ENSF 381 Full Stack Web Development

Lecture 11:

Flexbox

Slides: Ahmad Abdellatif, PhD

Instructor: Novarun Deb, PhD



Outline

Flexbox

•Flexbox properties (direction, wrap, and order)

Responsive layout

What is Flexbox

 A layout model in CSS designed to create efficient and predictable layouts for user interfaces.

 Distribute space and align items within a container, even when the size of the items is unknown or dynamic.

• It provides an easy and clean way to design complex layouts.

Advantages of Flexbox

 Allows designers to control the visual order of flex items, independent of their order in the source code.

 Allows items within a container to grow or shrink to fill the available space.

 Flexbox is well-suited for creating responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes and devices.

Minimize the code needed to achieve complex layouts.

Key concepts

 Flex Container: an element becomes a flex container when you set its display property to flex.

The children of a flex container become flex items.

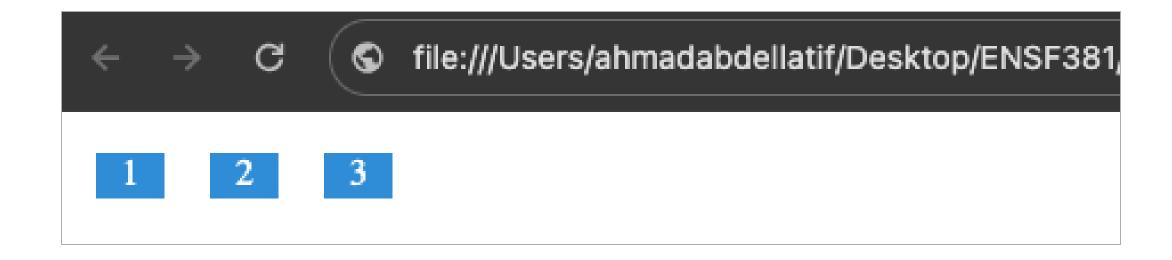
• Flex Direction: identify the direction of the items.

 Order Property: Specifies the order in which a flex item appears in the flex container.

Flexbox - example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <stvle>
    .flex-container {
      display: flex;
     .flex-item {
      width: 30px;
      height: 20px;
      margin: 10px;
      background-color: #3498db;
      color: #ffffff;
                                     Set the horizontal alignment of the text content within an element.
      text-align: center;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
</div>
</body> </html>
```

Flexbox - example



Flex direction

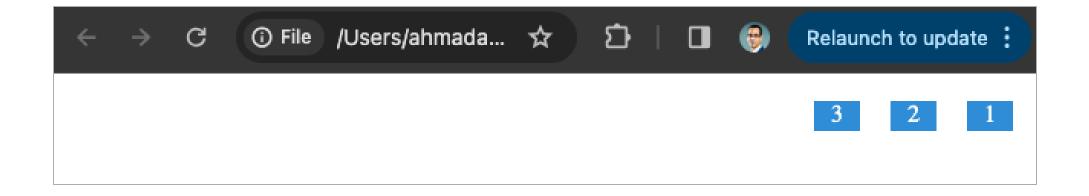
- Used to define the direction of the main axis along which the flex items are placed inside a flex container.
- It determines whether the items should be arranged horizontally or vertically.
- It can take one of four values:
 - row (default): arranges the flex items along the main axis from left to right in a horizontal line.
 - row-reverse: this value is similar to row, but it arranges the flex items from right to left in a horizontal line.
 - column: arranges the flex items along the main axis from top to bottom in a vertical line.
 - column-reverse: arranges the flex items from bottom to top in a vertical line.

Flex direction – example (row reverse)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .flex-container {
      display: flex;
     flex-direction: row-reverse;
    .flex-item {
      width: 30px;
      height: 20px;
      margin: 10px;
      background-color: #3498db;
      color: #ffffff;
      text-align: center;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
</div>
</body></html>
```

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Flex direction – example (row reverse)



