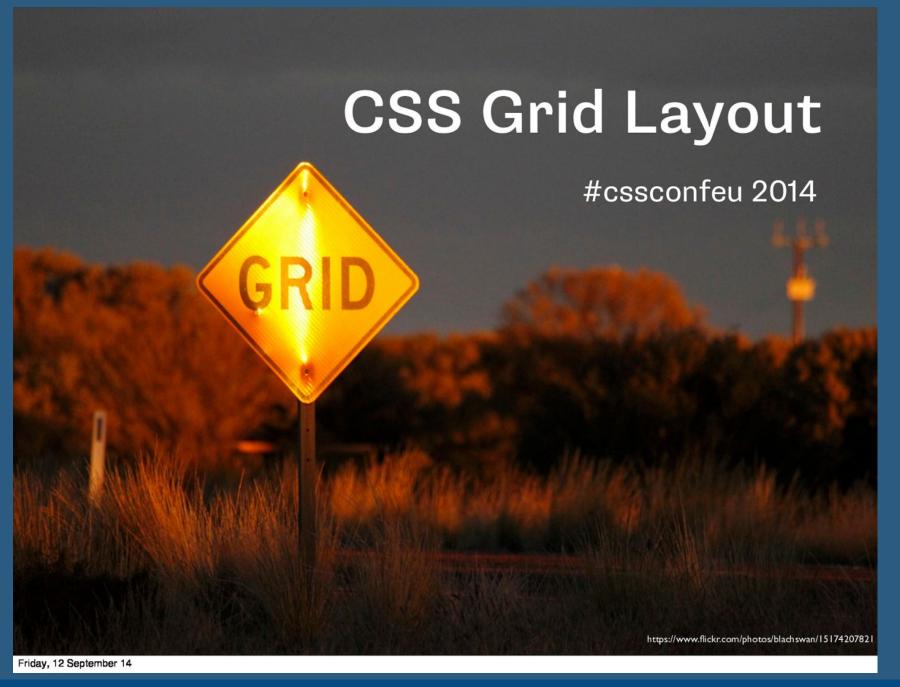
## Hello, subgrid

@rachelandrew at CSSConf EU 2019

## Doing things on the web since 1996

Co-founder Perch CMS & Notist. Editor in Chief Smashing Magazine. Writer of many books. CSS Working Group Member representing Fronteers. Spec editor Multicol and Page Floats. MDN tech writer.



## CSS Grid Layout

Two years on.

### So, what's next?

#### Card One

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Two

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Three

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Four

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Five

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Six

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card One

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Five

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Two

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer. This footer has much more content then the designer expected.

#### Card Three

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Four

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Six

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

## Only direct children become grid or flex items.

Their children return to normal flow.

### The following content uses block and inline layout

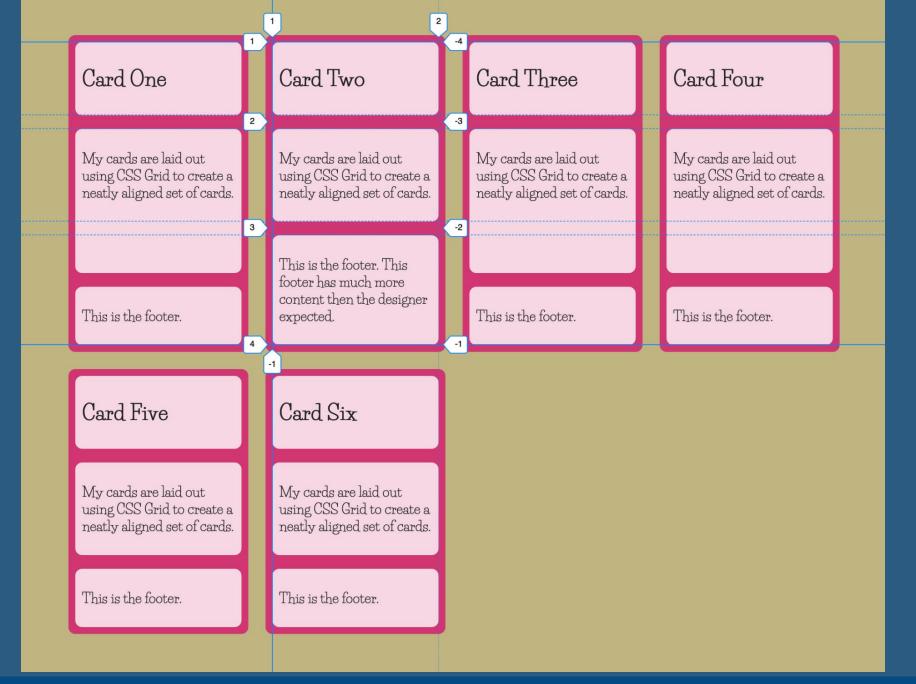
Block elements extend to fill the container in the inline direction. They break onto a new line. Any inline elements such as a **span** do not break onto a new line.



#### **Media Object**

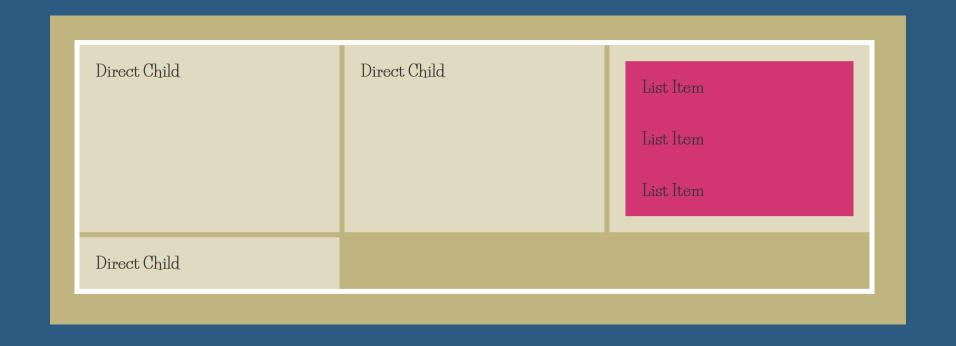
Content inside the flex item returns to normal flow layout.

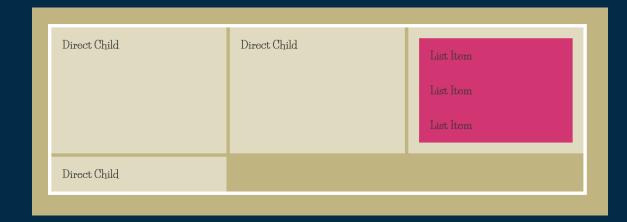
Unless you change the value of display, elements continue to display using these block and inline rules.

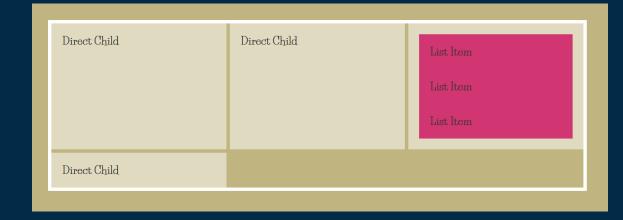


## display: contents

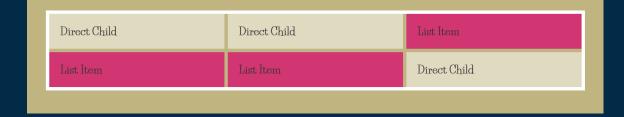
Removing the box from the layout.





