

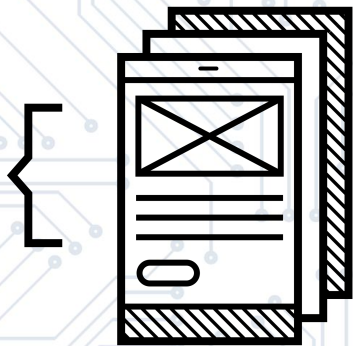
# CSS Flexbox and the Flexible Box Model

UX/UI Design  
Lesson 18.1



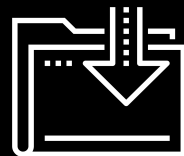


**45 minutes**



# CSS Flexbox and the Flexible Box Model

UX/UI Design  
Lesson 18.1



# Today's Objectives

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By the end of class today, you will:



Create CSS Flexbox containers and set them to display as a row or a column.



Position CSS Flexbox items inside containers to create clean and fluid layouts.



Nest CSS Flexbox containers to control elements contained inside them.



Apply CSS Flexbox skills in a coding activity called Jake's Eatery.

# Front-End Development Units

Today we'll cover the Flexible Box Model and how it makes web developers' lives easier.



UI Design  
Process



Dev GRIDS



**HTML**



**HTML  
Structure**



**CSS 3**



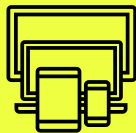
Bootstrap 4



JavaScript/  
jQuery



Git/GitHub/  
GitHub Pages



**Responsive  
Web Design**



Atomic Design  
Mobile First



Debugging



Templates and  
Layout and  
Pages



Web  
Prototyping



UI Testing and  
A/B Testing

# Introducing CSS Flexbox

# What is CSS Flexbox?

# What is CSS Flexbox?

---

Previously, we used the following display types for layout:

01

**block**

Has a specified  
height & width

Takes up a whole  
line

02

**inline**

Only uses auto  
height & width

Shares a line with  
other elements

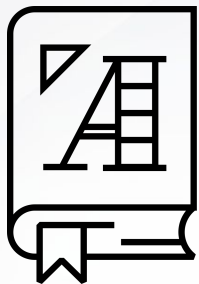
03

**inline-block**

Has a specified  
height & width

Shares a line with  
other elements





**CSS Flexbox** is a separate layout model for creating responsive rows or columns.

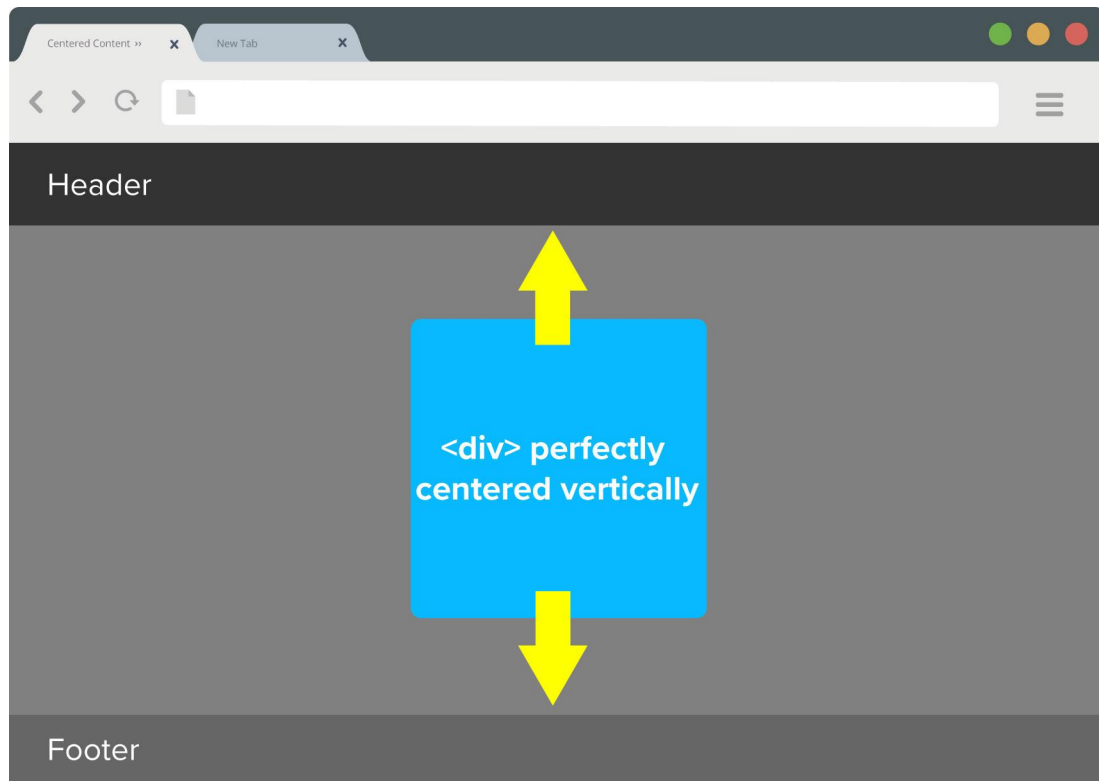
**Flexbox elements are flexible**; they automatically grow, shrink, squish together, or spread out to fill the available space.

