Flexbox Home Blog Gallery

This is Heading

The Flexible Box Module, usually referred to as flexbox, was designed as a one-dimensional layout model, and as a method that could offer space distribution between items in an interface and powerful alignment capabilities. This article gives an outline of the main features of flexbox, which we will be exploring in more detail in the rest of these guides. When we describe flexbox as being one dimensional we are describing the fact that flexbox deals with layout in one dimension at a time — either as a row or as a column. This can be contrasted with the two-dimensional model of CSS Grid Layout, which controls columns and rows together. The two axes of flexbox When working with flexbox you need to think in terms of two axes — the main axis and the cross axis. The main axis is defined by the flex-direction property, and the cross axis runs perpendicular to it. Everything we do with flexbox refers back to these axes, so it is worth understanding how they work from the outset. Multi-line flex containers with flex-wrap While flexbox is a one dimensional model, it is possible to cause our flex items to wrap onto multiple lines. In doing so, you should consider each line as a new flex container. Any space distribution will happen across that line, without reference to the lines on either side. Multi-line flex containers with flex-wrap. While flexbox is a one dimensional model, it is possible to cause our flex items to wrap onto multiple lines. In doing so, you should consider each line as a new flex container. Any space distribution will happen across that line, without reference to the lines on either side.



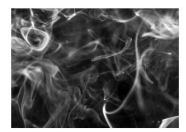
Gallery













© AirCampus







HTML code below:-

The Flexible Box Module, usually referred to as flexbox, was designed as a one-dimensional layout model, and as a method that could offer space distribution between items in an interface and powerful alignment capabilities. This article gives an outline of the main features of flexbox, which we will be exploring in more detail in the rest of these guides. When we describe flexbox as being one dimensional we are describing the fact that flexbox deals with layout in one dimension at a time — either as a row or as a column. This can be contrasted with the two-dimensional model of CSS Grid Layout, which controls columns and rows together. The two axes of flexbox

When working with flexbox you need to think in terms of two axes — the main axis and the cross axis. The main axis is defined by the flex-direction property, and the cross axis runs perpendicular to it. Everything we do with flexbox refers back to these axes, so it is worth understanding how they work from the outset. Multi-line flex containers with flex-wrap

While flexbox is a one dimensional model, it is possible to cause our flex items to wrap onto multiple lines. In doing so, you should consider each line as a new flex container. Any space distribution will happen across that line, without reference to the lines on either side. Multi-line flex containers with flex-wrap. While flexbox is a one dimensional model, it is possible to cause our flex items to wrap onto multiple lines. In doing so, you should consider each line as a new flex container. Any space distribution will happen across that line, without reference to the lines on either side.

```
<div class="pic-container1">
  <img class="image" id="1" src="images/abstract.jpg" alt="abstract-image">
<img class="image" id="2" src="images/car.jpg" alt="car-image">
<img class="image" id="3" src="images/smoke.jpg" alt=smoke-image">
<div class="pic-container2">
  <img class="image" id="4" src="images/space.jpg" alt="space-image">
  <img class="image" id="5" src="images/tiger.jpg" alt="tiger-image">
<img class="image" id="6" src="images/clouds.jpg" alt="clouds-image">
<div class="footer-container">
  <div class="aircampus">
  <div><i class='fa fa-copyright fa-.1x'></i> </div>
  <div class="aircampus-text">AirCampus</div>
  <i class='fa fa-instagram fa-lg'></i>
  <i class='fa fa-twitter fa-lg'></i>
  <i class='fa fa-linkedin-square'></i>
  <i class='fa fa-facebook-square'></i>
  <i class='fa fa-whatsapp fa-lg'></i>
```

CSS below: -

```
container{
  display: flex;
 line-height: 70px;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;
 text-decoration: none;
.heading1{
 flex: 7;
 padding-left: 70px;
font-size: 20px;
.heading2{
 flex:0.5;
 padding-right: 15px;
.heading3{
 flex:0.5;
.heading4{
 flex:1;
 padding-right: 50px;
.big-heading{
 text-align: justify;
.container2{
  display: flex;
 flex: 1;
 width: 100%;
 height: 450px;
padding-left: 70px;
 background-color: rgb(171, 166, 166);
 padding-top: 50px;
head{
 font-size: 32px;
 font-weight: bold;
pic-container{
 height: 450px;
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
 display: flex;
 flex: 1;
 width: 350px;
 height: 250px;
 padding-left: 50px;
 padding-right: 200px;
```

```
gallery-text{
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
  font-size: 32px;
  font-weight: bold;
 padding-top: 50px;
 padding-bottom: 30px;
 display: flex;
 justify-content: space-evenly;
margin-bottom: 20px;
 image{
  width: 300px;
 footer-container{
 margin-top: 50px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 background-color: rgb(170, 166, 166);
 height: 50px;
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
aircampus-text{
 margin-left: 5px;
aircampus{
 display: flex;
 margin-left: 100px;
 line-height: 5px;
fa-instagram{
 color: rgb(70, 57, 57);
 margin-right: 10px;
fa-twitter{
 color: rgb(48, 57, 60);
margin-right: 10px;
.fa-linkedin-square{
 margin-right: 10px;
fa-facebook-square{
 padding: 1px 4px;
 margin-right: 10px;
.fa-whatsapp{
color: rgb(41, 39, 39);
```

```
.fa:hover{
  cursor: pointer;
}
```