Eigen cursus HTMLCSS

Viewport:

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

What is The Viewport?

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

The viewport varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.

Before tablets and mobile phones, web pages were designed only for computer screens, and it was common for web pages to have a static design and a fixed size.

Then, when we started surfing the internet using tablets and mobile phones, fixed size web pages were too large to fit the viewport. To fix this, browsers on those devices scaled down the entire web page to fit the screen.

This was not perfect!! But a quick fix.

**Setting The Viewport**

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:

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

A <meta> viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

**Size Content to The Viewport**

Users are used to scroll websites vertically on both desktop and mobile devices - but not horizontally!

So, if the user is forced to scroll horizontally, or zoom out, to see the whole web page it results in a poor user experience.

Some additional rules to follow:

**1. Do NOT use large fixed width elements -**For example, if an image is displayed at a width wider than the viewport it can cause the viewport to scroll horizontally. Remember to adjust this content to fit within the width of the viewport.

**2. Do NOT let the content rely on a particular viewport width to render well** - Since screen dimensions and width in CSS pixels vary widely between devices, content should not rely on a particular viewport width to render well.

**3. Use CSS media queries to apply different styling for small and large screens** - Setting large absolute CSS widths for page elements will cause the element to be too wide for the viewport on a smaller device. Instead, consider using relative width values, such as width: 100%. Also, be careful of using large absolute positioning values. It may cause the element to fall outside the viewport on small devices.

# **CSS @font-face Rule**

### **Example**

Specify a font named "myFirstFont", and specify the URL where it can be found:

@font-face {  
  font-family: myFirstFont;  
  src: url(sansation\_light.woff);  
}

## Definition and Usage

With the @font-face rule, web designers do not have to use one of the "web-safe" fonts anymore.

In the @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file.

**Tip:** Use lowercase letters for the font URL. Uppercase letters can give unexpected results in IE!

To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (myFirstFont) through the font-family property:

div {  
  font-family: myFirstFont;  
}

## more Examples

### **Example**

You must add another @font-face rule containing descriptors for bold text:

@font-face {  
  font-family: myFirstFont;  
  src: url(sansation\_bold.woff);  
  font-weight: bold;  
}

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Font descriptor** | **Values** | **Description** |
| font-family | *name* | Required. Defines the name of the font. |
| src | *URL* | Required. Defines the URL(s) where the font should be downloaded from |
| font-stretch | normal condensed ultra-condensed extra-condensed semi-condensed expanded semi-expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded | Optional. Defines how the font should be stretched. Default value is "normal" |
| font-style | normal italic oblique | Optional. Defines how the font should be styled. Default value is "normal" |
| font-weight | normal bold 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 | Optional. Defines the boldness of the font. Default value is "normal" |
| unicode-range | *unicode-range* | Optional. Defines the range of unicode characters the font supports. Default value is "U+0-10FFFF" |