What is Bootstrap?

* Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development.
* Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs

## Bootstrap History

Bootstrap was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at Twitter, and released as an open source product in August 2011 on GitHub.

**In June 2014 Bootstrap was the No.1 project on GitHub!**

## Where to Get Bootstrap?

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

You can:

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

## Bootstrap CDN

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

MaxCDN:

<!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">  
  
<!-- jQuery library -->  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>  
  
<!-- Latest compiled JavaScript -->  
<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

## Create First Web Page With Bootstrap

1. **Add the HTML5 doctype**

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

1. **Bootstrap 3 is mobile-first**

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

**3. Containers**

Bootstrap 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

**Note:** Containers are not nestable (you cannot put a container inside another container).

Quick Tip: Diffrence between .container and .container –fliud class?

**Quick version:** .container has one fixed width for each screen size in bootstrap (xs,sm,md,lg); .container-fluid expands to fill the available width.

The difference between container and container-fluid comes from these lines of CSS:

@media (min-width: 568px) {

.container {

width: 550px;

}

}

@media (min-width: 992px) {

.container {

width: 970px;

}

}

@media (min-width: 1200px) {

.container {

width: 1170px;

}

}

Depending on the width of the viewport that the webpage is being viewed on, the container class gives its div a specific fixed width. These lines don't exist in any form for container-fluid, so its width changes every time the viewport width changes.

So for example, say your browser window is 1000px wide. As it's greater than the min-width of 992px, your .container element will have a width of 970px. You then slowly widen your browser window. The width of your .container won't change until you get to 1200px, at which it will jump to 1170px wide and stay that way for any larger browser widths.

Your .container-fluid element, on the other hand, will constantly resize as you make even the smallest changes to your browser width.

## Bootstrap Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

## Grid Classes

The Bootstrap grid system has four classes:

* xs (for phones)
* sm (for tablets)
* md (for desktops)
* lg (for larger desktops)

## Contextual Colors and Backgrounds

Bootstrap also 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, and .text-danger:

<p>Use the contextual classes to provide "meaning through colors":</p>

<p class="text-muted">This text is muted.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example-

<p>Use the contextual background classes to provide "meaning through colors":</p>

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

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

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

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

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

The Bootstrap classes below can be added to style HTML elements further:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Description** | **Example** |
| .lead | Makes a paragraph stand out | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_lead&stacked=h) |
| .text-left | Indicates left-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-center | Indicates center-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-right | Indicates right-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-justify | Indicates justified text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-lowercase | Indicates lowercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-uppercase | Indicates uppercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-capitalize | Indicates capitalized text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |

Bootstrap Tables

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

The .table class adds basic styling to a table.

<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>

</tbody>

</table>

1. The .table-striped class adds zebra-stripes to a table.
2. The .table-bordered class adds borders on all sides of the table and cells.
3. The .table-hover class adds a hover effect (grey background color) on table rows.
4. The .table-condensed class makes a table more compact by cutting cell padding in half.
5. Contextual classes can be used to color table rows (<tr>) or table cells (<td>).

### **Example**

<tr class="success">

<td>Success</td>

<td>Doe</td>

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

</tr>

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Default | Defaultson | def@somemail.com |
| Success | Doe | john@example.com |
| Danger | Moe | mary@example.com |
| Info | Dooley | july@example.com |
| Warning | Refs | bo@example.com |
| Active | Activeson | act@example.com |

1. The .table-responsive class creates a responsive table. The table will then scroll horizontally on small devices (under 768px). When viewing on anything larger than 768px wide, there is no difference.

## Bootstrap Image Shapes

1. The .img-rounded class adds rounded corners to an image (IE8 does not support rounded corners).

<img src="cinqueterre.jpg" class="img-rounded" alt="Cinque Terre" width="304" height="236">

1. The .img-circle class shapes the image to a circle (IE8 does not support rounded corners).
2. The .img-thumbnail class shapes the image to a thumbnail.
3. Create responsive images by adding an .img-responsive class to the <img> tag.

->The .img-responsive class applies display: block; and max-width: 100%; and height: auto; to the image.

