

RESPONSIVE DESIGN.

CSS VARIABLES ANIMATIONS

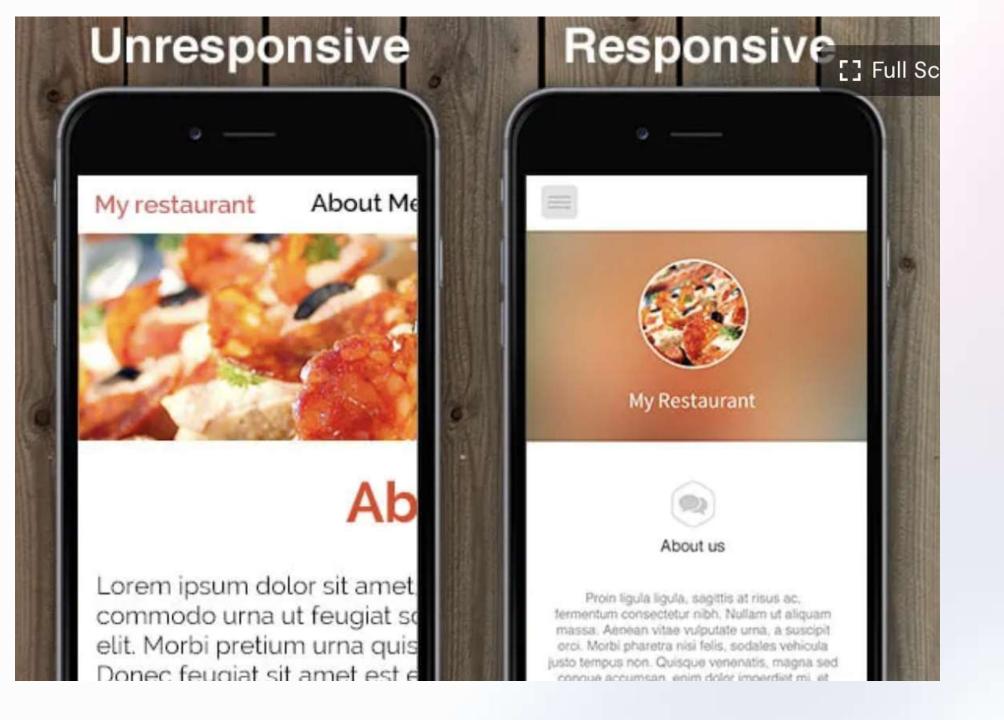
DESIGN TOOLS



What is responsive design?

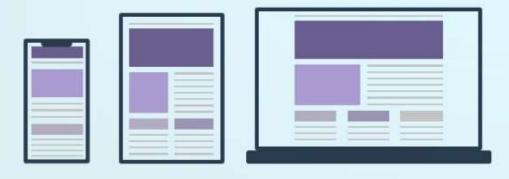








RESPONSIVE DESIGN



ADAPTIVE DESIGN

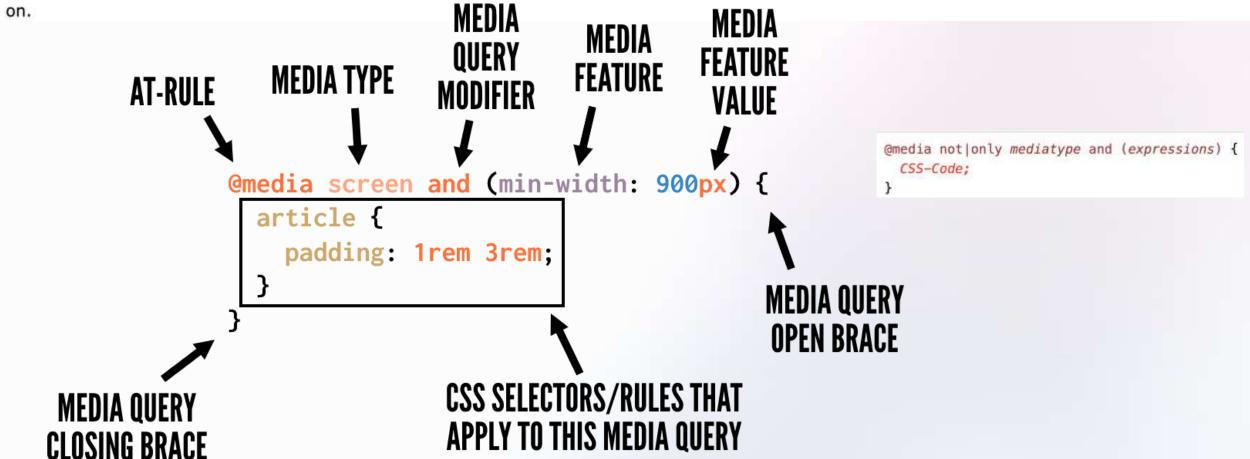




CSS Media

The @media rule, introduced in CSS2, made it possible to define different style rules for different media types.

Examples: You could have one set of style rules for computer screens, one for printers, one for handheld devices, one for television-type devices, and so on.





