

# Grid Column Count Decision Guide

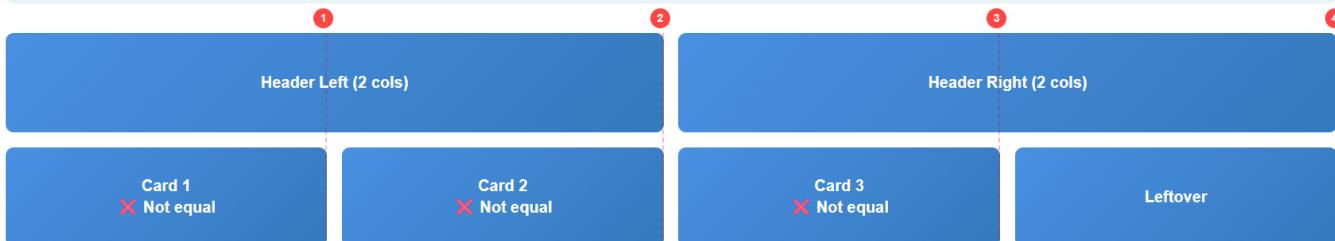
**Key Question:** How many columns should you use?  
**Answer:** It depends on your layout complexity and divisibility needs!

## Standard Options Comparison

Columns	Divides By	Best For	Pros	Cons
4	2, 4	Simple layouts	Easy to understand	Limited flexibility
6	2, 3, 6	Medium complexity	Good for thirds	Can't do quarters
8	2, 4, 8	Gaming UIs	Powers of 2	No thirds
12 <span style="color: yellow;">★</span>	2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Professional sites	Maximum flexibility	More planning needed
24	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24	Magazine layouts	Ultra-precise	Complexity overkill

## Example 1: 4-Column Grid (Simple)

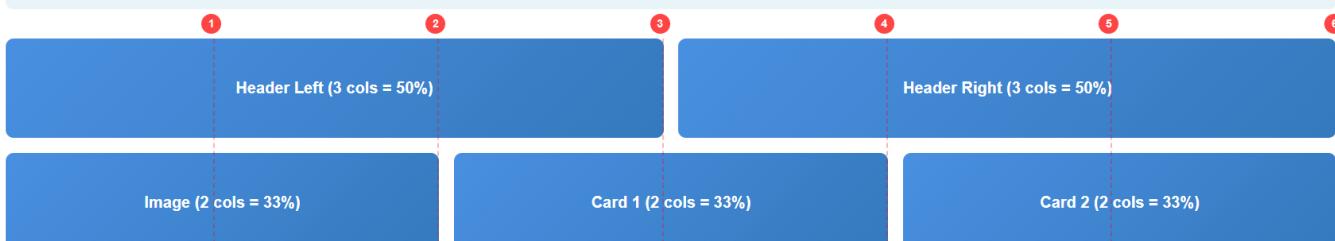
Best for: Portfolios, galleries, basic card layouts  
Your layout needs: 50% + 50% header, 33% + 33% + 33% content  
Problem: ✗ Can't divide into thirds easily ( $4 \div 3 = 1.33\dots$ )



```
.grid-4 { display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr); } /* Problem: Can't create 3 equal columns from 4! */
```