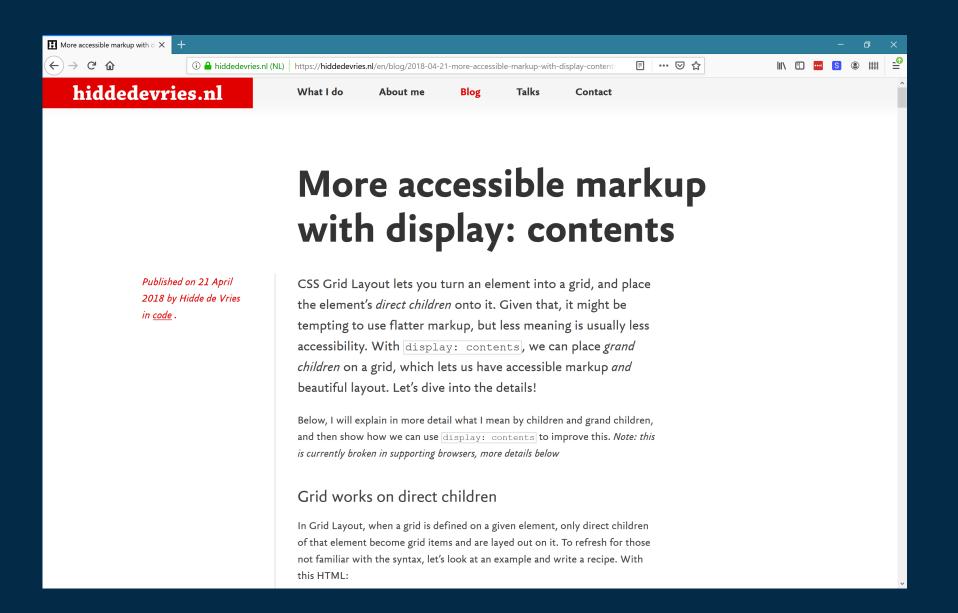


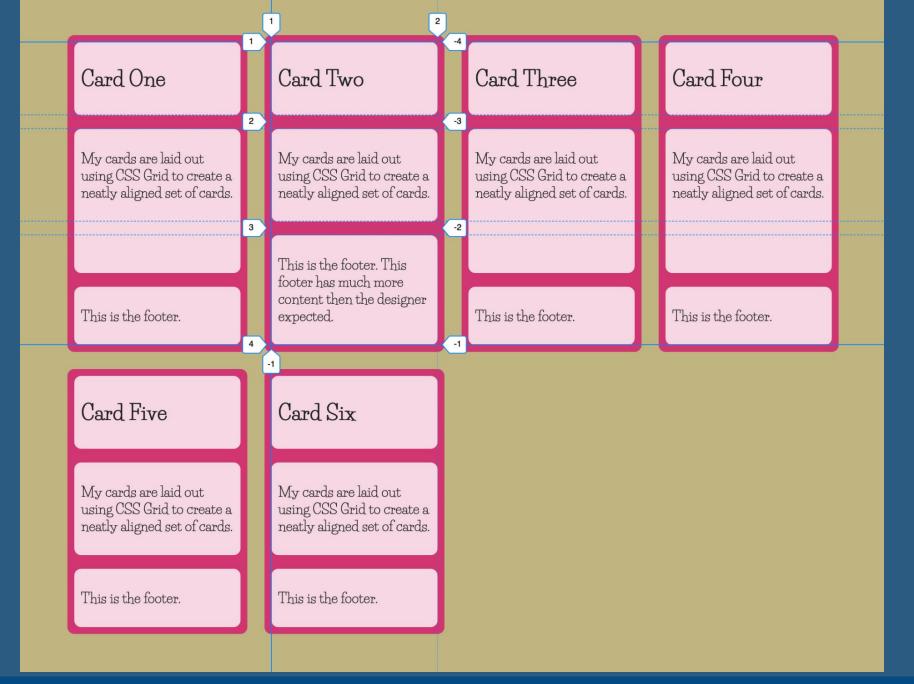
```
/* CSS */
.grid {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
.grid > * {
  background-color: rgba(255,255,255,.5);
ul > * {
  background-color: rgb(209,54,114);
ul {
```



```
/* CSS */
.grid {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
.grid > * {
  background-color: rgba(255,255,255,.5);
ul > * {
 background-color: rgb(209,54,114);
ul {
 display: contents;
```

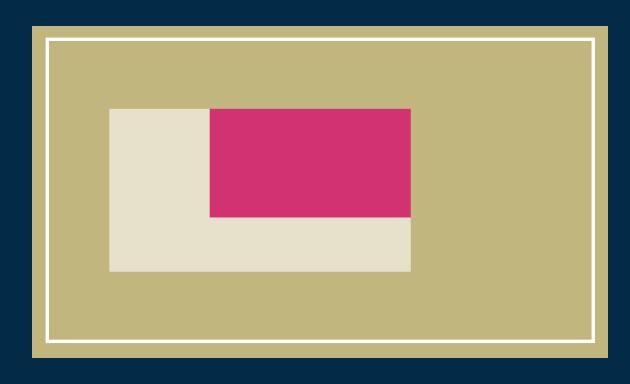
Card One	My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.	This is the footer.	Card Two
My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.	This is the footer. This footer has much more content then the designer expected.	Card Three	My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.
This is the footer.	Card Four	My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.	This is the footer.
Card Five	My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.	This is the footer.	Card Six
My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.	This is the footer.		



