email list</span></div>
```

Text columns

Text columns are great for displaying large portions of text on a wide screen. It creates easy to read text.
Place your text inside a `.text-columns-*` class to create the columns.

Example

2 columns

Fusce convallis, mauris imperdiet gravida bibendum, nisl turpis suscipit mauris, sed placerat ipsum urna sed risus. In convallis tellus a mauris. Curabitur non elit ut libero tristique sodales. Mauris a lacus.

Donec mattis semper leo. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Vivamus facilisis diam at odio. Mauris dictum, nisi eget consequat elementum, lacus ligula molestie metus, non feugiat orci magna ac sem. Donec turpis. Donec vitae metus. Morbi tristique neque eu mauris. Quisque gravida ipsum non sapien. Proin turpis lacus

scelerisque vitae, elementum at, lobortis ac, quam. Aliquam dictum eleifend risus. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam sit amet diam. Suspendisse odio. Suspendisse nunc. In semper bibendum libero.

3 columns

Fusce convallis, mauris imperdiet gravida bibendum, nisl turpis suscipit mauris, sed placerat ipsum urna sed risus. In convallis tellus a mauris. Curabitur non elit ut libero tristique sodales. Mauris a lacus.

Donec mattis semper leo. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Vivamus facilisis diam at odio. Mauris dictum, nisi eget consequat elementum, lacus ligula molestie metus, non feugiat orci magna ac sem. Donec turpis. Donec vitae metus. Morbi tristique neque eu mauris. Quisque gravida ipsum non sapien. Proin turpis lacus

scelerisque vitae, elementum at, lobortis ac, quam. Aliquam dictum eleifend risus. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam sit amet diam. Suspendisse odio. Suspendisse nunc. In semper bibendum libero.

4 columns

Fusce convallis, mauris imperdiet gravida bibendum, nisl turpis suscipit mauris, sed placerat ipsum urna sed risus. In convallis tellus a mauris. Curabitur non elit ut libero tristique sodales. Mauris a lacus.

Donec mattis semper leo. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Vivamus facilisis diam at odio. Mauris dictum, nisi eget consequat elementum, lacus ligula molestie metus, non feugiat orci magna ac sem. Donec turpis. Donec vitae metus. Morbi tristique neque eu mauris. Quisque gravida ipsum non sapien. Proin turpis lacus

scelerisque vitae, elementum at, lobortis ac, quam. Aliquam dictum eleifend risus. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam sit amet diam. Suspendisse odio. Suspendisse nunc. In semper bibendum libero.

```
<div class="text-columns-2">
        <p>...</p>
</div>
<div class="text-columns-3">
        <p>...</p>
```

```
</div>
<div class="text-columns-4">
        <p>...</p>
</div>
```

Tables

 In addition to the standard [Bootstrap tables](#), Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
      materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/tables.less

Banded tables

 Use `.table-banded` to add banded-striping to any table column within the `<tbody>`.

Example

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

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

Table buttons

 Use the `.btn-xs` in a `.table` row to create a button within the boundaries of the row height.

Example

#	First Name	Last Name
1	Mark	Otto	Edit
2	Jacob	Thornton	Edit
3	Larry	the Bird	Edit

```
<td>
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-xs btn-default">Edit</button>
</td>
```

Forms

 In addition to the standard [Bootstrap forms](#), Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
      materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/forms.less

Floating labels

A floating label hides the label if no text is entered into an `<input>`, `<select>` or `<textarea>`. This will result in a clean form.

You can add a floating label by adding the class `.floating-label` to a `.form-group`.

Floating labels only work inside a vertical form. So remember to put the class `.form` to your `<form>` element.

Example

Floating label

```
<form class="form">
        <div class="form-group floating-label">
                <input type="text" class="form-control" id="floatInput">
                <label for="floatInput">Floating label</label>
        </div>
</form>
```

Form footer

The class `.form-footer` can be used if you want to add your buttons below your form, without additional styling. It only adds some basic padding to align nicely with your form elements.

Textarea heights

Use `.control-*-rows` to create different heights on a `<textarea>`.

Example

```
<textarea class="form-control control-2-rows">2 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-3-rows">3 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-4-rows">4 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-5-rows">5 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-6-rows">6 rows</textarea><br>
```

```
<textarea class="form-control control-7-rows">7 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-8-rows">9 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-10-rows">10 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-11-rows">11 rows</textarea><br>
<textarea class="form-control control-12-rows">12 rows</textarea><br>
```

Textarea auto size

To create a `<textarea>` that will grow if you add more text, add the class `autosize` and the attribute `rows="1"`.

Example