CSS Media Types

| Value | Description |
|--------|---|
| all | Used for all media type devices |
| print | Used for printers |
| screen | Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc. |
| speech | Used for screenreaders that "reads" the page out loud |



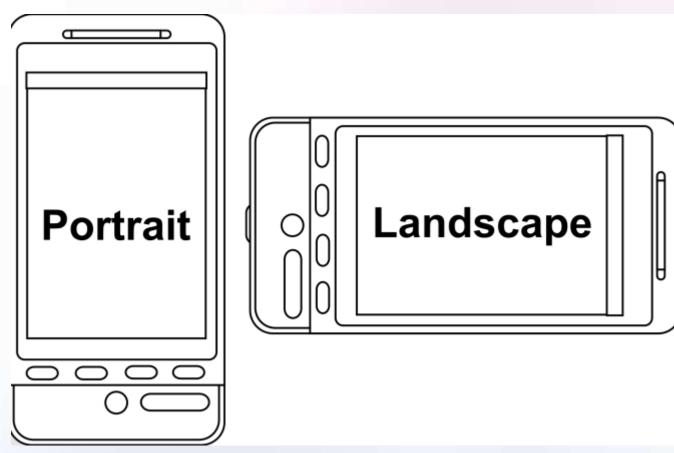
Device breakpoints

```
/* Extra small devices (phones, 600px and down) */
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {...}
/* Small devices (portrait tablets and large phones, 600px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {...}
/* Medium devices (landscape tablets, 768px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {...}
/* Large devices (laptops/desktops, 992px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 992px) {...}
/* Extra large devices (large laptops and desktops, 1200px and up) */
@media only screen and (min-width: 1200px) {...}
```



Orientation: Portrait / Landscape

```
@media only screen and (orientation: landscape) {
   body {
    background-color: lightblue;
   }
}
```





Mix

```
@media print {
 body { font-size: 10pt; }
@media screen {
 body { font-size: 13px; }
@media screen, print {
 body { line-height: 1.2; }
@media only screen
  and (min-width: 320px)
  and (max-width: 480px)
  and (resolution: 150dpi) {
    body { line-height: 1.4; }
```



CSS Animations

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
 width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s:
```

The animation—delay property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

The animation-iteration-count property specifies the number of times an animation should run.



CSS Animations

The animation-direction property specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles.

The animation-direction property can have the following values:

- normal The animation is played as normal (forwards). This is default
- reverse The animation is played in reverse direction (backwards)
- alternate The animation is played forwards first, then backwards
- alternate-reverse The animation is played backwards first, then forwards

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

- ease Specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- linear Specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
- ease-in Specifies an animation with a slow start
- ease-out Specifies an animation with a slow end
- ease-in-out Specifies an animation with a slow start and end
- cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) Lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function



CSS Animations

The animation-fill-mode property specifies a style for the target element when the animation is not playing (before it starts, after it ends, or both).

The animation-fill-mode property can have the following values:

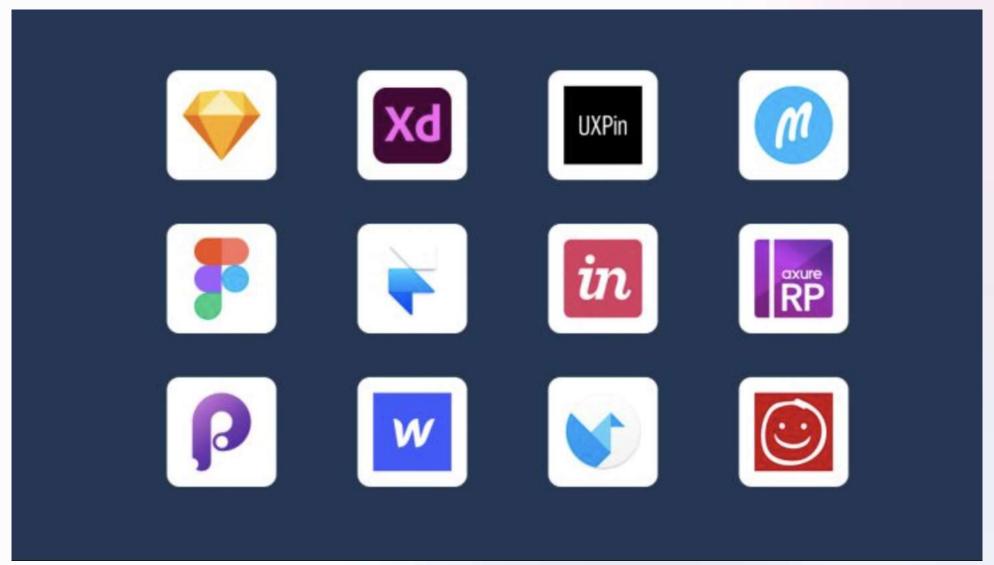
- none Default value. Animation will not apply any styles to the element before or after it is executing
- forwards The element will retain the style values that is set by the last keyframe (depends on animation-direction and animation-iteration-count)
- backwards The element will get the style values that is set by the first keyframe (depends on animation-direction), and retain this during the
 animation-delay period
- both The animation will follow the rules for both forwards and backwards, extending the animation properties in both directions

```
div {
   animation-name: example;
   animation-duration: 5s;
   animation-timing-function: linear;
   animation-delay: 2s;
   animation-iteration-count: infinite;
   animation-direction: alternate;
}
```

```
div {
   animation: example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;
}
```



DESIGN TOOLS





Figma is a collaborative browser-based interface design tool, with additional offline features enabled by desktop applications for <u>macOS</u> and <u>Windows</u>.

The Figma mobile app for Android and iOS allows viewing and interacting with Figma prototypes in real-time on mobile and tablet devices.

The feature set of Figma focuses on <u>user interface</u> and <u>user experience</u> design, with an emphasis on real-time collaboration, utilising a variety of <u>vector graphics</u> editor and <u>prototyping</u> tools.

https://www.figma.com/file/Xj5yL5qpckqMrk2xYiQbSD/UH13WFtYfb36n4iP?node-id=4%3A6



CSS Variables

```
:root {
   --main-bg-color: brown;
}
```

```
element {
  background-color: var(--main-bg-color)
}
```

```
var(--name, value)
```

| Value | Description |
|-------|--|
| name | Required. The variable name (must start with two dashes) |
| value | Optional. The fallback value (used if the variable is not found) |

Note: The variable name must begin with two dashes (--) and it is case sensitive!

