

# **FLEXBOX AND GRID LAYOUT**

# Diego Eis

I love work with web.  
And I lost 50 pounds. ;-)

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<http://tableless.com.br>  
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[http://bit.ly / livro-como-ser-frontend](http://bit.ly/livro-como-ser-frontend)

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# **LOCAWEB**

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[opensource.locaweb.com.br](https://opensource.locaweb.com.br)





TABLELESS

# Gambi.

Until now we only used Macgyver ways to structure layouts.







# Table

Tables made history. They changed the way how we show and structure content in the websites, **but...**

# WRONG!



**No semantic.**



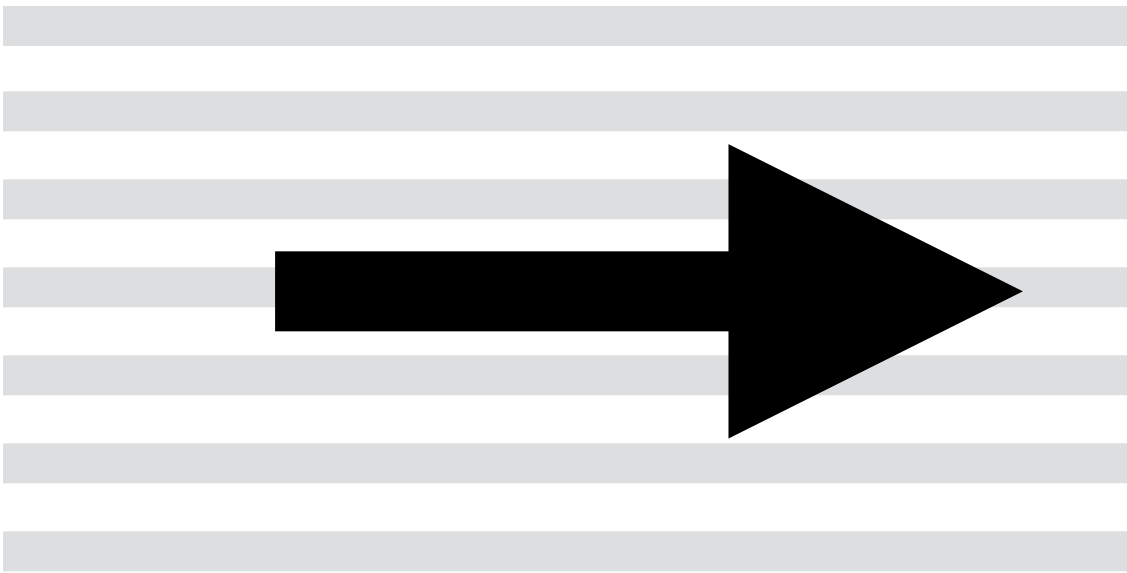
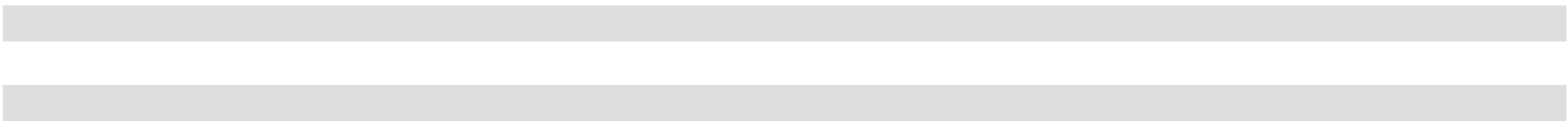
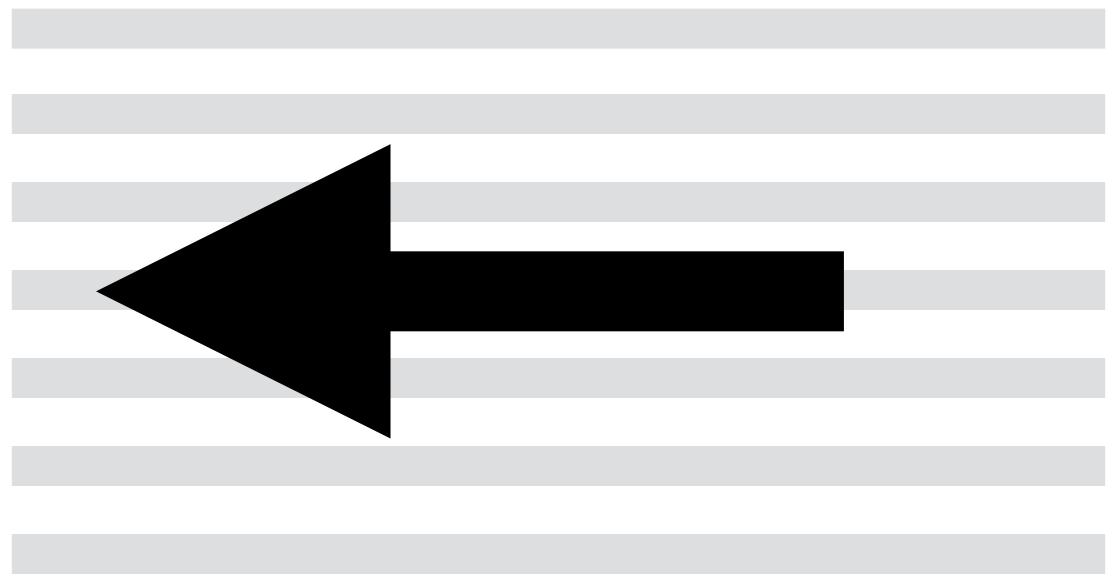


A background image of a man with a surprised expression, looking upwards with wide eyes and an open mouth. The image is semi-transparent and serves as a backdrop for the text.

# Float

Float give us some flexibility, **but...**





# Float affect other elements

Forcing you to use other properties and techniques to solve some problems: clearfix, overflow, faux columns, double margins (old ie) etc etc etc...

# Float depends of HTML structure

You need to put the HTML elements in right place and order to make this right.

**How to solve the problem  
of structuring layouts?**



# Three solutions to different problems

- **Grid Layout** to structure parent elements.
- **Flexbox** to control the structure of children.
- **Template Layout** to control the flow of content.

# Template Layout

At the moment, it defines a *typographic grid* for CSS. It has features to set up a grid-based template, to style the *slots* of the template and to flow content into them.

A man in a tuxedo is smiling and holding a glass of champagne. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter. The text is centered on the image.

**Today, let's talk about  
Grid Layout and Flexbox**

# Grid Layout

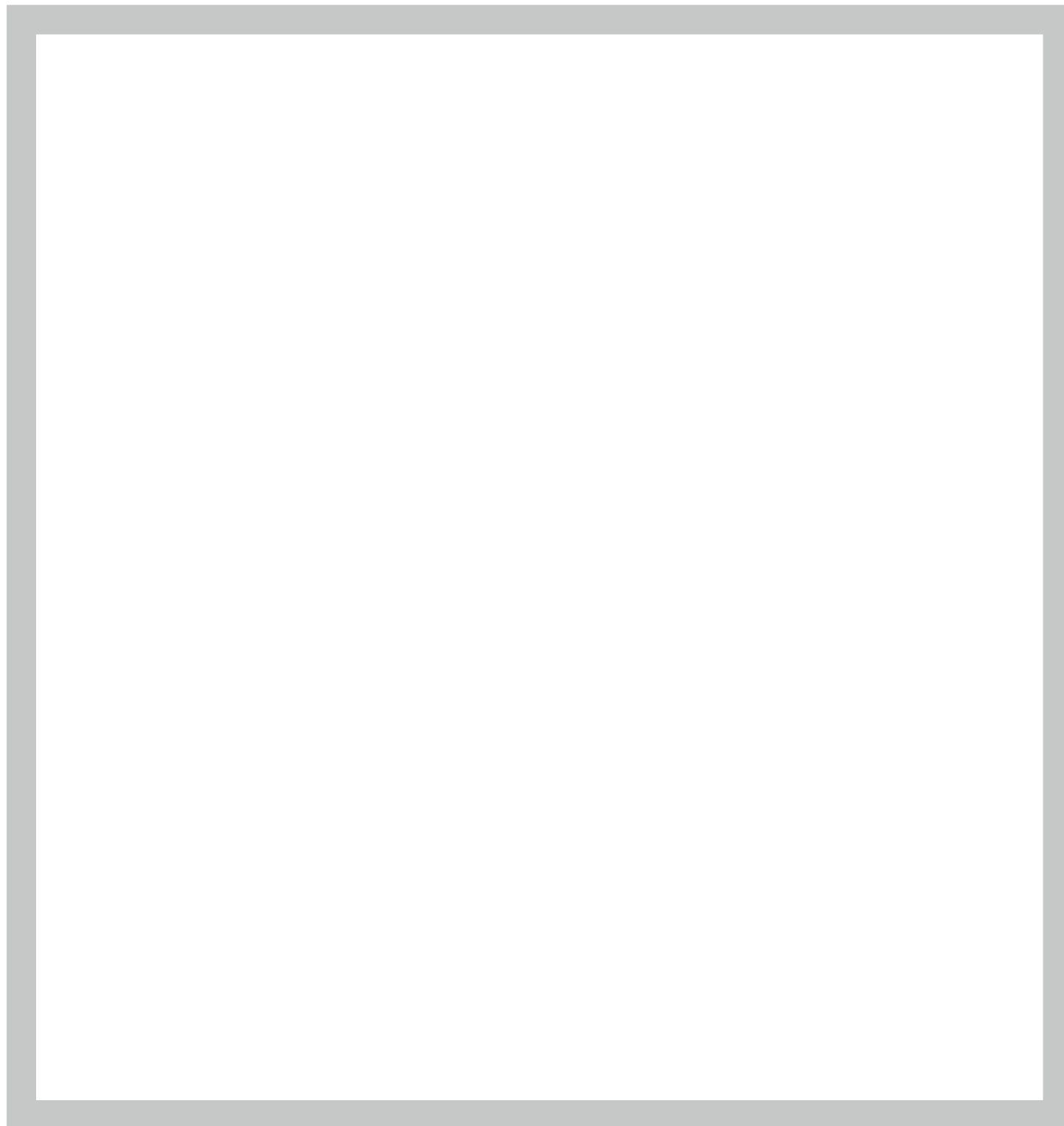
This CSS module defines a two-dimensional grid-based layout system, optimised for user interface design. In the grid layout model, the children of a grid container can be positioned into arbitrary slots in a flexible or fixed predefined layout grid.