# Why Learn CSS Flexbox?

# Simple Layout Requirements

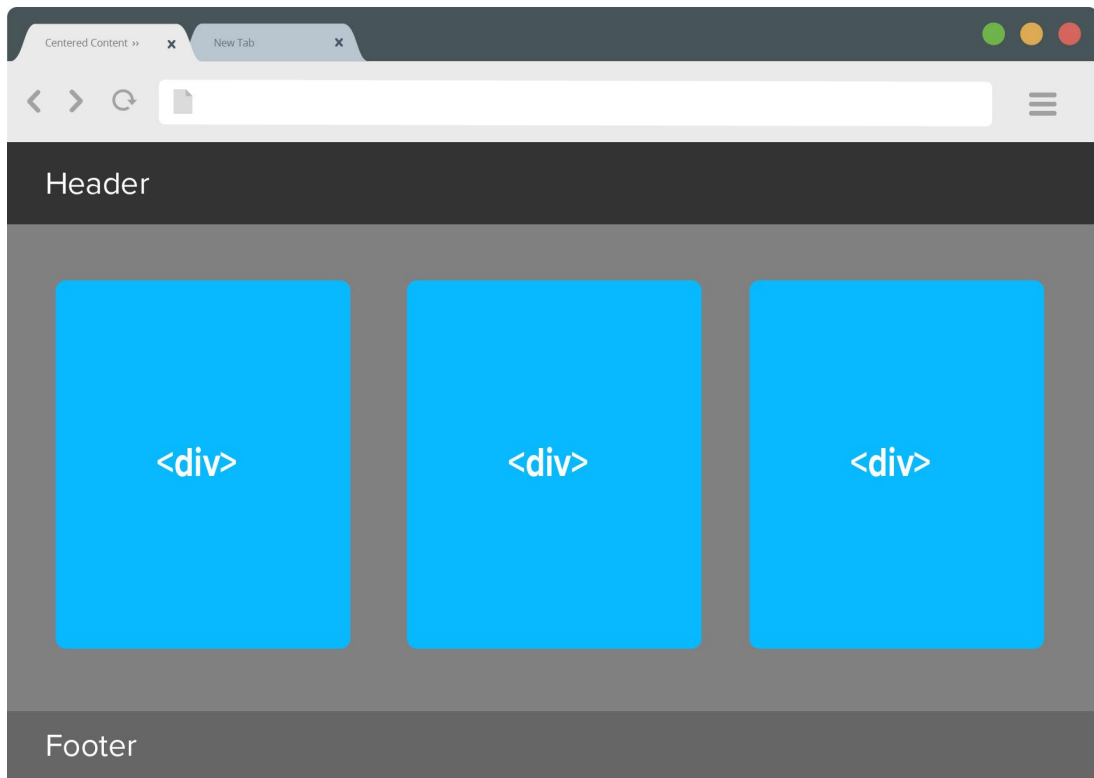
Vertically centering elements.

