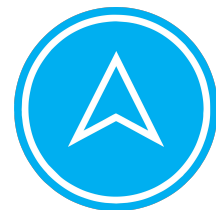
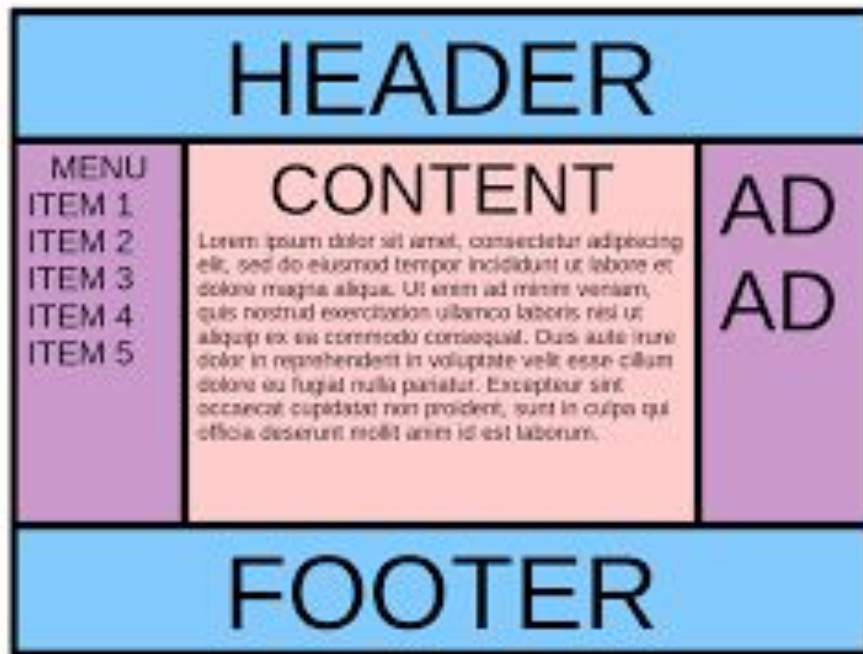


