

Blog Post Layout

Hello and welcome to another lesson in the final Divi Stylist Academy module. This is the first of two lessons, where we are focusing on the blog. I don't think I need to explain or convince you, why you should consider blogging, and why you should advise the same to your clients. But just so that we are on the same page, apart from many SEO benefits blogging positions you as an expert in the eyes of your potential clients. It creates that initial connection and allows you to earn that initial trust. It is one of the best ways to grow a business online. In this video, I would like to focus on technical and visual aspects of creating a blog in Divi, and to be precise, I will walk you through the process of creating a single post layout. And if we are going to create a single post layout, we do need some content to work with.

Layout

I went ahead and I added just a sample text within this first blog post, I added a featured image, and I also added a few sample posts so that my blog is filled with content and now we can go ahead and edit that. The default blog post in Divi looks like this: we have a title, post meta, featured image, and then the post content, comments and this sidebar right here. Now, as you probably remember, you can edit some of these options in the Divi theme options - layout - single post layout, here you would be able to choose whether to display author, date, all these meta elements or to hide comments, or to hide the featured image. But we are not going to worry about any of these settings because when building

a single post layout within the Theme Builder all that will be overridden. We basically are starting from scratch, and we can design that whole page, that whole post layout using the Divi Builder modules.

Building the Blog - Template and Structure

Now first, we need to create a new template and assign it to all posts. And it copied the global header and footer automatically, which is fine. We want to design custom body template. The layout which I showed you in previous lessons with the featured image as a background is quite popular, but I think sometimes you might want to display that image as is without really covering it or maybe just to try something different. I will use a two-column layout and standard image module, which will display the featured image. And first, I have to remove that default one, and now I can use dynamic content here to assign a Featured Image. Okay, that's a good start, and now we do need to insert the post content module. As you remember, that is the required module available only when you're editing a single type theme - builder layout. When it's a layout for a product page or portfolio item or a single post like in this case to display the content of our post we need to include that module. I will duplicate that row because I want to use the same column structure. And here, I will insert Post Content. Now, it doesn't use our default text module preset because it's a different module, basically. But if I add a text module here for a moment, I should be able to copy the styles between these modules or even extended. In the Design - Text, I can't extend all design styles but I can go section by section. Text - Extend Text Styles to All Post Content, extend. That covers our body text. Now, Heading Text - extend to - All Post Content. And I do need to do that for any design settings I edited for my preset, right? But I think headings and body text is basically all I edited for that preset. I could

check that if I would edit my text preset filter, show Modified Styles. I have a text color, heading text. Yes, and nothing else. These are basically the only two sections in the design tab that we've changed the styling for. But now, the one thing is missing is that custom CSS class, we are using for text module, and I can use the same class, here I can add maya-text and that will bring up this default styling, the blog quote styling, the list, and all the things we did for the default text module. Basically, all the work is already done for us and now I can maybe even save that as a preset or just save that, I can remove that text module from here.

Header Section

And now let's add a title to our main header section. Here, a standard text module and it has to use the dynamic content feature. It would be post or archive title, and now we need to, if I want this to be a heading, I have to specify the before and after HTML structure. Before I would use an opening tag and closing tag after, lovely. Now, I would like to add that decorative zigzag here, right? And I could add a text with that class, but I will just add it as an SVG code right here, because I don't want this next to a text, I just want this as an image basically. Here inside my script js, I already have that SVG code which I'm embedding for that class. But this time let's only use that inside the code module. Here below the title code module, let's add that SVG and I have that class because the SVG by default will be black, but I have that dark-zigzag CSS class which uses the same color. I can use that. And now to change its sizing, we can use the Design - Sizing, width - Max Width, let's go with 150 pixels, for example. And then I can use the transform property to move it a bit to the side. With Transform Translate - horizontally, let's try with negative 75 pixels. Or negative 50 percent. If it's smaller or it would probably be

smaller. But anyway, now there is this space here underneath that title which I don't want and it's the default padding which I'm adding to all my headings. And as you remember, we have that no-bottom-space, a helper class so I can add it here to my H1. Cass, no-bottom-space. That should bring the zigzag closer to my text. Let's save that for a moment and when we're saving a template for the first time, we also have to go back here and save changes in the Theme Builder. Next time, I will edit it. I want you to do that but just for the first time when we are adding or changing anything inside this template structure here, then we have to save the changes here as well.

