

# CSS Flexbox

```
<table>
  <tr class="row">
    <td class="col1">...</td>
    <td class="col2">...</td>
    <td class="col3">...</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

styles.css X

```
.col1 {
  width: 25%;
}
.col2 {
  widt
```



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TABLE tag is still used in modern websites but its only used when semantically. you are trying to create a table no for the styling.

```
<div class="one"><p>...</p></div>
<div class="two"><p>...</p></div>
<div class="three"><p>...</p></div>
```

3 styles.css ×

```
div {
  display: inline-block;
  background-color: blueviolet;
}
.one {
  width: 25%;
}
.two {
  width: 25%;
}
.three {
  width: 40%;
```

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# Float tool

```
<div class="one"><p>...</p></div>
<div class="two"><p>...</p></div>
<div class="three"><p>...</p></div>
```

styles.css X

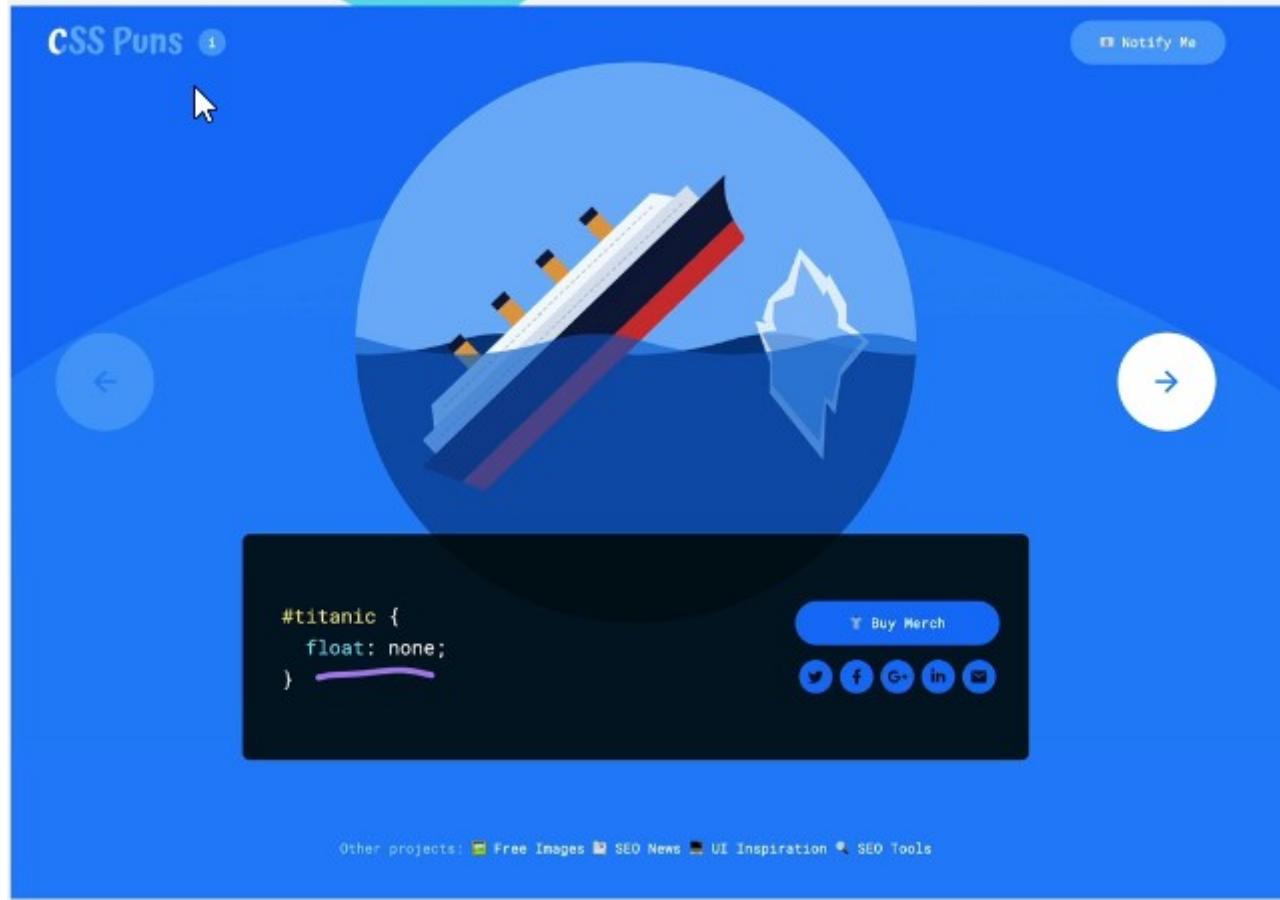
```
.one {
  float: left;
  width: 25%;
}
.two {
  float: left;
  width: 25%;
}
.three {
  float: left;
  width: 40%;
```