Module 3 - Lecture 3

CSS Layouts & Intro to Responsive Design



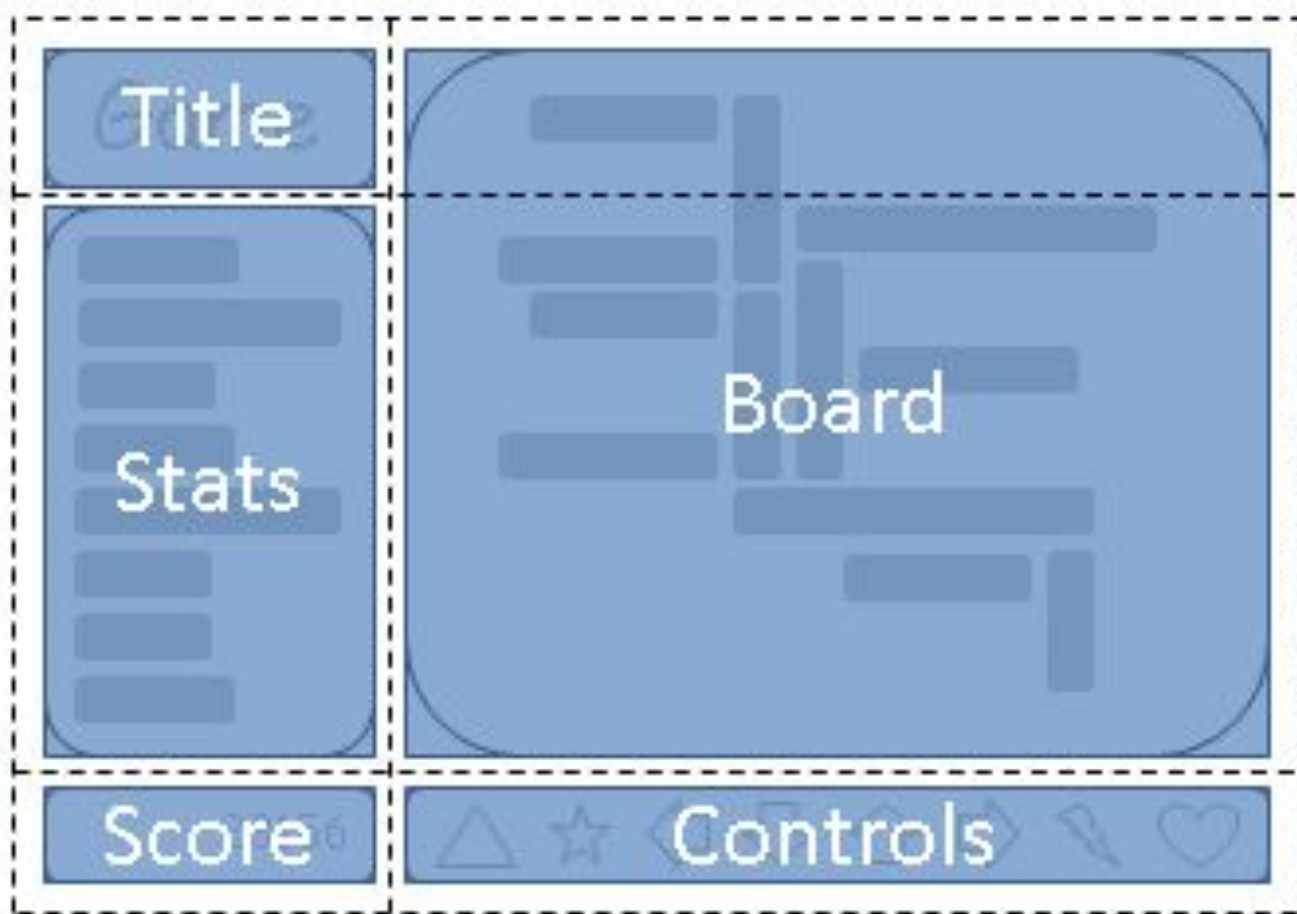
The Holy Grail Layout



CSS Grid

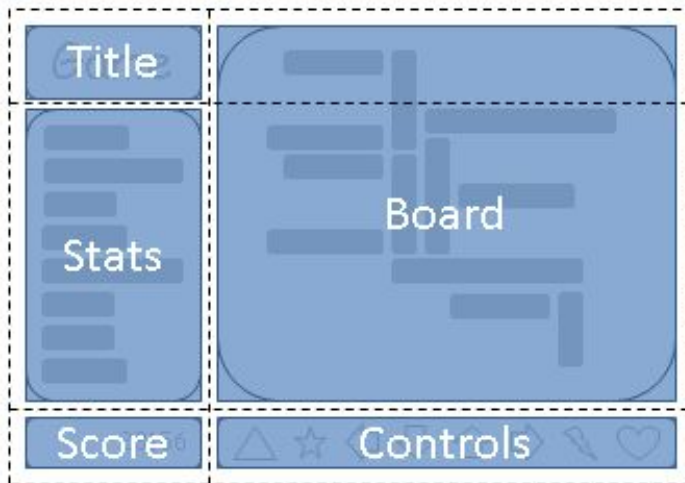
<https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/>





Terminology

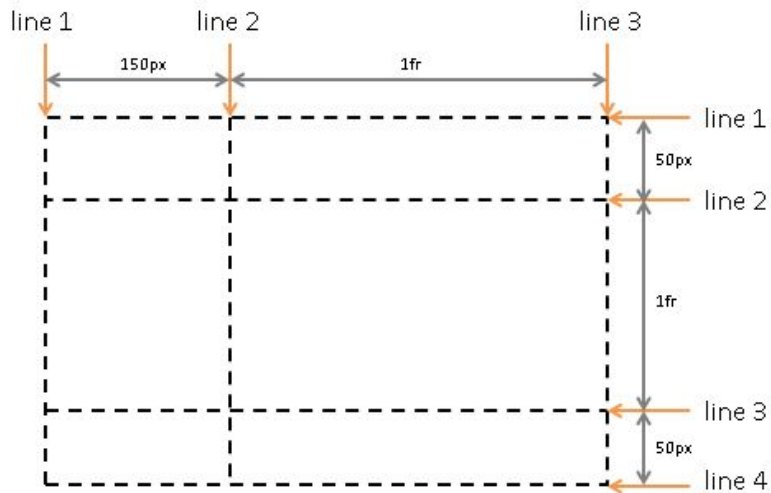
- **Grid lines** are the vertical and horizontal dividing lines of the grid.
- A **grid cell** refers to one block within a grid.
- A **grid track** is a term referencing an entire column or row.
- A **gutter** is the space between adjacent grid tracks.