(`margin: auto` only works for horizontal centering)



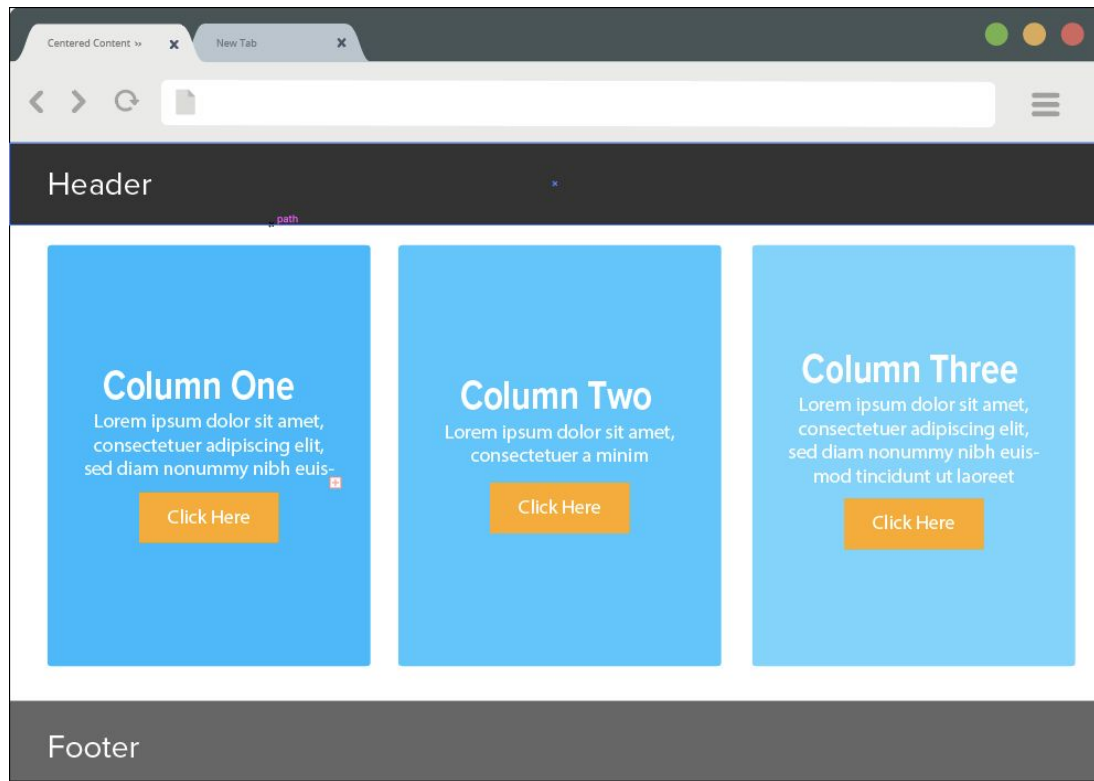
# Simple Layout Requirements

Spacing and sizing elements equally according to the available space (especially in responsive layouts).



# Simple Layout Requirements

Maintaining consistent container sizes with inconsistent content sizes.



# How Can We Use CSS Flexbox?

# Flex Containers and Flex Items

To start using Flexbox, we can use the rule `display: flex` to transform any element into a **flex container**.

Any elements inside of a flex container are considered **flex items**. These will automatically align themselves in a responsive row.



```
<section class="parentContainer">
  <div class="flexChild">
    "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
    consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
    dolore magna aliqua.
  </div>
  <div class="flexChild">
    "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
    consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
    dolore magna aliqua.
  </div>
  <div class="flexChild">
    "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
    consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
    dolore magna aliqua.
  </div>
</section>
```



```
1 .parentContainer {
2   display: flex;
3   background-color: lightblue;
4   padding: 15px;
5 }
6 .flexChild {
7   background-color: red;
8   padding: 10px;
9   margin: 10px;
10  height: 200px;
11 }
```

# What If We Want a Column?

---

If we want a column instead of a row, we can add the `flex-direction` property. Note that `row` is the default value, so this is only necessary for flex columns.