<img class="img-responsive" src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Chania">

Example-

<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-md-4">  
    <div class="thumbnail">  
      <a href="/w3images/lights.jpg">  
        <img src="/w3images/lights.jpg" alt="Lights" style="width:100%">  
        <div class="caption">  
          <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
        </div>  
      </a>  
    </div>  
  </div>

## Creating a Jumbotron

### **Example**

<div class="container">  
  <div class="jumbotron">  
    <h1>Bootstrap Tutorial</h1>   
    <p>Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JS framework for developing  
    responsive, mobile-first projects on the web.</p>   
  </div>  
  <p>This is some text.</p>   
  <p>This is another text.</p>   
</div>

## Wells

The .well class adds a rounded border around an element with a gray background color and some padding.

<div class="well">Basic Well</div>

Alerts

1. Bootstrap provides an easy way to create predefined alert messages:

[**×**](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_alerts.asp)**Success!** This alert box indicates a successful or positive action.

[**×**](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_alerts.asp)**Info!** This alert box indicates a neutral informative change or action.

[**×**](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_alerts.asp)**Warning!** This alert box indicates a warning that might need attention.

[**×**](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_alerts.asp)**Danger!** This alert box indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action.

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

Example-

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

1. 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>

1. To close the alert message, add a .alert-dismissable class to the alert container. Then add class="close" and data-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-dismissable">  
  <a href="#" class="close" data-dismiss="alert" aria-label="close">&times;</a>  
  <strong>Success!</strong> Indicates a successful or positive action.  
</div>

Tip- &times; (×) is an HTML entity that is the preferred icon for close buttons, rather than the letter "x".

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

### **Example**

<div class="alert alert-danger fade in">

## Button Styles

Bootstrap provides different styles of buttons:

Basic Default Primary Success Info Warning Danger Link

To achieve the button styles above, Bootstrap has the following classes:

* .btn
* .btn-default
* .btn-primary
* .btn-success
* .btn-info
* .btn-warning
* .btn-danger
* .btn-link



Example-

<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default</button>

1. A button can be set to an active (appear pressed) or a disabled (unclickable) state.

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

## Button Groups

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



<div class="btn-group">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>  
</div>

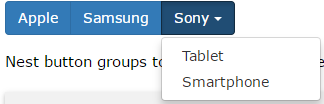
1. Use the class .btn-group-vertical to create a vertical button group.

<div class="btn-group-vertical">  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Apple</button>  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>  
</div>



1. To span the entire width of the screen, use the .btn-group-justified class:
2. Nest button groups to create dropdown menus.





<div class="btn-group">  
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">  
    Sony <span class="caret"></span></button>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">  
      <li><a href="#">Tablet</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Smartphone</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>

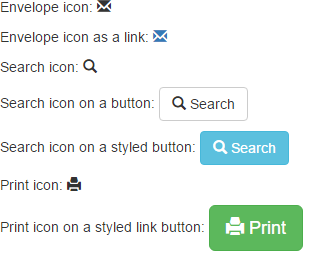
## Glyphicons

Bootstrap provides 260 glyphicons from the [Glyphicons](http://glyphicons.com/) Halflings set.

<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-name"></span>

### **Example**

<p>Envelope icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></p>   
<p>Envelope icon as a link:  
  <a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></a>  
</p>  
<p>Search icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span></p>  
<p>Search icon on a button:  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span> Search  
  </button>  
</p>  
<p>Search icon on a styled button:  
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-info">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span> Search  
  </button>  
</p>  
<p>Print icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-print"></span></p>   
<p>Print icon on a styled link button:  
  <a href="#" class="btn btn-success btn-lg">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-print"></span> Print   
  </a>  
</p>



## Badges

Badges are numerical indicators of how many items are associated with a link:

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary <span class="badge">7</span></button>



## Basic Progress Bar

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

1. To create a default progress bar, add a .progress class to a <div> element:

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="70"  
  aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:70%">  
    <span class="sr-only">70% Complete</span>  
  </div>  
</div>

1. Remove the .sr-only class from the progress bar to show a visible percentage:

The contextual classes that can be used with progress bars are:

* .progress-bar-success
* .progress-bar-info
* .progress-bar-warning
* .progress-bar-danger

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="40"  
  aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">  
    40% Complete (success)  
  </div>  
</div>



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

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success progress-bar-striped" role="progressbar"  
  aria-valuenow="40" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">  
    40% Complete (success)  
  </div>  
</div>



1. Add class .active to animate the progress bar:

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-striped active" role="progressbar"  
  aria-valuenow="40" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:40%">  
    40%  
  </div>  
</div>

1. Progress bars can also be stacked:

<div class="progress">  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar" style="width:40%">  
    Free Space  
  </div>  
  <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar" style="width:10%">  
    Warning  
  </div>  
</div>



## Basic Pagination

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



<ul class="pagination">  
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>  
</ul>

1. Add class .active to let the user know which page he/she is on:



 <li class="active"><a href="#">2</a></li>

1. Add class .disabled if a link for some reason is disabled.
2. Add class .pagination-lg for larger blocks or .pagination-sm for smaller blocks.

