{LET'S CODE}

Coding Academy

by Anastasiia Miroshnichenko

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5. Mobile First!







Responsive VS Adaptive

- Responsive and Adaptive web design makes your web page look good on all devices.
- Responsive web design uses only HTML and CSS.
- Adaptive web design is a program or a JavaScript.

Why First Mobile?





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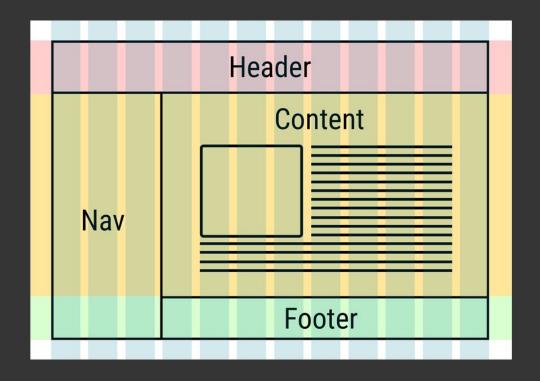
Viewport (https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_viewport.asp)

- Visible area of the browser window.
- Meta tag that tells the browser that you in fact don't want the browser to simulate a desktop browser experience.

```
<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Grid (https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_grid.asp)

A responsive grid-view often has 12 columns, and has a total width of 100%, and will shrink and expand as you resize the browser window.



Use %, not PX!

Pixel is a static measurement, while percent and EM are relative measurements. The size of an EM or percent depends on its parent. If the text size of body is 16 pixels, then 150% or 1.5 EM will be 24 pixels (1.5 * 16).

(https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_pxtoemconversion.

Media Query

(https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp)

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {
 body {
    background-color: lightblue;
@media print { ... }
```

HTML 5 (https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp)

New semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.

New **attributes of form elements** like <u>number</u>, <u>date</u>, <u>time</u>, <u>calendar</u>, and <u>range</u>.

New graphic elements: <svg> and <canvas>.

New multimedia elements: <audio> and <video>.

CSS. Pseudo-class

(https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

```
a:hover {
   color: #FF00FF;
}
p:first-child {
   background: blue;
}
```

:hover :first-child :active :last-child :nth-child(n)

:focus :not(selector)

:checked

CSS. Pseudo-elements

(https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp)

A pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

```
position: relative;
div::before {
  content: "";
  display: block;
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  left: 0:
```

```
div::after {
   content: "";
   display: block;
   position: absolute;
   top: 0;
   right: 0;
}
```

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Live Coding



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The End.

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