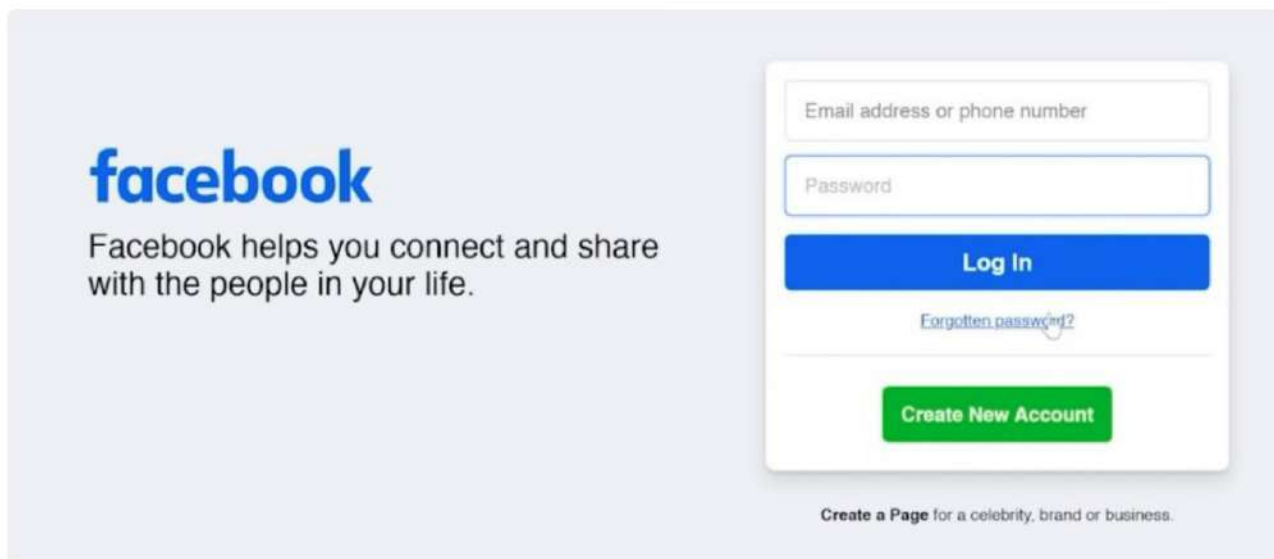# Facebook Clone in Tailwind CSS: Tailwind Tutorial #14

In this article, you will get an absolute guide on how to create a Facebook Clone homepage with the help of Tailwind CSS. To know more about the workflow and the fundamentals of Tailwind, You can surely check out the Tailwind CSS course by clicking [here](#). Let's get started with the project-

Basic Setup

First of all, You need to have a reference to the Facebook homepage. After that, You can collect the required image files for the logo and favicon, and the text to enter into your document. For example, You can use the below sample of the Facebook homepage for your consideration-

Figure 1.1: Reference: Facebook Homepage

The layout of the Document

Before beginning, one has to plan the raw layout of the document for proper development. In the reference, There are two compartments of the document that can be clearly noticed. The 'left' and the 'right' compartments of the document contain an image and a submission form respectively. For example, You can create a parent container and can easily add two more children div containers for the 'left' and 'right' compartments as shown below-

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

Creating the left Container

In the left component, A logo Image of Facebook and some description text have been added. Therefore, You can use the saved SVG icon and your desired description text in the left container as shown below-

```
<div class="left">
<img src="fb.svg" alt="">
<p>Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.</p>
</div>
```

Creating the Right Container

The right side of the page contains a submission box with two input tags, a button, span text, page break with line, and one more primary button. Thus, let's begin adding the elements in the 'right' container as discussed below-

```html
<div class="right">
<input type="text" placeholder="Email address or phone number">
<input type="password" placeholder="password">
<button class="btn">Login</button>
<span>Forgotten Password</span>
<hr>
<button class="btn">Create New Account</button>
</div>
```

Explanation: In the above example, Two input boxes have been added to enter the text and password respectively. Moreover, A 'login' and a 'Create New account' button have been also added in the right container. Additionally, A span tag has been used to add the 'forgotten Password' text and a <hr> tag has been used to enter a page break with a horizontal line.

