

Instructor No



Capgemini
CONSULTING. TECHNOLOGY. OUTSOURCING

Responsive Web Design

RWD Images, Videos, Frameworks



People matter, results count.

Instructor Notes:

Add instructor notes here.

Lesson Objectives

➤ RWD MediaQueries



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Images

Responsive Images

- There are 2 properties of an image, that makes it responsive and to scale up and down. The **width** and the **max-width** properties.
- With **width**, the image can be scaled up to be larger than its original size.
- If the **max-width** property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size

@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {

body {

background-color: lightblue;

}

}

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Demo

➤ `Demo01_Images.html`



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Images

Background Images

- Background images can also respond to resizing and scaling.
- Here we will show three different methods:
 1. If the background-size property is set to **"contain"**, the background image will scale, and try to fit the content area. However, the image will keep its aspect ratio (the proportional relationship between the image's width and height)
 2. If the background-size property is set to **"100% 100%"**, the background image will stretch to cover the entire content area
 3. If the background-size property is set to **"cover"**, the background image will scale to cover the entire content area. Notice that the "cover" value keeps the aspect ratio, and some part of the background image may be clipped

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Demo

➤ `Demo2_Images.html`



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Images

- Media queries can be used to display different images on different devices.
- You can use the media query **min-device-width**, instead of **min-width**, which checks the device width, instead of the browser width. Then the image will not change when you resize the browser window

Picture

- The **<picture>** element works similar to the **<video>** and **<audio>** elements. You set up different sources, and the first source that fits the preferences is the one being used
- The **srcset** attribute is required, and defines the source of the image.
- The **media** attribute is optional, and accepts the media queries you find in CSS **@media** rule.
- You should also define an **** element for browsers that do not support the **<picture>** element.

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Demo

- Demo3_Images.html
- Demo4_Images.html



Instructor Notes:

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Videos

Videos

- There are 2 properties of videos, that makes it responsive and to scale up and down. The **width** and the **max-width** properties.
- With **width**, the video can be scaled up to be larger than its original size.
- If the **max-width** property is set to 100%, the video will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size

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Demo

➤ [Demo01_Video.html](#)



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Frameworks

- There are many existing CSS Frameworks that offer Responsive Design.
- They are free, and easy to use.
 1. W3.CSS
 2. Bootstrap
- A great way to create a responsive design, is to use a responsive style sheet, like W3.CSS
- W3.CSS makes it easy to develop sites that look nice at any size; desktop, laptop, tablet, or phone
- We will learn in detailed about Bootstrap in the subsequent lessons

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Demo

- Demo1_W3.html
- Demo1_Bootstrap.html