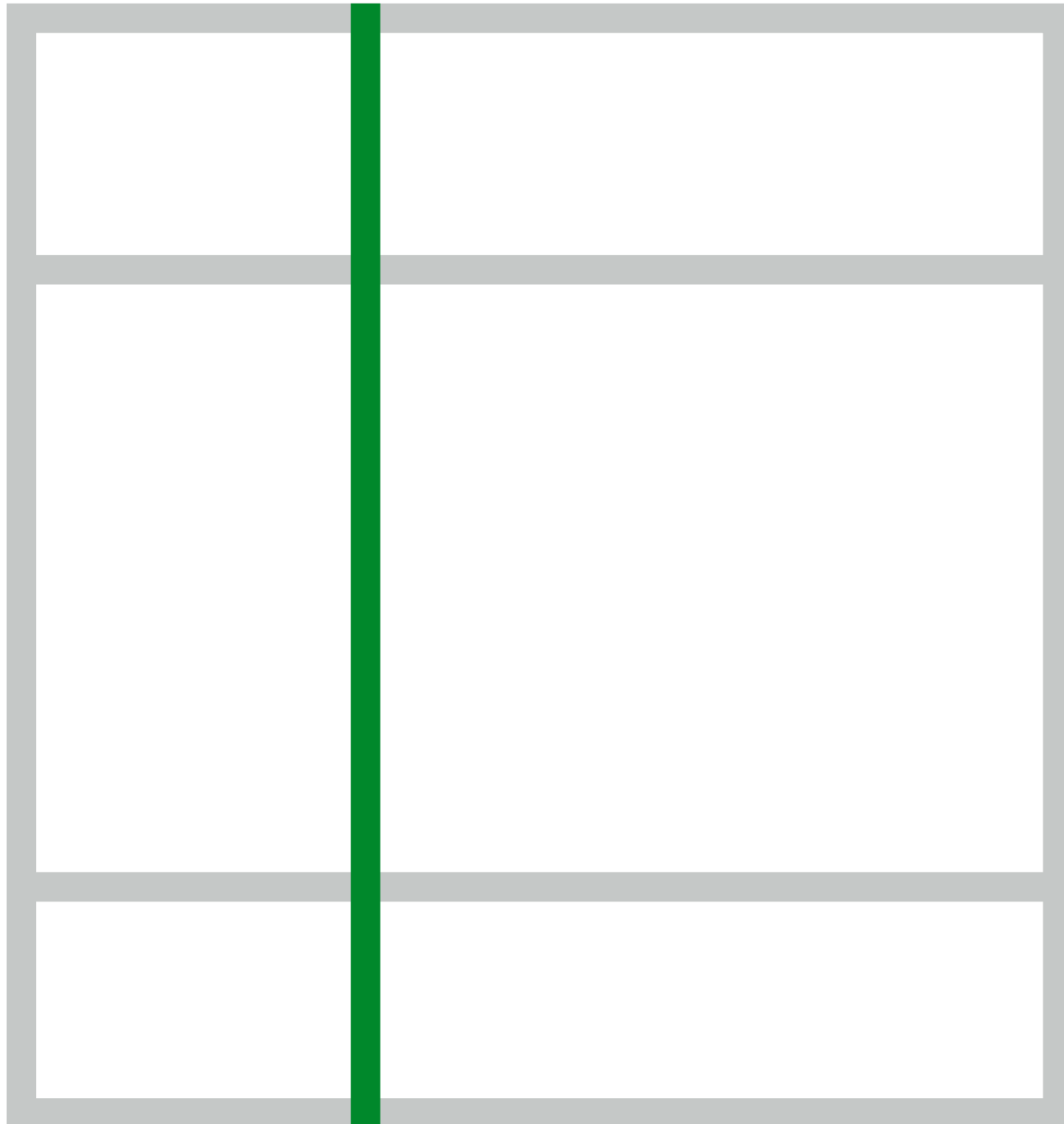
# Grid terminology

# Grid container



A grid container establishes a new grid formatting context for its contents.

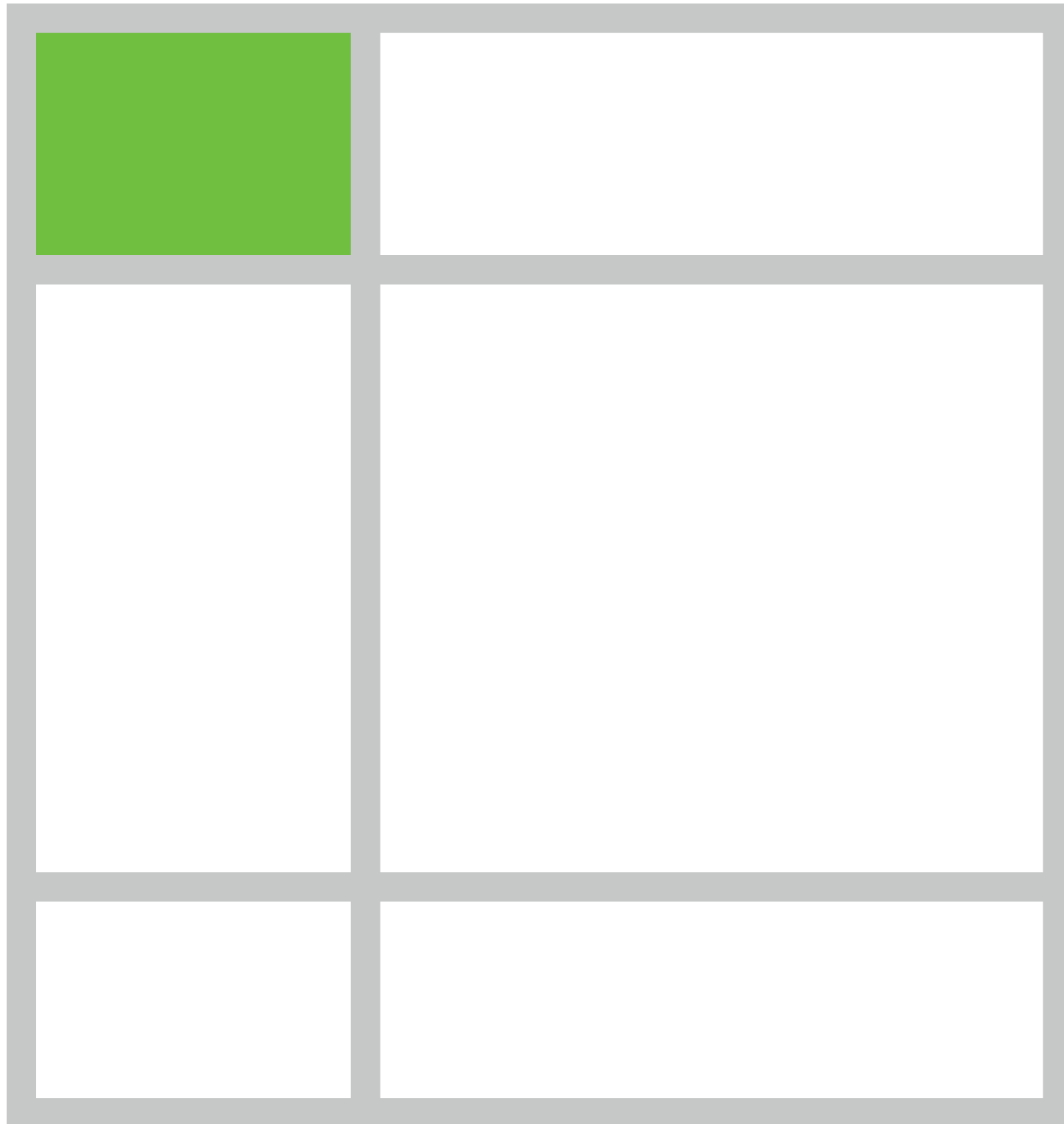
# Grid lines



Grid lines are horizontal or vertical lines between grid cells. They can be named or referred by numbers.