Starting a Grid Layout

```
{  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 150px 1fr;  
  grid-template-rows: 50px 1fr 50px;  
}
```

* The fr unit is a flexible length representing a fraction of the remaining space.



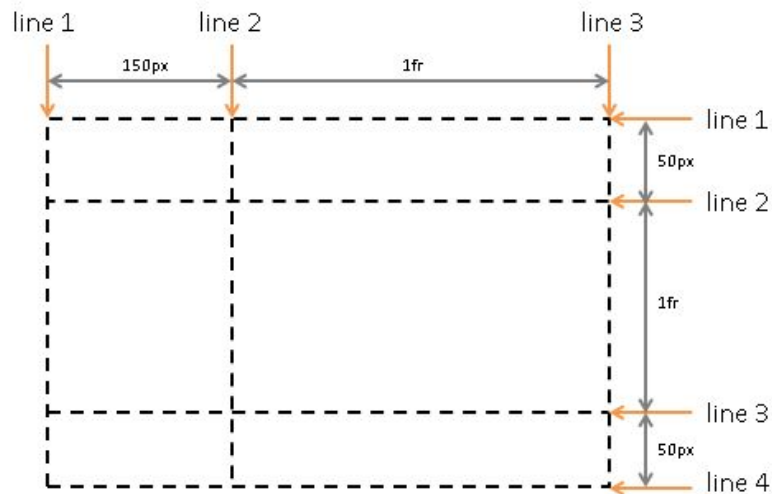
Placing Items

```
{  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-areas: ". a"  
                      "b ."  
                      ". c";  
  grid-template-columns: 150px 1fr;  
  grid-template-rows: 50px 1fr 50px;  
}
```

```
#item1 { grid-area: a }
```

```
#item2 { grid-area: b }
```

