

2.2.7 Flex the Hero

The key to understanding how to use flexbox to build advanced layouts is to always think about them as a series of boxes.

Take a look at the mock-up for the hero section:

Start Building Habits.

seitan heirloom post-ironic pop-up iPhone mlkshk hell
selfies fashion axe occupy readymade put a bird on it
messenger bag Wes Anderson Schlitz plaid Bushwick
church-key lo-fi skateboard slow-carb hashtag trust fund
Williamsburg biodiesel fixie farm-to-table 8-bit banjo
XOXO Banksy chillwave bicycle rights retro cliché tattooed
bespoke irony mumblecore Shoreditch deep v polaroid
McSweeney's bitters cray gentrify tofu Marfa you probably
haven't heard of them yr banh mi asymmetrical art party
selvage letterpress High Life.

Get Started Today!
Fill out this form and one of our trainers will schedule a consult.

Your Name

Your Email

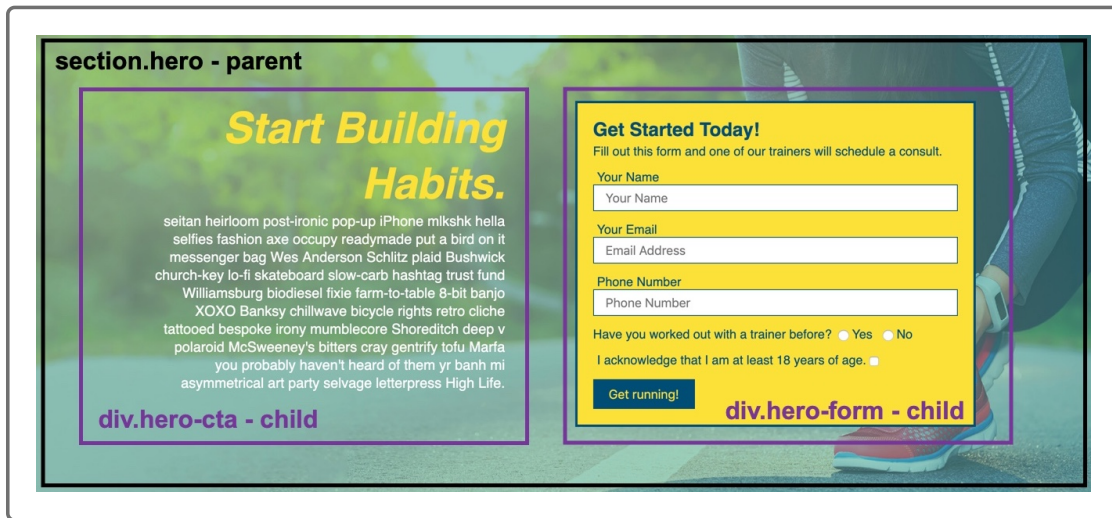
Phone Number

Have you worked out with a trainer before? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I acknowledge that I am at least 18 years of age. ☐

Get running!

Thinking about it in terms of a flexbox layout, we have a "row" with two "columns" of content. Ignoring the content itself, we need a flexbox parent with two boxes—or children—that can be imagined like this:



Remember that a super important skill as a web developer is to be able to look at a mock-up and translate the layout into containers. Don't ever scrimp on this step!

In the outlined mock-up above, you don't need to worry about what's happening inside the boxes; you just need to worry about the boxes themselves. Think of it as creating a game plan for what you want to do before you do it so you can stay on track.

NERD NOTE

The practice of sketching an outline of a page's layout is called **wireframing** and is used throughout all of web development.

Just like the `<header>` and `<footer>`, we'll start by removing some current styles in the hero section:

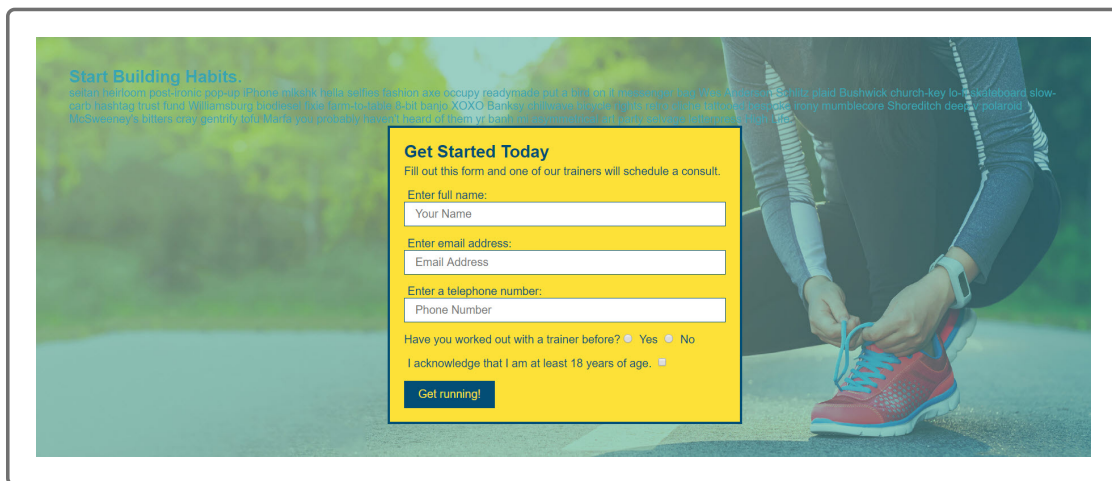
1. In the `.hero` CSS rule, remove the `position` and `height` declarations.
2. In the `.hero-form` rule, remove `width`, `position`, `bottom`, and `right` declarations.

Next, in the `.hero` CSS rule, add the flexbox properties with these declarations:

- `display: flex;`
- `justify-content: center;`
- `flex-wrap: wrap;`

We set `justify-content` to `center` because we want these two boxes as close to the middle of the screen as possible.

We now have to deal with the fact that the call to action (CTA) that we added in Lesson 2.1 runs the full width of the hero flexbox, as shown here:



Let's add some styles to our CTA:

1. Create a CSS rule for the element with a class of `hero-cta`:

```
.hero-cta {  
  width: 35%;  
  text-align: right;  
  margin: 3.5%;  
  color: #fff;  
  font-size: 18px;  
  line-height: 1.3;  
}
```

2. Create a CSS rule for the `<h2>` element inside `hero-cta`:

```
.hero-cta h2 {  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-size: 55px;  
  color: #fce138;  
}
```

3. Adjust the `.hero-form` CSS rule to have these two declarations:

- `width: 40%;`
- `margin: 3.5%;`

We used percentage values for the margins and widths this time around to show how it can work in the overall flow of this section.

SHOW PRO TIP

These last few changes should bring us in line with the mock-up. As always, save your progress with Git using the following commands:

```
git add .  
git commit -m "add flexbox to the hero"  
git push origin feature/flexbox
```