

Unit 10: Collapse and Modals

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Objectives

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Understand collapse
- Design accordions and modals using bootstrap

Introduction

Active components in bootstrap not only have support in JavaScript, but that support can be programmed directly, too. Technically there are jQuery plug-ins. If the entire bootstrap library is not used, it is possible that there some dependencies to parts of the library must be respected. Toggle the visibility of content across your project with a few classes and our JavaScript plugins.

10.1 Content Insertion (Collapse)

Similar content overlay does the content display (or content suppression, depending on how you look at it). In any case, this element is used to display only temporarily unnecessary content and then releases valuable space again.

Application

What is needed are first-inducing elements, which are either hyperlinks or buttons as shown in Listing.

- Content insertion (collapse.html)

```
<a class="btn btn-primary" role="button" data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapseExample" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseExample">Via Link</a>
```

```
<button class="btn btn-outline-danger" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#collapseExample" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseExample"> Via Button
```

```
</button>
```

```
<div class="collapse" id="collapseExample">
```

```
<div class="card card-block card-text">
```

...

</div>

</div>

The trigger to switch the group is `data-toggle="collapse"`. This either can be a link (with `href="#targetId"`) or a button (with `data-target="selector"`). The lower portion of the message text is displayed only when one of the buttons has been clicked as shown in the following figure



The Aria support is valued internally by the script and should be complemented by matching attributes:

- `aria-expanded`: Indicates which group is open
- `aria-controls`: Indicates which group is controlled by the link
- `aria-labelledby`: Indicates which head area refers to the group



Notes: The collapse JavaScript plugin is used to show and hide content. Buttons or anchors are used as triggers that are mapped to specific elements you toggle. Collapsing an element will animate the height from its current value to 0. Given how CSS handles animations, you cannot use padding on a `.collapse` element. Instead, use the class as an independent wrapping element.



Example: Click the buttons below to show and hide another element via class changes:

`.collapse` hides content

`.collapsing` is applied during transitions

`.collapse.show` shows content

Generally, we recommend using a button with the `data-target` attribute. While not recommended from a semantic point of view, you can also use a link with the `href` attribute (and a `role="button"`). In both cases, the `data-toggle="collapse"` is required.



#Code

```
<p>
```

```
<a class="btn btn-primary" data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapseExample" role="button" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseExample">
```

```
  Link with href
```

```
</a>
```

```
<button class="btn btn-primary" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-
target="#collapseExample" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseExample">
```

Button with data-target

```
</button>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<div class="collapse" id="collapseExample">
```

```
<div class="card card-body">
```

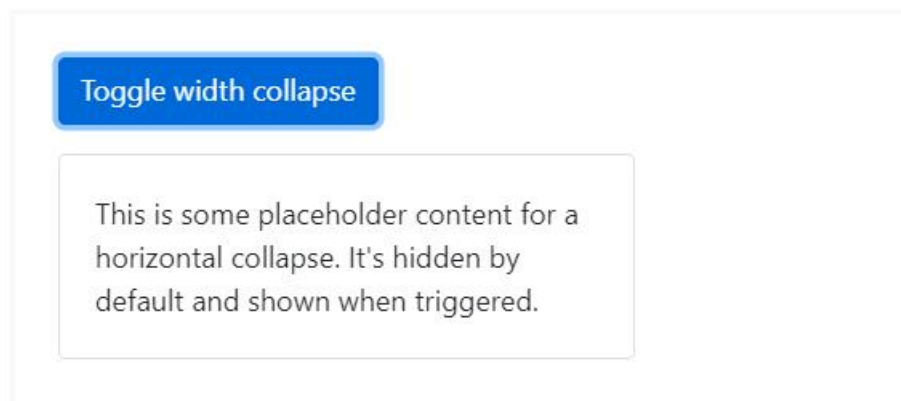
Some placeholder content for the collapse component. This panel is hidden by default but revealed when the user activates the relevant trigger.

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

Horizontal

The collapse plugin also supports horizontal collapsing. Add the `.width` modifier class to transition the width instead of height and set a width on the immediate child element. Feel free to write your own custom Sass, use inline styles, or use our width utilities.



