

2.2.6 Flex the Footer

Let's take our newfound knowledge of flexbox and apply it the `<footer>`.

But first, try to answer the following questions:

- How is the `<footer>` element similar to the `<header>`?
- If we were to consider the `<footer>` a parent element, how many children would it have?

The `<header>` might have more going on overall because it holds the navigation items, but it's roughly the same as the `<footer>` when it comes to layout. The `<header>` contains two direct children (the `<h1>` and `<nav>` elements) and the `<footer>` contains two as well (the `<h2>` and `<div>` elements).

Keep in mind that we can think of all website layouts as a series of boxes or containers, as shown here:

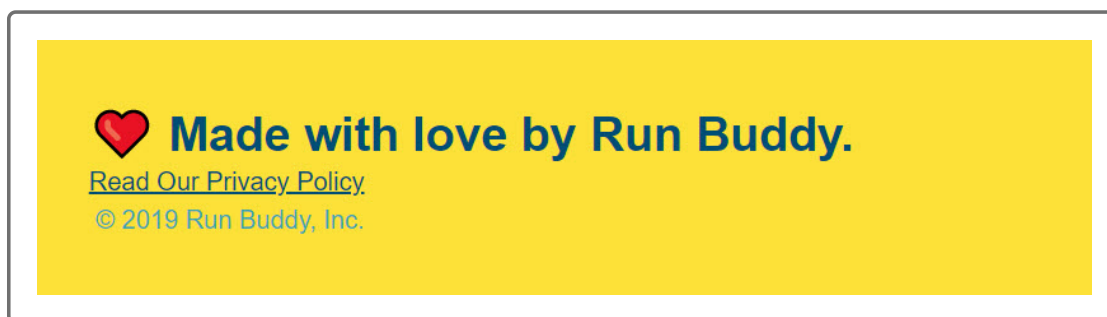


Let's "flex" the `<footer>` by copying what we did to the `<header>`:

1. Remove the `display: inline` declaration from the footer's `<h2>` element's CSS rule.
2. Remove the `float: right` declaration from the footer's `<div>` element's CSS rule.
3. Add a `display` property with a value of `flex` to the `<footer>` element's CSS rule.
4. Add `justify-content` and `flex-wrap` declarations to the `<footer>` that look like this:

```
justify-content: space-between;  
  
flex-wrap: wrap;
```

When you save the page and refresh, try adjusting the screen to be smaller. Does it look like this?



If it doesn't match the above mock-up, remember that you can always use Chrome DevTools to debug and inspect your CSS!

Now that we know the flexbox basics, let's move on to the `hero` section.