Result: Hence, the planning process of the raw page has been completed. Perhaps, you can use the utility classes of Tailwind CSS to style the raw components and create an elegant clone of the Facebook Homepage. Here's a look at the raw document-

Figure 1.2: Result: Raw Page Layout

Mobile-First Approach

As discussed earlier, while developing an application with Tailwind CSS, It is always preferred to begin with the mobile-first approach of designing. Instead of creating a responsive Facebook page, the Facebook company uses a different approach for serving the application to its mobile users. It redirects the mobile device user to an entirely different website to access Facebook efficiently. As a result, the Facebook Homepage isn't responsive. Therefore, In this project, we are not going to create a responsive clone of Facebook. However, one can easily do so with the help of Tailwind CSS breakpoints.

Adding Facebook Favicon

You can download the [Facebook favicon](#) in the project and use it in the application by using the below piece of code in the head section of the application-

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="favicon.png" />
```

Enhancing the Containers

Eventually, one has to add styling to all the elements in order to replicate the Facebook Page. To do so follow the steps mentioned below-

1. Styling the Body: As per the reference, The background color of the application needs to be slightly gray. Therefore, You can enhance the body by using the 'bg-gray-100' utility class as follows-

```
<body class="bg-gray-100">
```

2. Styling the Parent Container: Firstly, You have to add a top margin to the parent container to establish some spacing from the top of the page. Moreover, You have to make the container a flexbox so both the child container aligns in a single row. Additionally, The parent container is meant to be in the center, thus one can use the 'mx-auto' class to bring the parent container to the center of the page. Furthermore, An individual can use the align-items property to specify the alignment of the items inside the flexbox as shown below-

```
<div class="container mt-48 flex mx-auto items-center justify-center">
```

3. Styling the Left Container: The Facebook image icon size needs to be reduced by adding the w-60 utility class. Moreover, You can add some width like ⅓, ⅔, etc to the container as shown below-

```
<div class="left w-⅓">
<img class="w-60" src="fb.svg" alt="">
<p>Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.</p>
</div>
```

4. Styling the Right Container: Firstly, one has to make the container a flexbox and then an individual can use the 'flex-col' class to align the elements in a single vertical column. Moreover, as per the reference, You can use the 'bg-white' class to impart the white color in the background. Additionally, You can provide some padding like 'p-8' to the container as shown below.

```
<div class="right flex flex-col bg-white p-8">
```
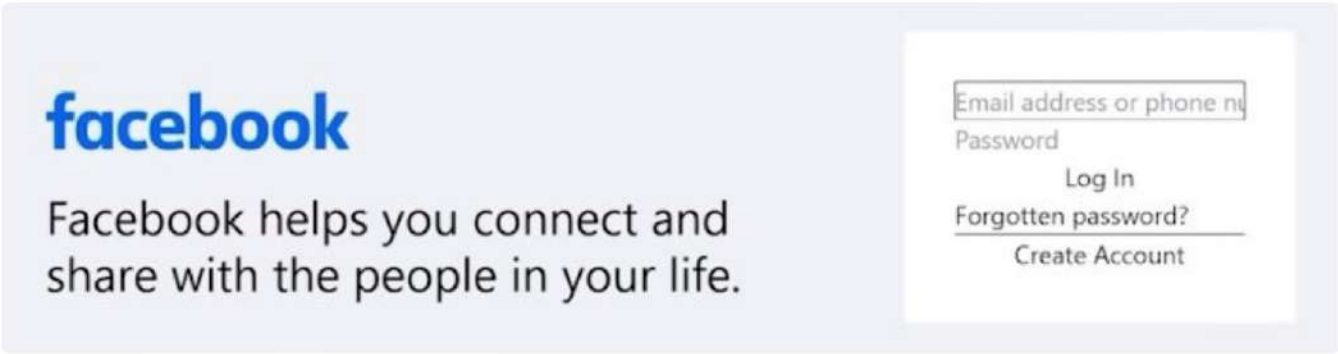
Enhancing the Text

Till now, You have learnt how to properly position all the containers on the page and enhance the colors and the size of the container. Now, Let's dive into the details and start manipulating the text and tags inside the two containers-

In the Left Container- You can use the hit and trial method to change the text, size and the alignment of the paragraph with the image. Furthermore, You have to provide margin to the left container in order to maintain the spacing from the right one as follows-