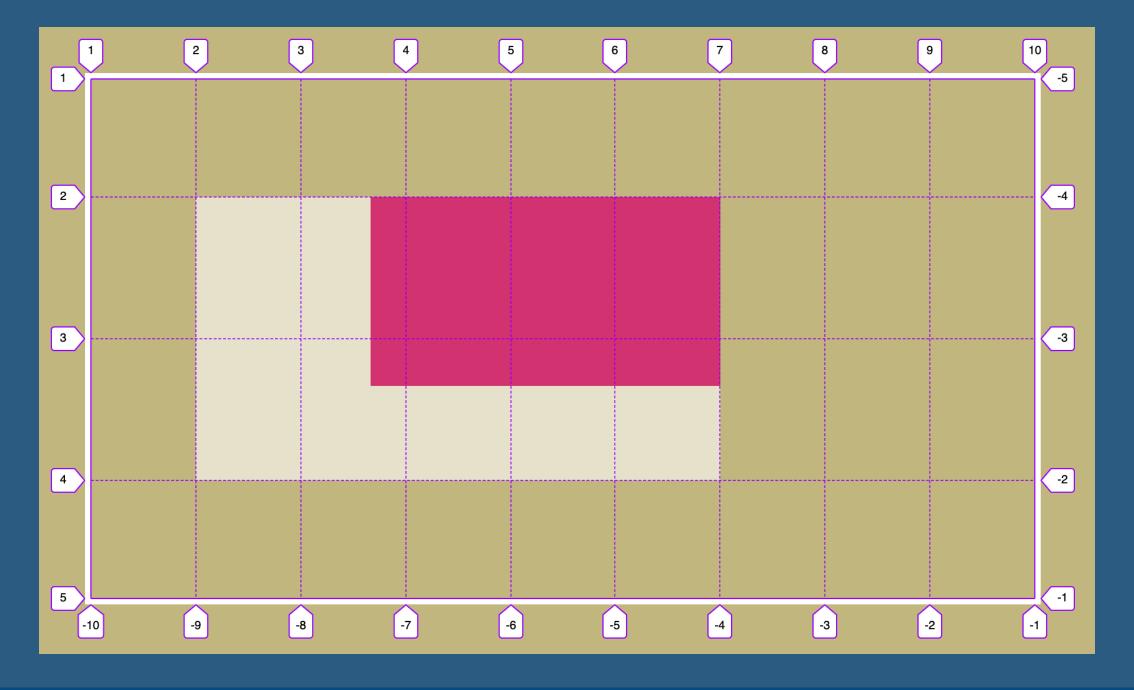


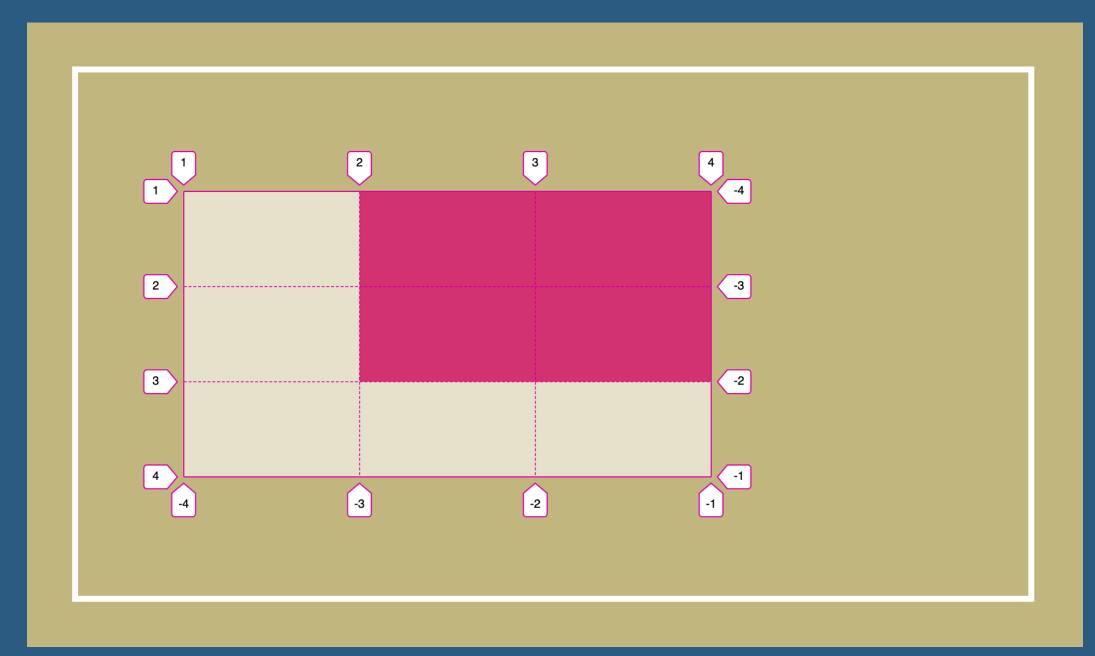
### Subgrid

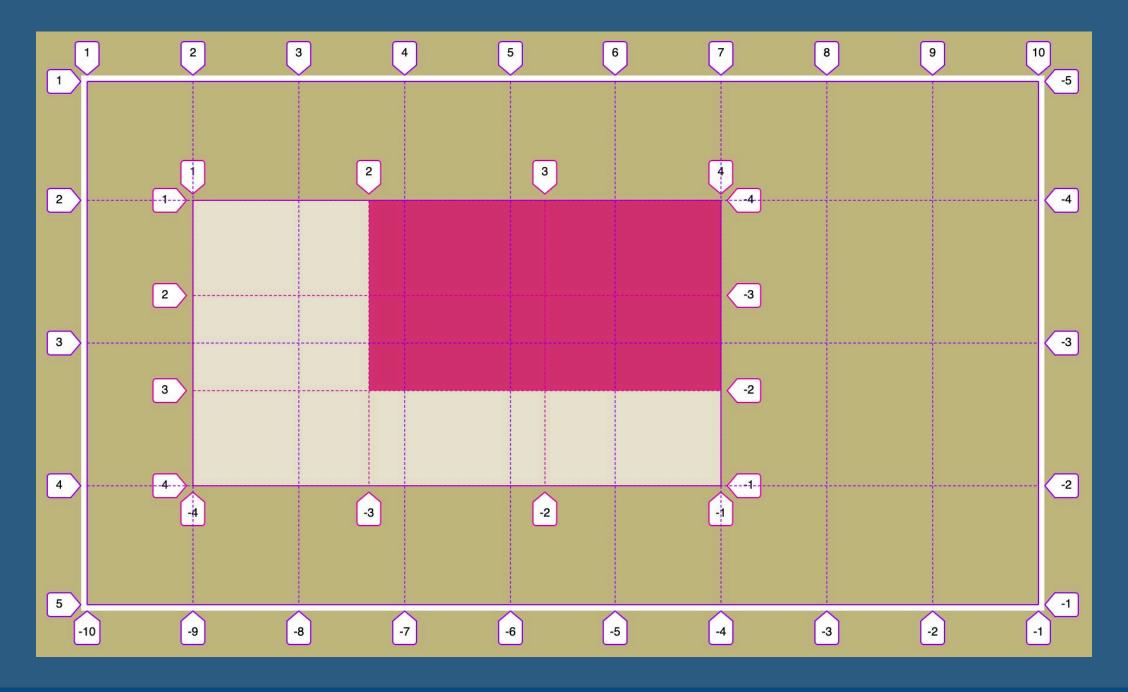
Create a grid on a grid item which uses the grid tracks defined on the parent – for rows, columns or both.

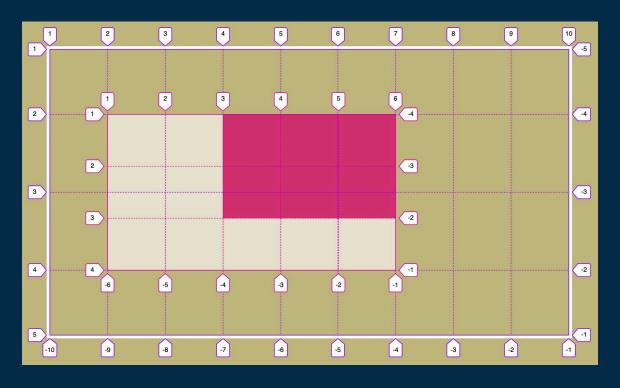


```
.grid {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(9, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px,
auto));
.item {
  grid-column: 2 / 7;
  grid-row: 2 / 4;
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(3, 80px);
.subitem {
  grid-column: 2 / 4;
  grid-row: 1 / 4;
```

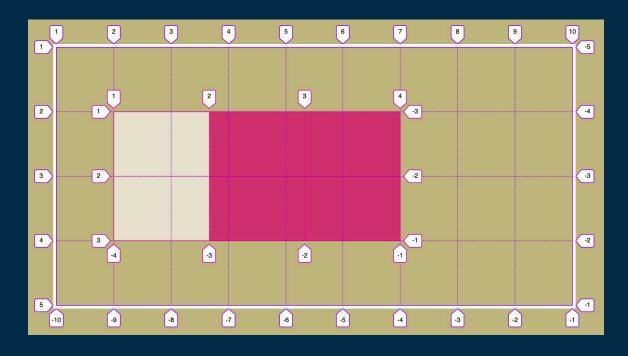




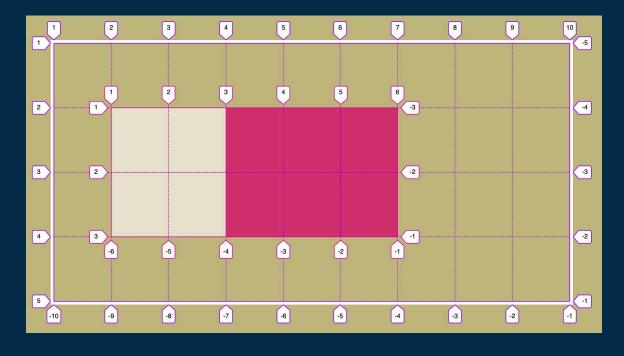




```
.grid {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(9, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px,
auto));
.item {
  grid-column: 2 / 7;
  grid-row: 2 / 4;
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: subgrid;
  grid-template-rows: repeat(3, 80px);
.subitem {
  grid-column: 3 / 6;
  grid-row: 1 / 4;
```



