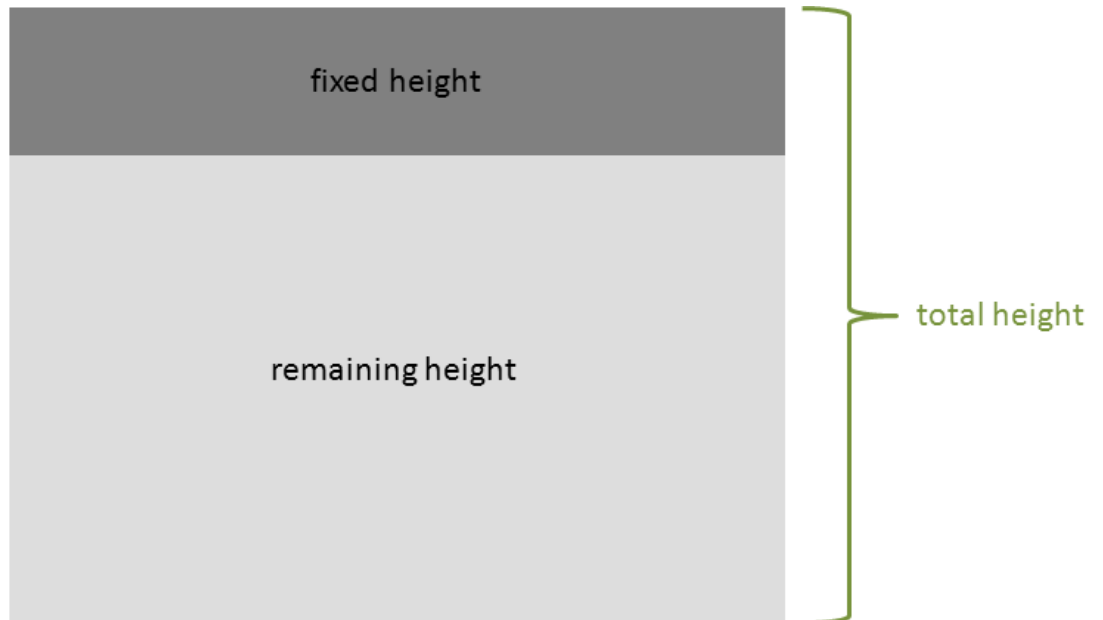


How to make a div take the remaining height

📅 2014-04-07 ([HTTPS://WWW.WHITEBYTE.INFO/PROGRAMMING/CSS/HOW-TO-MAKE-A-DIV-TAKE-THE-REMAINING-HEIGHT](https://www.whitebyte.info/programming/css/how-to-make-a-div-take-the-remaining-height))

👤 NICK RUSSLER ([HTTPS://WWW.WHITEBYTE.INFO/AUTHOR/NICK](https://www.whitebyte.info/author/nick))

You would think that such a basic problem would be solved within seconds of try and error or after a small trip to our favorite search engine.



But I personally had to come to the conclusion that it is not that simple, at least when you want to have a “CSS only” solution. To this day I stumbled across various approaches to solve this problem.

Solution 1 – Flex

This approach makes use of the fairly well supported (<https://caniuse.com/#feat=flexbox>) flexbox layout.

HTML:

```
1 <div id="outer">
2   <div id="inner_fixed">
3     I have a fixed height
4   </div>
5
6   <div id="inner_remaining">
7     I take up the remaining height
8   </div>
9 </div>
```

CSS:

```
1  #outer {
2      display: flex;
3      flex-flow: column;
4      height: 100%;
5  }
6
7  #inner_fixed {
8      height: 100px;
9      background-color: grey;
10 }
11
12 #inner_remaining {
13     background-color: #DDDDDD;
14     flex-grow : 1;
15 }
```

JSFiddle

<http://jsfiddle.net/36u4bxL1/> (<http://jsfiddle.net/36u4bxL1/>)

pros

- easy to implement
- modern

cons

- browser support

Solution 2 – Absolute Positioning

This approach uses absolute positioning to “stretch” the div between two given heights.

