

Unit 2. Design Web Sites Using Bootstrap4

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2.1 Bootstrap Introduction

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 4 is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer 10+, Edge, Safari, and Opera)

Bootstrap 4 Containers

Containers

You learned from the previous chapter that Bootstrap requires a containing element to wrap site contents.

Containers are used to pad the content inside of them, and there are two container classes available:

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

1. Use the **.container** class to create a responsive, fixed-width container.
2. Note that its width (**max-width**) will change on different screen sizes:

	Extra small <576px	Small ≥576px	Medium ≥768px	Large ≥992px	Extra large ≥1200px
max-width	100%	540px	720px	960px	1140px

3. Open the example below and resize the browser window to see that the container width will change at different breakpoints:

```
<div class="container">
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
  <p>This is some text. </p>
</div>
```

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%**):

Example

```
<div class="container-fluid">
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>
```

2.2 Grid Structure

Bootstrap 4 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 4 grid system has five classes:

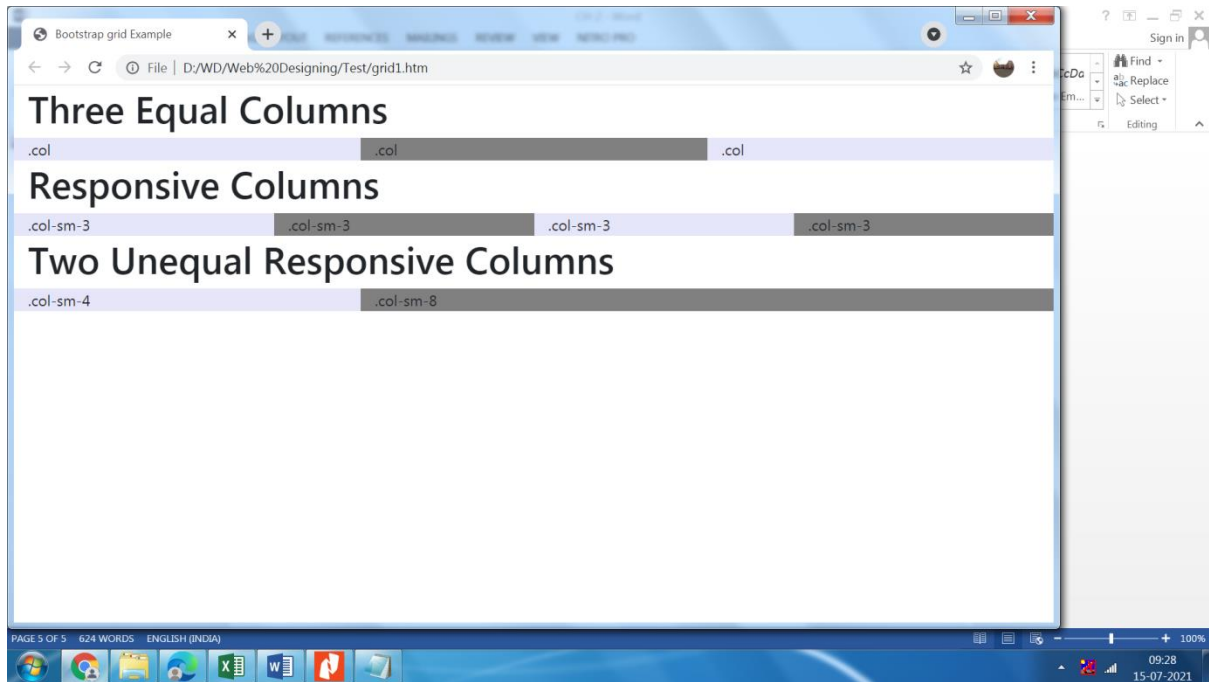
- **.col-** (extra small devices - screen width less than 576px)
- **.col-sm-** (small devices - screen width equal to or greater than 576px)
- **.col-md-** (medium devices - screen width equal to or greater than 768px)
- **.col-lg-** (large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 992px)

- **.col-xl**- (xlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1200px)