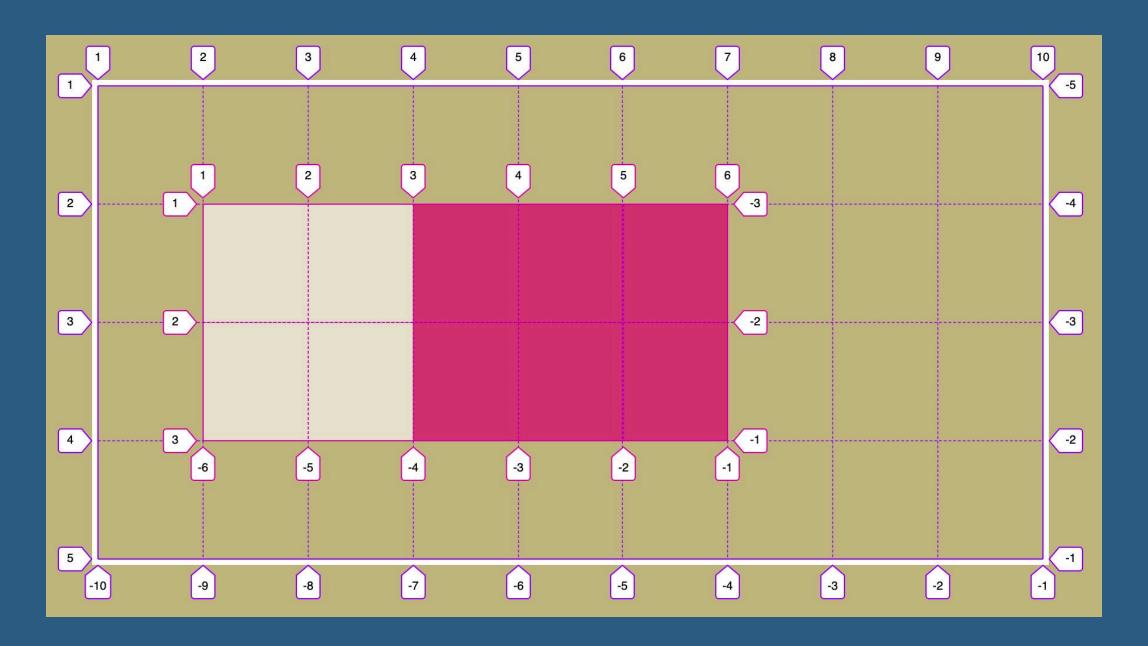
```
.grid {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(9, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px,
auto));
.item {
  grid-column: 2 / 7;
  grid-row: 2 / 4;
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: subgrid;
.subitem {
  grid-column: 2 / 4;
  grid-row: 1 / 3;
```



```
.grid {
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(9, 1fr);
  grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px,
auto));
.item {
  grid-column: 2 / 7;
  grid-row: 2 / 4;
 display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: subgrid;
  grid-template-rows: subgrid;
.subitem {
  grid-column: 3 / 6;
  grid-row: 1 / 3;
```

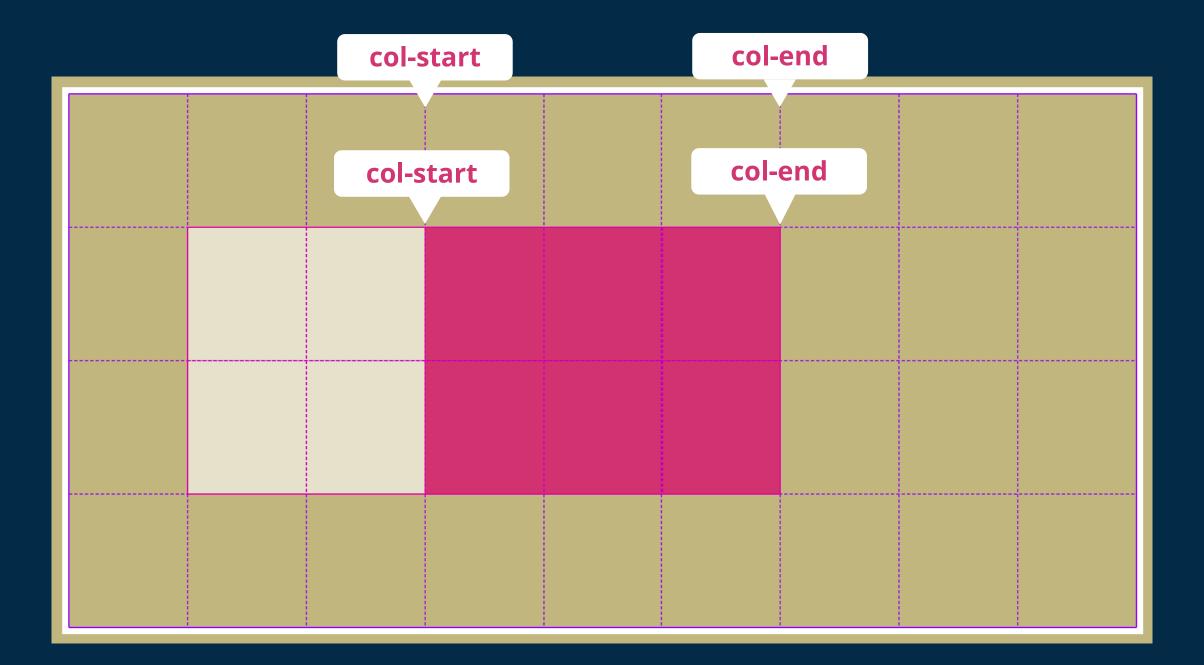
# Line numbers start from l inside the subgrid.

You position child items in the subgrid according to the subgrid line numbering, not those of the parent.



## Line names on the parent are passed into the subgrid.

If you have named lines on the parent grid they will be passed into the subgrid and added to any names defined there.

