

Computing for the column width with `margin_row`

At around 11:13 in the video, the instructor adds a style for the margin values to accommodate the 2% margin added in between columns. Here's the formula for your reference:

Getting column width:

$$(100\% - 2\% * (\text{number\_of\_columns} - 1)) / \text{number\_of\_columns}$$

Given: 3 columns

$$(100\% - 2\% * (3 - 1)) / 3 = 32\% \text{ column width}$$

Given: 6 columns

$$(100\% - 2\% * (5 - 1)) / 6 = 15\% \text{ column width}$$

The output of this is the following CSS:

```
.margin_row .half { width: 49%; }  
.margin_row .third { width: 32%; }  
.margin_row .fourth { width: 23.5%; }  
.margin_row .sixth { width: 15%; }  
.margin_row .two_third { width: 66%; }  
.margin_row .five_sixth { width: 82.96%; }
```

Notice that there are two special cases, `two-third` and `five-sixth`. To compute for the value of those you will need to multiply the number of columns by the previously computed width (the one with the margin) and add back to it the margins in between each of the columns. With 5 columns there will 4 margins of 2% each in between.

For `five_sixth`

Width of 1 column = 15% (1/6)

Number of columns = 5

Margins in between = 4

$$\text{Width of five\_sixth} = 15\% * 5 + 2\% * 4 = 83\%$$

In a row containing 1/6 and 5/6 columns:

$$1/6 = 15\%$$

```
5/6 = 83%  
margin = 2%  
-----  
Total = 100%
```

Note: The value computed for and the value used in the completed project is slightly off (0.04 difference). This is likely due to rounding off errors in the computation approach.