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

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap grid Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container-fluid">
<h1>Three Equal Columns</h1>
<div class="row">
<div class="col" style="background-color:lavender;">.col</div>
<div class="col" style="background-color:grey;">.col</div>
<div class="col" style="background-color:lavender;">.col</div>
</div>

<h1>Responsive Columns</h1>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-3" style="background-color:lavender;">.col-sm-3</div>
<div class="col-sm-3" style="background-color:grey;">.col-sm-3</div>
<div class="col-sm-3" style="background-color:lavender;">.col-sm-3</div>
<div class="col-sm-3" style="background-color:grey;">.col-sm-3</div>
</div>
<h1>Two Unequal Responsive Columns</h1>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-4" style="background-color:lavender;">.col-sm-4</div>
<div class="col-sm-8" style="background-color:grey;">.col-sm-8</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



2.3 Table, Colours, Alerts, Form Controls

Table

A basic Bootstrap 4 table has a light padding and horizontal dividers.

The `.table` class adds basic styling to a table:

Basic Table

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2>Basic Table</h2>
<table class="table">
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Email</th>
```

```
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khushbu</td>
<td>patel</td>
<td>khushbu@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhyani</td>
<td>patel</td>
<td>dhyani@example.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Striped Rows

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

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

Bordered Table

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

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

Hover Rows

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

```
<table class="table table-hover">
```

Black/Dark Table

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

<table class="table table-dark">

Hoverable Dark Table

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

<table class="table table-dark table-hover">

Borderless Table

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

<table class="table table-borderless">

Contextual Classes

Contextual classes can be used to color the whole table (**<table>**), the table rows (**<tr>**) or table cells (**<td>**).

Example

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Default	Defaultson	def@somemail.com
Primary	Joe	joe@example.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
Secondary	Secondson	sec@example.com
Light	Angie	angie@example.com
Dark	Bo	bo@example.com

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

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2>Contextual Classes</h2>
<table class="table">
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Defaultson</td>
<td>def@somemail.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-primary">
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Joe</td>
<td>joe@example.com</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr class="table-success">
<td>Success</td>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>john@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-danger">
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Moe</td>
<td>mary@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-info">
<td>Info</td>
<td>Dooley</td>
<td>july@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-warning">
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Refs</td>
<td>bo@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-active">
<td>Active</td>
<td>Activeson</td>
<td>act@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-secondary">
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Secondson</td>
<td>sec@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-light">
<td>Light</td>
<td>Angie</td>
<td>angie@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr class="table-dark text-dark">
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Bo</td>
<td>bo@example.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Table Head Colors

The **.thead-dark** class adds a black background to table headers, and the **.thead-light** class adds a grey background to table headers:

```
<thead class="thead-dark">
<thead class="thead-light">
```

Small table

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

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

Responsive Tables

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

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

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

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

```
<div class="table-responsive-sm">
  <table class="table">
    ...
```