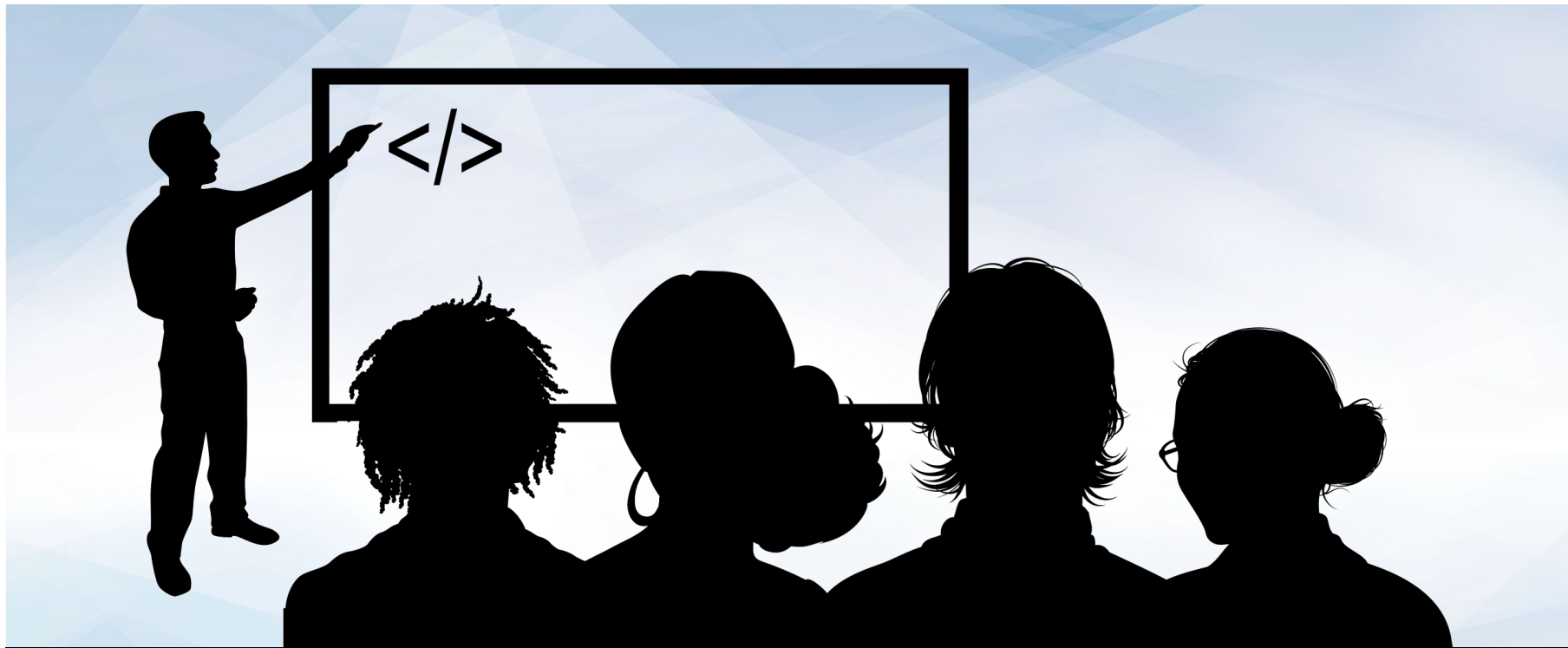
The `column` value stacks the flex items vertically (from top to bottom):

```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
}
```

The `row` value stacks the flex items horizontally (from left to right):

```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
}
```





# Instructor Demonstration

## Flex Containers and Flex-Direction



## **Activity:**

# Your First CSS Flexbox Layout

(Instructions sent via Slack)

**Suggested Time:**  
15 minutes



# Let's Review: Your First CSS Flexbox Layout

---



Why do we use flex?



What kind of layouts would use flex? One-dimensional or two?



What does it mean to create a one-dimensional layout?

**Suggested Time:** 5 minutes



# Alignment with CSS Flexbox

# Alignment with CSS Flexbox

---

Being able to align content in flex is one of the most attractive features of flexbox. We'll discuss the following two CSS properties:

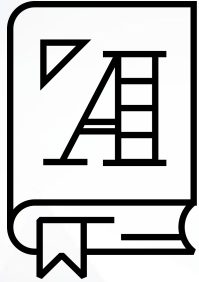
01

`align-items`

02

`justify-content`

# The `align-items` Property



The **align-items** **property** defines the default behavior of flex items as they fill the container and specifies their layout within that container along the cross axis (top-bottom).

# The `align-items` Property

---

The following five values are used often:

01

`flex-start` aligns items at the beginning of the container (or top).

02

`flex-end` aligns items at the end of the container (bottom).

03

`center` centers content vertically in its parent container.

04

`baseline` aligns items so that their baselines align.