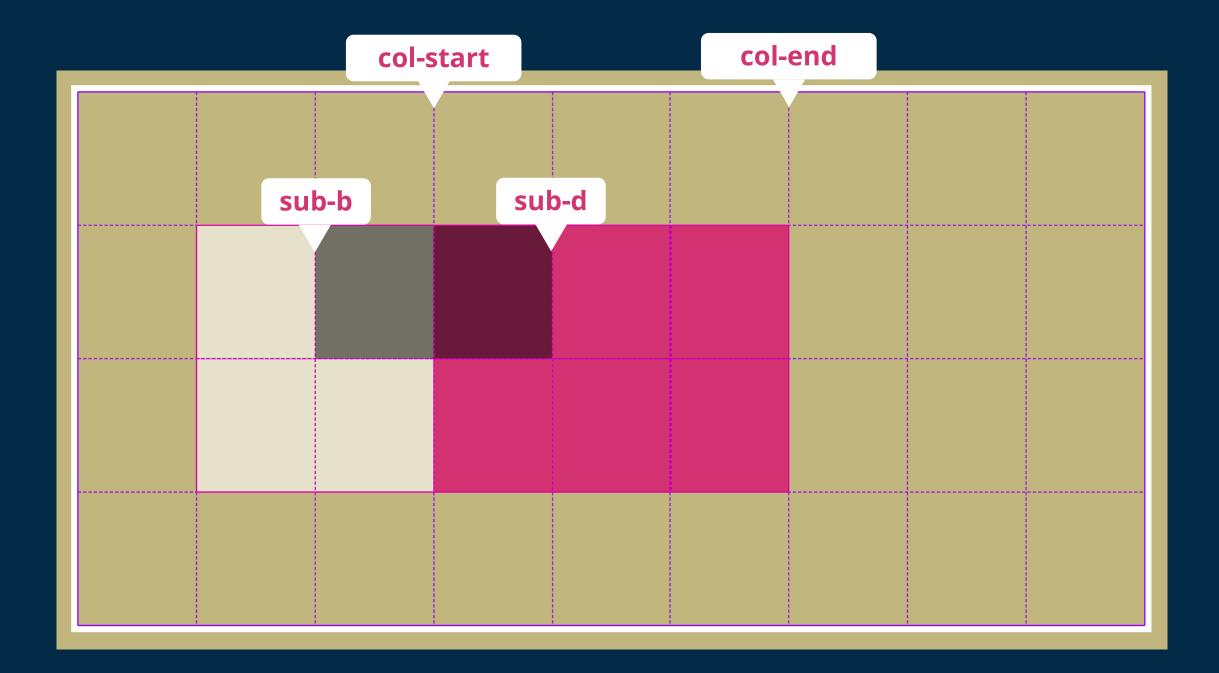


```
.grid {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns:1fr 1fr 1fr [col-start] 1fr 1fr 1fr [col-end] 1fr 1fr 1fr;
 grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px, auto));
.item {
 grid-column: 2 / 7;
 grid-row: 2 / 4;
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: subgrid;
 grid-template-rows: subgrid;
.subitem {
 grid-column: col-start / col-end;
 grid-row: 1 / 3;
```

# You can add named lines to the subgrid.

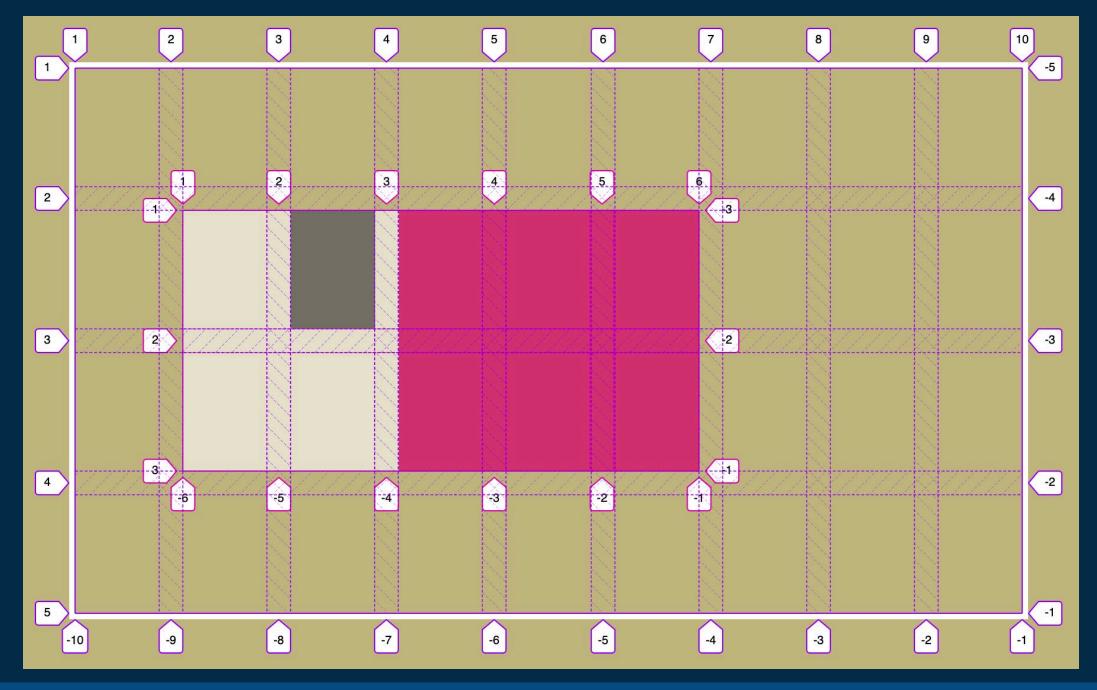
Line names are added after the subgrid keyword.

grid-template-columns: subgrid [sub-a] [sub-b];

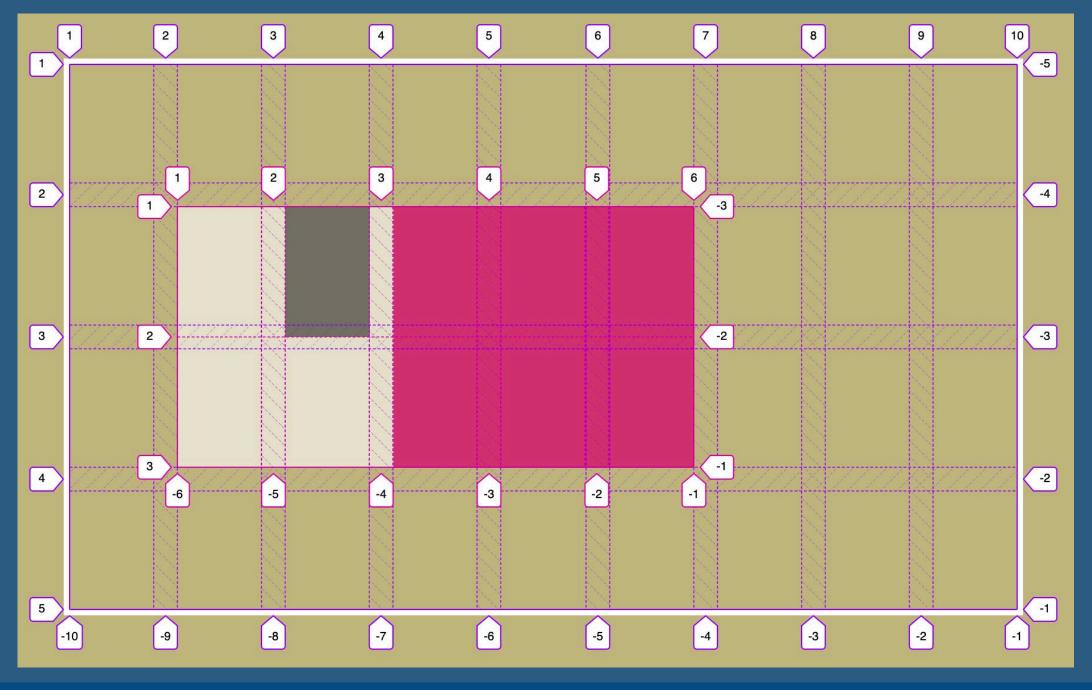


```
.grid {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr [col-start] 1fr 1fr 1fr [col-end] 1fr 1fr 1fr;
 grid-template-rows: repeat(4, minmax(100px, auto));
.item {
 grid-column: 2 / 7;
 grid-row: 2 / 4;
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: subgrid [sub-a] [sub-b] [sub-c] [sub-d] [sub-e] [sub-f];
 grid-template-rows: subgrid;
.subitem {
 grid-column: col-start / col-end;
 grid-row: 1 / 3;
.subitem2 {
 grid-column: sub-b / sub-d;
 grid-row: 1 / 3;
```

# The subgrid inherits the gaps from the parent.



## You can change the gaps on the subgrid.



Sizing of items in the subgrid can change the size of the parent tracks.

### Card One

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Two

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer. This footer has much more content then the designer expected.