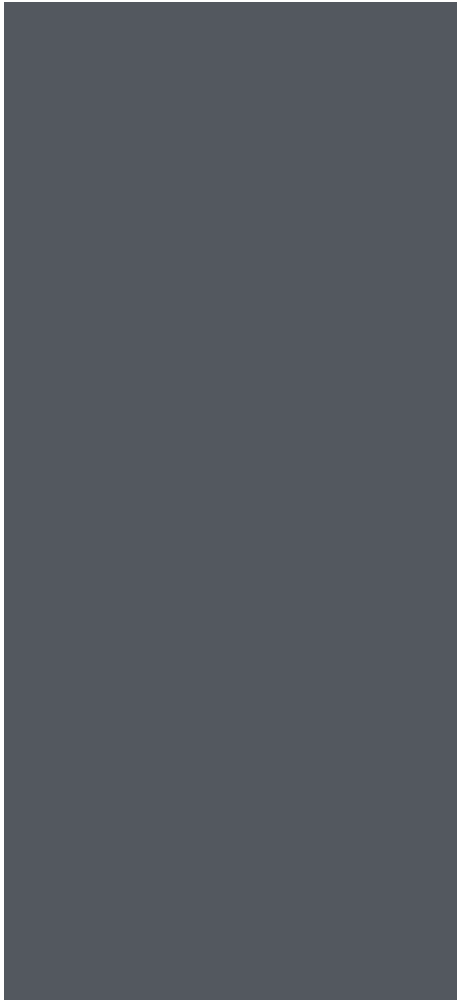
**The highlighted line in the image is the column line 2.**

# Grid cell



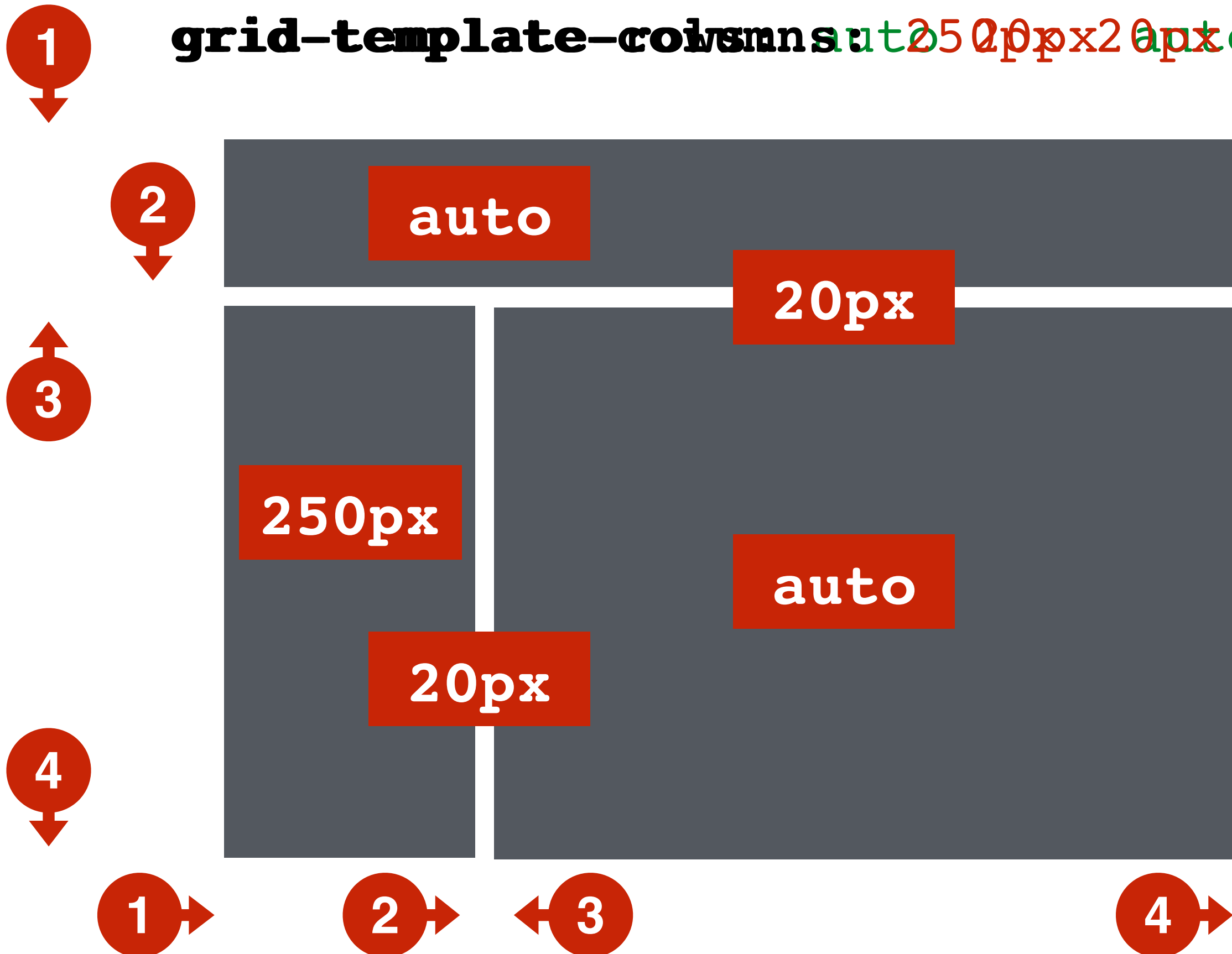
It is the **space between two adjacent row and two adjacent column grid lines**. It is the smallest unit of the grid that can be referenced when positioning grid items





```
.main {  
  
    // Enable the grid space  
    display: grid;  
  
    grid-template-rows: auto 20px auto;  
    grid-template-columns: 250px 20px auto;  
}
```

**grid-template-columns** `auto 250px 20px auto;`





2

4



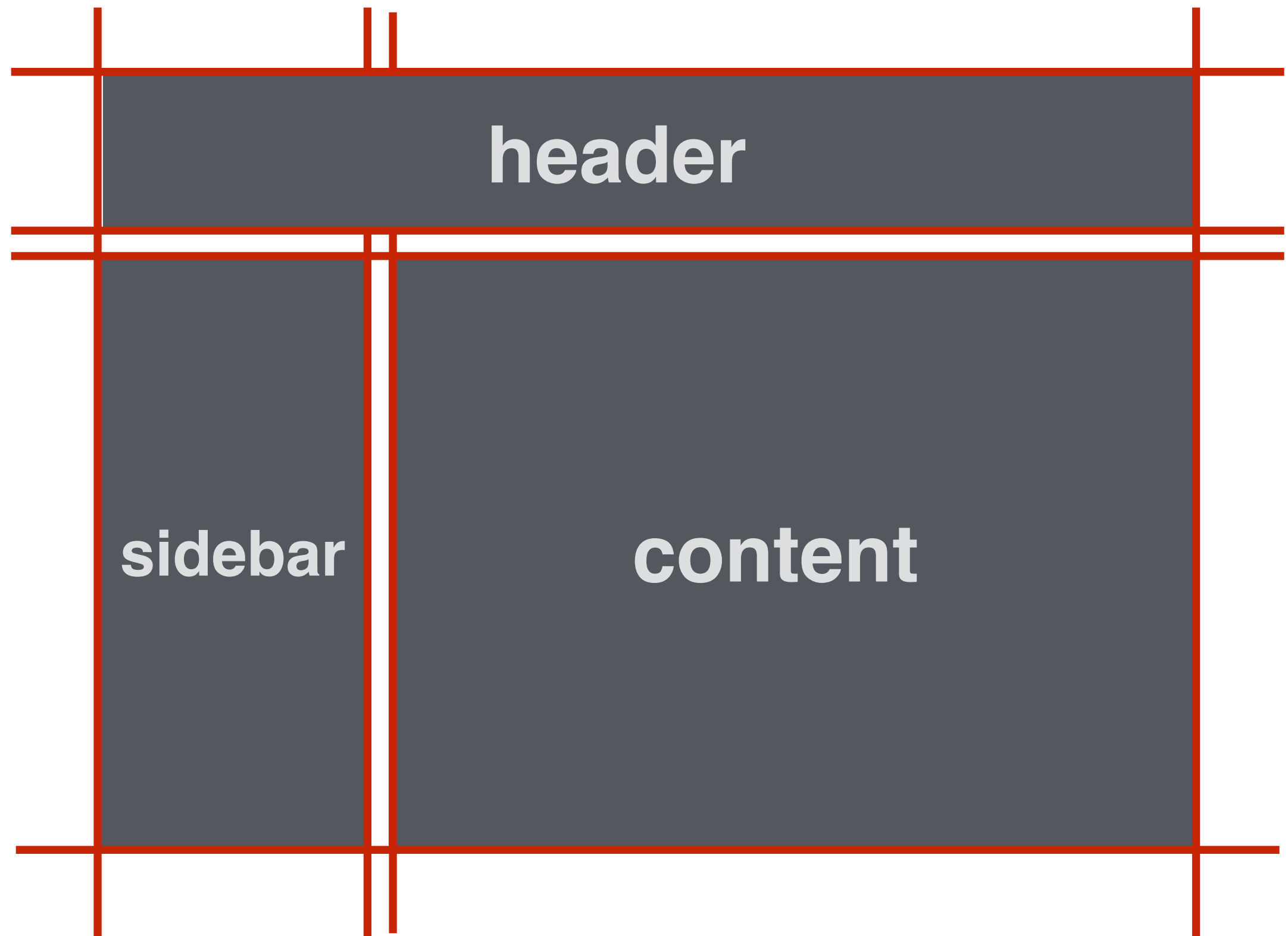
```
aside {  
  grid-row: 3 / 4;  
  grid-column: 1 / 2;  
}
```





```
.content {  
  grid-row: 3 / 4;  
  grid-column: 3 / 4;  
}
```





```
.main {  
  
    display: grid;  
    grid-template-rows: auto 20px auto;  
    grid-template-columns: 250px 20px auto;  
  
    grid-template-areas: "header header header"  
                        ". . ."  
                        "sidebar . article"  
  
}
```

```
header {  
    grid-area: header;  
}
```

```
aside {  
    grid-area: sidebar;  
}
```

```
article {  
    grid-area: article;  
}
```



IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	
		131		
		136		
		137		
		139		
8		140		
9	31	141	7	
210	37	142	7.1	
211	38	143	8	1
2Edge	39	144	9	1
	40	145		1
	41	146		

<http://gridbyexample.com>

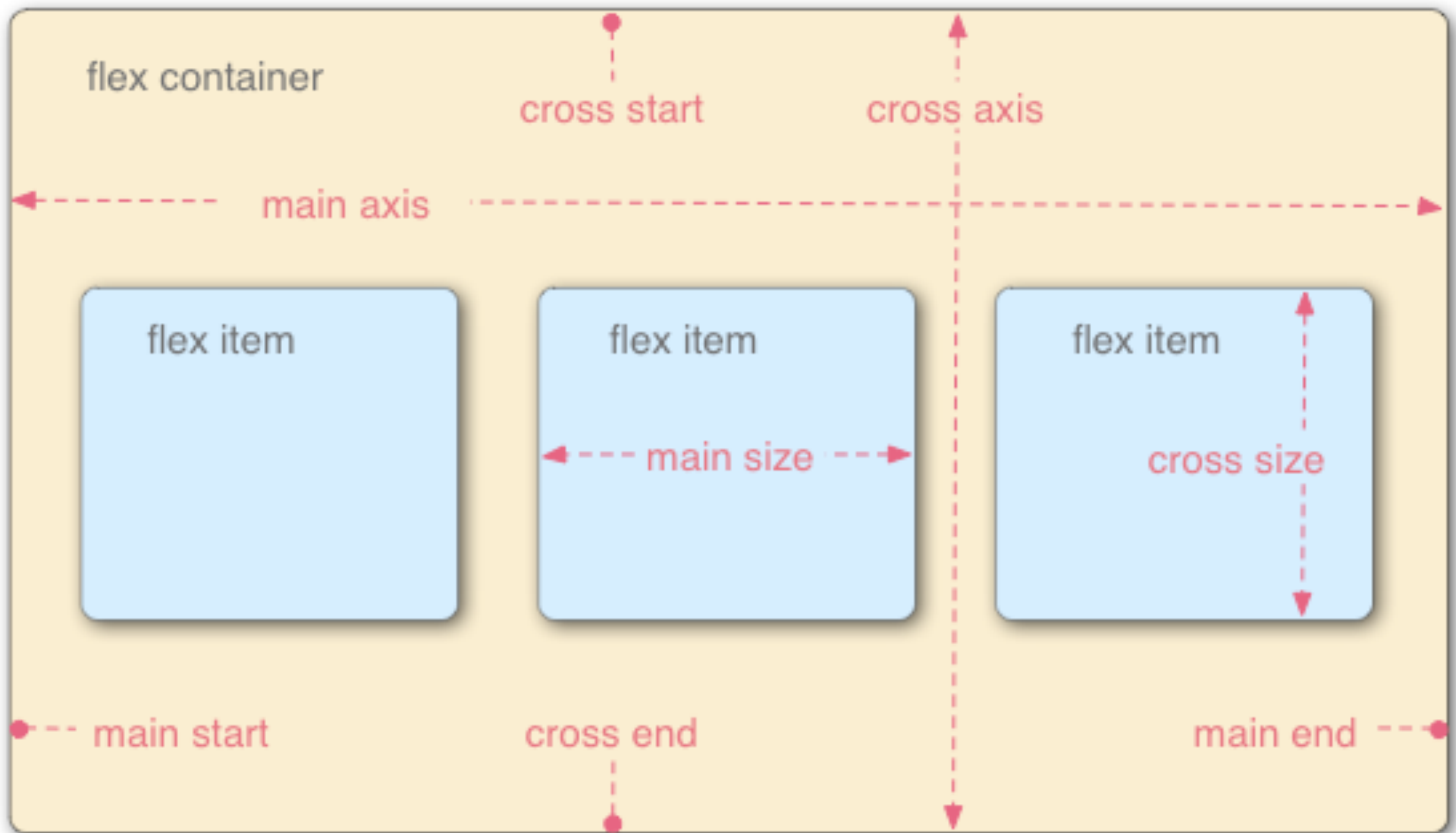
# Flexbox

Flexbox define how the childs will fill the blank space available of parent element.



# Flex Container

First, we need to know the context where the flex items will work. The field where we will work is called Flex Container.



[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Flexible\\_boxes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Flexible_boxes)





# flex-direction

Define flow of the flex items placed in flex container.

# flex-direction

row

default



row-reverse

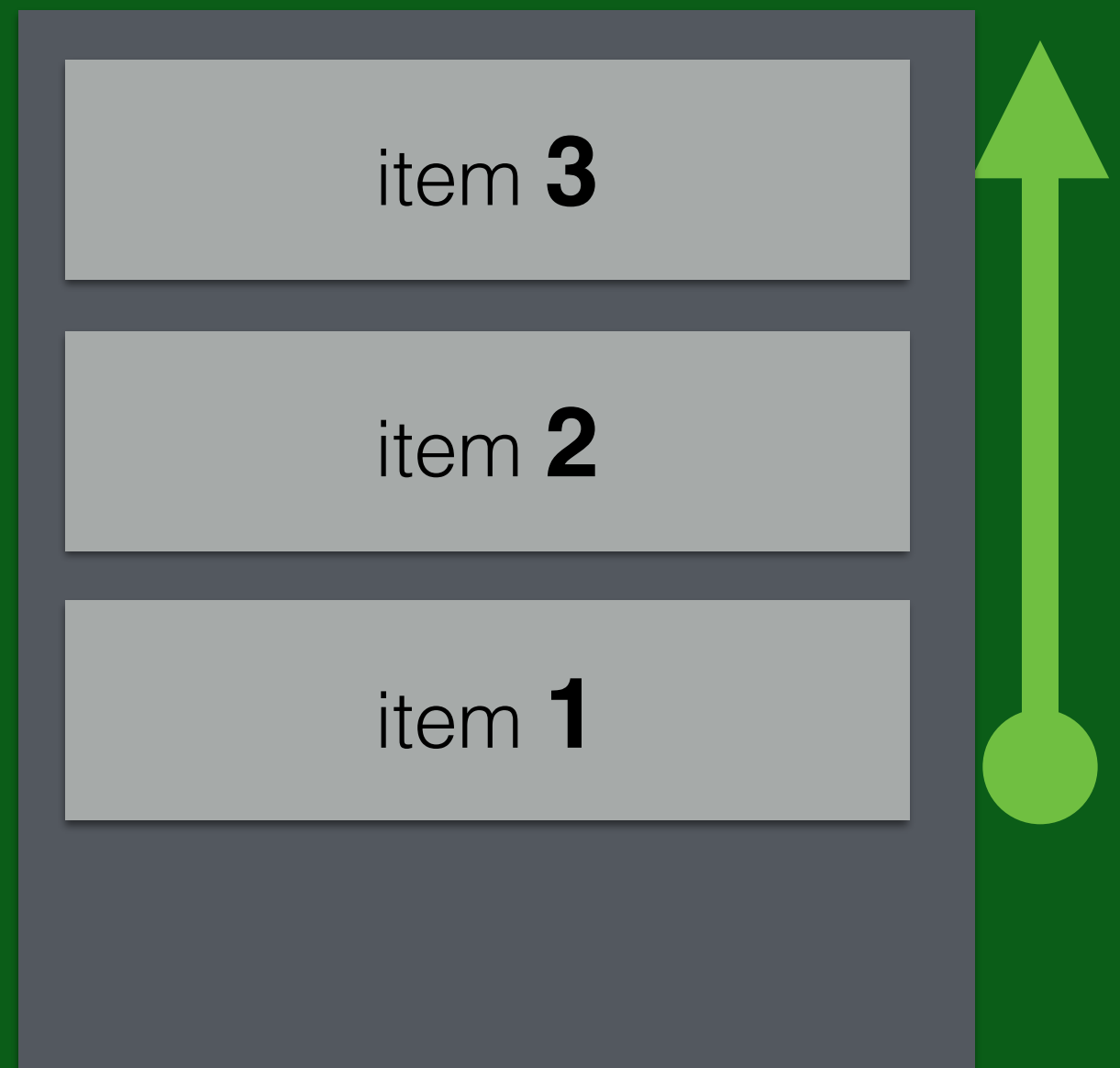


# flex-direction

column



column-reverse



# flex-wrap

Define if the flex items will break onto multiple lines if their width are larger than width of container.

# nowrap

default

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

# wrap

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

# wrap-reverse

item **3**

item **2**

item **1**



# justify-content

Determine align of flex items in main-axis (**horizontal line**).