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

Colors

Text Colors

Bootstrap 4 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**:

```
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>  
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />  
</head>  
<body>  
<div class="container">  
<h2>Contextual Colors</h2>  
<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>  
<p class="text-secondary">Secondary text.</p>  
<p class="text-dark">This text is dark grey.</p>  
<p class="text-body">Default body color (often black).</p>
```

```
<p class="text-light">This text is light grey (on white background).</p>
<p class="text-white">This text is white (on white background).</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Link

Contextual text classes can also be used on links, which will add a darker hover color:

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2>Contextual Link Colors</h2>
<p>Hover over the links.</p>
<a href="test.htm" class="text-muted">Muted link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-primary">Primary link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-success">Success link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-info">Info link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-warning">Warning link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-danger">Danger link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-secondary">Secondary link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-dark">Dark grey link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-body">Body/black link.</a>
<a href="#" class="text-light">Light grey link.</a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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**.

Note that background colors do not set the text color, so in some cases you'll want to use them together with a **.text-*** class.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
<h2>Contextual Backgrounds</h2>
<p>Use the contextual background classes to provide "meaning through
colors".</p>
<p>Note that you can also add a .text-* class if you want a different text
color:</p>
<p class="bg-primary text-white">This text is important.</p>
<p class="bg-success text-white">This text indicates success.</p>
<p class="bg-info text-white">This text represents some information.</p>
<p class="bg-warning text-white">This text represents a warning.</p>
<p class="bg-danger text-white">This text represents danger.</p>
<p class="bg-secondary text-white">Secondary background color.</p>
<p class="bg-dark text-white">Dark grey background color.</p>
<p class="bg-light text-dark">Light grey background color.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Alerts

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
<h2>Alerts</h2>
<p>Alerts are created with the .alert class, followed by a contextual color
classes:</p>
<div class="alert alert-success">
```

```
<strong>Success!</strong> This alert box could indicate a successful or
positive action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-info">
<strong>Info!</strong> This alert box could indicate a neutral informative
change or action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-warning">
<strong>Warning!</strong> This alert box could indicate a warning that might
need attention.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-danger">
<strong>Danger!</strong> This alert box could indicate a dangerous or
potentially negative action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-primary">
<strong>Primary!</strong> Indicates an important action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-secondary">
<strong>Secondary!</strong> Indicates a slightly less important action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-dark">
<strong>Dark!</strong> Dark grey alert.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-light">
<strong>Light!</strong> Light grey alert.
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Alert Links

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
```

```
<div class="alert alert-success">
<strong>Success!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-info">
<strong>Info!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-warning">
<strong>Warning!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read
this message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-danger">
<strong>Danger!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-primary">
<strong>Primary!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-secondary">
<strong>Secondary!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read
this message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-dark">
<strong>Dark!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-light">
<strong>Light!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this
message</a>.
</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Closing Alerts

 Click on the "x" symbol to the right to close me.

To close the alert message, add a **.alert-dismissible** 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).

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2>Alerts</h2>
<div class="alert alert-success alert-dismissible">
<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">&times;</button>
<strong>Success!</strong> This alert box could indicate a successful or
positive action.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-info alert-dismissible">
<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">&times;</button>
<strong>Info!</strong> This alert box could indicate a neutral informative
change or action.
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Forms

Bootstrap provides two types of form layouts:

- Stacked (full-width) form
- Inline form

Stacked Form

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title><link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
```

```
<body>

<div class="container">
<h2>Stacked form</h2>
<form action="test.htm ">
<div class="form-group">
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter
email" name="email">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="pwd">Password:</label>
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter
password" name="pswd">
</div>
<div class="form-group form-check">
<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>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Inline Form

In an inline form, all of the elements are inline and left-aligned.

Additional rule for an inline form:

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

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
```

```

<div class="container">
<h2>Inline form</h2>
<p>Make the viewport larger than 576px wide to see that all of the form
elements are inline and left-aligned. On small screens, the form groups will
stack horizontally.</p>
<form class="form-inline" action="/action_page.php">
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter
email" name="email">
<label for="pwd">Password:</label>
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter
password" name="pswd">
<div class="form-check">
<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>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Form Validation

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.

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>

```

```

<div class="container">
<h2>Form Validation</h2>
<form action="/action_page.php" class="was-validated">
<div class="form-group">
<label for="uname">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="form-group">
<label for="pwd">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-group form-check">
<label class="form-check-label">
<input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="remember"
required> I agree on blabla.
<div class="valid-feedback">Valid.</div>
<div class="invalid-feedback">Check this checkbox to continue.</div>
</label>
</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

2.4 Buttons and Button Groups

Buttons

Button Styles

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>

```

```
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2>Button Styles</h2>
<button type="button" class="btn">Basic</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Button Outline

```
<div class="container">
<h2>Button Outline</h2>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-secondary">Secondary</button>
</div>
```

Button Sizes

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

```
<div class="container">
<h2>Button Sizes</h2>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Large</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-md">Default</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">Small</button>
</div>
```

Block Level Buttons

Add class **.btn-block** to create a block level button that spans the entire width of the parent element.