<ul class="pagination pagination-lg">  
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>  
</ul>

## Breadcrumbs

Another form for pagination, is breadcrumbs:

The .breadcrumb class indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy:



<ul class="breadcrumb">  
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">Private</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">Pictures</a></li>  
  <li class="active">Vacation</li>   
</ul>

## Pager?

1. Pager is also a form of pagination (as described in the previous chapter).

<ul class="pager">  
  <li><a href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>



1. Use the .previous and .next classes to align each button to the sides of the page.

<ul class="pager">  
  <li class="previous"><a href="#">Previous</a></li>  
  <li class="next"><a href="#">Next</a></li>  
</ul>

## Basic List Groups

1. 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>



1. To create a badge, create a <span> element with class .badge inside the list item:

<ul class="list-group">  
  <li class="list-group-item">New <span class="badge">12</span></li>

</ul>

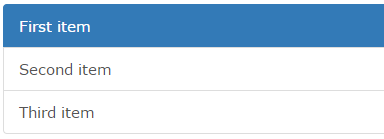


1. To create a list group with linked items, use <div> instead of <ul> and <a> instead of <li>:

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

1. Use the .active class to highlight the current item:

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



1. To disable an item, add the .disabled class:

 <a href="#" class="list-group-item disabled">First item</a>

1. Contextual classes can be used to color list items:

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

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

</ul>

1. You can add nearly any HTML inside a list group item.

<div class="list-group">  
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item active">  
    <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">First List Group Item Heading</h4>  
    <p class="list-group-item-text">List Group Item Text</p>  
  </a>

</div>

## Panels

A panel in bootstrap is a bordered box with some padding around its content:

1. Panels are created with the .panel class, and content inside the panel has a .panel-body class.

<div class="panel panel-default">  
  <div class="panel-body">A Basic Panel</div>  
</div>

1. The .panel-heading class adds a heading to the panel.

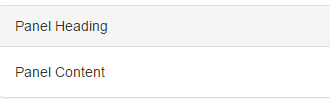
<h2>Panel Heading</h2>

<div class="panel panel-default">

<div class="panel-heading">Panel Heading</div>

<div class="panel-body">Panel Content</div>

</div>



1. The .panel-footer class adds a footer to the panel.

<div class="panel-footer">Panel Footer</div>

1. To group many panels together, wrap a <div> with class .panel-group around them.

The .panel-group class clears the bottom-margin of each panel:

## Basic Dropdown

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

<div class="dropdown">  
  <button class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" type="button" data-toggle="dropdown">Dropdown Example  
  <span class="caret"></span></button>  
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
    <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>  
    <li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>  
    <li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>  
  </ul>  
</div>

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

<li class="divider"></li>

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

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

1. To disable, active an item in the dropdown menu, use the .disabled class ,.active class.

<li class="disabled"><a href="#">CSS</a></li>  
<li class="active"><a href="#">HTML</a></li>

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

<div class="dropup">

<button class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle" type="button" data-toggle="dropdown">Dropup Example

<span class="caret"></span></button>

<ul class="dropdown-menu">

<li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>

<li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>

<li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>

<li class="divider"></li>

<li><a href="#">About Us</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

## Basic Collapsible

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

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

## Collapsible Panel

#### The following example shows a collapsible panel:

<div class="panel-group">  
  <div class="panel panel-default">  
    <div class="panel-heading">  
      <h4 class="panel-title">  
        <a data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapse1">Collapsible panel</a>  
      </h4>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse">  
      <div class="panel-body">Panel Body</div>  
      <div class="panel-footer">Panel Footer</div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Collapsible List Group

<div class="panel-group">  
  <div class="panel panel-default">  
    <div class="panel-heading">  
      <h4 class="panel-title">  
        <a data-toggle="collapse" href="#collapse1">Collapsible list group</a>  
      </h4>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse">  
      <ul class="list-group">  
        <li class="list-group-item">One</li>  
        <li class="list-group-item">Two</li>  
        <li class="list-group-item">Three</li>  
      </ul>  
      <div class="panel-footer">Footer</div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>