### Card Three

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

### Card Four

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

#### Card Five

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

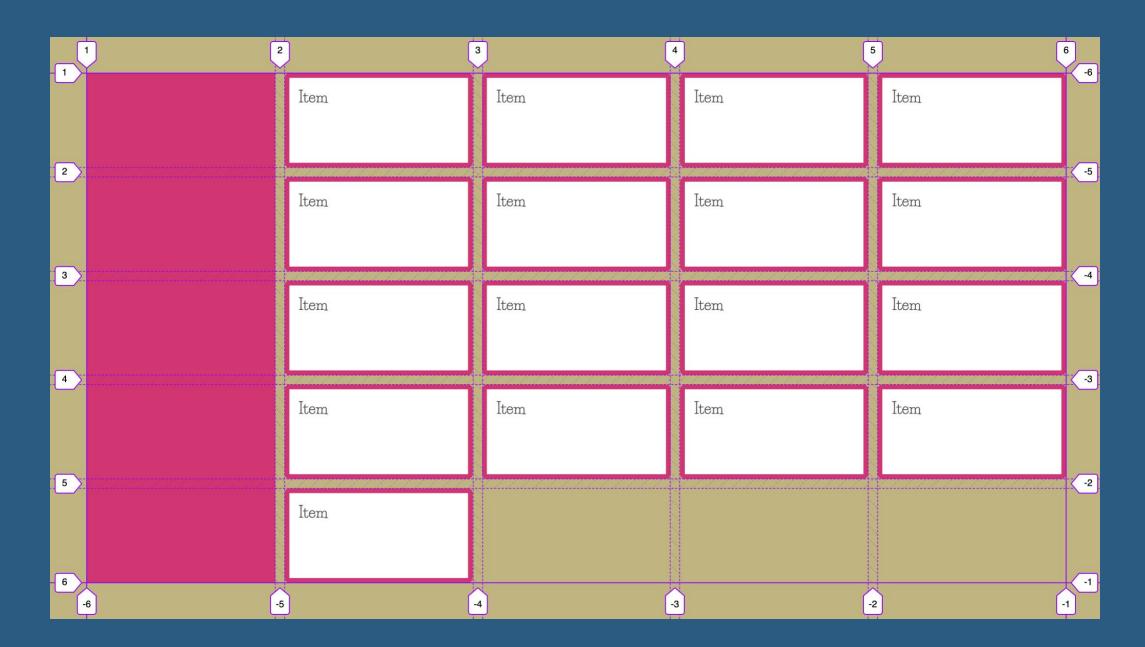
This is the footer.

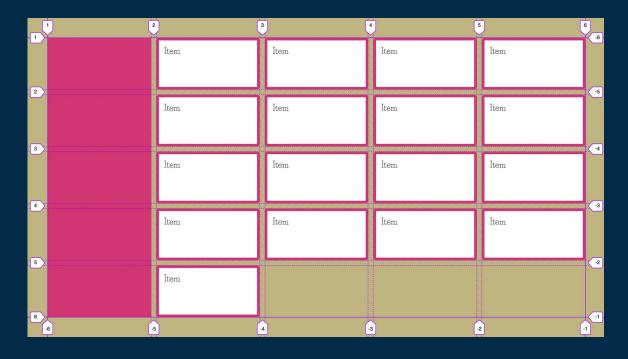
#### Card Six

My cards are laid out using CSS Grid to create a neatly aligned set of cards.

This is the footer.

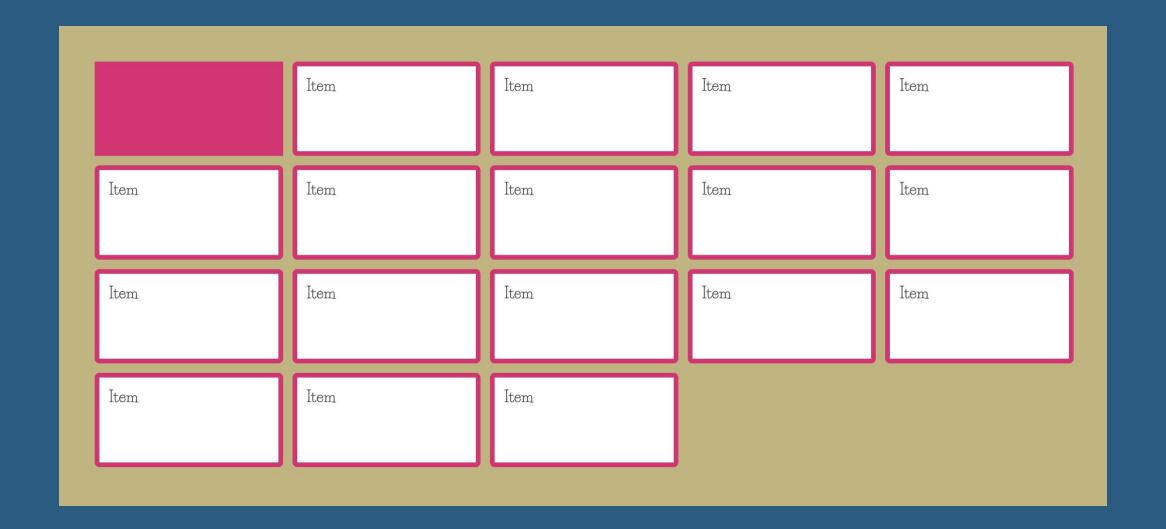
## Subgrid enables some previously difficult patterns.

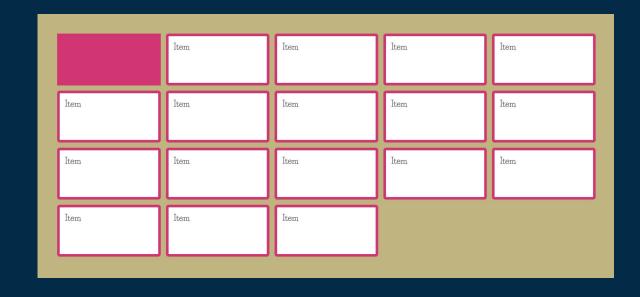




```
.wrapper {
 display: grid;
 gap: 10px;
 grid-template-columns: repeat(5, 1fr);
 /* 5 explicit rows */
 grid-template-rows:
   repeat(5, minmax(100px, auto));
.fullheight {
 background-color: rgb(209,54,114);
 grid-row: 1 / -1;
```