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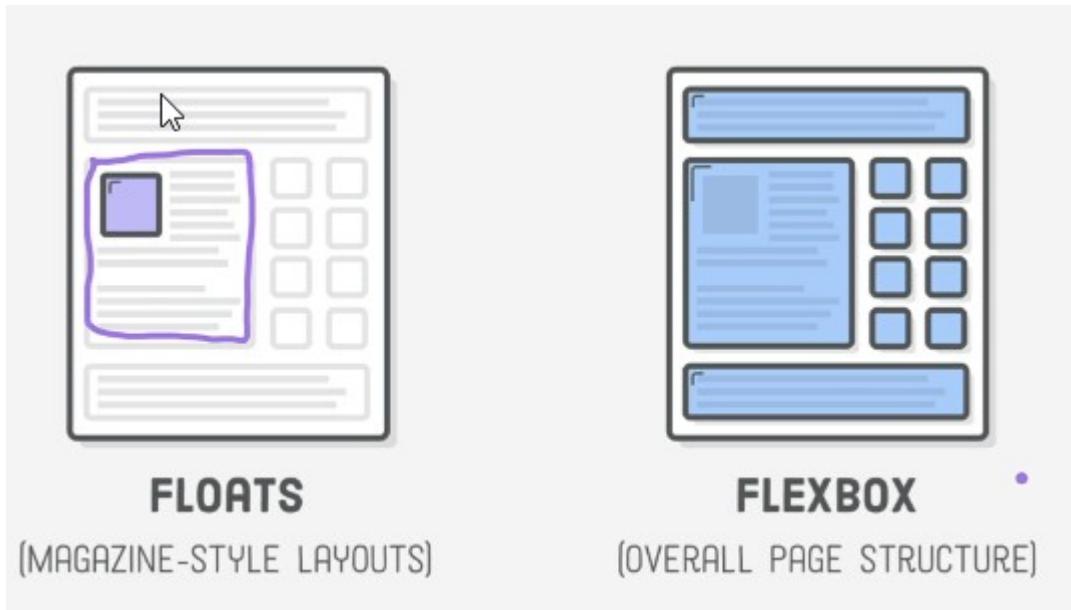
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# Float



Float is great when you want to float an image to the left or the right of a block of text top wrap the image around it but don't use floats for layout instead



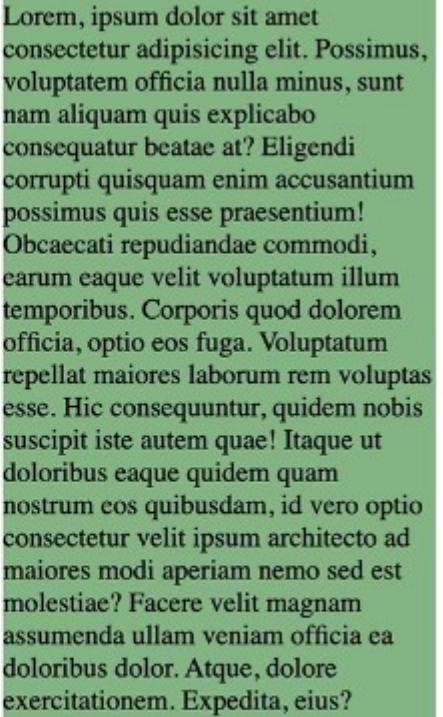
If you would like to accomplish the result we were expecting - Wrap your div inside of a container and target that container in your css and set the display to flex.

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="one"><p>...</p></div>
  <div class="two"><p>...</p></div>
  <div class="three"><p>...</p></div>
</div>
```

Even though the code above is valid, it will not work as expected because the browser will treat each `<div>` element as a separate block-level element, causing them to stack vertically. To fix this, we can wrap all three `<div>` elements in a single container `<div>` with the class `container`, and then target that container in our CSS and set its `display` property to `flex`.