## Accordion

<div class="panel-group" id="accordion">  
  <div class="panel panel-default">  
    <div class="panel-heading">  
      <h4 class="panel-title">  
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" href="#collapse1">  
        Collapsible Group 1</a>  
      </h4>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapse1" class="panel-collapse collapse in">  
      <div class="panel-body">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,  
      sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad  
      minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea  
      commodo consequat.</div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="panel panel-default">  
    <div class="panel-heading">  
      <h4 class="panel-title">  
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" href="#collapse2">  
        Collapsible Group 2</a>  
      </h4>  
    </div>  
    <div id="collapse2" class="panel-collapse collapse">  
      <div class="panel-body">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,  
      sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad  
      minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea  
      commodo consequat.</div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="panel panel-default">  
    <div class="panel-heading">  
      <h4 class="panel-title">  
        <a data-toggle="collapse" data-parent="#accordion" href="#collapse3">  
        Collapsible Group 3</a>  
      </h4>  
    </div>  
    </div>

### Tabs With Dropdown Menu

1. Tabs can also hold dropdown menus.

The following example adds a dropdown menu to "Menu 1":

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">  
  <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
  <li class="dropdown">  
    <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Menu 1  
    <span class="caret"></span></a>  
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-1</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-2</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Submenu 1-3</a></li>   
    </ul>  
  </li>  
  <li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>  
  <li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>  
</ul>

1. Pills are created with <ul class="nav nav-pills">. Also mark the current page with <li class="active">:
2. Pills can also be displayed vertically. Just add the .nav-stacked class.

<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked">

1. To center/justify the tabs and pills, use the .nav-justified class.

<ul class="nav nav-tabs nav-justified">

1. 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.

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">  
  <li class="active"><a data-toggle="tab" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
  <li><a data-toggle="tab" href="#menu1">Menu 1</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<div class="tab-content">  
  <div id="home" class="tab-pane fade in active">  
    <h3>HOME</h3>  
    <p>Some content.</p>  
  </div>  
</div>

1. If you want the tabs to fade in and out when clicking on them, add the .fade class to .tab-pane.
2. The same code applies to pills; only change the data-toggle attribute to data-toggle="pill".

## Navigation Bars

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



1. A standard navigation bar is created with <nav class="navbar navbar-default">.

<nav class="navbar navbar-default">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <div class="navbar-header">  
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>  
    </div>  
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</nav>

1. Just change the .navbar-default class into .navbar-inverse

and see



1. Navigation bars can also hold dropdown menus.

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <div class="navbar-header">  
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>  
    </div>  
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
      <li class="dropdown">  
        <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">Page 1  
        <span class="caret"></span></a>  
        <ul class="dropdown-menu">  
          <li><a href="#">Page 1-1</a></li>  
          <li><a href="#">Page 1-2</a></li>  
        </ul>  
      </li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</nav>

1. The .navbar-right class is used to right-align navigation bar buttons.

In the following example we insert a "Sign Up" button and a "Login" button to the right in the navigation bar. We also add a glyphicon on each of the two new buttons:



<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <div class="navbar-header">  
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>  
    </div>  
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>  
    </ul>  
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">  
      <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> Sign Up</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-log-in"></span> Login</a></li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</nav>

1. To add buttons inside the navbar, add the .navbar-btn class on a Bootstrap button.

<button class="btn btn-danger navbar-btn">Button</button>

1. To add form elements inside the navbar, add the .navbar-form class to a form element and add an input(s). Note that we have added a .form-group class to the div container holding the input.

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <form class="navbar-form navbar-left">  
      <div class="form-group">  
        <input type="text" class="form-control"

placeholder="Search">  
      </div>  
      <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>  
    </form>  
  </div>  
</nav>

1. You can also use the .input-group and .input-group-addon classes to attach an icon.

<form class="navbar-form navbar-left">  
  <div class="input-group">  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">  
    <div class="input-group-btn">  
      <button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">  
        <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></i>  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</form>

1. Use the .navbar-text class to vertical align any elements inside the navbar that are not links.

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">  
   <p class="navbar-text">Some text</p>  
</nav>

1. The .navbar-fixed-top class makes the navigation bar fixed at the top:

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">

</nav>

1. The .navbar-fixed-bottom class makes the navigation bar stay at the bottom:

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-bottom">

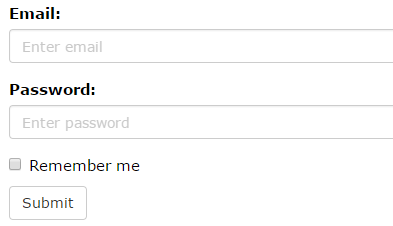
## Collapsing The Navigation Bar

The navigation bar takes up too much space on a small screen.

