

**Full Stack Web Development** 

# **Advanced CSS**

# Outline



- Media Queries
- Grid & Flexbox
- Animation
- Gradient

### **Media Queries**



Media queries are useful when you want to modify your site or app depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or specific characteristics and parameters (such as screen resolution or browser viewport width).

Media queries are used for the following:

- To conditionally apply styles with the CSS @media and @import at-rules.
- To target specific media for the <style>, <link>, <source>, and other HTML elements with the media= attribute.
- To test and monitor media states using the Window.matchMedia() and MediaQueryList.addListener() JavaScript methods.

Src: <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Media\_Queries/Using\_media\_queries">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Media\_Queries/Using\_media\_queries</a>

### **Media Query Syntax**



#### Example:

```
@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
   body {
    background-color: lightgreen;
   }
}
```

```
@media not|only mediatype and
(expression) {
   css-code;
}
```

The following example shows a menu that will float to the left of the page if the **viewport** is 480 pixels wide or wider (if the **viewport** is less than 480 pixels, the menu will be on top of the content):

## **Common Media Query Breakpoints**



### There is no standard exactly defined, but these are some commonly used ones

- 320px-480px: Mobile devices
- 481px 768px: iPads, Tablets
- 769px—1024px: Small screens, laptops
- 1025px—1200px: Desktops, large screens
- 1201px and more Extra large screens, TV

### Grid



CSS Grid Layout (aka "Grid" or "CSS Grid"), is a two-dimensional grid-based layout system that, compared to any web layout system of the past, completely changes the way we design user interfaces.

# **Grid Example**



```
<body>
  <div id="content">
    <div class="kotak1">1</div>
    <div class="kotak2">2</div>
    <div class="kotak3">3</div>
    <div class="kotak4">4</div>
    <div class="kotak5">5</div>
    <div class="kotak6">6</div>
    <div class="kotak7">7</div>
    <div class="kotak8">8</div>
    <div class="kotak9">9</div>
  </div>
</body>
```

# **Grid Example**



```
• • •
    body {
      color: white;
      text-align: center;
    #content {
      max-width: 960px;
      margin: 0;
    #content div {
      background: lightskyblue;
      padding: 30px;
    #content div:nth-child(even) {
      background: grey;
```

### **Grid Template Columns**



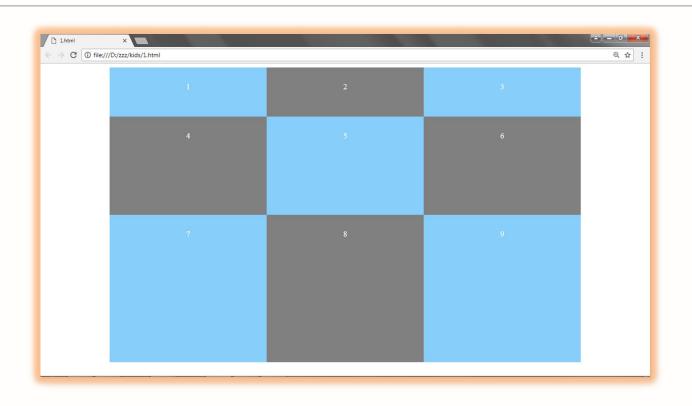
```
#content {
   display: grid;
   grid-template-columns: 30% 30% 30%;
   max-width: 960px;
   margin: 0 auto;
}
```

```
===== Using Fraction: =====
grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;

===== Using Repeat: =====
grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
```

# **Grid Template Rows**





### **Grid Template Rows**



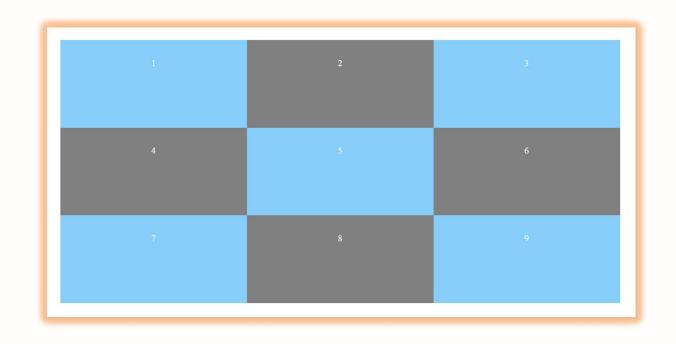
```
#content {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
    grid-template-rows: 100px 200px 300px;
    max-width: 960px;
    margin: 0 auto;
}
```

```
===== Using Fraction: =====
grid-template-rows: 1fr 2fr 1fr;

===== Using Repeat: =====
grid-template-rows: repeat(3, 1fr);
```