05

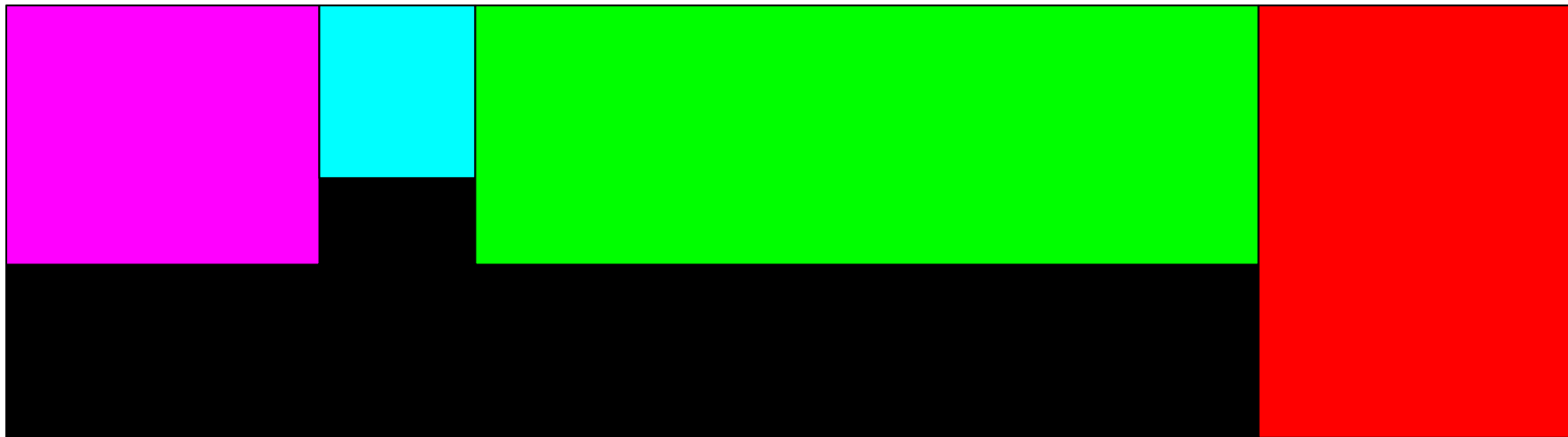
`stretch` items stretch to fill the container top-bottom or left-right.



# flex-start



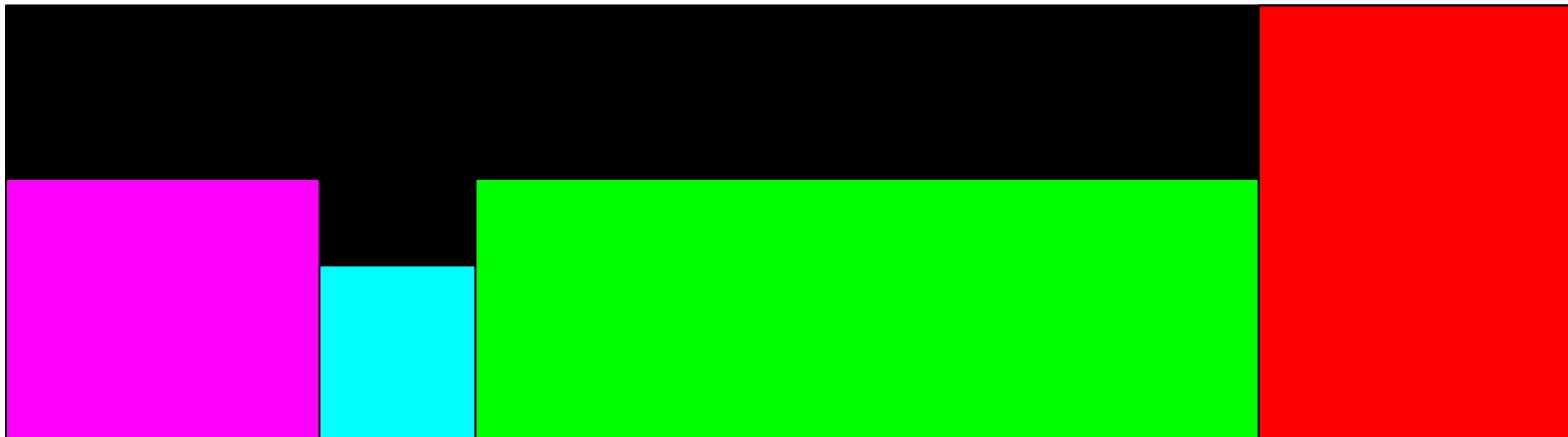
```
.flex-container {  
  align-items: flex-start;  
}
```