# justify-content

**flex-start**

default

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

**flex-end**

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

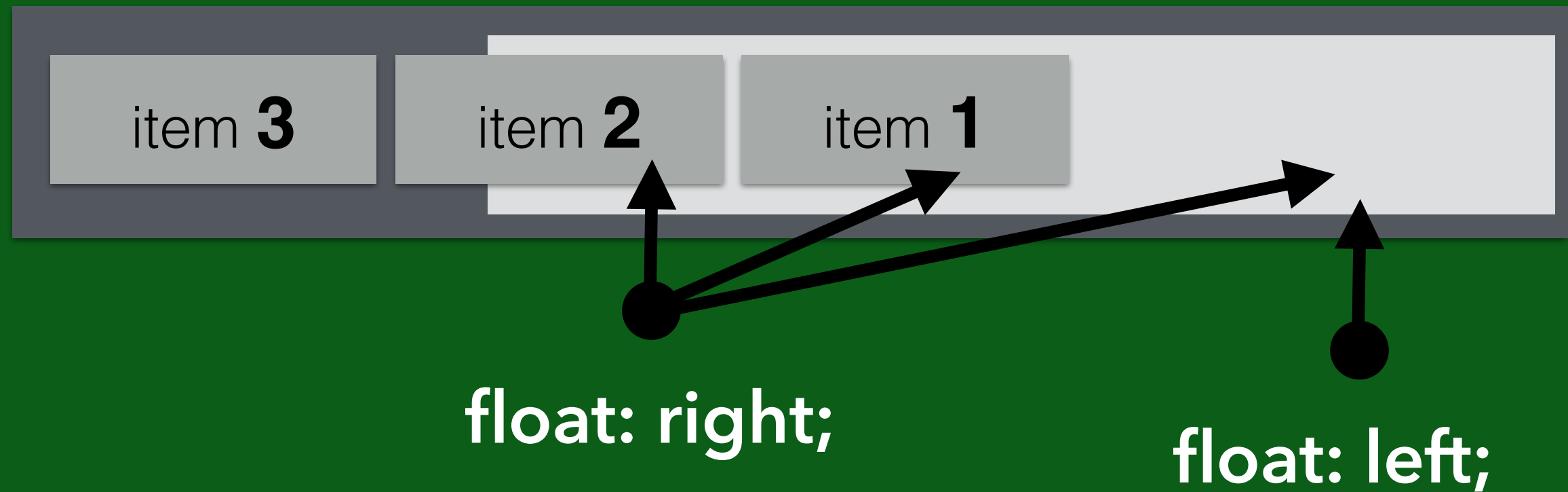
**center**

item **1**

item **2**

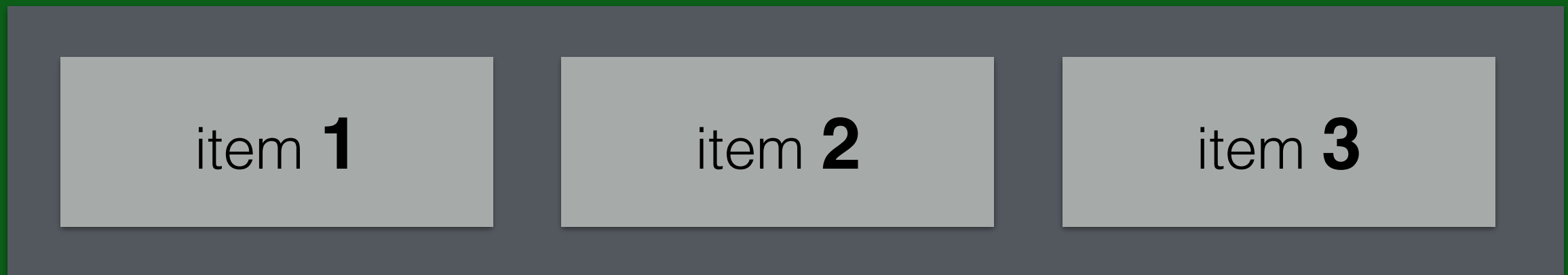
item **3**

# with float...

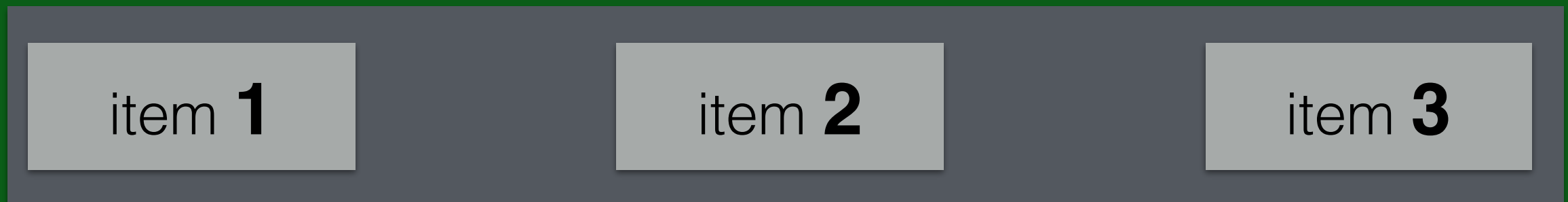


# justify-content

## space-around



## space-between



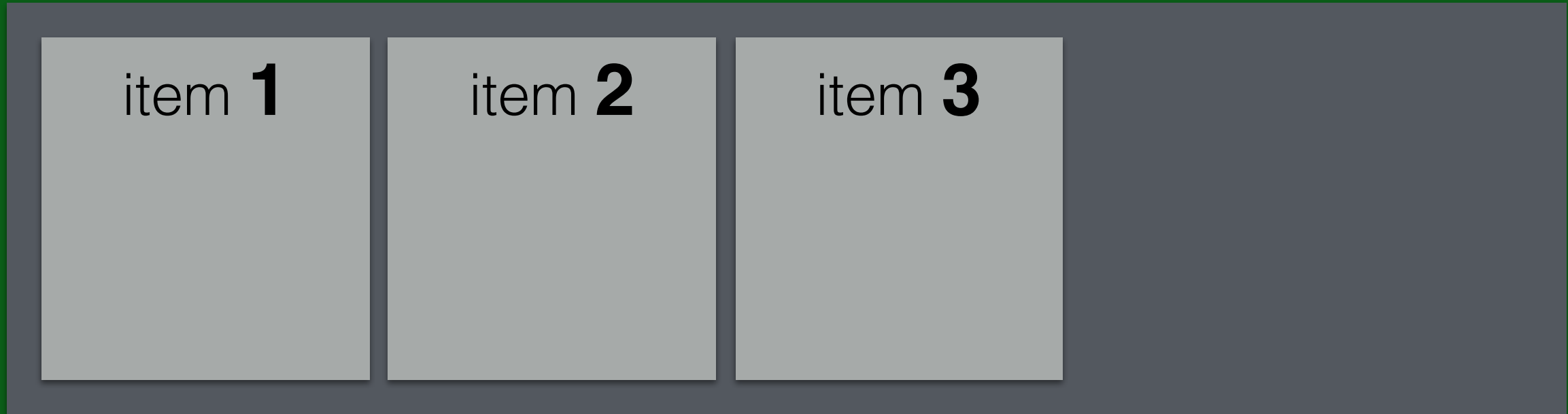
# align-items

Determine align of flex items in cross-axis (**vertical line**).