Flex direction – example (column)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
    .flex-container {
      display: flex;
     flex-direction: column;
    .flex-item {
      width: 30px;
      height: 20px;
      margin: 10px;
      background-color: #3498db;
      color: #ffffff;
      text-align: center;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
 <div class="flex-item">1</div>
 <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
</div>
</body></html>
```

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Flex direction – example (column)

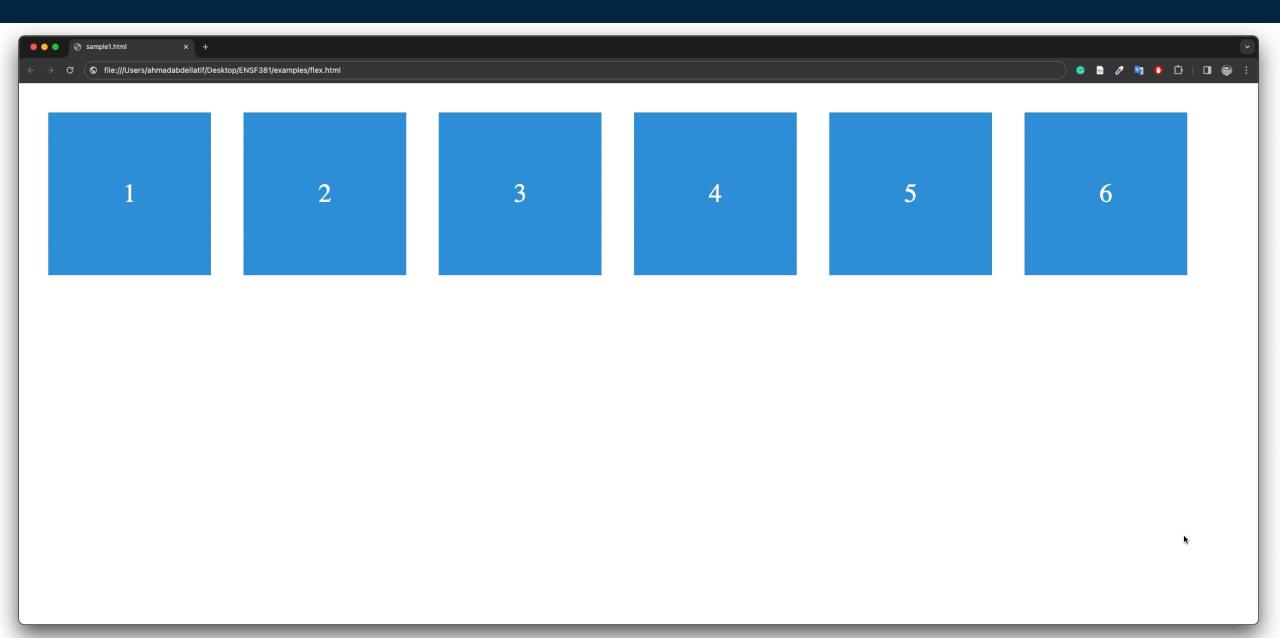


Flex wrap

- Controls whether the flex container should wrap its contents onto multiple lines or stay on a single line.
- Helps manage the layout of flex items when there is insufficient space along the main axis.
- It can take one of three values:
 - nowrap (default): all items are forced onto a single line.
 - wrap: allows the flex container to wrap its items onto multiple lines if necessary. Items will flow onto the next line when they exceed the available space along the main axis.
 - wrap-reverse: this value is similar to wrap, but it reverses the wrapping direction.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
    .flex-container {
     display: flex;
     flex-wrap: wrap;
    .flex-item {
     width: 100px;
     height: 100px;
     margin: 10px;
     background-color: #3498db;
     color: #ffffff;
     text-align: center:
                                 Controls the height of each line of text within the element.
     line-height: 100px;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
 <div class="flex-item">1</div>
 <div class="flex-item">2</div>
 <div class="flex-item">3</div>
 <div class="flex-item">4</div>
 <div class="flex-item">5</div>
 <div class="flex-item">6</div>
</div>
```

</body></html>



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .flex-container {
      display: flex;
      flex-wrap: wrap;
     width: 400px;
    .flex-item {
      width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      margin: 10px;
      background-color: #3498db;
      color: #ffffff;
      text-align: center;
      line-height: 100px;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
  <div class="flex-item">4</div>
  <div class="flex-item">5</div>
  <div class="flex-item">6</div>
</div>
</body></html>
```

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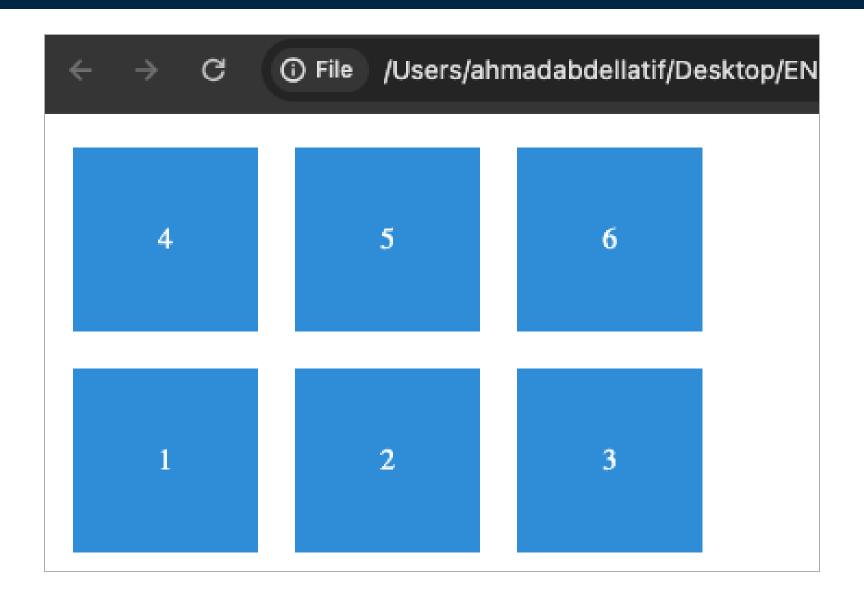


Flex wrap – example (wrap-reverse)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .flex-container {
      display: flex;
     flex-wrap: wrap-reverse;
      width: 400px;
    .flex-item {
      width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      margin: 10px;
      background-color: #3498db;
      color: #ffffff;
      text-align: center;
      line-height: 100px;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
  <div class="flex-item">4</div>
  <div class="flex-item">5</div>
  <div class="flex-item">6</div>
</div>
</body></html>
```