### **Grid Auto Rows**





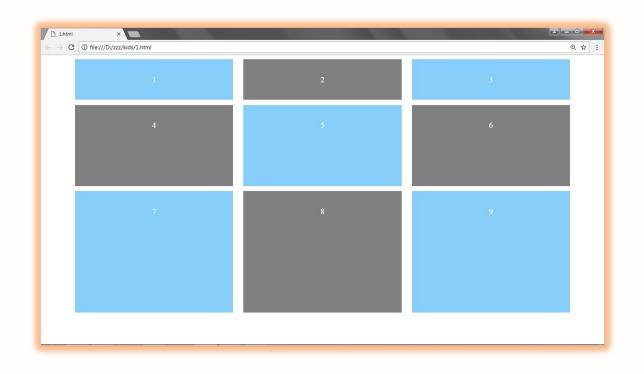


```
#content {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
  grid-auto-rows: 150px;
  max-width: 960px;
  margin: 0 auto;
```

```
= = = = Using MinMax: = = = = =
grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px, auto);
```

# **Grid Gap**





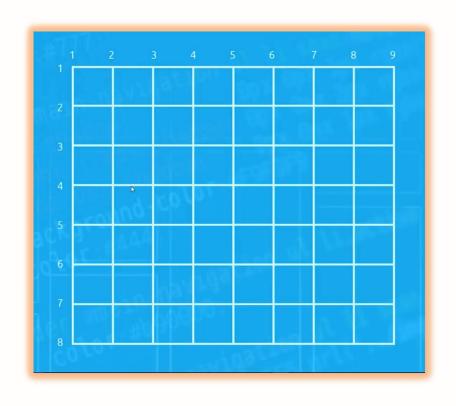


```
#content {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr;
 grid-template-rows: 1fr 2fr 3fr;
 grid-column-gap: 20px;
 grid-row-gap: 10px;
 max-width: 960px;
 margin: 0 auto;
```

// grid-gap: 20px;

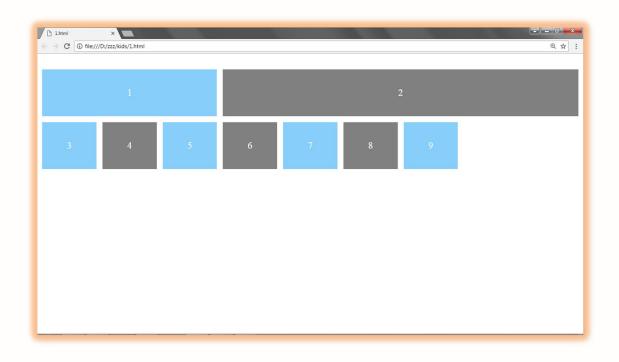
# **Grid Lines**





## **Grid Column**





#### **Grid Column**



```
• • •
#content {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(9, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(4, 1fr);
  grid-gap: 10px;
  max-width: 960px;
  margin: 0 auto;
.kotak1 {
   grid-column-start: 1;
   grid-column-end: 4;
.kotak2 {
   grid-column: 4 / 10;
```

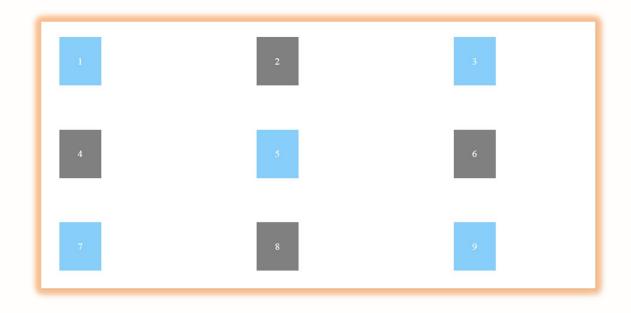
## **Grid Row**





# **Grid Justify Items**





#### **Flex Directions**



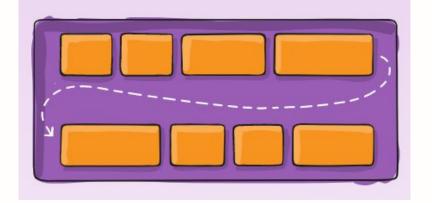
This establishes the main-axis, thus defining the direction flex items are placed in the flex container. Flexbox is (aside from optional wrapping) a single-direction layout concept. Think of flex items as primarily laying out either in horizontal rows or vertical columns.

# **CSS Syntax**

### Flex-wrap



By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property.



```
.container {
  flex-wrap: nowrap; /* wrap wrap-reverse */
}
```

Find out more on: <a href="https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/">https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/</a>

### Flex Example



```
<style>
 #main {
   width: 400px;
   height: 400px;
   border: 1px solid #c3c3c3;
   display: flex;
   flex-direction: row-reverse;
 #main div {
   width: 50px;
   height: 50px;
</style>
```

### **Animation - 2D Transform - Translate**



```
<style>
    .box {
      width: 400px;
      height: 400px;
      margin: 50px;
      background-color: purple;
      transform: translate(100px, 100px);
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="box"></div>
</body>
```

### **Animation - 2D Transform - Rotate**



```
<style>
    .box {
      height: 100px;
      width: 100px;
     margin: 50px;
      background-color: purple;
      transform: rotate(45deg);
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <div class="box"></div>
</body>
```

### **Animation - 3D Transforms - TranslateX**



```
<style>
    .box {
     height: 100px;
     width: 100px;
     margin: 50px;
      background-color: purple;
      transform: perspective(700px) translateX(100px);
 </style>
<body>
 <div class="box"></div>
```