## Line -l is the end line of the explicit grid.

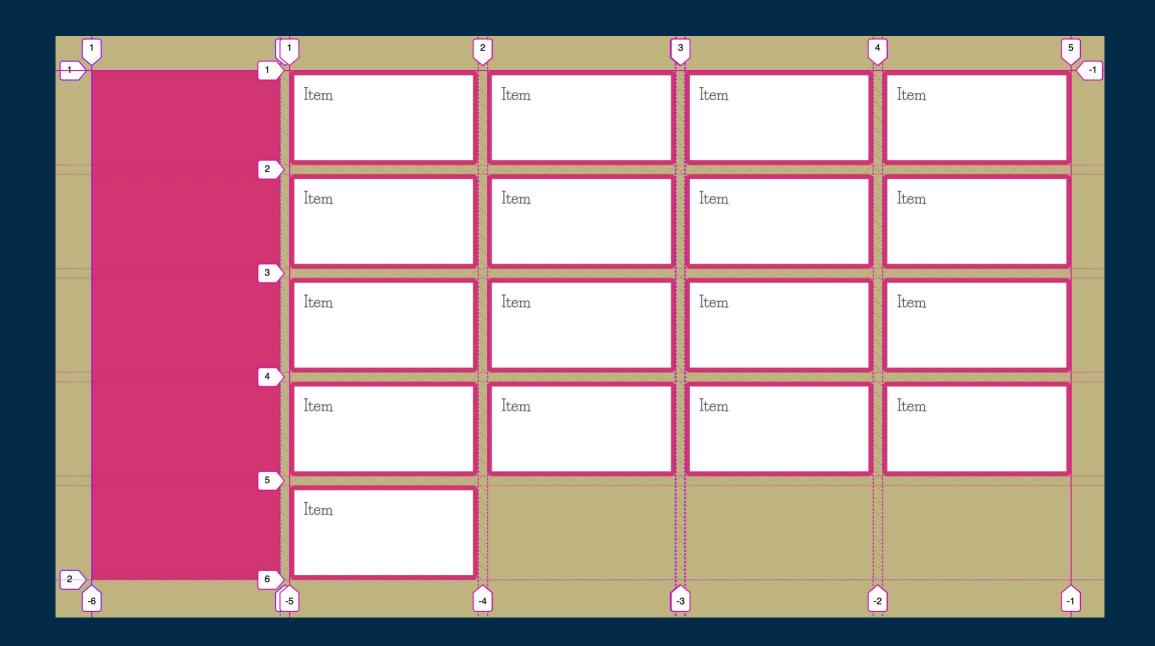


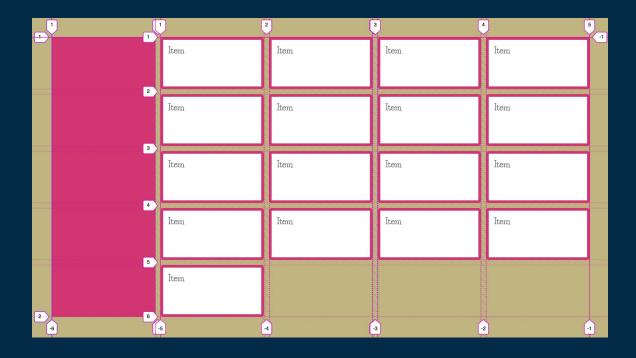


```
.wrapper {
  display: grid;
  gap: 10px;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(5, 1fr);
  /* no defined explicit rows */
  grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px, auto);
}
.fullheight {
  background-color: rgb(209,54,114);
  grid-row: 1 / -1;
}
```

## We can't target the end line of the implicit grid.

# Place the items in a container which uses a subgrid for columns.

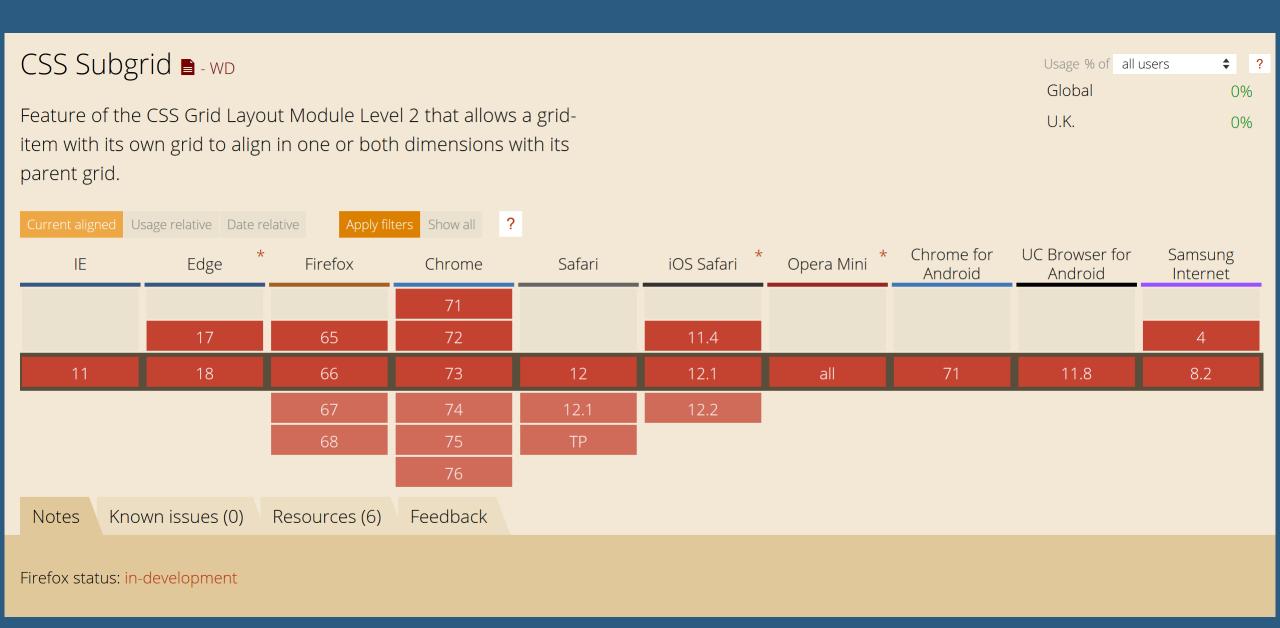




```
.wrapper {
 display: grid;
 gap: 10px;
 grid-template-columns: repeat(5, 1fr);
 /* no defined explicit rows */
 grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px, auto);
.items {
 grid-column: 2 / -1;
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: subgrid;
 grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px, auto);
.fullheight {
 background-color: rgb(209,54,114);
 grid-row: 1 / -1;
```

