

Responsiveness

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Responsiveness: about



Responsiveness: about

- It's an approach to ensure usability and user satisfaction
- The design and development should respond to the users' behaviour and environment (about web only, not native - ios, android)
- Params: screen size, platform, orientation
- The platform should respond to the users ecosystem (without the need for a different design and development phase)
- <u>To consider</u>: crowded Uls, user engagement, ease of use and interaction



Responsiveness: main tools

- Fluid, proportion-based grids
- Flexible images (and other media)
- Media queries (CSS3)
- Units of measure
- Percentages vs. pixels, points
- max-width/min-width/max-height/min-height





Responsiveness: viewport meta tag

- The browsers' viewport is the area of the window in which the content can be seen
- Not being always the same size as the rendered page, the browsers natively provides scrollbars to give the possibility to access all content
- The viewport meta tag was introduced to let devs control the viewport's scale and size
- Basically we want to be able to expand the viewport, rather than zoom it to fit the screen
- The initial-scale property controls the zoom level when the page is first loaded
- Other available attributes like minimum-scale, maximum-scale and user-scalable affect the initial scale and width, as well as limiting changes in zoom level
- Having the viewport vary with the device (smaller on mobile than on desktop), the <meta>
 viewport gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling



Responsiveness: viewport meta tag

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

The Why:

- Control the width and scaling of the browsers' viewport
- width=device-width: matches the screens' width in device-independent pixels
- initial-scale=1: establishes a 1:1 relationship between CSS pixels and device-independent pixels
- Avoid horizontally scrolling
- To avoid shrinking and fitting into a more narrow viewport (mobile)
- <u>To allow media queries to perform effectively</u>



Responsiveness: viewport meta tag

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=0.86, maximum-scale=3.0, minimum-scale=0.86">

Content props::

- Width (device-width or specific size 600) "width=320, initial-scale=1" will fit precisely on a small phone in portrait mode
- Height (device-height or specific size 600)
- Initial-scale (controls the zoom level at 1st loading of the page)
- Maximum-scale (this and the following control how users are allowed to zoom in/out the page)
- Minimum-scale
- User-scalable



Percentages vs. Pixels

- Key concept for responsiveness is fluidity and proportionality (not given by fixed sizes)
- Relative units of measure help simplify and adapt layouts to various viewports
- With a responsive layout, the user shouldn't need to worry about zooming, scrolling and accidentally hidden content







CSS units

Absolute:

- px(1px=1/96 * 1in)
- in (1in=96px=2.54cm)
- pt (1pt=1/72 * 1in)
- ρc (1ρc=12ρt)
- cm
- mm

Relative:

- <u>em</u>: relative to the font-size of the element (1em=current size of the current font)
- ex: relative to the x-height of the current font
- ch: relative to the width of the 0
- rem: relative to the font-size of the root element
- vw: relative to 1% of the width of the viewport
- vh: relative to 1% of the height of the viewport
- vmin: relative to 1% of viewport's smaller dimension
- vmax: relative to 1% of viewport's larger dimension
- $\frac{\%}{}$: relative to the parent element

<u>Note</u>: Since em units are calculated based on the root-defined font-size on the parent element, this makes the entire component easily resizable by changing only the font-size of the parent element.

```
.example {
    font-size: 20px;
}
```



/code\



Responsiveness: basic concepts

- hide content
- switch content
- sizes/font-sizes
- minimalism is key (not only on mobile)
- UX is the main principle





Media queries

- Filters that can be applied to CSS styles
- Styles can be changed based on the characteristics of the device rendering the content, including the display type, width, height, orientation, resolution
- The logic is not mutually exclusive: for any filter meeting the criteria the resulting CSS block is applied using the standard rules of precedence
- Usage: dedicated files, @media rule



Media queries: separate files

```
<link rel="stylesheet" media="(max-width: 640px)" href="max-640px.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" media="(min-width: 640px)" href="min-640px.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" media="(orientation: portrait)" href="portrait.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" media="(orientation: landscape)" href="landscape.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="print.css" media="print">
```



Media queries: @media rule

```
@media (query) {
  /* CSS Rules used when query matches */
}
```

query:

- min-width: rules applied for any browser width greater than the defined value in the query
- max-width: rules applied for any browser width less than the defined value in the query
- min-height: rules applied for any browser height **greater than** the defined value in the query
- max-height: rules applied for any browser height less than the defined value in the query
- orientation=portrait: rules applied for any browser where the height is **greater than** or equal to the width
- orientation=landscape: rules applied for any browser where the width is **greater than** or equal to the height





/code\



Breakpoints

- The content should determine how the layout adjusts to its container
- Never create breakpoints based on specific devices, products or brands
- Pick major breakpoints, then improve
- Pick minor breakpoints when necessary
- Mobile first is the best approach for responsive design





Breakpoints: devices (it's a no!)

- 360x640
- 1366x768
- 1920x1080
- 375x667
- 360x720
- 768x1024
- ..





Breakpoints: Yes!

```
value
               0px
                         600px
                                  960px
                                            1280px
                                                      1920px
                                  md
                                            lg
                                                      xl
key
               lxs
                         sm
screen width
                                                 lg
                                                          χl
range
                   XS
                             SM
                                       md
```

Declarative:

- Phone: @media (max-width: 599px) {}
- Tablet-portrait: @media (min-width: 600px) {}
- Tablet-landscape: @media (min-width: 900px) {}
- Desktop: @media (min-width: 1200px) {}



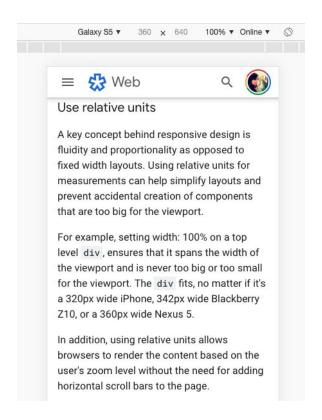




/code\

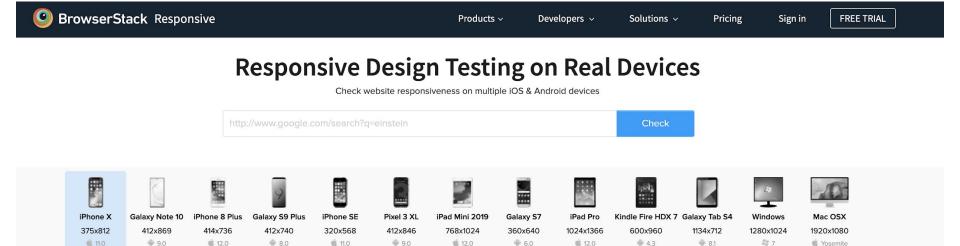


Testing tool: Chrome DevTools





Testing tool: BrowserStack (website)



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/Assignment\





Assignment #8



- Well-formed doc
- Semantic tags
- External stylesheet
- Use font awesome for the icons (arrows, sandwich menu on mobile)
- Responsive layout, using media queries

Useful info:

- Fonts: Gastromond, Skia (or similar)
- Color hex: #f4dfc4 (nude), #a0a0a0(gray)



/code: content switch technique\

Resources

- Web Fundamentals: https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/design-and-ux/responsive
- Viewport meta tag: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Mozilla/Mobile/Viewport_meta_tag
- Breakpoints: https://material-ui.com/customization/breakpoints/
- BrowserStack: https://www.browserstack.com/













Thank you

Next: Introduction to JS