# flex-end



```
.flex-container {  
  align-items: flex-end;  
}
```



# center



```
.flex-container {  
  align-items: center;  
}
```



# baseline



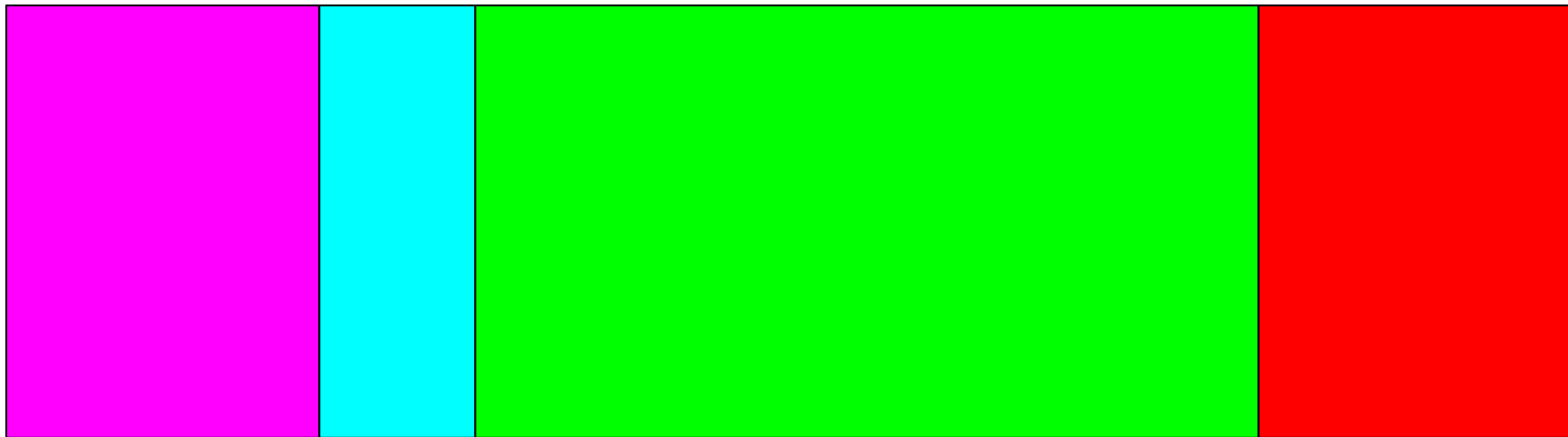
```
.flex-container {  
  align-items: baseline;  
}
```



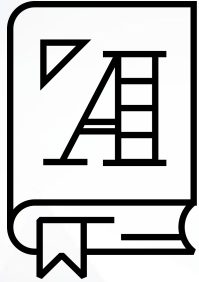
# stretch



```
.flex-container {  
  align-items: stretch;  
}
```



# The **justify-content** Property



The CSS property `justify-content` is used to distribute content across the left and right side of containers, very similar to `margin: 0 auto`.

# The `justify-content` Property

---

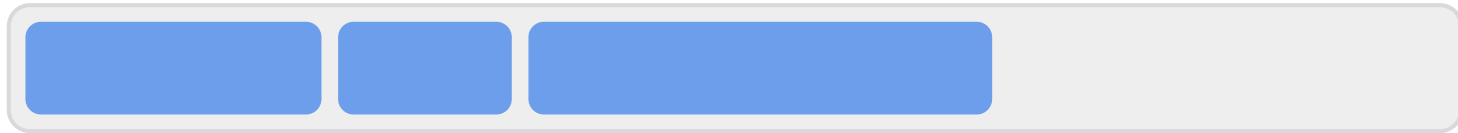
`justify-content` positions elements left to right, as opposed to top or bottom.