Adjusting for Screen Sizes

That would be how my single post page looks now. I think I would like to make this image larger so it is kind of outside of the container and the visible on big screens and then on smaller screen sizes like this, it could maybe even be cropped a little bit. Basically, a big image here with that zigzag overlapping it and then that would be my title, and here post meta with some icons and my post content below. What I would like to do as well, is to make sure that this feels the same space as my header for that. Let me show you the smaller screen size. In the header, and in the footer, the row is set to full width and then the section has 35 pixels left and right padding and that makes it when it's less than 1200 pixels here which is the max-width of the row, the row doesn't change to 80% to the default 80% like this. And instead on this, I would say problematic screen with between 984 tablet and above 1200 pixels where the screen is pretty narrow, but the display styles are for desktop, it would be good to stretch that row as well, a to fill that space. And then for tablet it goes back to 80% here so that would be okay as well but on phone instead of 80 it uses 90%. The space here on the site is smaller basically being able

to fit more content.

Adjusting for long content

For long content page like this I might want to do the same for that main part with my post text. Back here, inside the Theme Builder, I would need to edit my section spacing, Design - Spacing, and add some left and right padding for desktop only, 35 pixels, and then remove that for tablet and phone. Okay, and now if I make this row full width, Sizing - Width 100% and the Maximum Width is the same. On large displays, it will be fine but when it's smaller than 1200 and doesn't go to a tablet yet, it will only use that 35 pixels padding instead of being 80%, so that would make it wider. But for tablet, we want to bring back the default 80% and then for phone we might want to use the 90%. And just a quick note, the post content module has this weird bag when it adds that additional space in here and only show the 80% width. But in reality, it does stretch across here as well. It's just something to keep in mind when inside the visual Builder that it really is a bit wider than what we see here. Now I will also do the same adjustments for this first row, so again in the Design - Sizing - Width 100% and then on tablet 80%, and on phone 90%. Now let's quickly see how that changes that width of our page. Right now, that would be big screen, so the max width of 1200 pixels does apply here but as soon as it gets smaller like now it is smaller than 1200 pixels, but it doesn't switch to tablet yet and instead of being 80% wide, my role is full width and only has this 35 pixels padding which basically gives us more space here. And then for tablet, they both go back to 80% which is fine and on phones again we are feeling more width of the screen because we want to fit our long content, right? A lot of text goes here so we will use the same spacing it will display more text on smaller screen sizes. Now I would like to maybe try changing the

gutter width inside these rows to align that with that menu, that would be great. Let's see if changing the gutter within the row settings. Sizing, let's maybe even remove that, and again here, just to make this right column wider. Now let's save, refresh, great.

Image Adjustments

Now let's fix that position of that image. I would position it absolutely. That I can make it larger that it will be displayed as like, on the big screen, I want this image to be here like kind of outside of the width of my content, nice and big and then on smaller screen sizes, it could be cropped. I don't mind seeing just a part of that image. It could still be nice and big here and then we'll do the mobile version later. First the desktop version, okay, but first, I will remove that top space from my section because I will be positioning this right underneath my navigation. I will add some spacing to that right column here, but for this section: Design - Spacing top padding:0 and also on a tablet or okay, let's do the desktop version for now. And now in the row settings, I will read my space to the second column so, Design - Spacing and top padding from my sizing system 100 pixels, okay. And now to change that position of that image first, let's make it bigger so in the Design - Sizing - Width let's try with 150 pixels and then Position - Absolute from the top right corner, we only need some horizontal offset, and we can use a pixel value here. Let's try with 50, maybe? Okay, let's save that. I would add some more spacing here. And as you can see, we are using position: absolute and the content of my next row is positioned based on the size of that, right column. The absolute position image size is irrelevant. It's taken out of the website flow, so it doesn't take any space. Now we would need to add some space here to that, right column after we add our meta here and also add some spacing below that heading. And then

we would have our post content which looks quite nice.