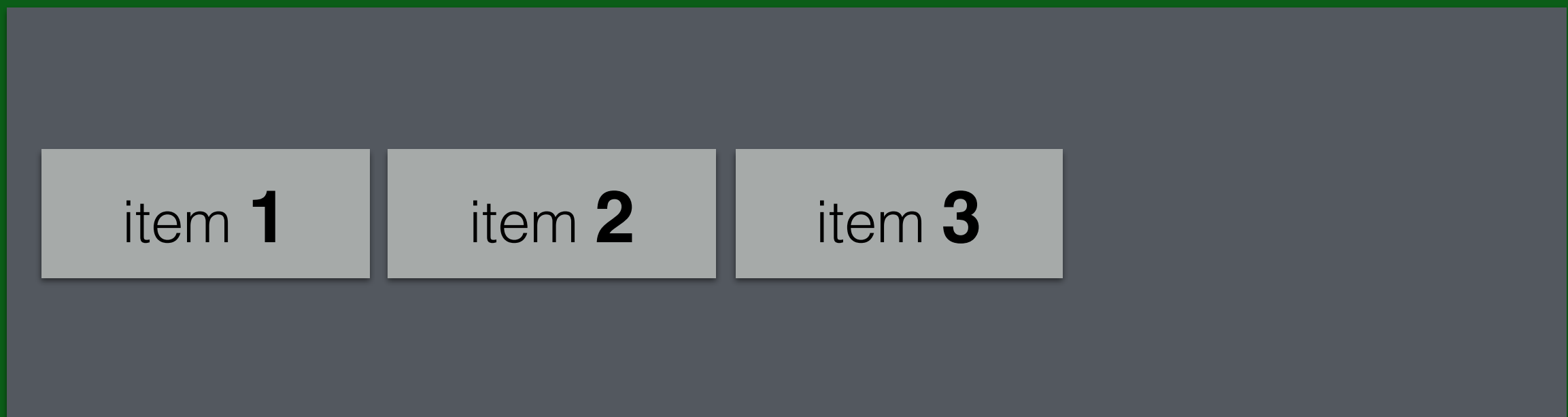
# align-items

stretch

default

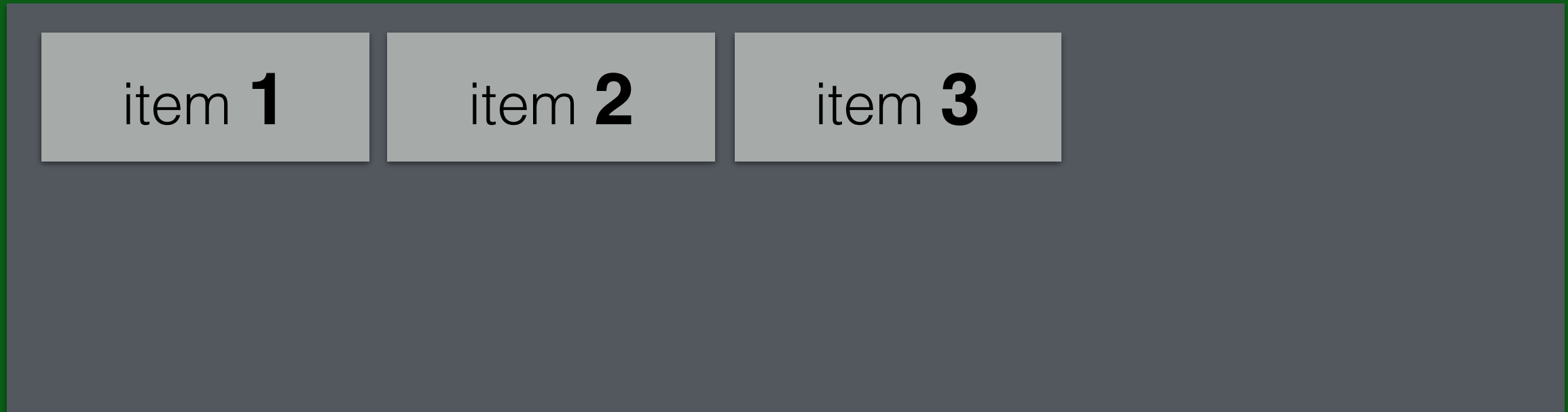


center

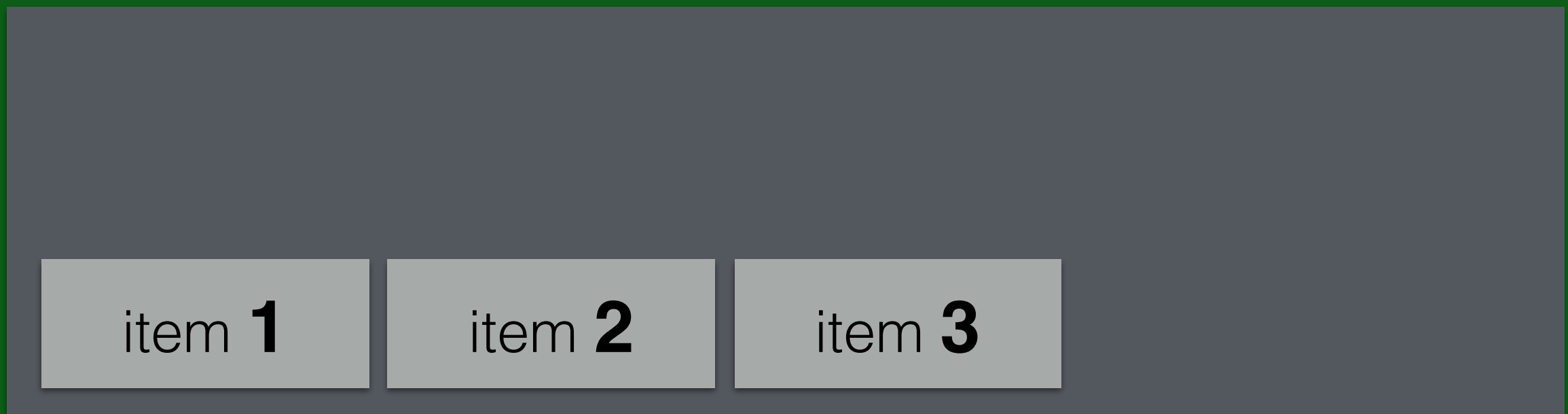


# align-items

## flex-start



## flex-end





# align-items

baseline

item **1**

item **2**

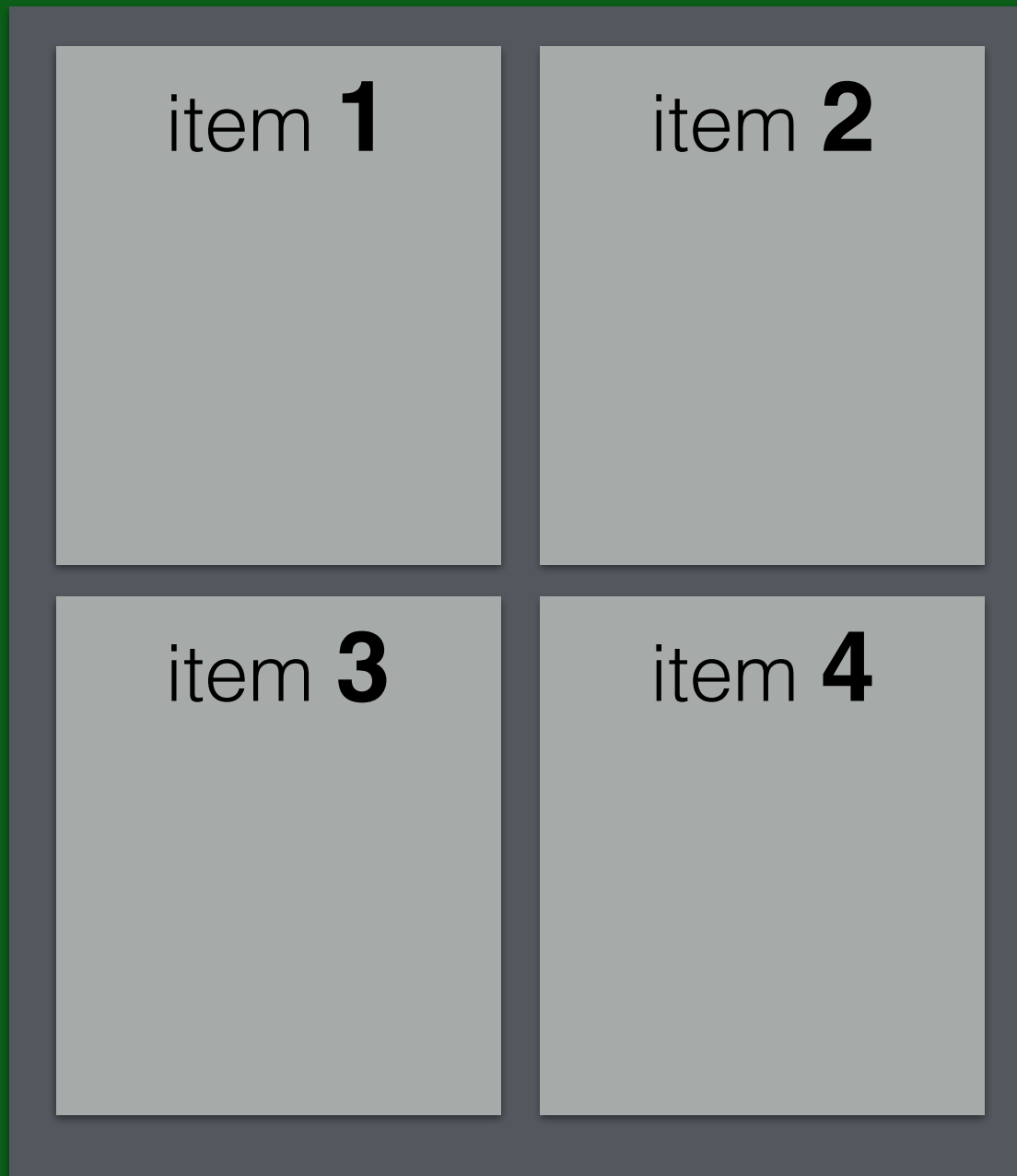
item **3**

# align-content

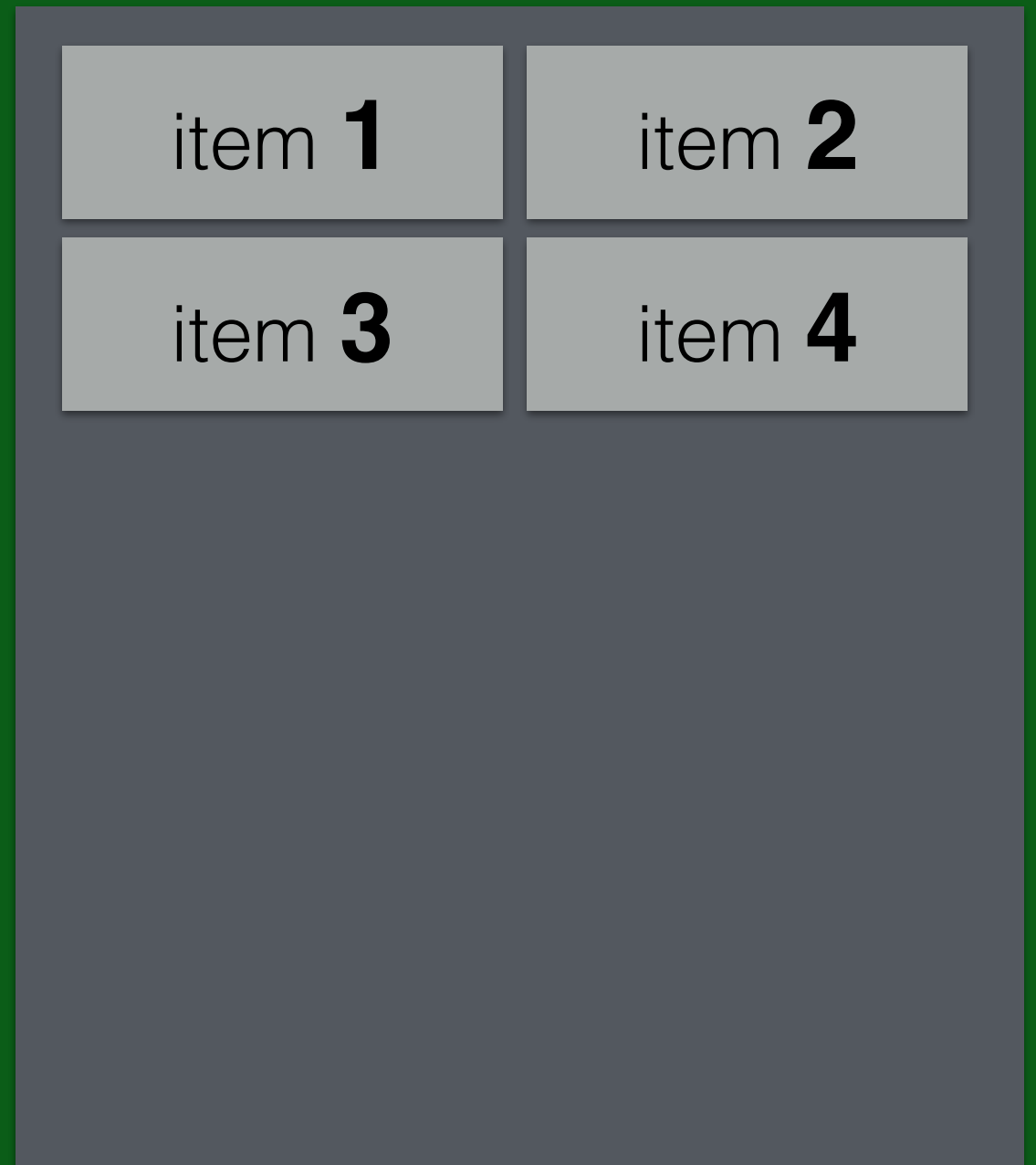
Align flex items with extra space on the **cross-axis**, within the flex container **when have multiple lines**.