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Flex wrap – example (wrap-reverse)



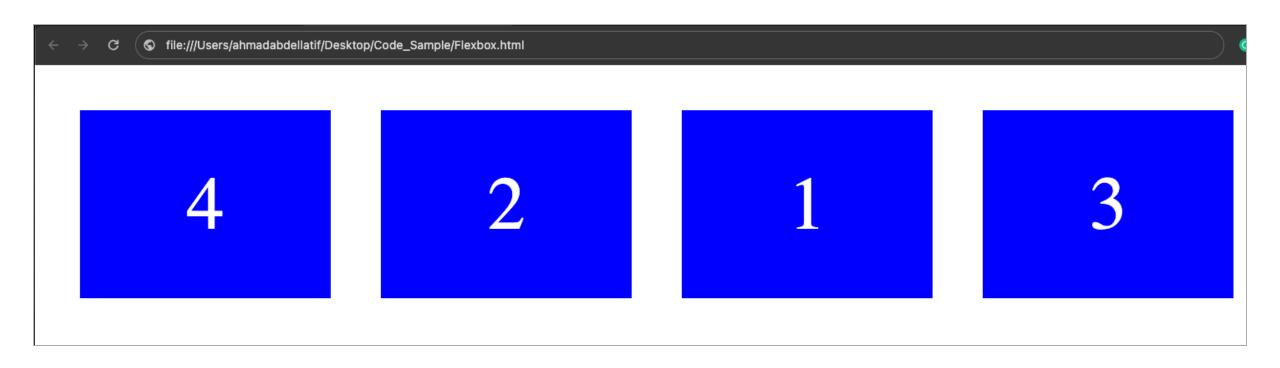
Order property - example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
.flex-container div {
  background-color: blue;
  color: white;
  width: 100px;
  margin: 10px;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 75px;
  font-size: 30px;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="flex-container">
  <div style="order: 3">1</div>
  <div style="order: 2">2</div>
  <div style="order: 4">3</div>
  <div style="order: 1" 4</div>
</div>
</body></html>
```

Order property: used to specify the visual order of a flex item within its flex container.

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Order property - example



Responsive layout

A design approach that ensures a web page or application looks and functions well on various devices and screen sizes.

The goal of responsive design is to provide an **optimal user experience**, regardless of whether the user is using a desktop computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone.

Responsive layout cont.

Media Queries: rules that apply styles based on the characteristics of the device or viewport, such as screen width, height, or device orientation.

```
@media (max-width: 600px) {
   /* Styles for small screens */
}
```

Responsive layout - example

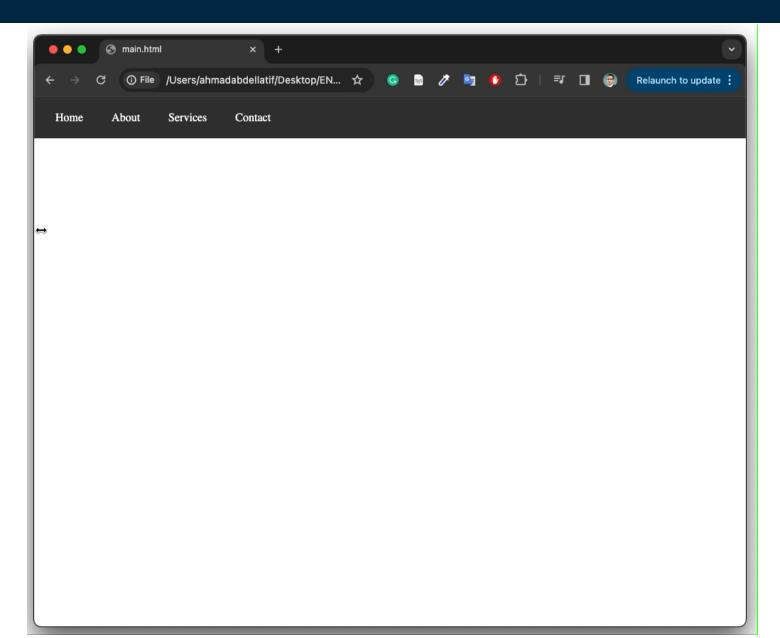
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head>
  <style>
    body {
      margin: 0;
    div {
      display: flex;
      background-color: #333;
      color: #fff;
      padding: 10px;
    .nav-item {
      margin: 0px 10px;
    @media (max-width: 800px) {
      div {
        flex-direction: column:
        align-items: center;
      .nav-item {
        margin: 5px 0px;
  </style>
</head> <body>
<div>
  <div class="nav-item">Home</div>
  <div class="nav-item">About</div>
  <div class="nav-item">Services</div>
  <div class="nav-item">Contact</div>
</div>
```

</body> </html>

shorthand property: it applies a margin of 0 pixels to the top and bottom of the element and a margin of 10 pixels to both the right and left sides.

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Responsive layout - example



Questions