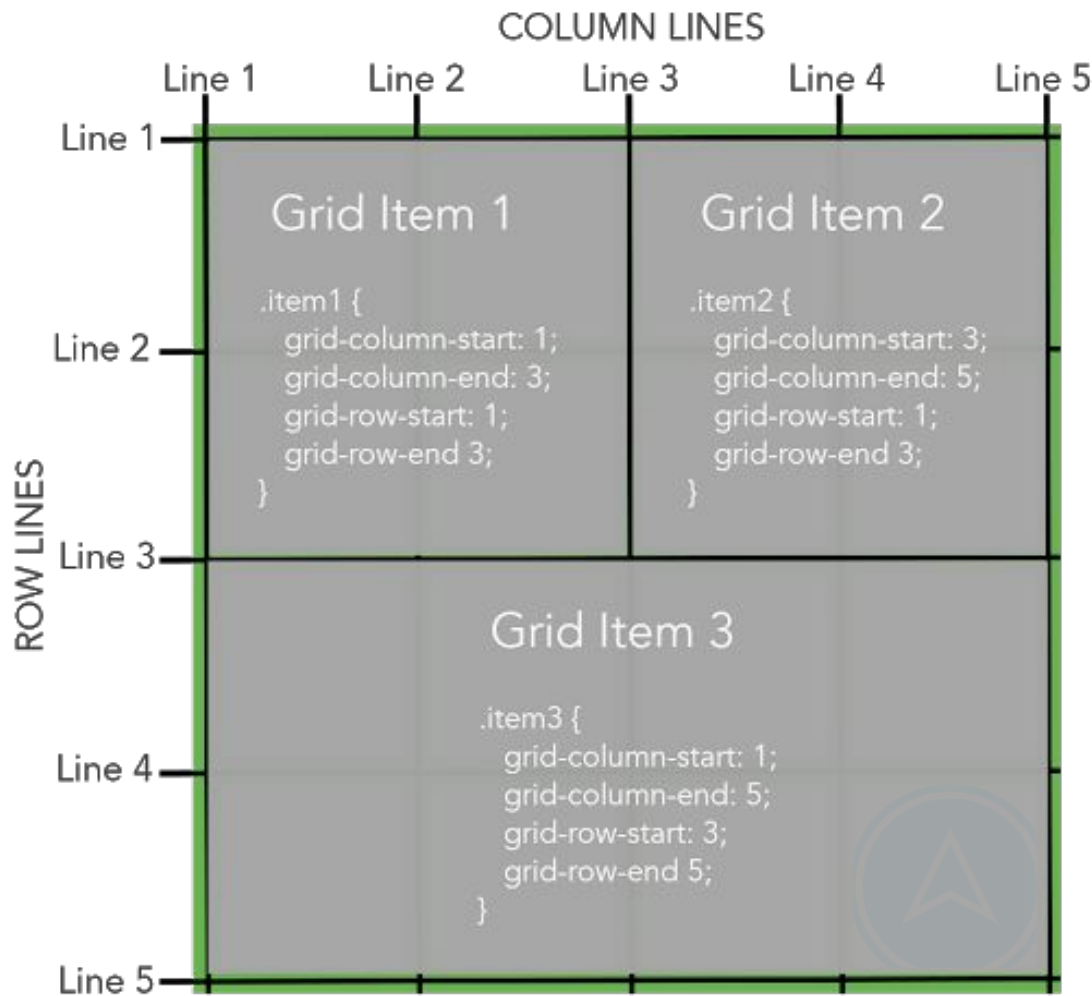
```
#item3 { grid-area: c }
```



grid-column-start,
grid-column-end,

grid-row-start,
grid-row-end

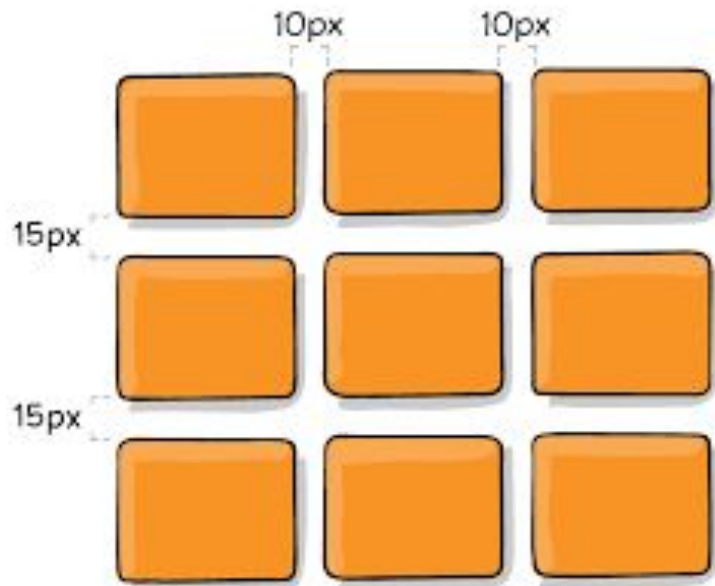
control the starting and ending
location within the grid where a
grid item appears.



Grip Gap

The space between the grid tracks. The gutter.