# align-content

stretch

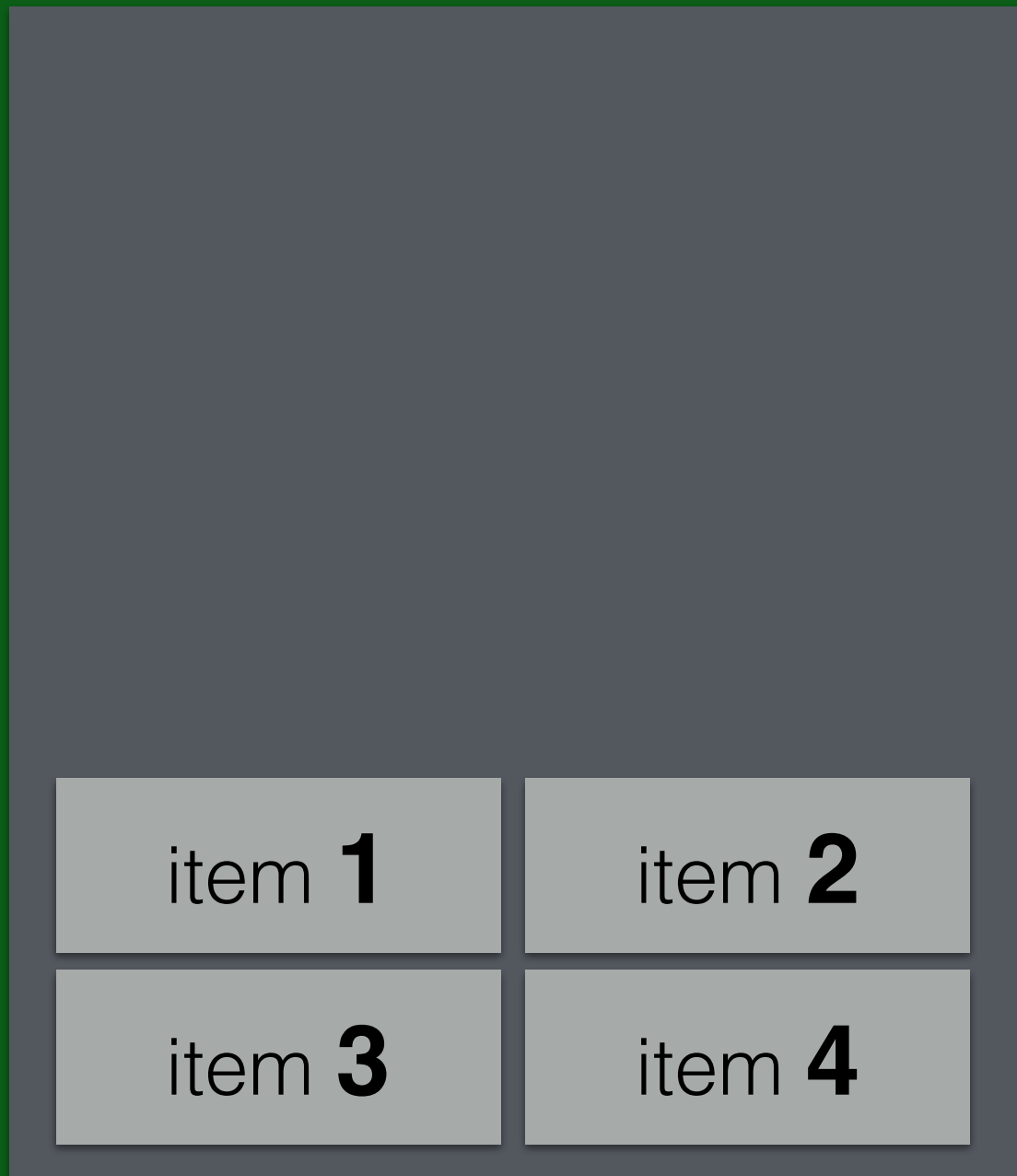


flex-start

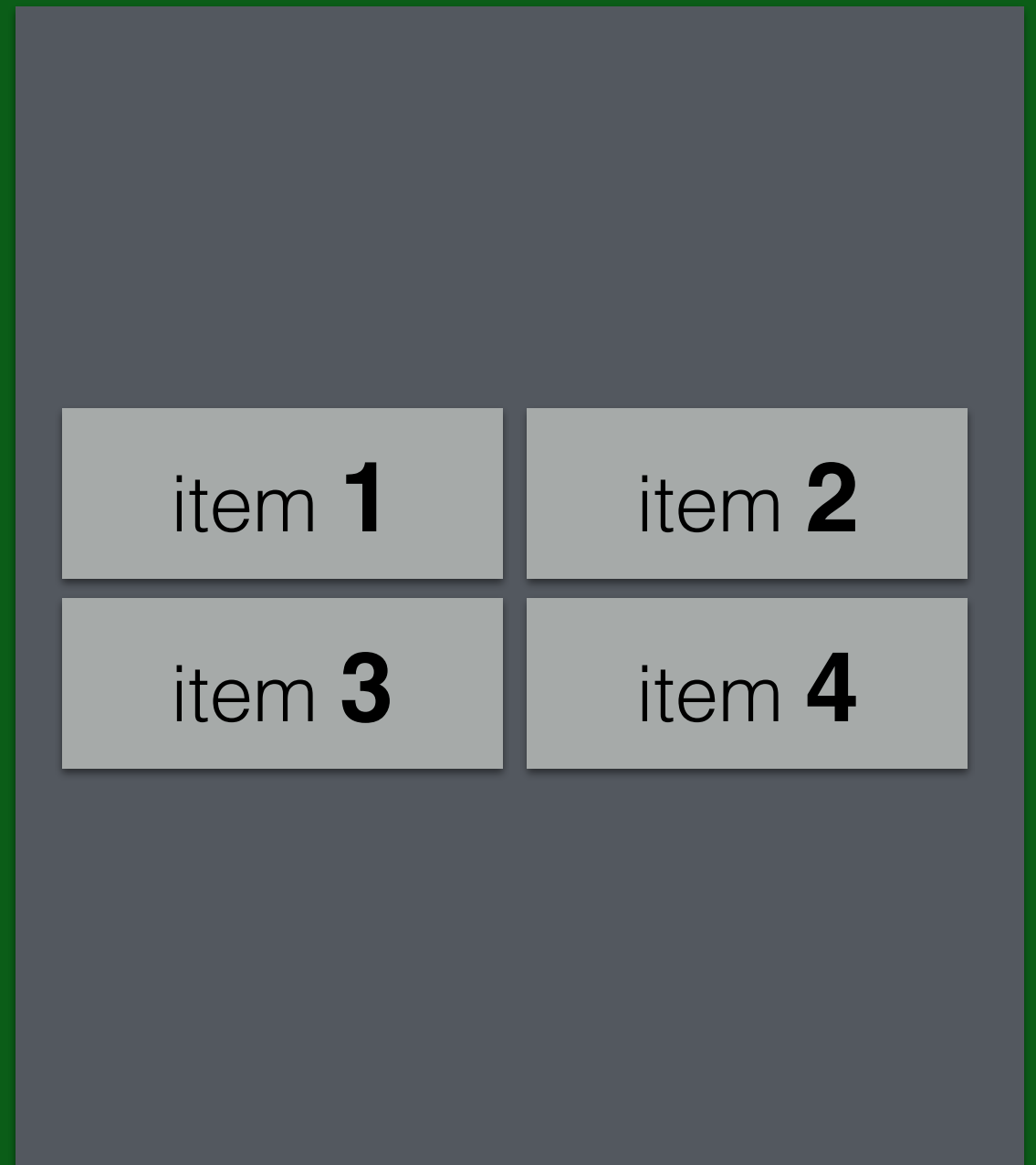


# align-content

flex-end

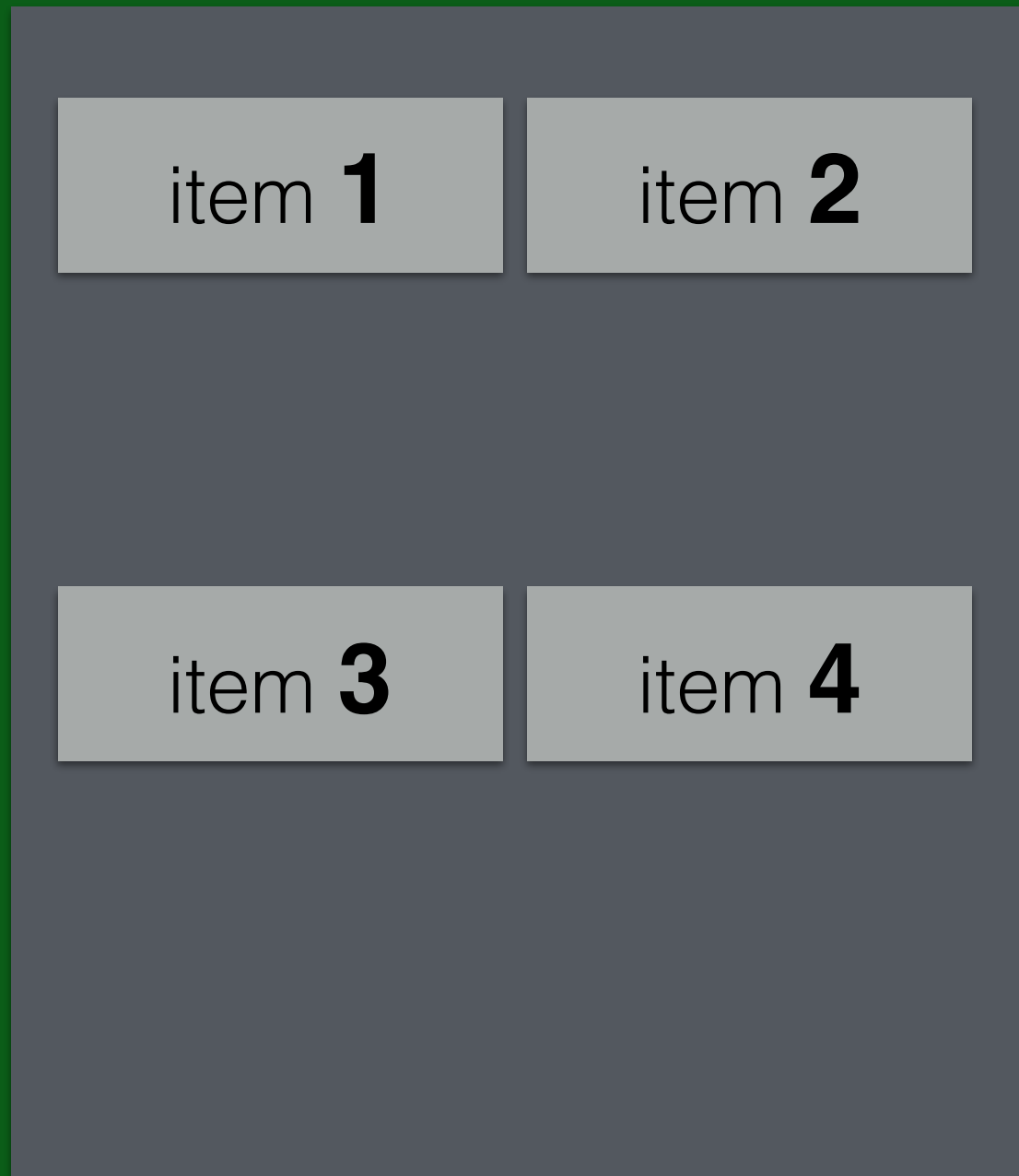


center

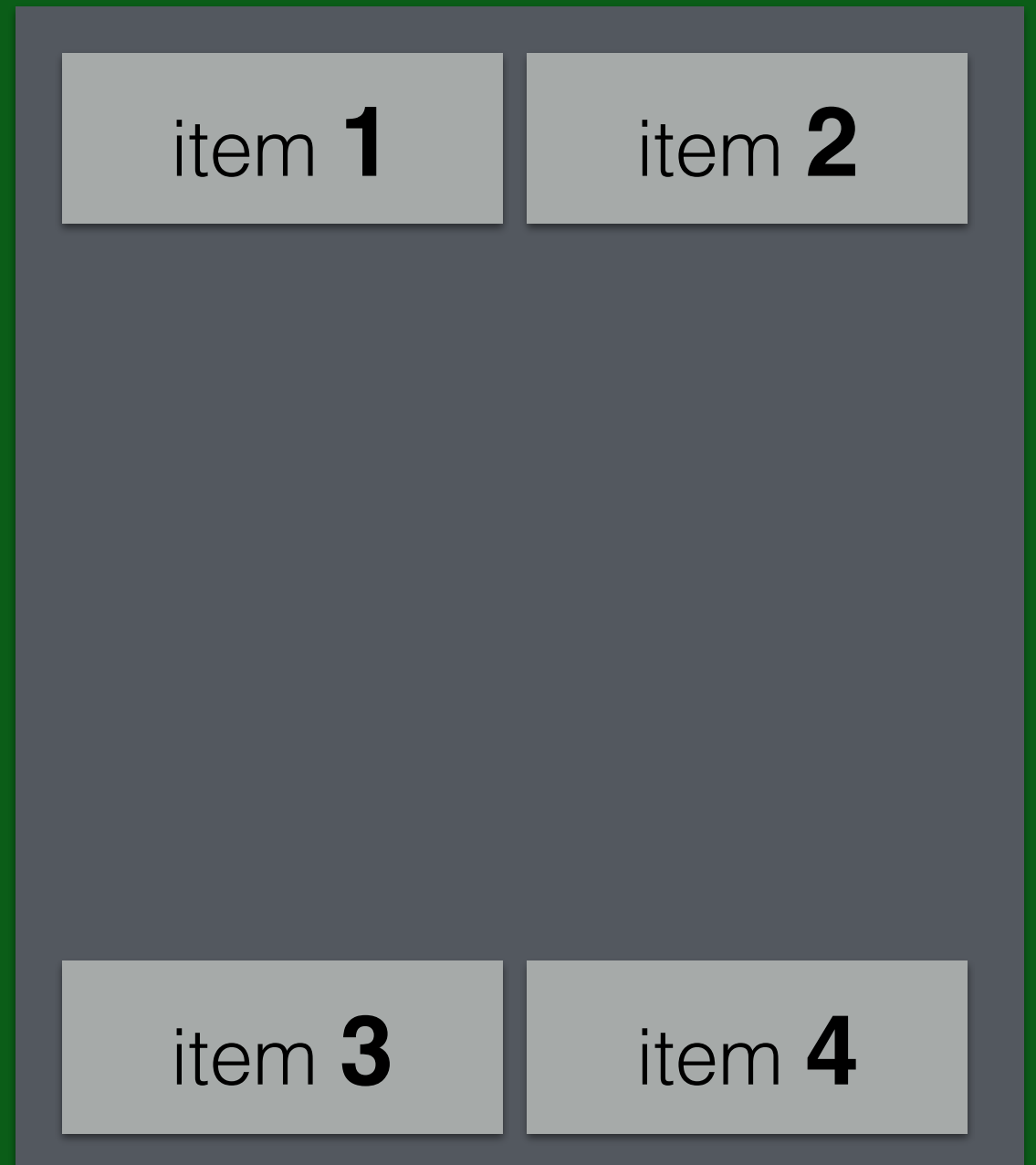


# align-content

## space-around



## space-between



# Flex Items

**order**

Man, this is magic. This is awesome. This is “chuchu beleza”.



```
.item1 { order: 2; }    .item2 { order: 3; }    .item3 { order: 1; }
```

item **3**

item **1**

item **2**

# flex-grow

Define how much the item will take of available space. The value serves as a proportion. If all elements have 1 of value, all elements will have same width. If one element have 2 of value, that element will have the double of size.

```
.item2 { flex-grow: 2; }
```

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

# flex-shrink

Define how much the item will shrink.

```
.item2 { flex-shrink: 2; }
```

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

# flex-basis

Define the width of elements. This works like max-width.

```
.item { flex-basis: 100px; }
```

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

```
.item { flex-basis: 100%; }
```

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

**flex**

Shorthand that make all the magic.



```
.item { flex: 1; }
```

item **1**

item **2**

item **3**

```
.item {  
  flex-grow: 1;  
  flex-shrink: 1;  
  flex-basis: auto;  
}
```

**DEMO**

IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari
		31	
		36	
		37	
8		39	
9	31	40	
210	36	41	7
11	37	42	8
Edge	38	43	
	39	44	
	40	45	

<http://flexiejs.com>

**[philipwalton.github.io/solved-by-flexbox](http://philipwalton.github.io/solved-by-flexbox)**

# Goodbye!

Let me know what you think!

@diegoeis

@tableless

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<http://medium.com/@diegoeis>

<http://slideshare.net/diegoeis>