With the `display: flex` property applied to the `<div>` element with the class `container`, the browser will treat the entire container as a flex container, and the three child `<div>` elements will be treated as flex items. This means that the browser will automatically layout the flex items horizontally next to each other, and the container will expand to fit its contents.

The resulting layout will be:



The diagram shows a large blue rectangular container at the bottom labeled "container". Inside the container, there are three smaller green rectangular boxes arranged horizontally. The first box is labeled "one", the second "two", and the third "three". Each box contains some placeholder text.

Container

one

two

three

Different elements by default have different values. Container will be in display block but if you do inline-flex it will be inline.



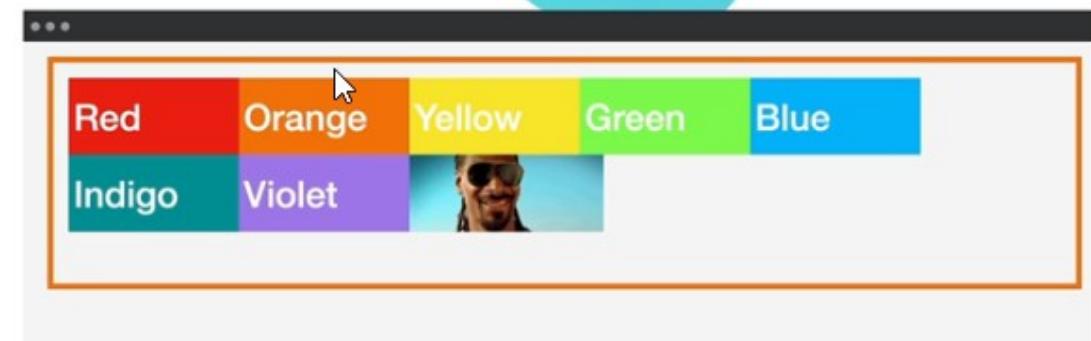
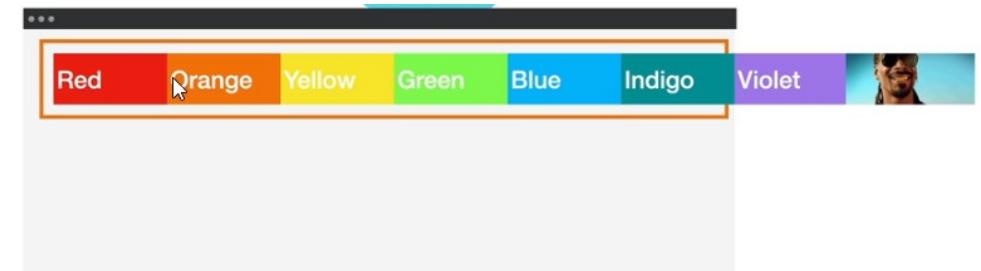
# Flex Direction

- By default, there is a property called flex-direction and it is set to row.
- Flex-direction: column.
- Flex-basis will increment the main axis by the amount of pixels you specify. It is set on the child element.

# Flex Layout

Most important you need to know if the property is going to be for the parent or the child element.

Order property is used to order of the items.



Flex-wrap property – its really useful when you run out of space.

Flex-wrap: nowrap; it will push all your items out the window.

If you do wrap, will move your item to the next row.

It is a property on the parent.

Justify-content: flex-start; everything will be floating to the right.



Justify-content: flex-end; everything will be floating to the left.



Justify-content: center. Obviously everything will be move to the center.



Justify-content: space-between;



It is on the parent. Set the distribution of the item in the main axis.