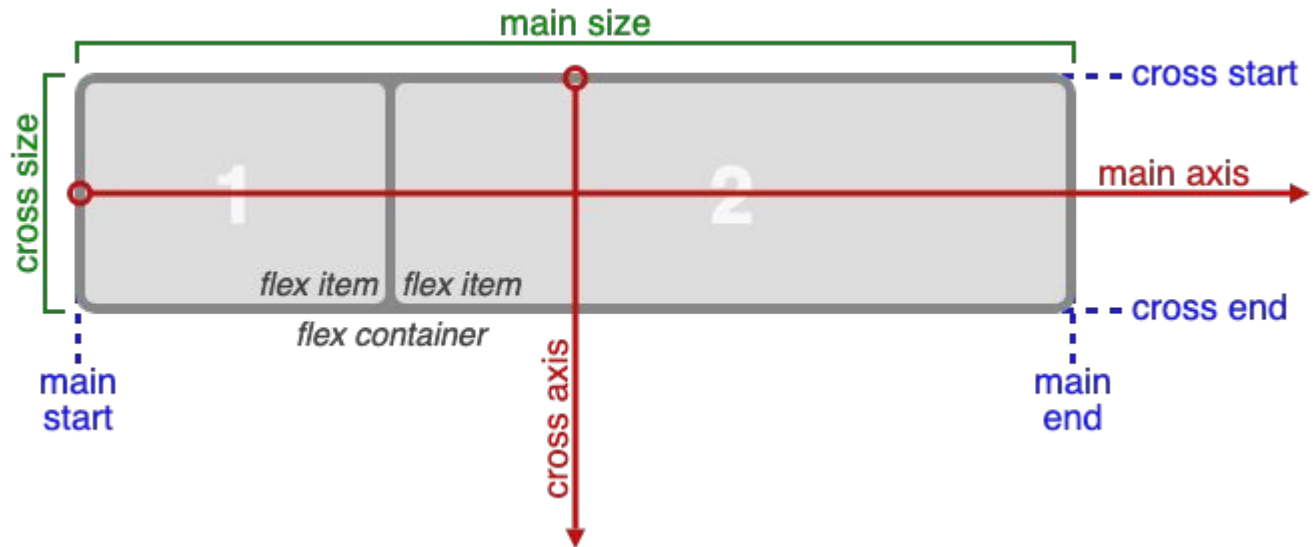
```
{  
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;  
  grid-column-gap: 10px  
  grid-row-gap: 15px;  
}
```



CSS Flexbox

<https://www.w3.org/TR/css-flexbox-1/>



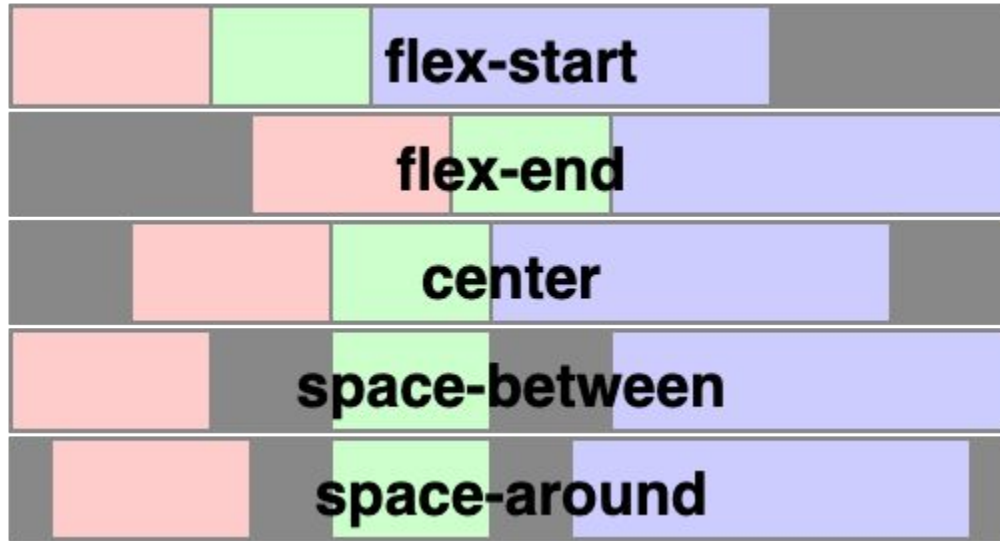


- A flex container takes away some of the functionality of the block container
- For example: float and vertical alignment do not apply.