There are six values:

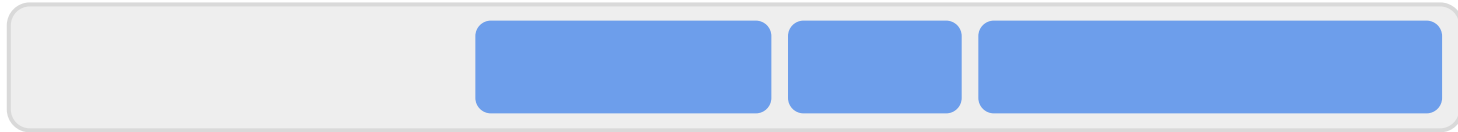
- `flex-start` flex items are aligned at the start line (this is the default).
- `flex-end` flex items are aligned at the end of the flex container.
- `center` flex items are aligned in the center of the container similar to `margin: 0 auto;`.
- `space-between` items are evenly distributed in the line; first item is on the start line, the last item is on the end line.
- `space-around` items are evenly distributed in the line with equal space around them.
- `space-evenly` items are distributed so that the spacing is the same between any two adjacent alignment subjects, before the first alignment subject and after the last alignment subject.



**flex-start**



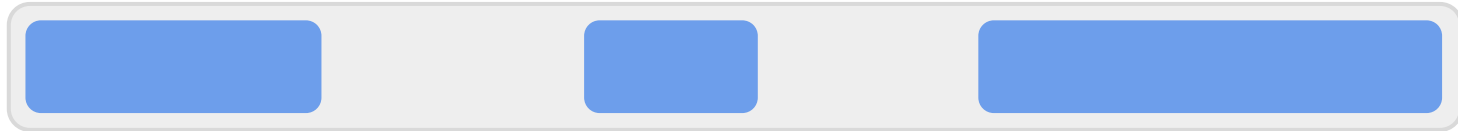
**flex-end**



**center**



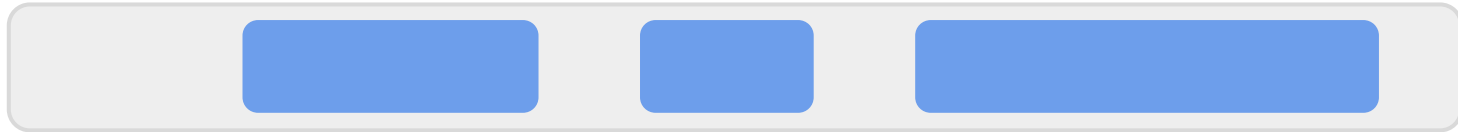
**space-between**



**space-around**



**space-evenly**





## **Activity:**

# Aligning CSS Flexbox Items

(Instructions sent via Slack)

**Suggested Time:**  
15 minutes



# Let's Review: Aligning CSS Flexbox Items

---



What does the CSS property `align-items` do?



What does the CSS property `justify-content` do?



How are they different?

**Suggested Time:** 15 minutes





# Instructor Demonstration

## Nesting CSS Flexbox Containers

# Nesting CSS Flexbox Containers

Flex containers can be nested inside each other to create more complex layouts.

You can create a “nested” flex container simply by applying display flex to a flex item that is already contained inside a flex container.



```
1
2 <div class="column">
3   <div class="top1">
4     <div class="card"></div>
5     <div class="card"></div>
6     <div class="card"></div>
7   </div>
8   <div class="top2"></div>
9   <div class="top3"></div>
10 </div>
```



```
19 /* COLUMN STYLES */
20 .column {
21   display: flex;
22   flex-direction: column;
23   background-color: lightblue;
24   height: 800px;
25   padding: 50px;
26   margin: 15px;
27 }
```



```
1 /* Nested Column Styles */
2
3 .top1 {
4   height: 50%;
5   background-color: blue;
6   display: flex;
7   align-items: center;
8   justify-content: center;
9 }
```