Linking Your Blog Post to Other Posts

And further down, we need to add comments section and maybe a blog module to display additional post and kind of invite our readers to read another article. If we go back here, my Text Module - Design - Spacing - bottom margin 35 pixels, like this and further down below we'll be adding 3 blurb modules or four we'll see. So, for our meta, we want to display post author. And I will use the body text. I don't want this to be a heading from SEO perspective, so just a simple text, but I will be using the dynamic content. So, post author here without any additional before or after, but I do want to display an icon and not an image, maybe this one. I want this to be nice and small. Let's first, do as much as we can inside Divi settings and then we'll edit the rest with custom CSS. Let's do that quickly. I'm basically only changing colors I change the font family, font sizing and also change the color of a link, okay? So now let's add a CSS class maya-mini-blurb, okay? And also create a new preset from current styles, Preset Name: Mini Blurb. Let's add another one and then we can style this with CSS. So, I will duplicate this. I will use the second one for comments, so instead of post author, let's add a comment count. So, before I would say comments, okay. and different icon. This one could be published date. Instead of author - Post Published Date, just as default with a different icon and we can also add post categories here. Again, replacing the dynamic content post categories. Let's change the separator from and we do need space is here so space forward slash space like that, okay? And icon. But one last thing we need to edit here is the width and we can edit the preset. Design - Sizing - Image Width and Content Width and also, let's remove that animation from the icon. No Animation. Now we can change the rest of the styling with CSS. My first

thought was that I will want to align this inline next to each other. But now that I look at it, I kind of like it this way. All I would change here is to move the icon closer to the text. That this is connected with that icon and then I can control the spacing in the Builder between these blurbs. But I just want this to be together. If we inspect the main container the `et_pb_blurb_content` is using a display table. So, if we target this inside `maya-mini-blurb` and change that to `display:flex`. Okay, that's the first step and now that one of the children inside here `et_pb_blurb_image` it has a set width which we don't want. So, a new rule to target this container inside `maya-mini-blurb` `width: auto`. So now we've set and then the blurb container itself has a left padding so we could keep that left padding but maybe decrease this a little bit. So again, my parent is `maya-mini-blurb et_pb_blurb_container` `padding-left`, instead of 15, let's try with 10. And this looks much better, but we have some here, we have bottom margin, 30 pixels so we will want to remove that as well but targeting `maya-mini-blurb` and then `margin: 0`. All our spacing will be within the blurb's settings. Now I can copy that. This is the same selector, this can go here and now I can copy this inside my stylesheet, like that. And if I go back to the Theme Builder, I should be able to add some spacing to this blurb. So, let's try with top margin, Design - Spacing - Margin, top 10 pixels, extend that margin to all blurbs throughout this column. If I save that now I think that looks quite nice, I do like it. I could maybe move it slightly to the top so decrease that spacing here on the second column, instead of: Design, Spacing 100 pixels were using, let's try with 70 and that should keep this inside together with this image. Obviously, that would depend on the image proportions. But for that, I think it looks nice. Now looking at the large desktop size. I would add some spacing between the zigzag here and these meta icons. And then if we check smaller screen size, I think that

section looks pretty good matches the rest of the page, and then the tablet view is where it gets messy.

Further Image Amendments

But looking at this now I think it isn't a bad idea to use that image as a background and then start with the title and metadata and then go straight to the content without wasting additional space, just to display an image. For tablet, I will try to use that image as the background because when it's positioned absolutely, it could work this way. I think it might be easier if we make the whole column position, absolutely. The first column would be behind the second column and the second column will define the height of the row. Let's add an ID to that row so that we can target that with CSS. Maya-post-header ID, okay? It is going to be unique, and we want to add more specificity strength to our selector. In the Settings, the first column position on tablet - Absolute and also on phone. Now, I can see the spacing here. So, in this Section Setting - Spacing, we have top: 0 on desktop, and also top: 0 on phone and tablet the. Now, let's save that, and let's try to figure out everything in the inspector. One more thing we might want to do is this image has that offset, so we want to remove that for tablet. Zero and zero on the phone and also let's change its size back to 100% on desktop and on phone. And that shows us where our row ends. We might want to consider changing the row to full width on both tablet and phone, and then add left and right padding to accommodate for that space, that should be there, okay. In the Design - Sizing - Width on tablet: 100%, and on phone also. And now in the spacing section, we can add padding. For tablet left and right would be 10 viewport width, that would match the 80%. And for phone five viewport width left and right. Now, looking at this here, we can see that the image overlaps, its column the row and

