

Media Query



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Overview



Media Query

Examples

Common Breakpoints

Media Query

- A media query lets you apply CSS styles based on the conditions like **screen size, device orientation, or resolution**. This is essential for creating responsive designs that adjust to different screen sizes.

```
@media (condition) {  
    /* CSS rules */  
}
```

Examples

1. Simple Media Query (Changing Background Color)

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Media Query Example</title>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: lightblue;
    }

    /* Media Query */
    @media (min-width: 600px) {
      body {
        background-color: lightgreen;
      }
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Resize the browser to see the background color change</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation: Use these common breakpoints to apply styles for various devices:

Media Query

1. Targeting Different Screen Sizes

```
/* Mobile (portrait) */  
@media (max-width: 599px) {  
    body{  
        background-color: blue;  
    }  
}  
  
/* Tablet (portrait) */  
@media (min-width: 600px) and (max-width: 899px) {  
    /* Styles for tablet */  
    body{  
        background-color:brown;  
    }  
}  
  
/* Desktop */  
@media (min-width: 900px) {  
    /* Styles for desktop */  
    body{  
        background-color:chartreuse;  
    }  
}
```

Explanation: Use these common breakpoints to apply styles for various devices:

Media Query

Common Breakpoints

Common Breakpoints

- **Extra Small (XS)** - Mobile devices (portrait): 0px to 599px
- **Small (SM)** - Mobile devices (landscape): 600px to 767px
- **Medium (MD)** - Tablets (portrait): 768px to 991px
- **Large (LG)** - Tablets (landscape) and small desktops: 992px to 1199px
- **Extra Large (XL)** - Desktops: 1200px to 1599px
- **Extra Extra Large (XXL)** - Large desktops and 4K displays: 1600px and above

```
/* Extra small devices (phones, 0px and up) */
```

```
@media (max-width: 599px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for extra small screens */
```

```
}
```

```
/* Small devices (landscape phones, 600px and up) */
```

```
@media (min-width: 600px) and (max-width: 767px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for small screens */
```

```
}
```

```
/* Medium devices (tablets, 768px and up) */
```

```
@media (min-width: 768px) and (max-width: 991px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for medium screens */
```

```
}
```

```
/* Large devices (desktops, 992px and up) */
```

```
@media (min-width: 992px) and (max-width: 1199px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for large screens */
```

```
}
```

```
/* Extra large devices (large desktops, 1200px and up) */
```

```
@media (min-width: 1200px) and (max-width: 1599px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for extra large screens */
```

```
}
```

```
/* Extra Extra large devices (very large desktops, 1600px and up) */
```

```
@media (min-width: 1600px) {
```

```
    /* Styles for extra extra large screens */
```

```
}
```

Choosing the Right Breakpoints

It's a good idea to start with a **mobile-first approach** and design for smaller screens first, then add breakpoints as needed for larger screens. This way, you keep the CSS lightweight and apply additional styles only when the screen size increases.

References

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries.asp

<https://css-tricks.com/a-complete-guide-to-css-media-queries/>

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<https://web.dev/learn/design/media-queries>