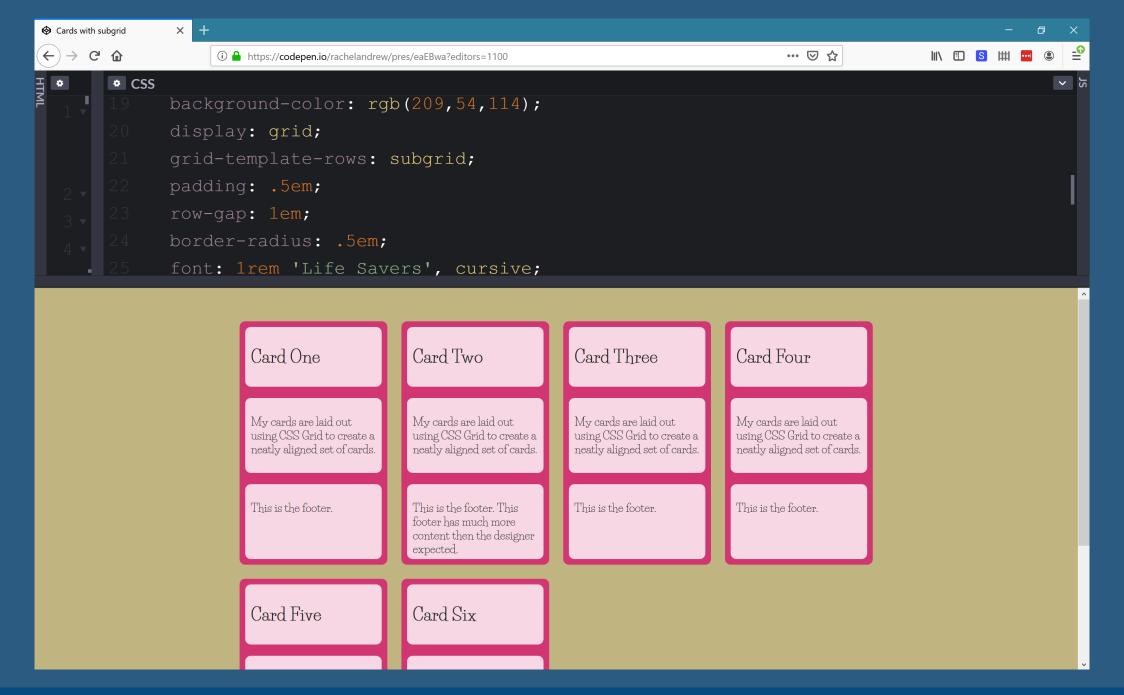
### Now the bad news

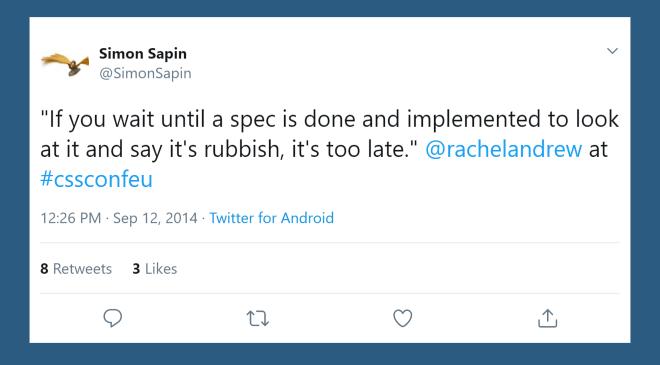
There are currently no shipped implementations of subgrid.



### Slightly better news

Firefox have shipped subgrid in Nightly!

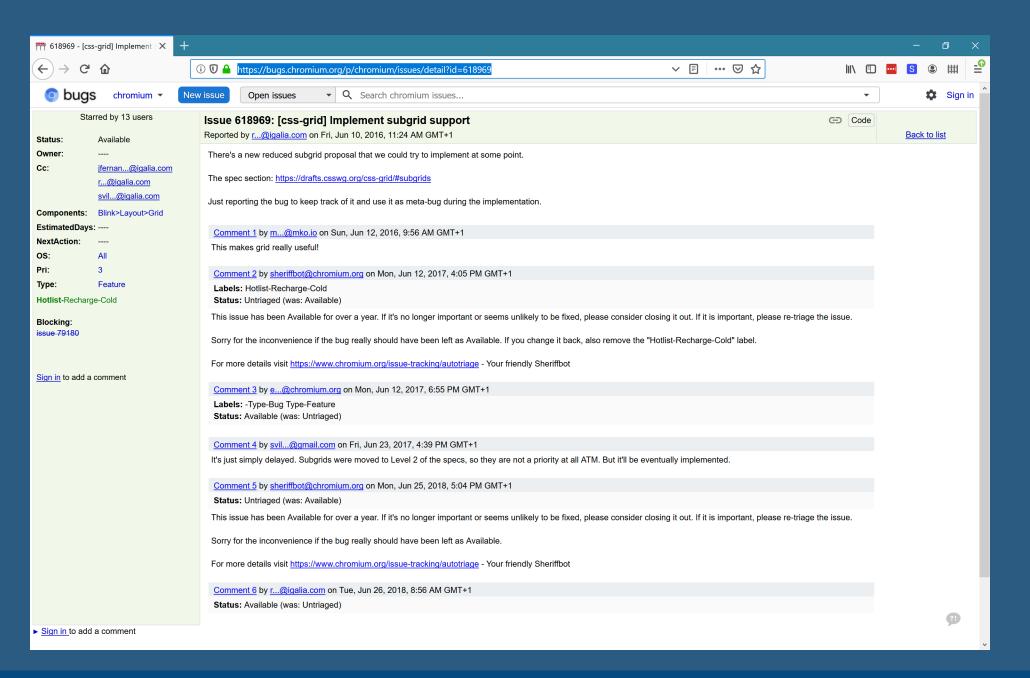




### Fewer rendering engines

fewer places where new ground can be broken.

## Tell browsers what you want in the platform.



### https://bugs.chromium.org/p/chromium/issues/detail?id=618969



## Write about features you want to see in browsers

Write up your use cases, the problems having the feature will solve.

### Use new features

Browsers are watching.

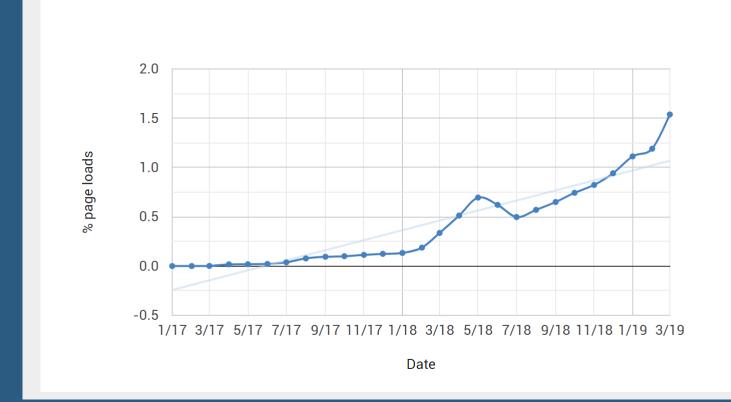
Use of CSS properties over time.

grid-template-rows

▼ Show all historical data: □

### Percentage of page loads that use this feature

The chart below shows the percentage of page loads (in Chrome) that use this feature at least once. Data is across all channels and platforms.

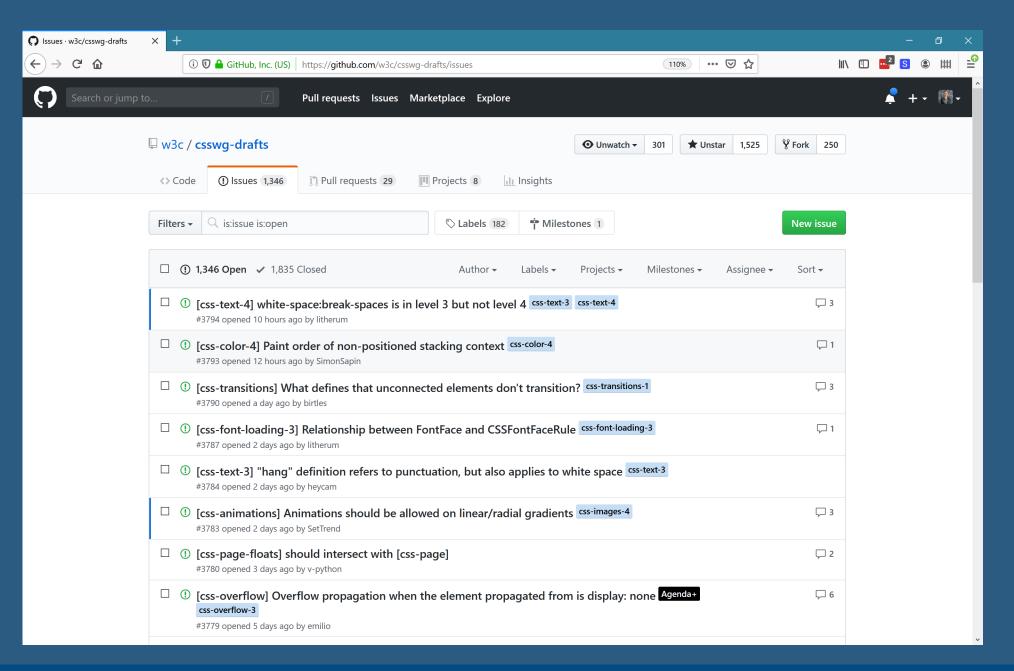


## Use new features when they are behind a flag

You get to beta test the web platform!

## Give feedback to the CSS Working Group

https://github.com/w3c/csswg-drafts/issues



### Participate in the web platform

Or you are leaving your future as a designer or developer in the hands of the very few who do.

### Thank you

https://noti.st/rachelandrew/i6gUcF/