the section it goes here is the text from the post content module, so it goes outside of all other elements. So now, we have to make sure that the parent container of that image is only as big as the right column, okay? To target this, let's start with the column itself. So, the first column it's positioned absolutely so it doesn't have any height set. So now we can target it as the first-child within the maya-post-header row ID, right? And then we want to make sure its height is set to 100% so height and also its width. Now if I hover over it takes the space, I wanted to take so it's the same as the row itself. And then inside we have a module `et_pb_image` and this one also needs to use this height and this width. In the inspector, we can specify a second selector here. Inside the first child column, we are targeting `et_pb_image`. So now this again has the correct size. Inside, we have another element `et_pb_image_wrap`. So, let's add that here as well. `Et_pb_wrap` within our first column. And finally, we have an image tag. And this one also has to be that wide and use this height. We can also add the image tag here. But obviously, if we leave it like this, it stretches the image and that is when it would be useful to use a property called `object-fit`, which works, as the `background-size` property. But instead for the background image, it can be used on image tag. Here, if we use an `object-fit: cover`, it will resize the image either vertically, or horizontally always filling all the available space. Let me copy that inside my media query because we only want this to work on tablets and below.

Adding an Overlay

Now, I would like to add an overlay behind this text, and it should be as simple as adding a background to the column, but the problem here is that we've added a padding to our row instead of the column. And if I would add a background now that would only be this size. I need to

move that padding from the row, and to the column, and then I can add my background. In the row settings, we have specified, the left and right padding. Let's remove that from the row, and let's add it to the second column instead. Okay, great. And now the background color. I would like to if we look here, I would like to use a white background so that my font is easy to read. But this font at the bottom, the meta icons use lighter font color. I think I will create a gradient white from white, but this top white color would be like eighty percent transparent and the bottom white color could use like almost, white. So, 90, 95. Hopefully, that will make the bottom text easier to read. There's also a bottom padding that's on the row itself. We have to check that - remove that in the Spacing: padding-bottom 0 and for the phone as well. And now again add that to our second column Design - Spacing padding-bottom 50 for phone and 70 for tablet. Now, this exact is definitely too big. So, let's also change this SVG code, module position, and size. So Sizing, we have set 150 pixels for desktop, but for tablet it could be 100 and then maybe 70 for phones. And we do not need any transformation on tablets, okay, it could be displayed right under or actually, it looks good on tablet because we have that space on the side. But for phones, it could be along with the rest of the text. And now if we look in the browser, we can see that the image isn't displaying correctly. And I think it's a problem with position: absolute because when we're position absolutely an image module, the absolute position is added to the module itself and the image tag is inside that module. Position: absolute is added to the parent container. But now we need to make sure that the image inside has a full width basically. If I would target that image inside, my maya-post-header image tag width 100%, and also that span which is the wrapper of that image also doesn't display because it has the inline block if it would be block then this is shows. We need to target

et_pb_image_wrap. And also, image tag inside to fix that missing image. And that is kind of an example of how you can create the similar look using different methods because I could just as well use that image inside the column, a background, for example, that would make it a bit easier or maybe transform it with translate property instead of using position: absolute. But since we already have that ready and now, I only need to add this little missing image fix inside my CSS, then I will leave it like that. Looking at it at the big screen, I would kind of see the column container is right here and the image module is at the top. I would like to position it from the bottom instead. I think back here, a position like this. Let's see. Yes, and this way when I resize it, it will kind of align itself with the bottom of that meta icons here, which I think works better. And then on tablet, we do need to add space here to the next section. But other than that, I think this post header looks quite good. I will fix the padding on the second row with our content and then we can move on to the comment section. For desktop, we don't want any bottom space. Tablet should have top, but again, no bottom because it's last in a section. And then 50 pixels at the top and 0 at the bottom for mobile. That should work well.