## Example 2: 6-Column Grid (Better)

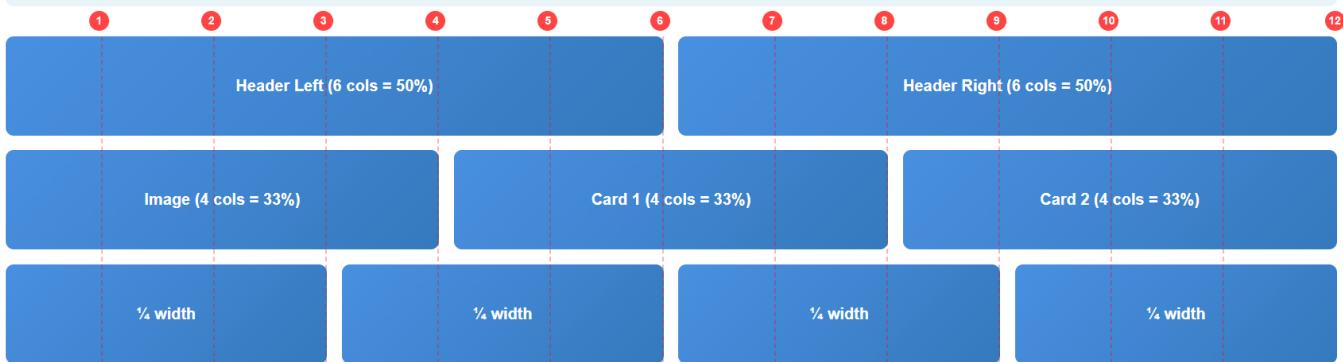
Best for: E-commerce, blogs, landing pages  
Your layout needs: 50% + 50% ✓ (3+3), 33% + 33% + 33% ✓ (2+2+2)  
Result: ✓ Works! LCM of 2 and 3 is 6



```
.grid-6 { display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(6, 1fr); } .header-left { grid-column: span 3; } /* 3/6 = 50% */ .stat-card { grid-column: span 2; } /* 2/6 = 33% */
```

## Example 3: 12-Column Grid (Most Flexible)

Best for: Complex layouts, dashboards, professional sites  
Your layout needs: Works for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths  
Why I chose this: Maximum flexibility for future changes



```
.grid-12 { display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(12, 1fr); } /* Flexibility examples: */ .half { grid-column: span 6; } /* 6/12 = 50% */ .third { grid-column: span 4; } /* 4/12 = 33% */ .quarter { grid-column: span 3; } /* 3/12 = 25% */ .two-thirds { grid-column: span 8; } /* 8/12 = 66% */
```

## 💡 For Uneven Grids: Use Custom Ratios

When you DON'T need equal divisions, skip the math and define exact ratios!  
Use: **fr units** or **fixed pixels**

### Approach 1: Fractional Units (fr)

**2fr**  
(Twice as wide)

**1fr**

**1fr**

```
.grid-custom { display: grid; grid-template-columns: 2fr 1fr 1fr; /* 50% 25% 25% */ } /* No column counting needed! */
```

### Approach 2: Fixed + Flexible

**300px**  
(Fixed sidebar)

**1fr**  
(Flexible)

**1fr**  
(Flexible)

```
.grid-custom-2 { display: grid; grid-template-columns: 300px 1fr 1fr; } /* Perfect for sidebar layouts! */
```

### Approach 3: Golden Ratio (1.618)

**1.618fr**  
(Golden ratio)

**1fr**

```
.grid-golden { display: grid; grid-template-columns: 1.618fr 1fr; } /* Aesthetically pleasing proportions! */
```

## 📝 Decision-Making Checklist

**Step 1:** Sketch your layout and identify all section widths  
**Step 2:** List the fractions needed ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , etc.)  
**Step 3:** Find the LCM (Least Common Multiple)  
**Step 4:** Choose approach:

- **Equal divisions needed?** Use 6, 12, or 24 columns
- **Uneven/custom layout?** Use fr units directly
- **Fixed sidebar?** Mix px and fr
- **Not sure?** Default to 12-column (most flexible)

## For Your DayDreamSoft Layout:

```
/* Analysis: - Header: 50% + 50% → needs division by 2 - Content: 33% + 33% + 33% → needs division by 3 - LCM(2, 3) = 6 (minimum) - Chose 12 for future flexibility (quarters, sixths, etc.) */ .container { display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(12, 1fr); } /* Actual usage: */ .header-left { grid-column: 1 / 7; } /* 6 columns = 50% */ .header-right { grid-column: 7 / 13; } /* 6 columns = 50% */ .image { grid-column: 1 / 5; } /* 4 columns = 33% */ .stat-card { grid-column: span 4; } /* 4 columns = 33% */
```

## Quick Reference

Layout Type	Recommended Columns	Alternative
Photo Gallery (equal sizes)	4 or 6 columns	repeat(auto-fit, minmax(250px, 1fr))
Blog (content + sidebar)	12 columns OR 2fr 1fr	800px 1fr
Dashboard (widgets)	12 columns	24 columns (very complex)
Landing page (sections)	6 or 12 columns	Custom fr units
E-commerce (products)	12 columns	repeat(auto-fill, minmax(200px, 1fr))