HTML:

```
1  <div id="inner_fixed">
2      I have a fixed height
3  </div>
4
5  <div id="inner_remaining">
6      I take up the remaining height
7  </div>
```

CSS:

```
1  html, body {
2      height: 100%;
3      width: 100%;
4      margin: 0;
5  }
6
7  #inner_fixed {
8      height: 100px;
9      background-color: grey;
10 }
11
12 #inner_remaining {
13     background-color: #DDDDDD;
14
15     position: absolute;
16     top: 100px;
17     bottom: 0;
18     width: 100%;
19 }
```

JSFiddle

<http://jsfiddle.net/Lv6uj/> (<http://jsfiddle.net/Lv6uj/>)

pros

- easy to implement
- intuitive

cons

- tedious to maintain (hard-coded positions)

Solution 3 – Tables (or rather display: table)

By utilizing the property of tables to distribute the given space between the rows and assigning fixed heights to some element, the other elements end up using the remaining height.

HTML:

```
1  <div id="outer">
2      <div id="inner_fixed">
3          I have a fixed height
4      </div>
5
6      <div id="inner_remaining">
7          I take up the remaining height
8      </div>
9  </div>
```

CSS:

```
1  html, body, #outer {
2      height: 100%;
3      width: 100%;
4      margin: 0;
5  }
6
7  #outer {
8      display: table;
9  }
10
11 #inner_fixed {
12     height: 100px;
13     background-color: grey;
14
15     display: table-row;
16 }
17
18 #inner_remaining {
19     background-color: #DDDDDD;
20
21     display: table-row;
22 }
```

JSFiddle

<http://jsfiddle.net/fT8gZ/> (<http://jsfiddle.net/fT8gZ/>)

pros

- rather “clean” solution
- no hard-coded values, other elements can change their height

cons

- might cause some side-effects with the layout

Solution 4 – CSS3 calc

This approach makes use of the new css function `calc()` to assign a height that is calculated from the total height minus the height of the other elements.

HTML:

```
1  <div id="inner_fixed">
2      I have a fixed height
3  </div>
4
5  <div id="inner_remaining">
6      I take up the remaining height
7  </div>
```

CSS:

```
1  html, body {
2      height: 100%;
3      width: 100%;
4      margin: 0;
5  }
6
7  #inner_fixed {
8      height: 100px;
9      background-color: grey;
10 }
11
12 #inner_remaining {
13     background-color: #DDDDDD;
14
15     height: calc(100% - 100px);
16 }
```

JSFiddle

<http://jsfiddle.net/9d2b7/> (<http://jsfiddle.net/9d2b7/>)

pros

- easy to implement
- less code than the other solutions

cons

- the calc function is rather new (no support for older browsers)
- tedious to maintain (hard-coded height)

There are also other ways to archive this effect e.g. by pushing down the lower element by an floating upper element or using the new css grid (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Grid_Layout) but nowadays I tend to use flex and the other above solutions as needed.

Related Posts:

1. Beautiful CSS3 loading animation overlay with custom message

(<https://www.whitebyte.info/programming/html/beautiful-css3-loading-animation-overlay-with-custom-message>)

I recently stumbled over a beautiful loading animation that is completely done in CSS3 (link): All i had to do was fixing a small bug...

 CSS ([HTTPS://WWW.WHITEBYTE.INFO/CATEGORY/PROGRAMMING/CSS](https://www.whitebyte.info/category/programming/css)).  PERMALINK

([HTTPS://WWW.WHITEBYTE.INFO/PROGRAMMING/CSS/HOW-TO-MAKE-A-DIV-TAKE-THE-REMAINING-HEIGHT](https://www.whitebyte.info/programming/css/how-to-make-a-div-take-the-remaining-height)).