```
<div class="left w-⅓ mx-14">
<img class="w-60" src="fb.svg" alt="">
<p>Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.</p>
</div>
```
Copy

Result: Here's a look at the progress of the cloned application. You have noticed that the left container has been properly designed and now it's time to get started with the right one.

Figure 1.3: Result

Enhancing the 'Right' Container

In the previous section, the left container has been adequately developed. Now, Let's dive in and start enhancing the 'right' container as follows-

1. Adding Rounded Corners: As per the reference, the right box has rounded corners and therefore one can use the 'rounded-xl' utility class of Tailwind CSS to get it instantly done. Please note that you can use other values like md, lg and 2xl according to your convenience.

```
<div class="right flex flex-col bg-white p-8 rounded-xl">
```

2. Adding Height, margin and Padding: The right container and its element seem fairly small when compared to the original one. Therefore, You can increase the width of the container and can establish the proper spacing within the container by providing the appropriate values of padding, height, and margin to each element. For example, You can use the class attribute to add px-4, my-2, and h-12 to both of the input elements.

```
<div class="right flex flex-col bg-white p-8 rounded-xl w-1/4">
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2" type="text" placeholder="Email address or phone number">
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2" type="password" placeholder= "password" >
</div>
```

3. Adding Border: On the original page of Facebook, A light gray border is visible in the input box. Thus, You can add a rounded border in your input elements by using border class, border value, rounded class and border color as shown below-

```
<div class="right flex flex-col bg-white p-8 rounded-xl w-1/4">
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2 border border-1 border-gray-200 rounded-lg" type="text" pl
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2  border border-1 border-gray-200 rounded-lg" type="passwor
</div>
```

4. Adding Outline: Perhaps, The original page contains a blue outline around the input boxes. Consequently, You can add a blue outline by using the 'outline-blue-600' class as follows-

```
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2 border border-1outline-blue-600 border-gray-200 rounded-lg
<input class="px-4 h-12 my-2  border border-1 outline-blue-600 border-gray-200 rounded-
```

5. Styling Login Button: In the reference, The login button has dark blue color and white text. Therefore, To add the background color and white text, You can use the 'bg-blue-600' and 'text-white' values respectively. Furthermore, You can add margin and padding in the Y-direction to enhance the style of the button. Moreover, You can add the rounded borders to the button as per your preference. Additionally, one can use the 'font bold' and 'text-xl' class to make the text appear bold and large as follows-

```
<button class="bg-blue-600 hover:bg-blue-700 text-white my-2 py-3 rounded-md font-bold
```

6. Styling the 'Create New Account' Button: Similarly, one can easily create and style the 'create account' button with the desired modification. For example, You can use the same piece of code and change the background color, margin, padding, hovering effect, and width of the button as displayed below-

```
                                                                              Copy
<button class="bg-green-600 hover:bg-green-700 text-white my-2 py-3 px-4  mx-auto round
```

7. Styling the span Text: Eventually, The 'forgotten Password' text needs to be in the center and blue in color. Thus, You can add the 'text-center' and 'text-blue' utility class in the span tag respectively. Moreover, You can use the cursor-pointer and hover:underline class to enhance the user interaction with the text. Furthermore, To reduce the font size and add margin to the span text, one can use the 'text-sm' and 'my-2' classes respectively as shown below-

```
<span class="text-blue-600 text-center text-sm cursor-pointer  hover:underline">Forgott
```

8. Adding the Bottom Tagline: Finally, you can add the tagline of the site below the right container by using positioning. First of all, You have to define the position of the right container as relative. After that, You can use the span tag inside the right container to include the tagline text. Ultimately, You can use the utility class to style the tagline as shown below-

```
Copy
<span class="absolute -bottom-12 text-sm"><span class="font-bold hover:underline cursor
```

Result

Hence, You have successfully created the clone of the Facebook Homepage. With the help of Tailwind CSS, one can easily edit the page by simply manipulating utility classes.