Modern CSS Layouts

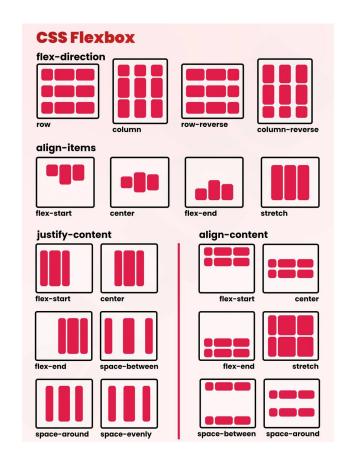
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Flexbox (1D Layouts)

Flexbox is perfect when you want to align items in a row OR a column. Think of it as arranging items like toys on a shelf (horizontal) or stacked in a box (vertical).

Basic Concepts

- Flex container: The parent element with display: flex;
- **Flex items:** The children elements inside the container.



Example 1: Horizontal Navigation Menu (Flex Row)

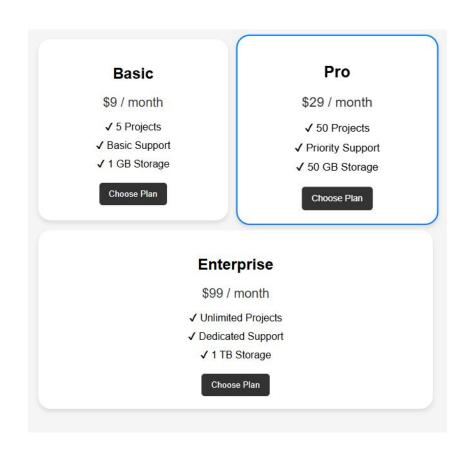
```
.menu {
   display: flex;
   justify-content: center;
   background-color: #333;
   color: white;
   padding: 10px;
   gap: 30px;
.menu a
   color: white;
   text-decoration: none;
```

Example 2: Responsive Cards (Flex Wrap)

```
.cards {
   display: flex;
   flex-wrap: wrap;
   gap: 20px;
   background-color: aliceblue;
   border-radius: 20px;
.card {
   flex: 1 1 200px; /* grow, shrink, base with */
   background: lightblue;
   text-align: center;
   height: 200px;
```

Flexbox Project: What You'll Learn?

- display: flex; makes cards sit side by side.
- flex: 1 1 250px; makes them responsive (minimum 250px).
- flex-wrap: wrap; allows them to go to next line on mobile.
- justify-content: center; keeps them centered.
- align-items: stretch; ensures equal height.



CSS Grid – Grid Container

Before anything else, you must know:

- To use grid, the parent element (container) must have display: grid;.
- Once you do this, the children (grid items) will automatically follow grid rules.

```
<div class="grid-container">
    <div class="item">1</div>
    <div class="item">2</div>
    <div class="item">3</div>
    <div class="item">4</div>
    </div>
</div>
```

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 background: lightgray;
 padding: 10px;
.item {
 background: tomato:
 color: white;
 padding: 20px;
 margin: 5px;
 text-align: center:
```

Defining Columns (grid-template-columns)

Now let's learn how to **create columns** inside the grid.

This is one of the most powerful features of CSS Grid.

Property: grid-template-columns

- Defines how many columns your grid should have
- You can set:
 - Fixed values (200px 200px 200px)
 - Percentages (50% 50%)
 - Flexible fractions (1fr 2fr)

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 200px 200px;
 gap: 10px;
 background-color: lightgray;
 padding: 10px;
.item {
 background: tomato;
 color: white:
 padding: 20px;
 margin: 5px;
 text-align: center;
```

CSS Grid – : Defining Rows (grid-template-rows)

Now, just like columns, we can control **row heights**.

Property: grid-template-rows

- Defines how tall each row should be.
- Accepts fixed values (100px 200px), percentages, fr, or auto.

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr;
 gap: 10px;
 background-color: | lightgray;
 padding: 10px;
 grid-template-rows: 100px 200px;
.item {
 background-color:  orange;
 color: white;
 text-align: center;
 font-size: 20px;
 display: flex;
 justify-content: center;
 align-items: center;
```

CSS Grid – Gaps (row-gap, column-gap, gap)

Just like in Flexbox, we can add spacing between grid items without using margins.

Properties

- row-gap: space between rows
- column-gap: space between columns
- gap: shorthand (sets both at once)

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr;
 background-color: lightgray;
 padding: 10px;
 grid-template-rows: auto auto;
 row-gap: 20px;
 column-gap: 40px;
 padding: 10px;
.item {
 background-color: 
orange;
 color: white;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 20px;
```

CSS Grid – Spanning Columns & Rows

Sometimes, you want an item to take **more than one column or row** (like a banner spanning across the page or a sidebar stretching multiple rows).

b For that, we use:

- grid-column → controls horizontal span
- grid-row → controls vertical span

```
<div class="grid-container">
    <div class="item header">1</div>
    <div class="item">2</div>
    <div class="item">3</div>
    <div class="item">4</div>
</div></div>
```

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr;
 background-color: lightgray;
 gap: 10px;
.item {
 background-color:  orange;
 color: white;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 20px;
.header {
 grid-column: 1 / 3;
```

CSS Grid – Spanning Columns & Rows

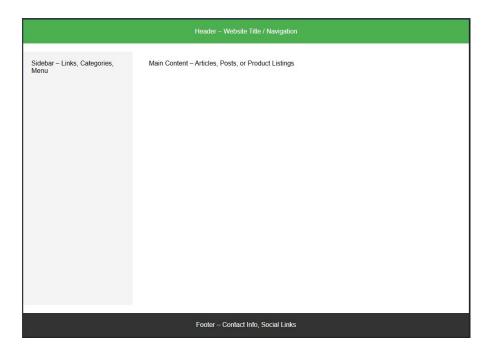
The **Header** will stretch across both columns.

```
.grid-container {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr;
 background-color: lightgray;
 gap: 10px;
.item {
 background-color: orange;
 color: white;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 20px;
.header {
 grid-column: 1 / 3;
.item:nth-child(2) {
 grid-row: 2 / 4; /* takes row 2 and 3 */
```

CSS Grid – Grid Template Areas

This is one of the **most powerful and** readable ways to define layouts.

Instead of using numbers (grid-column: 1 / 3;), you can name areas and arrange them like a blueprint.



```
<body>
 <div class="container">
   <header>
     Header - Website Title / Navigation
   </header>
   <aside>
     Sidebar - Links, Categories, Menu
   </aside>
   <main>
     Main Content - Articles, Posts, or
     Product Listings
   </main>
   <footer>
     Footer - Contact Info, Social Links
   </footer>
 </div>
</body>
```

```
body {
 margin: 0;
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
.container {
 display: grid:
  grid-template-areas:
  "header header"
  "sidebar main"
  "footer footer"
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 3fr;
  grid-template-rows: auto 1fr auto;
  gap: 20px;
 height: 100vh;
```

```
header {
 grid-area: header;
  background: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
 padding: 20px;
 text-align: center;
aside {
  grid-area: sidebar;
 background: #f4f4f4;
  padding: 20px;
```

```
main {
  grid-area: main;
  background: #fff;
  padding: 20px;
footer {
  grid-area: footer;
  background: ■#333;
  color: white;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
```