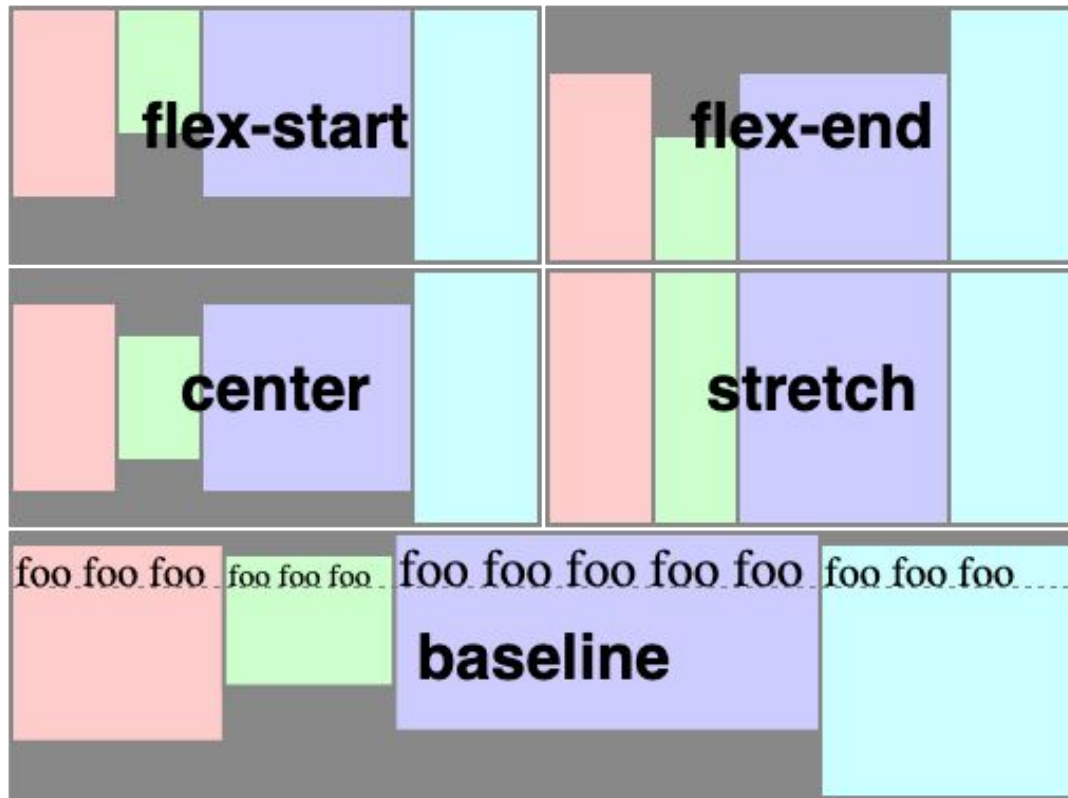
Main Axis Alignment

justify-content



Cross Axis Alignment

align-items



Sizing Flex Items

flex-basis: The base size of the flex item.

flex-grow: How much a flex item will grow relative to other flex items.

flex-shrink: How much a flex item will shrink relative to other flex items.

Using the **flex** property enables sizing flex items using 3 separate components.

flex: <flex-grow> <flex-shrink> <flex-basis>



Responsive Design



Media Queries

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 1024px) {  
  /* Target screen sizes 1024px and above */  
}
```

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 1023px) {  
  /* Target screen sizes 1023px and below */  
}
```



Relative Sizing

- **em** and root em (or **rem**) are sizing measurements relative to the font size.
- Sizing can also be done in percentages, from 0-100%
- CSS3 introduced a unit of sizing that allows sizing relative to the height and width of the viewport (browser window).
 - The unit is **vh for viewport height** and **vw for viewport width**. Each ranges from 0 - 100, meaning 0 to 100% of the viewport.



Images

- Images make up 60% of a webpage's size, on average.
- Use relative sizing for images to prevent them from overflowing the container.
- Use the **<picture>** element to specify different images based on media queries. This is called **art direction**.
- Use **srcset** attribute in the **** element to render different images based on the device's pixel density.
- JPG vs. PNG
- Vector vs. Raster



Resources

Grid

[A Complete Guide to Grid](#)

[Grid Garden](#)

[Holy Grail Layout](#)

[Holy Grail Demo](#)

Flexbox

[A Complete Guide to Flexbox](#)

[Flexbox Playground](#)

[Flexbox Examples](#)

[Responsive Image Demos](#)



QUESTIONS?