```
<div class="container">

<h2>Block Level Buttons</h2>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Button </button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-success btn-block">Button </button>

</div>
```

Active/Disabled Buttons

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

```
<div class="container">
<h2>Button States</h2>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary Button</button>
<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>
</div>
```

Spinner Buttons

```
<div class="container">
<h2>Spinner Buttons</h2>
<p>Add spinners to buttons:</p>
<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>
</div>
```

Button Groups

Bootstrap 4 allows you to group a series of buttons together (on a single line) in a button group:

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
<h2>Button Group</h2>
<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>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Vertical Button Groups

```
<h1> vertical button group</h1>
<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>
```

2.5 Images, Media Objects

Image Shapes

Rounded Corners

The **.rounded** class adds rounded corners to an image:

Circle

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

Thumbnail

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

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
```

```
<imgsrc="C:\Users\Public\Pictures\Sample Pictures\1.jpg" class="rounded"
alt="Cinque Terre" width="304" height="236">
</div>
<div class="container">
<h2>Circle</h2>
<p>The .rounded-circle class shapes the image to a circle:</p>

</div>
<div class="container">
<h2>Thumbnail</h2>
<p>The .img-thumbnail class creates a thumbnail of the image:</p>
<imgsrc="C:\Users\Public\Pictures\Sample Pictures\1.jpg" alt="Cinque Terre"
width="304" height="236">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Media Objects

Bootstrap provides an easy way to align media objects (like images or videos) together with content. Media objects are often used to display blog comments, tweets and so on:

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container mt-3">
<div class="media border p-3">
<imgsrc="C:\Users\Public\Pictures\Sample Pictures\1.jpg" alt="John Doe"
class="mr-3 mt-3 rounded-circle" style="width:60px;">
<div class="media-body">
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

2.6 Pagination

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

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>`:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<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>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Pagination - Active State

```
<div class="container">
<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>
</div>
```

Disabled State

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

```
<div class="container">
<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>
</div>
```

Pagination Sizing

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

```
<div class="container">
<p>Large:</p>
<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>
<p>Default:</p>
<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>
<p>Small:</p>
<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>
```

```
</div>
```

Pagination Alignment

Use utility classes to change the alignment of the pagination:

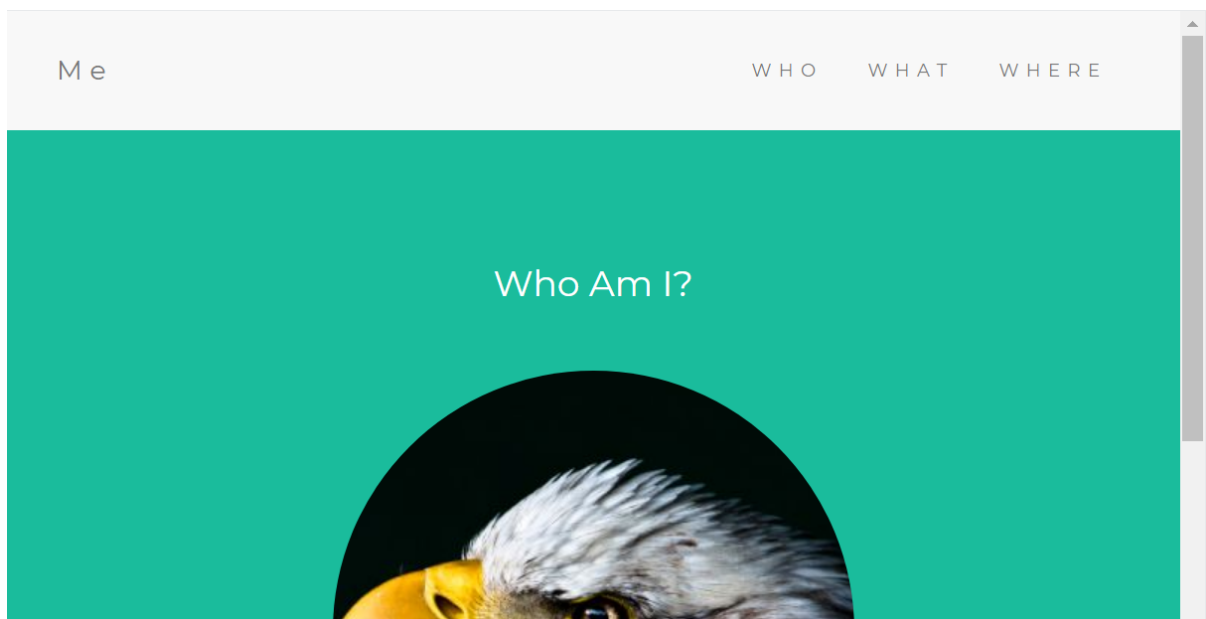
```
<html>
<head>
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>
<link href="bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
  <h2>Pagination</h2>
  <p>Use utility classes to change the alignment of the pagination:</p>
  <ul class="pagination">
    <li class="page-item"><a class="page-link" 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="">Next</a></li>
  </ul>
  <ul class="pagination justify-content-center">
    <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="">Next</a></li>
  </ul>
  <ul class="pagination justify-content-end">
    <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="">Next</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