#Code

```
<p>
```

```
<button class="btn btn-primary" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-
target="#collapseWidthExample" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseWidthExample">
```

Toggle width collapse

```
</button>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<div style="min-height: 120px;">
```

```
<div class="collapse width" id="collapseWidthExample">
```

```
<div class="card card-body" style="width: 320px;">
```

This is some placeholder content for a horizontal collapse. It's hidden by default and shown when triggered.

```
</div>
```

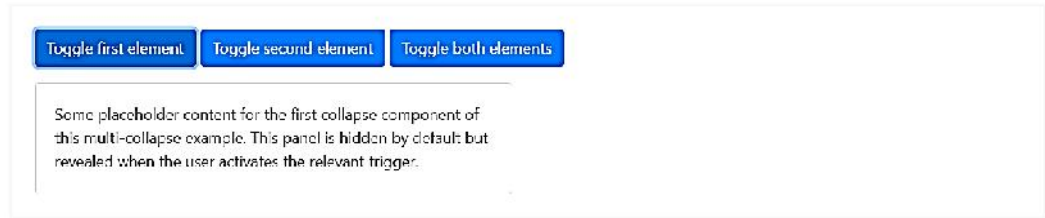
```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

Multiple targets

A `<button>` or `<a>` can show and hide multiple elements by referencing them with a JQuery selector in its href or data-target attribute. Multiple `<button>` or `<a>` can show and hide an element if they each reference it with their href or data-target attribute.

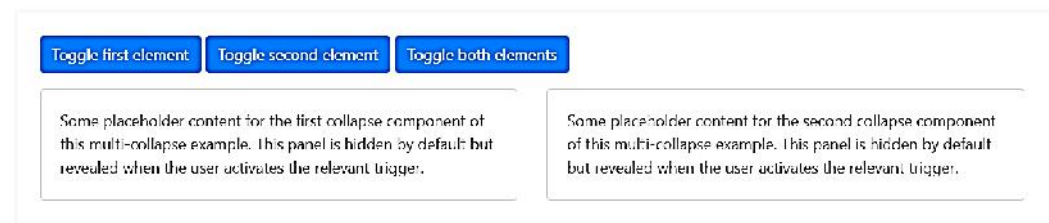
Toggle First Element Using button 1



Toggle second Element Using button 2



Toggle Both Element Using button 1



#Code

```
<p>
```

```
<a class="btn btn-primary" data-toggle="collapse" href="#multiCollapseExample1" role="button"
aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="multiCollapseExample1">Toggle first element</a>
```

```
<button class="btn btn-primary" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#multiCollapseExample2"
aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="multiCollapseExample2">Toggle second element</button>
```

```
<button class="btn btn-primary" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target=".multi-collapse"
aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="multiCollapseExample1 multiCollapseExample2">Toggle
both elements</button>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<div class="row">
```

```
<div class="col">
<div class="collapse multi-collapse" id="multiCollapseExample1">
<div class="card card-body">
```

Some placeholder content for the first collapse component of this multi-collapse example. This panel is hidden by default but revealed when the user activates the relevant trigger.

```
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col">
<div class="collapse multi-collapse" id="multiCollapseExample2">
<div class="card card-body">
```

Some placeholder content for the second collapse component of this multi-collapse example. This panel is hidden by default but revealed when the user activates the relevant trigger.

```
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
```

10.2 The Accordion

The accordion is a frequently used element that offers many design frameworks. Technically, this is a group of navigation elements and dynamic panels, which are displayed exclusively in each case. The individual components have all been introduced. In Bootstrap the accordion is not a stand-alone component, but a combination of basic building blocks.