Using the Contact Form Module

And now we can go ahead and add a new section. I want to separate that because I'll be using a different background color. And I do want to use the same column structure as the rows above, but I will change the background color here to the same color, I'm using on the contact form. My forms would look similar and to make sure the text here in this column is aligned with the previous text. I will need to change the Gutter Width as well, so Sizing decreasing the Gutter Width to one here. Let's add a comments module. This is a start, right? Now, I would like to

add a sample contact form module here just so that I can copy some of the styles here. From the design tab, I can copy or extend field styles to all comments. Throughout this page, we only have one. So that's fine. Now, we can extend - do the same for all the design settings. Now, some of the work is done here, I can remove that module, but I would like to make sure everything is designed as I wanted. So, I will just do some basic text styling for that module. And I'm adding that inside box-shadow, because it didn't copy it from the comment's module. I'm basically setting all the font sizes and colors. I'm making sure I styled each of the available settings keeping different device sizes in mind. That would be all of some basic options I could edit inside this module. Now, let's save that. Here I would change that "Reply" button to different style a bit smaller. I would like to change the color of that link, so it doesn't stand out that much. And also, this font here could be bigger matching the rest of the body font and neither of these things can be edited in the module's settings. And now, I will add a CSS class to that comment form so that I can add my edits with CSS to this module maya-comments, this is how my comment form looks when I'm logged out. So, I do want to align this differently add this comment next to that three fields here. But starting from the top first, let's change this link's color so that would be an A element inside of comment. I could target it like this: `maya-comments .comment a` and then `color: var,` and let's try with my `gray4` maybe `gray6`, that's the number. I want this to be the same weight as the rest of the text, which is medium, I think. `Font 600` and then font size. I don't want it to change. So, `inherit`. It would be the same size as the parent. I think the font weight might be `500`. Now it's still a link. If anyone decides to click on it, they will be directed but it doesn't break that visual hierarchy here. Next part would be that "Reply" button, that would be `comment-reply-link`. We can specify our parents, so maya-

comments. And then comment-reply-link and I can see a bunch of importance here so we would need to be a bit more specific. Let's add some ID to that selector. This is my div with a class maya-comments. And inside we have a section, comment-wrap. Let's use that. Let's try changing the background also using one of the variables, important. That worked so that's good. Let's try with maybe 9 or let's make it the same as the background. Now we can change the text color also using a variable, and we also need an important. This didn't work as easily. Let's see. Let's add a page container additional div at the beginning. Okay, now it's better. Like this and then border color. And we can also decrease the spacing so it's a bit smaller. Let's see. The line-height it uses it's 1.7 line-height: 1, important. That's much better. And then just make it a bit smaller using the transform function. Transform: scale 0.8. That would be much better. It doesn't need to be that visible on that page. That is good enough. Now, next part, this text here. I just want to make sure that this uses the same font size that the rest of my body text. And I can see, it doesn't. Inside my form, all paragraphs in the comment section. Let's check here. this maya-comments and then #comment-wrap form P font-size 18 pixels. Oh sorry 16. And then media query 14 or it should be 18, 16, and then 767 so phone, 14. That's my default body text size and that would apply also to this label. I wouldn't select any label. We could be selecting label inside this particular paragraph. Here not only the P, but the P with that class inside maya-comments. And labels and these Ps and here as well, and also here, and this also has a different font family. Here also font-family: Merryweather and I'm sorry let's try it with page container as the parent. That worked for the font size. That's a good start. Now the comment, a submit comment button has wrong line-height, I think. So, let me just check yes, it also uses 1.7 so we could fix that by targeting submit. et_pb_button, line height: 1 important.