```
<textarea class="form-control autosize" rows="1" placeholder="Leave a message"></textarea>
```

Inverse form

Add `.form-inverse` if you want to add the form on a dark background. This will invert the colors.

Example

Email

Password

Check me out

Submit   Reset

```
<form class="form form-inverse">
      ...
</form>
```

Buttons

In addition to the standard **Bootstrap buttons**, Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
        materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/buttons.less

Options

Use any of the available button classes to quickly create a styled button.

Example

Default   Primary   Info   Success   Warning   Danger

Inverse   Support 1   Support 2

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</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-inverse">Inverse</button>
```

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-support1">Support 1</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-support2">Support 2</button>
```

Button styles

Material Admin has 3 types of buttons: The default style, the raised button and the flat button.

Example

Default button   Raised button   Flat button

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Default button</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-raised btn-primary">Raised button</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-flat btn-primary">Flat button</button>
```

Icon buttons

If you only want to add an icon in a button, you should use either the `.btn-floating-action` or the `.btn-icon-toggle`.

Example

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-floating-action btn-primary"><i class="fa fa-star"></i>
</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-icon-toggle btn-primary"><i class="fa fa-star"></i>
</button>
```

Button labels

If you want to display a `.label` on your button, you just have to add a `.btn-labeled` class to your `.btn`.

Example

[Button 12](#)

```
<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary btn-labeled">
        Button
        <span class="label label-warning">12</span>
</a>
```

Images

In addition to the standard [Bootstrap images](#), Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
      `materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/scaffolding.less`

Backdrop

The class `.img-backdrop` scales the background image to be as large as possible so that the background area is completely covered by the background image. Some parts of the background image may not be in view within the background positioning area.
To create a backdrop image, give a `<div>` tag the class `.img-backdrop` and set the `background-image` in css.

`.img-backdrop` only works in browsers that support css3.

Example

```
<div class="img-backdrop" style="background-image: url('../assets/img/img1.jpg')"></div>
```

Helper classes

In addition to the standard [Bootstrap helper classes](#) , Material Admin has several additional options.

Additional styles and behavior for this component are located in the following files

Component styles
```
materialadmin/assets/less/materialadmin/utilities.less
```

Dimensions

Use one of the following dimension classes to quickly define a width, height or width and height for your element. The `width` and `height` are incremented with **37.1428px**.

```
<div class="height-1"></div>  <!-- height: 40px -->
<div class="height-2"></div>  <!-- height: 80px -->
<div class="height-3"></div>  <!-- height: 120px -->
<div class="height-4"></div>  <!-- height: 160px -->
<div class="height-5"></div>  <!-- height: 200px -->
<div class="height-6"></div>  <!-- height: 240px -->
<div class="height-7"></div>  <!-- height: 280px -->
<div class="height-8"></div>  <!-- height: 320px -->
<div class="height-9"></div>  <!-- height: 360px -->
<div class="height-10"></div> <!-- height: 400px -->
<div class="height-11"></div> <!-- height: 440px -->
<div class="height-12"></div> <!-- height: 480px -->

<div class="width-1"></div>  <!-- width: 40px -->
<div class="width-2"></div>  <!-- width: 80px -->
<div class="width-3"></div>  <!-- width: 120px -->
<div class="width-4"></div>  <!-- width: 160px -->
<div class="width-5"></div>  <!-- width: 200px -->
<div class="width-6"></div>  <!-- width: 240px -->
<div class="width-7"></div>  <!-- width: 280px -->
<div class="width-8"></div>  <!-- width: 320px -->
<div class="width-9"></div>  <!-- width: 360px -->
<div class="width-10"></div> <!-- width: 400px -->
<div class="width-11"></div> <!-- width: 440px -->
<div class="width-12"></div> <!-- width: 480px -->

<div class="size-1"></div>  <!-- width & height: 40px -->
<div class="size-2"></div>  <!-- width & height: 80px -->
<div class="size-3"></div>  <!-- width & height: 120px -->
<div class="size-4"></div>  <!-- width & height: 160px -->
<div class="size-5"></div>  <!-- width & height: 200px -->
<div class="size-6"></div>  <!-- width & height: 240px -->
<div class="size-7"></div>  <!-- width & height: 280px -->
<div class="size-8"></div>  <!-- width & height: 320px -->
<div class="size-9"></div>  <!-- width & height: 360px -->
<div class="size-10"></div> <!-- width & height: 400px -->
<div class="size-11"></div> <!-- width & height: 440px -->
<div class="size-12"></div> <!-- width & height: 480px -->
```

Containment

You can contain the width of an element by setting one of the containment classes. Your element will be centered on screen.
For example, if you use the class `.contain-lg` on an element, it's max-width will be **1200px**. When your screen is smaller than **1200px**, it will be **100%** wide. These help files also use the class `.contain-lg`.

Example

contain-xs

contain-sm

contain-md

contain-lg

