The repeat() Function

Repeat Yourself — But In CSS

Long templates are a smell.

```
grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr;
```

“Writing this is fine… once. Writing it all semester is not.”

Same Result. Less Noise.

BEFORE

```
grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr;
```

AFTER

```
grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr);
```

Anatomy of a Pattern

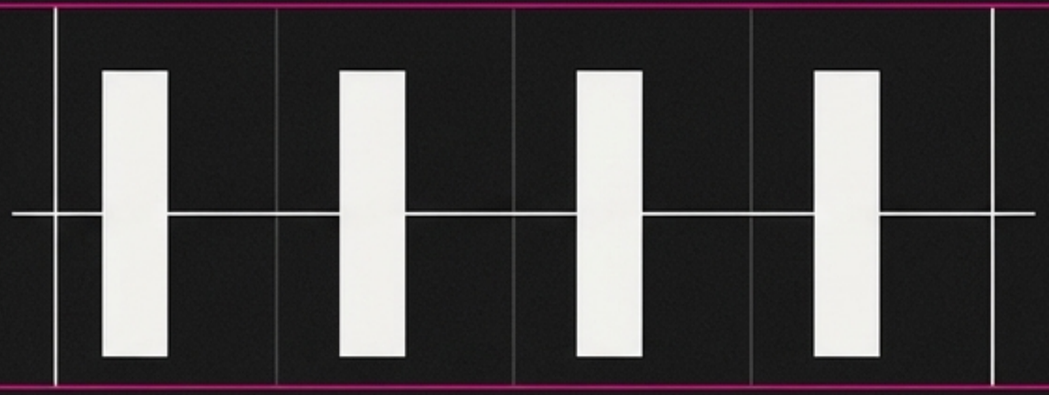
```
repeat(4, 1fr)
```

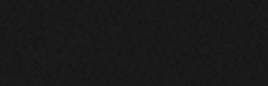
The Count
Make 4 columns

The Pattern
Each column is 1fr

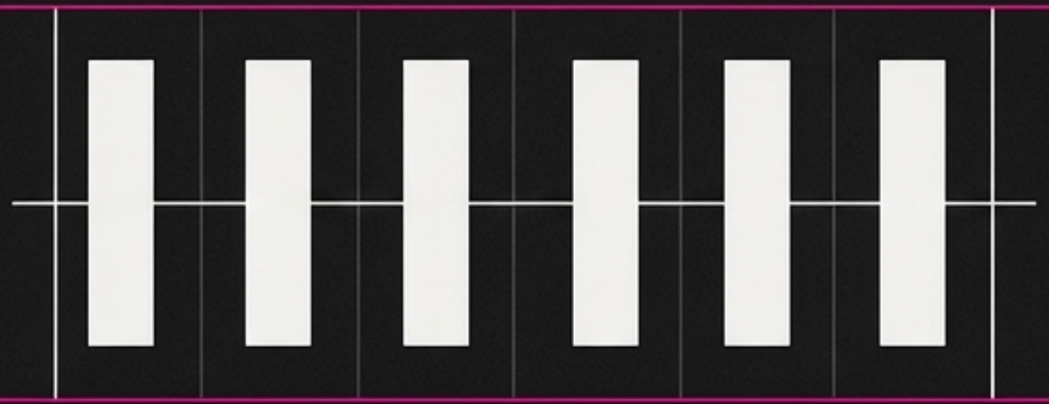
Change the Count, Keep the Pattern

```
grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr);
```





```
grid-template-columns: repeat(6, 1fr);
```



You didn’t rewrite the track list — you changed the count. That’s the whole point.

Repeat Works for Rows, Too.

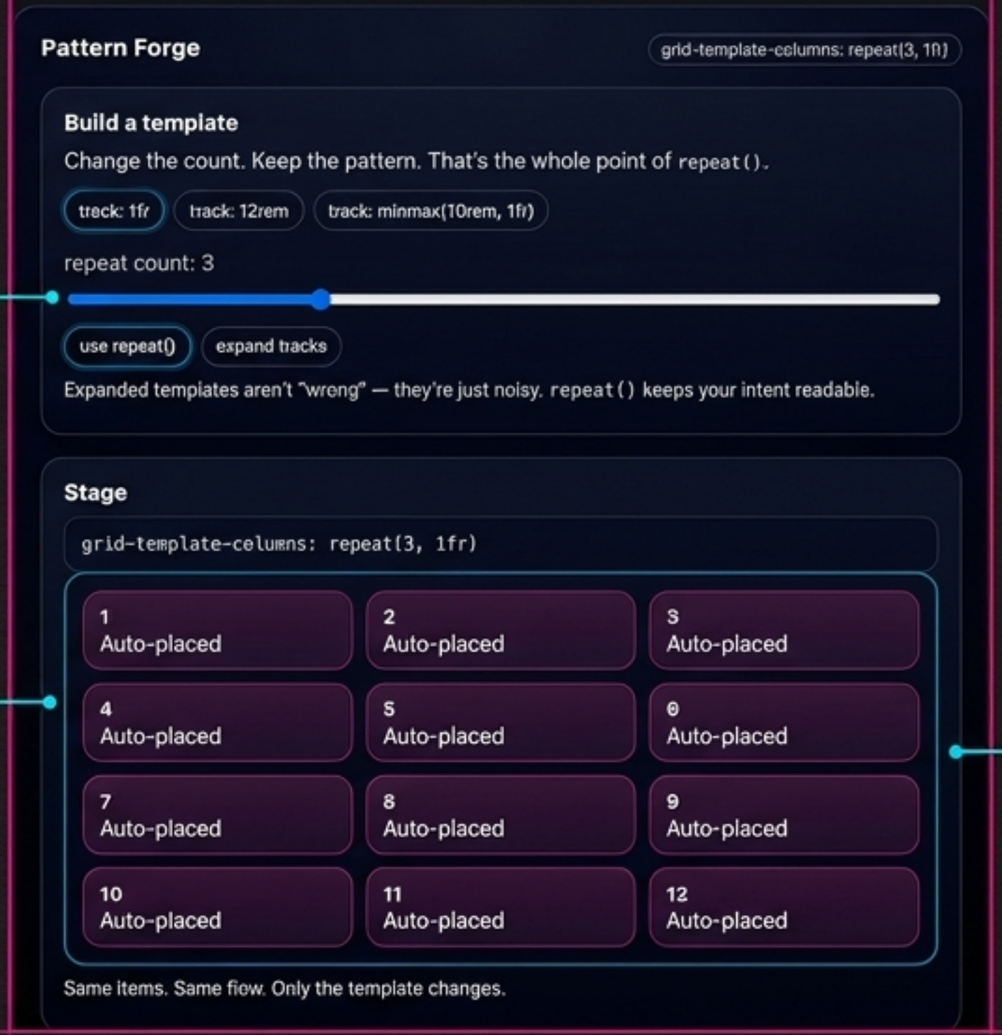
“Any track size works: `fr`, `rem`, `%`, `minmax()`, etc.”

```
grid-template-rows: repeat(3, 10rem);
```

In Practice: The Pattern Forge

Change the count. Keep the pattern. That's the whole point of repeat().

Expanded templates aren't 'wrong' — they're just noisy. repeat() keeps your intent readable.



Same items. Same flow. Only the template changes.

Your New Default for Scalable Grids

Use `repeat()` when:

Your grid has repeated structure.

You want to scale column or row counts quickly.

You want templates that stay readable under pressure.

p.s., keep learning!