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <div class="navbar-header">  
      <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#myNavbar">  
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>  
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>  
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>   
      </button>  
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>  
    </div>  
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="myNavbar">  
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
        <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
        <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>  
        <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>   
        <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>   
      </ul>  
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">  
        <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> Sign Up</a></li>  
        <li><a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-log-in"></span> Login</a></li>  
      </ul>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</nav>

## Bootstrap Vertical Form (default)

<form>  
  <div class="form-group">  
    <label for="email">Email address:</label>  
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email">  
  </div>  
  <div class="form-group">  
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>  
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">  
  </div>  
  <div class="checkbox">  
    <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>  
  </div>  
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>  
</form>



## Bootstrap Inline Form

* Add class .form-inline to the <form> element



<form class="form-inline">  
  <div class="form-group">

……

## Bootstrap Horizontal Form

Additional rules for a horizontal form:

* Add class .form-horizontal to the <form> element
* Add class .control-label to all <label> elements.

## Bootstrap Form Controls

Bootstrap supports the following form controls:

* input
* textarea

<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="comment">Comment:</label>  
  <textarea class="form-control" rows="5" id="comment"></textarea>  
</div>

* checkbox

<div class="checkbox">  
  <label><input type="checkbox" value="">Option 1</label>  
</div>  
<div class="checkbox disabled">  
  <label><input type="checkbox" value="" disabled>Option 3</label>  
</div>

* Use the .checkbox-inline class if you want the checkboxes to appear on the same line.

<label class="checkbox-inline">

<input type="checkbox" value="">Option 1</label>

* Radio

<div class="radio">  
  <label><input type="radio" name="optradio">Option 1</label>  
</div>  
<div class="radio disabled">  
  <label><input type="radio" name="optradio" disabled>Option 3</label>  
</div>

* Use the .radio-inline class if you want the radio buttons to appear on the same line:
* Select

<div class="form-group">  
  <label for="sel1">Select list:</label>  
  <select class="form-control" id="sel1">  
    <option>1</option>  
    <option>2</option>  
    <option>3</option>  
    <option>4</option>  
  </select>  
</div>

## Bootstrap Input Groups

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

<form>  
  <div class="input-group">  
    <span class="input-group-addon"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i></span>  
    <input id="email" type="text" class="form-control" name="email" placeholder="Email">  
  </div>

  </form>



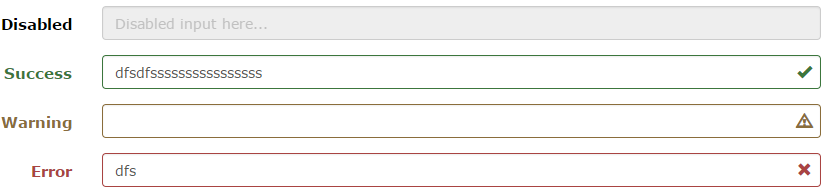
1. The .input-group-btn attaches a button next to an input. This is often used together with a search bar.

<form>  
  <div class="input-group">  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">  
    <div class="input-group-btn">  
      <button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">  
        <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></i>  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</form>



## Bootstrap Form Control States

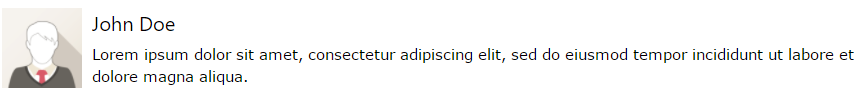
* **INPUT FOCUS** - The outline of the input is removed and a box-shadow is applied on focus
* **DISABLED INPUTS** - Add a disabled attribute to disable an input field
* **DISABLED FIELDSETS** - Add a disabled attribute to a fieldset to disable all controls within
* **READONLY INPUTS** - Add a readonly attribute to an input to prevent user input
* **VALIDATION STATES** - Bootstrap includes validation styles for error, warning, and success messages. To use, add .has-warning, .has-error, or .has-success to the parent element
* **ICONS** - You can add feedback icons with the .has-feedback class and an icon
* **HIDDEN LABELS** - Add a .sr-only class on non-visible labels