And the final adjustment here are these form fields. If we look closer at the structure, each of these fields is inside the paragraph. We are basically, we need to target these paragraphs if you want to align them next to each other. We have our comment notes that can be full width. But this form comment, this paragraph, I would like this to be 50% wide. So, this inside `maya-comments`, `width: 50%` and `float: left`, or maybe `float: right`. If it isn't full width, any content that's further down the page will fill the available space next to an element that's how floats work so this would work fine. But now I would like to limit the length of that text area. Here for `maya-comments`, text area with ID `comment` I could specify the max height. Let's write with pixel value. That's pretty close. I like to try to align this next to each other. Now, if we check that your own bigger screen sizes for that pixel value. Let's try using ems here `5em` then `11`. Okay, something like that. And that would what kind of adjust that `125`, `1125`, and that kind of makes it nicely aligned. Then, on a tablet that still looks nice. And for phones, so this screen size, you might want to make the comment field full width again. Now, this only should apply to `@media min-width 768`, right? Only then we want to float that and make it 50% wide. The minimum height can stay, it's fine, even for smaller devices. Now for this last paragraph to make sure it is always full width and below that floated content, we can clear the float. And that is that basically means that we just need to clear: both. And that basically make sure that this is again this restores the previous flow of the website. Now, finally, I would like to add some spacing here below these headings, `H2`, `maya-comments`, `H2`, and `maya-comments` `H1`, `H3`, `padding-bottom 0.5em` or maybe `1em`. Now I will copy all this code to my stylesheet and one final thing I want to show you here is to how to change that submit a comment text, because it isn't possible to change that in the module settings.

Using jQuery to Edit Text

We can do that with jQuery. We need to find that element. This is a span inside H2 with ID reply-title. And if we only want to target single posts body class has a class of single post. Inside our jQuery, script JS file, I can define my target. I'm targeting a body with a single-post class and then H2 with ID reply-title and span inside. That's my, the element I want to change, and I can use the text method which basically changes the text of an element, so "Share some thoughts?". Let's see. You see super easy and works really well, I think. We do not need to make the comment section full width. Usually, the comments aren't very long so that would make it too wide. I think aligning it along with that post content works very well here. Before I go into the last section, I want to add a tiny little detail here.

Adding a Background

And that is this zigzag background I'm using on the homepage. I will copy that whole row with that image. And I would like to paste it here then move it to the top. This image is here but it is the same color as the background so I could either create a separate image with a different color but let's see if I can maybe invert it. With grays it will work well, it isn't probably a solution for any image but just to make it a bit quicker, I will use it this way. Okay but let's change the position. Vertical offset to negative 70 pixels or even negative 100 pixels. Let's see how that looks outside of the Builder. It probably could be a little bit more subtle. But I think it will work well.

Adjustment for the Logged-in Class

Now this is an issue we could solve just by when you're logged in, the body class has additional CSS class. Now here I am logged in and body

has class logged-in. When I added that styles to change the size of that comment form, we could use that on the body which doesn't have class of logged-in. Now, if I refresh this will prevent that comment form from shrinking for logged-in users. I'm happy with how that looks. If we check a different post which doesn't have any comments. Yes, that would be nicer.

Final Blog Section Using the Blog Module

Now, let's go ahead and create this final section with our blog module, okay? Let's add a new row and this time we can use a full-width layout and here we can again go back to our home page and copy that text-centered text. Let's see if I copy that row and paste that here.

Introductionary text before our log list, so "Would you like to learn more?". These are some helpful posts which you should read, blah blah blah, something like this. And then here, we could create a list or a grid of blog posts. Let's add a blog module. That would need to include all categories. And let's limit the post count to four and let's save that for a moment. I just wanted to look at this from the front end. I do not need all this metadata and the preview of the post, I only want to display a title and a featured image. And I see it as an image and then title next to it, sort of a list tile or grid but with an image on the side and we can create a four of these two in a row. Back here, let's disable all these unnecessary elements. Here Featured Image - yes, no author, no date, no categories, no excerpt. Okay, sure, let's try with that. and then that leaves us with just the title. And we do want to stick with the full-width layout, okay? Using grid creates this very complex HTML structure, and it will be much easier to edit that layout using the full-width layout rather than the grid. Here, I'm just going to change the title text style. Now, let's save that. Let's take a closer look at this HTML structure here.