```
<div id="accordion" role="tablist" aria-multiselectable="true">
<div class="card card-success" role="tab">
<h4 class="card-header" id="headingOne">
<a href="#collapseOne" data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" aria-expanded="true" aria-controls="collapseOne">
Group 1</a>
</h4>
<div id="collapseOne" class="collapse in" role="tabpanel" aria-labelledby="headingOne">
<div class="card-block card-text">
A lot of text in group 1.
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="card" role="tab">
<h4 class="card-header" id="headingTwo">
<a href="#collapseTwo" data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="collapseTwo">Group 2</a>
</h4>
<div id="collapseTwo" class="collapse" role="tabpanel" aria-labelledby="headingTwo">
```

```

<div class="card-block card-text">
A lot of text in group 2.
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="card"
role="tab">
<h4 class="card-header"
id="headingThree">
<a href="#collapseThree"
data-toggle="collapse"
data-parent="#accordion"
aria-expanded="false"
aria-controls="collapseThree">
Group 3</a>
</h4>
<div id="collapseThree" class="collapse" role="tabpanel" aria-labelledby="headingThree">
<div class="card-block card-text">
A lot of text in group 3.
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

The code uses the data attributes and design of the in Bootstrap 4 newly introduced .card class. The trigger for the switching of the group is data-toggle="collapse". This can either be a link (with href="#targetId") or a button (with data-target="Selector"). So when you open a group, the group that is already open closes automatically, which is data-parent="id" and uses the ID that refers to the surrounding container element.

Output



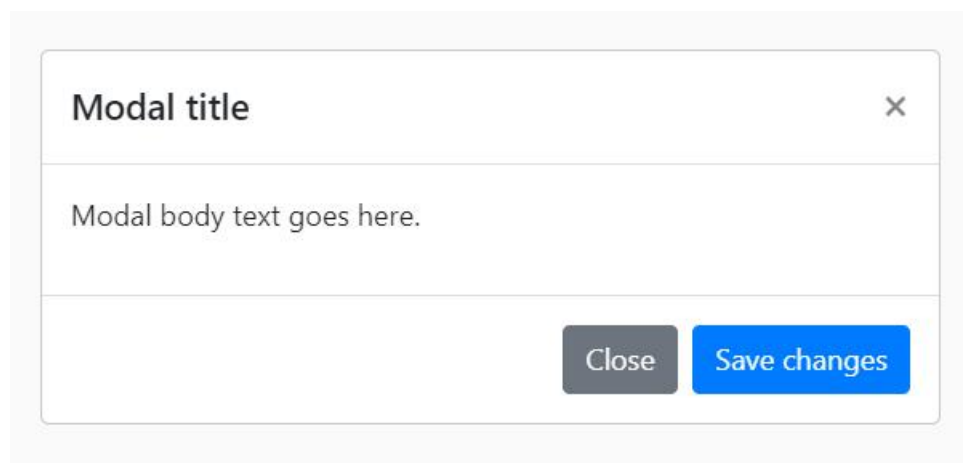
10.3 The Modal

- Modals are built with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. They're positioned over everything else in the document and remove scroll from the <body> so that modal content scrolls instead.
- Clicking on the modal "backdrop" will automatically close the modal.
- Bootstrap only supports one modal window at a time. Nested modals aren't supported as we believe them to be poor user experiences.
- Modals use position: fixed, which can sometimes be a bit particular about its rendering. Whenever possible, place your modal HTML in a top-level position to avoid potential interference from other elements. You'll likely run into issues when nesting a .modal within another fixed element.
- Once again, due to position: fixed, there are some caveats with using modals on mobile devices. See our browser support docs for details.
- Due to how HTML5 defines its semantics, the autofocus HTML attribute has no effect in Bootstrap modals. To achieve the same effect, use some custom JavaScript:

```
$('#myModal').on('shown.bs.modal', function () {  
    $('#myInput').trigger('focus')  
})
```

Model Components

Below is a static modal example (meaning its position and display have been overridden). Included are the modal header, modal body (required for padding), and modal footer (optional). We ask that you include modal headers with dismiss actions whenever possible, or provide another explicit dismiss action.



#Code

```
<div class="modal" tabindex="-1">  
  <div class="modal-dialog">  
    <div class="modal-content">  
      <div class="modal-header">
```

```

<h5 class="modal-title">Modal title</h5>
<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close">
<span aria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
</button>
</div>
<div class="modal-body">
<p>Modal body text goes here.</p>
</div>
<div class="modal-footer">
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-dismiss="modal">Close</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

Toggle a working modal demo by clicking the button below. It will slide down and fade in from the top of the page.



#Code

```

<!-- Button trigger modal -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" data-toggle="modal" data-
target="#exampleModal">
  Launch demo modal
</button>