<form class="form-inline">  
  <div class="form-group has-success has-feedback">  
    <label for="inputSuccess2">Input with success</label>  
    <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputSuccess2">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-ok form-control-feedback"></span>  
  </div>

</div>

Bootstrap Media Objects



<div class="media">  
  <div class="media-left">  
    <img src="img\_avatar1.png" class="media-object" style="width:60px">  
  </div>  
  <div class="media-body">  
    <h4 class="media-heading">John Doe</h4>  
    <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
  </div>  
</div>

* The media object can also be top, middle or bottom aligned with the media-top, media-middle or media-bottom class:

<div class="media">  
  <div class="media-left media-top">  
    <img src="img\_avatar1.png" class="media-object" style="width:60px">  
  </div>

</div>

## How To Create a Carousel

The following example shows how to create a basic carousel:

### **Example**

<div id="myCarousel" class="carousel slide" data-ride="carousel">  
  <!-- Indicators -->  
  <ol class="carousel-indicators">  
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="0" class="active"></li>  
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="1"></li>  
    <li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="2"></li>  
  </ol>  
  
  <!-- Wrapper for slides -->  
  <div class="carousel-inner">  
    <div class="item active">  
      <img src="la.jpg" alt="Los Angeles">  
    </div>  
  
    <div class="item">  
      <img src="chicago.jpg" alt="Chicago">  
    </div>  
  
    <div class="item">  
      <img src="ny.jpg" alt="New York">  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  
  <!-- Left and right controls -->  
  <a class="left carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="prev">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-left"></span>  
    <span class="sr-only">Previous</span>  
  </a>  
  <a class="right carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="next">  
    <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-right"></span>  
    <span class="sr-only">Next</span>  
  </a>  
</div>

* Add <div class="carousel-caption"> within each <div class="item"> to create a caption for each slide after <img src> tag:

<div class="carousel-caption">  
        <h3>Los Angeles</h3>  
        <p>LA is always so much fun!</p>  
      </div>

## How To Create a Modal?

<button type="button" class="btn btn-info btn-lg" data-toggle="modal" data-target="#myModal">Open Modal</button>  
  
<!-- Modal -->  
<div id="myModal" class="modal fade" role="dialog">  
  <div class="modal-dialog">  
  
    <!-- Modal content-->  
    <div class="modal-content">  
      <div class="modal-header">  
        <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;</button>  
        <h4 class="modal-title">Modal Header</h4>  
      </div>  
      <div class="modal-body">  
        <p>Some text in the modal.</p>  
      </div>  
      <div class="modal-footer">  
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-default" data-dismiss="modal">Close</button>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  
  </div>  
</div>

## The Tooltip Plugin

* The Tooltip plugin is small pop-up box that appears when the user moves the mouse pointer over an element:
* To create a tooltip, add the data-toggle="tooltip" attribute to an element.
* Use the title attribute to specify the text that should be displayed inside the tooltip:

<a href="#" data-toggle="tooltip" title="Hooray!">Hover over me</a>

<script>  
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $('[data-toggle="tooltip"]').tooltip();   
});  
</script>

* Use the data-placement attribute to set the position of the tooltip on top, bottom, left or the right side of the element.

<a href="#" data-toggle="tooltip" data-placement="top"

 title="Hooray!">Hover</a>

## The Scrollspy Plugin

The Scrollspy plugin is used to automatically update links in a navigation list based on scroll position.

<body data-spy="scroll" data-target=".navbar" data-offset="50">  
  
<!-- The navbar - The <a> elements are used to jump to a section in the scrollable area -->  
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">  
...  
  <ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
    <li><a href="#section1">Section 1</a></li>  
    ...  
</nav>  
  
<!-- Section 1 -->  
<div id="section1">  
  <h1>Section 1</h1>  
  <p>Try to scroll this page and look at the navigation bar while scrolling!</p>  
</div>  
...  
  
</body>

Add data-spy="scroll" to the element that should be used as the scrollable area (often this is the <body> element).

Then add the data-target attribute with a value of the id or the class name of the navigation bar (.navbar). This is to make sure that the navbar is connected with the scrollable area.

Note that scrollable elements must match the ID of the links inside the navbar's list items (<div id="section1">matches <a href="#section1">).

The optional data-offset attribute specifies the number of pixels to offset from top when calculating the position of scroll.