There is our div with class `maya-mini-blog`. And inside we have a container called `et_pb_ajax_pagination_container`. And next, we have articles, each blog post is a separate article. To display them in a different layout we can target that container, which is inside `maya-mini-blog`. And let's try adding `display: flex` in here. That is a start. Now, I would like to display two in a row and then another to further down below. I need to make sure that the `flex-wrap: wrap` is selected, but now, the article has a set width and I do need to change that width. So, any article inside `maya-mini-blog` should be, should have 50% width. Now if I want to have space between here, for example, let's say I want to have 5% space then I could change that width to 47.5 and now on the parent container, I would justify-content space between, and that gives me that five percent space in here. That is a very nice start and now, let's look inside each article because I want this image to be on the left here and then text on the right, and again image and text. We can also target the article and display this using flex. So, `display: flex`, and now, if we look inside here, we have an A link with an image, our H2 the title. There is a paragraph with post meta which is empty and then post content which is also empty. We have four elements here and let's target each of these separately. Entry featured image URL which is inside `maya-mini-blog`. Let's make sure it's not that wide. Width 40% but now it's being pushed by other elements, so we have to make sure everything has the correct size. Now, the entry title, which is inside `maya-mini-blog`. This has to have a width of 60% or we could immediately define our gap here by using the calc function. I would like to calculate the width of 60% minus 30 pixels. And then if I justify-content on that article so justify-content: space-between, similarly to what we're doing on the container. It should move that second element that H2 to the right side but there are still two more elements here which are kind of taking that space here. So

that's why this isn't 30 pixels really. But as soon as I move that paragraph further down because we have that flex: wrap if it has a set with so maya-mini-blog post-meta, let's change the flex-basis to 100%. And then we also need the flex-wrap, right? Flex-wrap: wrap. And that makes this space between the image and the title exactly 30 pixels like we wanted. Now to align the text in the center, or maybe this way it looks clearer. I like the look of it for desktop just as it is the right now. A lot of white space, clear what belongs where and then on smaller screen sizes.

Final Screen Size Check

Let's see tablet. It still looks good, but I would decrease that space here for tablets. Let's see here. When we are defining that size, let's add that inside a media query. And now, this could be 20 pixels for example. This still looks pretty well at 800 pixels, I would make the image even smaller. So, another media query with maximum 800 pixels, let's try making this 70% and that means this would need to be 30% wide. That's pretty good and then I think maybe at around 730 pixels we could change it back to full-width. So, at 730, this, the main container no longer needs to be flexed, so this could be displayed: block. Like this. And now our article isn't wide enough. This also needs to be full-width and we could change the size of the image, right? And maybe position that text in the middle that could be better aligned for that single row layout. This would be helpful but smaller sizes. So, let's try with something like 20 pixels and then 80% minus 30 pixels. But this article, let's align items in the center. Okay, and there is some margin that is breaking that alignment. It's for that A element. This has a bottom margin so that entry featured image URL, let's remove that margin from that element. Here margin-bottom: 0. Like this. This aligns that title within an image correctly, but there's still too much space in between these items and that is on the article

itself it has both the padding and the margin. Padding is 25 pixels so maybe let's remove that 27 margin. Article, margin-bottom: 0 and I think that will need an important. This looks very nice on the phone, then on the tablet. Also, very simple layout a few lines of CSS and we can basically create any structure we like using flexbox. And I think I might align that to the center. I'm not sure. Yes, let's try that. I will add that here. And I will add that align-item: center for all screen sizes. So right here, inside the article, let's save that. And now if I refresh. If this is aligned center, we also need to remove that margin, which is on the entry featured image URL, right? So that margin-bottom here it needs to be removed for all screen sizes. Hopefully, this will work. Okay, great. I think it looks very nice. So, let's see. I do like it and our older entries, this works well. We do have to make sure that this is well aligned as well. So, let's see. This div, so basically the last div inside ajax_pagination_container this needs to be 100% wide. To target that, let's try using that parent element. So, et_pb_ajax_pagination_container immediate child div: last-child. Width: 100%. And now, if I remove that inline styling, yet that still applies to. That is the correct selector. Let's add that here as well, but make sure it's for our blog CSS class. One last element I would like to style here is that pagination text, so in the module settings, we can go ahead and change the font of that element. So, I will use the same font I'm using for my buttons. Okay, so that would be it.

I hope this was a helpful walkthrough and I think we've managed to create a quite nice-looking single post layout. And in the next video, we'll look into blog index pages.