2.8 Bootstrap Themes

Create a Theme: "Simply Me"

This page will show you how to build a Bootstrap theme from scratch.

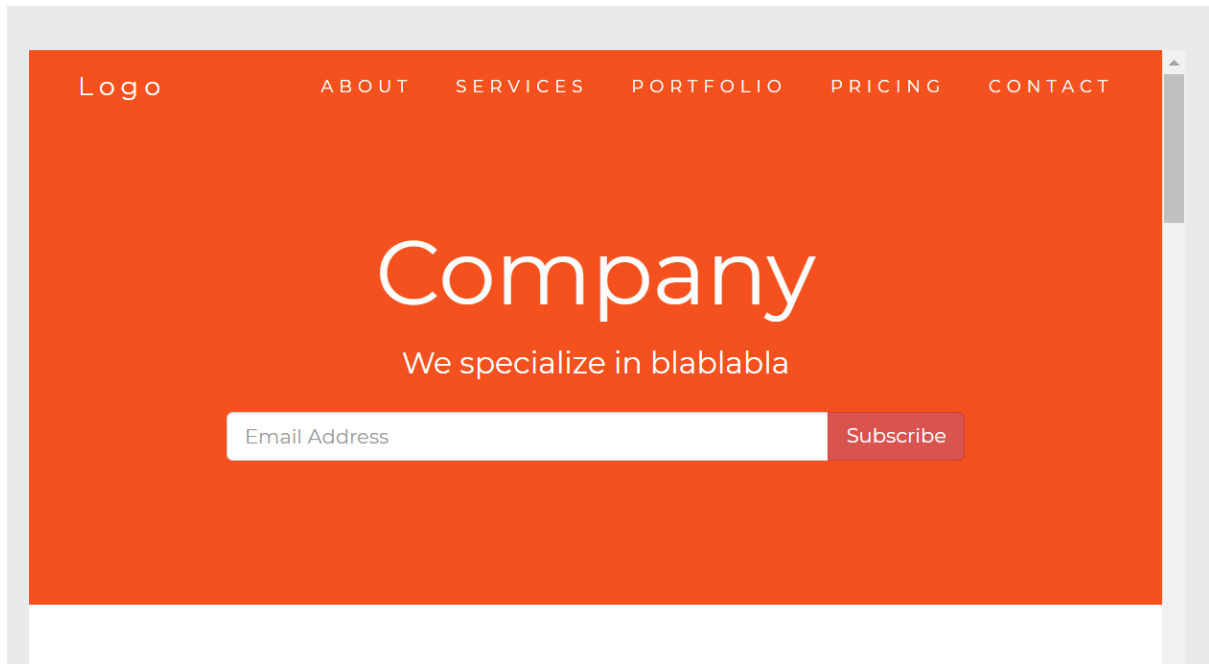
We will start with a simple HTML page, and then add more and more components, until we have a fully functional, personal and responsive website.



Create a Theme: "Company"

This page will show you how to build a Bootstrap theme from scratch.

We will start with a simple HTML page, and then add more and more components, until we have a fully functional, personal and responsive website.



Create a Theme: "The Band"

This page will show you how to build a Bootstrap theme from scratch.

We will start with a simple HTML page, and then add more and more components, until we have a fully functional, personal and responsive website.

