FLEXBOX AND GRID LAYOUT
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I love work with web.
And I lost 50 pounds. ;-)

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Gambi.

Until now we only used Macgyver ways to structure layouts.
Tables made history. They changed the way how we show and structure content in the websites, **but**...
No semantic.
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 child elements.
- **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.
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
A grid container establishes a new grid formatting context for its contents.
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.
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;
header {
  grid-row: 1 / 2;
  grid-column: 1 / 4;
}

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

3 4

3 4

3 4

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;  
}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IE</th>
<th>Firefox</th>
<th>Chrome</th>
<th>Safari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flexbox define how the child elements 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.
flex-direction

Define flow of the flex items placed in flex container.
flex-direction

row

row-reverse
flex-direction

column

item 1
item 2
item 3

column-reverse

item 3
item 2
item 1
flex-wrap

Define if the flex items will break onto multiple lines if their width are larger than width of container.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nowrap</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>item 1</td>
<td>item 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>item 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wrap</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>item 1</td>
<td>item 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>item 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wrap-reverse</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>item 3</td>
<td>item 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>item 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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…

float: right;

float: left;
justify-content

space-around

item 1  item 2  item 3

space-between

item 1  item 2  item 3
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

item 1  item 2
item 3  item 4

flex-start

item 1  item 2
item 3  item 4
align-content

flex-end

item 1  item 2
item 3  item 4

center

item 1  item 2
item 3  item 4
align-content

space-around

item 1  item 2

item 3  item 4

space-between

item 1  item 2

item 3  item 4
Flex Items
Man, this is magic. This is awesome. This is “chuchu beleza”.
.item1 { order: 2; } .item2 { order: 3; } .item3 { order: 1; }
**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 is works like max-width.
.item { flex-basis: 100%; }

.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 {
    flex-grow: 1;
    flex-shrink: 1;
    flex-basis: auto;
}
DEMO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IE</th>
<th>Firefox</th>
<th>Chrome</th>
<th>Safari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goodbye!

Let me know what you think!

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