```
<div class="contain-xs"></div> <!-- max-width: 480px -->
<div class="contain-sm"></div> <!-- max-width: 769px -->
<div class="contain-md"></div> <!-- max-width: 992px -->
<div class="contain-lg"></div> <!-- max-width: 1200px -->
```

Opacity

Use any of the available opacity classes to change the opacity of an element.

Example

100% opacity

75% opacity

50% opacity

25% opacity

```
<h2>100% opacity</h2>
<h2 class="opacity-75">75% opacity</h2>
<h2 class="opacity-50">50% opacity</h2>
<h2 class="opacity-25">25% opacity</h2>
```

Sticking

Sticking an element to a corner is easy with one of the sticking classes. The element that needs to containing these sticking classes, should have a `position` applied to it. You can use the class `.holder` to contain the sticking classes.

The `position` property of your containing element can be anything except `static`. The sticking classes will not recognize this property and will search for it's next containment class.

Example

Stick top left Stick top right Stick bottom left Stick bottom right

```
<div class="holder height-4">
        <a class="btn btn-primary stick-top-left">Stick top left</a>
        <a class="btn btn-primary stick-top-right">Stick top right</a>
        <a class="btn btn-primary stick-bottom-left">Stick bottom left</a>
        <a class="btn btn-primary stick-bottom-right">Stick bottom right</a>
</div>
```

No margin

To remove the margin of an element, use the class `.no-margin`.

```
<div class="no-margin">
        ...
</div>
```

No linebreak

To avoid text from breaking, add the `.no-linebreak` class.

```
<!-- .no-linebreak can be usen in every tag. Also in a <td> tag. -->
<td class="no-linebreak">
        $ 132,093,090.98
</td>
```

Masking

Placing the `.mask` class on a `<div>` and restricting it's height, will mask everything inside. To control it's content, place the object to be masked inside a `.bottom-layer`. This will expand the layer to be as large as the `.mask`. If you want, you can add a `.top-layer`. Everything inside the `.top-layer` will be placed on top inside the `.mask`.

Example

MASKED TEXT

Text overlay

```
<div class="mask height-3 text-center">
        <div class="bottom-layer">
                <span class="text-primary-alt text-medium text-xxxxl">MASKED TEXT</span>
        </div>
        <div class="top-layer">
                <br/>
                <span class="text-xxxl text-default-dark">Text overlay</span>
        </div>
</div>
```

Overlay

If you want to add a text on top of something, you can use the `.overlay` class. It has 4 variants: `.overlay-default`, `.overlay-primary`, `.overlay-shade-top` and `.overlay-shade-bottom`.

The overlay class requires a parent with a relative position. If your parent is not positioned relative, you can add the `.holder` class to achieve this.

Example

Overlay text

Overlay text

Overlay text

Overlay text


```
<div class="holder">
        <div class="overlay">
                <strong class="text-default-bright">Overlay text</strong>
        </div>
        <img class="img-responsive" src="#"/>
</div>
<div class="holder">
        <div class="overlay overlay-default">
                <strong class="text-default-bright">Overlay text</strong>
        </div>
        <img class="img-responsive" src="#"/>
</div>
<div class="holder">
        <div class="overlay overlay-primary">
                <strong class="text-default-bright">Overlay text</strong>
        </div>
        <img class="img-responsive" src="#"/>
```

```
</div>
<div class="holder">
        <div class="overlay overlay-shade-top">
                <strong class="text-default-bright">Overlay text</strong>
        </div>
        <img class="img-responsive" src="#"/>
</div>
```

Borders

Adding a border is as easy as adding the class `.border-black`, `.border-gray` or `.border-white`.
If you want to hide a border, add the class `.border-transparent`.

Example

```
<div class="height-3 border-transparent"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-white"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-gray"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-black"></div>
```

The standard thickness of a border is 1px. You can vary the thickness of the border with the following classes:

- `.border-lg` : 2px
- `.border-xl` : 3px
- `.border-xxl` : 5px

Example

```
<div class="height-3 border-black"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-black border-lg"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-black border-xl"></div>
<div class="height-3 border-black border-xxl"></div>
```

 MATERIAL ADMIN