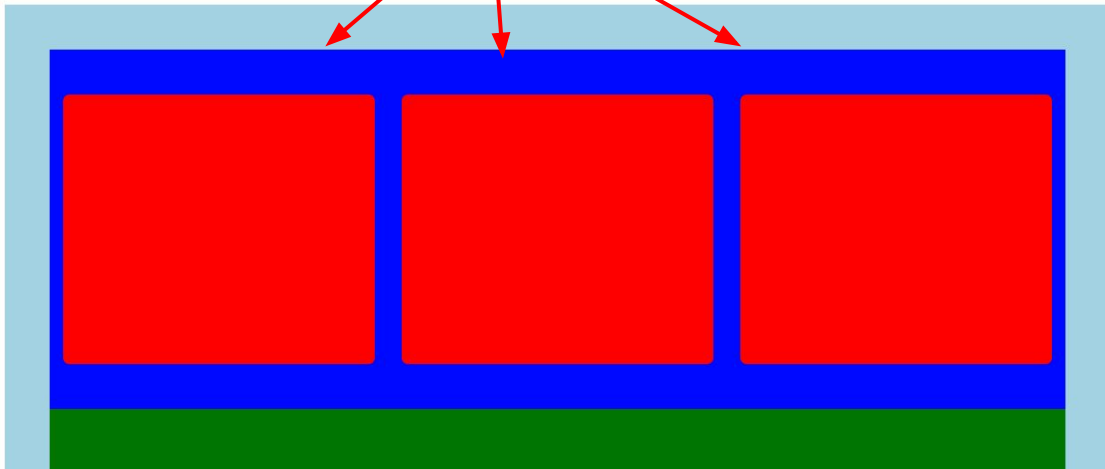
# Nesting CSS Flexbox Containers

Nested flex containers are mainly used to control the contents nested inside them using `align-items` and `justify-content`.

You can also use nested grids to create layouts composed of rows nested in columns or columns nested in rows.



```
1- /* Nested Column Styles */
2- .top1 {
3-   height: 50%;
4-   background-color: blue;
5-   display: flex;
6-   align-items: center;
7-   justify-content: center;
8- }
```





I Wanna Play a Game

# Flexbox Froggy

---

Coding classes can be dull  
sometimes...

Let's spice it up by playing a web  
game to help reinforce all the  
concepts we lectured about earlier.

<https://flexboxfroggy.com/>







## Activity:

# Play CSS Flexbox Froggy

(Instructions sent via Slack)

**Suggested Time:**  
15 minutes





**Time's Up! Let's Review.**

A close-up, high-angle shot of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored, textured keyboard surface. Surrounding the main key are other keys, including one with a double quote symbol to the left and one with a dash/slash symbol to the right, all slightly out of focus.

Break

---



Time to Code ...

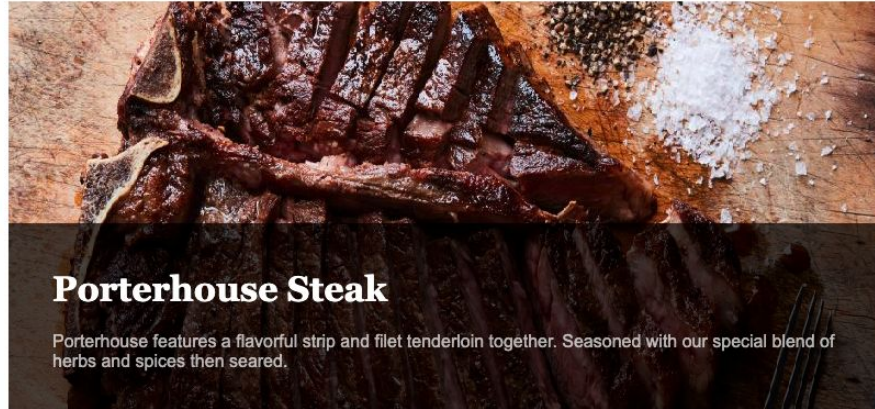
---

# JAKE'S EATERY

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[Menu](#) [Our Location](#) [About Us](#) [Text Us](#)

[Order Now](#)





## **Activity:**

### Jake's Eatery

(Instructions sent via Slack)

**Suggested Time:**  
45 minutes





**Time's Up! Let's Review.**

# Let's Review

---

01

What does it mean when we say that flex is a one-dimensional layout?

02

What does the CSS property `align-items` do?

03

What does the CSS property `justify-content` do?

04

Why would you want to nest a flex container inside another?



# Congratulations! Recap

---

Today we learned:

01

## CSS Flexbox Basics

We learned how to create flex containers and modify the children.



02

## CSS Flexbox Nesting and Alignment

We learned how to nest flex containers and align the children.



03

## Building Jake's Eatery

We applied our flex skills by building a full design in under an hour!



# Unit 18 Homework

# Unit 18 Homework

---

For this week's homework, you will continue to build out your portfolio webpage.

This week students will build out two more sections for their portfolio webpage using CSS Flex and CSS Grid. Students will also make their webpage responsive by writing custom media queries for mobile devices.



Design a one-page website showcasing one of your case studies.



Create the HTML structure.



Style the HTML using a CSS file.



Upload your case study page to GitHub and publish via GitHub Pages.



**Questions?**

*The  
End*