<!-- Modal -->
<div class="modal fade" id="exampleModal" tabindex="-1" aria-labelledby="exampleModalLabel"
aria-hidden="true">
<div class="modal-dialog">
<div class="modal-content">
<div class="modal-header">
<h5 class="modal-title" id="exampleModalLabel">Modal title</h5>
<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close">
<span aria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
</button>
</div>
<div class="modal-body">

```



```
...
</div>
<div class="modal-footer">
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-dismiss="modal">Close</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save changes</button>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
```

Flush in Accordion

The `.accordion-flush` class is used within the `.accordion` class to remove some default background colors, borders, and some rounded corners. It just fills the spaces to make it more representative for real-world applications. Let's see an example.

Summary

- Bootstrap only supports one modal window at a time. Nested modals aren't supported as we believe them to be poor user experiences.
- Modals use `position: fixed`, which can sometimes be a bit particular about its rendering. Whenever possible, place your modal HTML in a top-level position to avoid potential interference from other elements. You'll likely run into issues when nesting a `.modal` within another fixed element.
- A modal (also called a modal window or lightbox) is a web page element that displays in front of and deactivates all other page content.
- Collapsible panels provide users with the ability to expand and collapse content as needed. They can simplify the interface by hiding content until it is needed.

Keywords

Modal: A modal (also called a modal window or lightbox) is a web page element that displays in front of and deactivates all other page content. To return to the main content, the user must engage with the modal by completing an action or by closing it.

Accordion: In web design, an accordion is a type of menu that displays a list of headers stacked on top of one another. When clicked on (or triggered by a keyboard interaction or screen reader), these headers will either reveal or hide associated content.

SelfAssessment

1. Which of the following plugin in Bootstrap is used to create a modal window?
 - A. popup
 - B. alert
 - C. modal

- D. window
2. Which of the followings are part of content insertion in bootstrap 4?
- A. Modal
 - B. Collapse
 - C. Accordion
 - D. All of above
3. _____ is applied during transitions.
- A. .collapsing
 - B. .collapse
 - C. .main
 - D. None of above
4. A _____ is a web page element that displays in front of and deactivates all other page content.
- A. Modal
 - B. Container
 - C. Image
 - D. Button
5. An _____ is a type of menu that displays a list of headers stacked on top of one another.
- A. Label
 - B. Collapse
 - C. Button
 - D. Accordion
6. To properly achieve the accordion style, be sure to use _____ as a wrapper.
- A. .accordion
 - B. .wrap
 - C. .card
 - D. .collapse
7. Which of the following is correct about Modal Plugin?
- A. You can toggle the modal plugin's hidden content via data attributes.
 - B. You can toggle the modal plugin's hidden content via javascript.
 - C. Both of the above.
 - D. None of the above.
8. Bootstrap package includes?
- A. Scaffolding

- B. Components
- C. JavaScript Plugins
- D. All of the above

9. Can we use collapse for contents in bootstrap?

- A. True
- B. False

10. Bootstrap _____ is used to show or hide content.

- A. Button
- B. Link
- C. Modal
- D. Collapse

11. _____ Indicates which group is open, while using collapse.

- A. aria-expanded:
- B. aria-controls:
- C. All of above
- D. None of above

12. The .accordion-flush class is used within the .accordion class to remove some default background colors, borders, and rounded corners.

- A. True
- B. False

13. Collapse can be multiply targeted.

- A. Yes
- B. No

14. A modal dialog is exclusive, so only one dialog at a time can be open.

- A. True
- B. False

15. Which of the following cannot be created using bootstrap?

- A. Modal
- B. Accordion
- C. All of above
- D. None of above

Answers for SelfAssessment

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. A | 14. A | 15. C |

Review Questions

1. Explain different applications of bootstrap accordions.
2. Why modals are different from accordions?
3. Write a code that demonstrates the working of modal.
4. Write a code that demonstrates the working of collapse?
5. Why we need collapse in website? Comment.

**Further Readings**

Bootstrap by Example, Silvio Morato

Learning Bootstrap 4, Matt Lambert

Bootstrap in 24 Hours, By Sams

Jump Start Bootstrap,

**Web Links**

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/getting-started/introduction/>