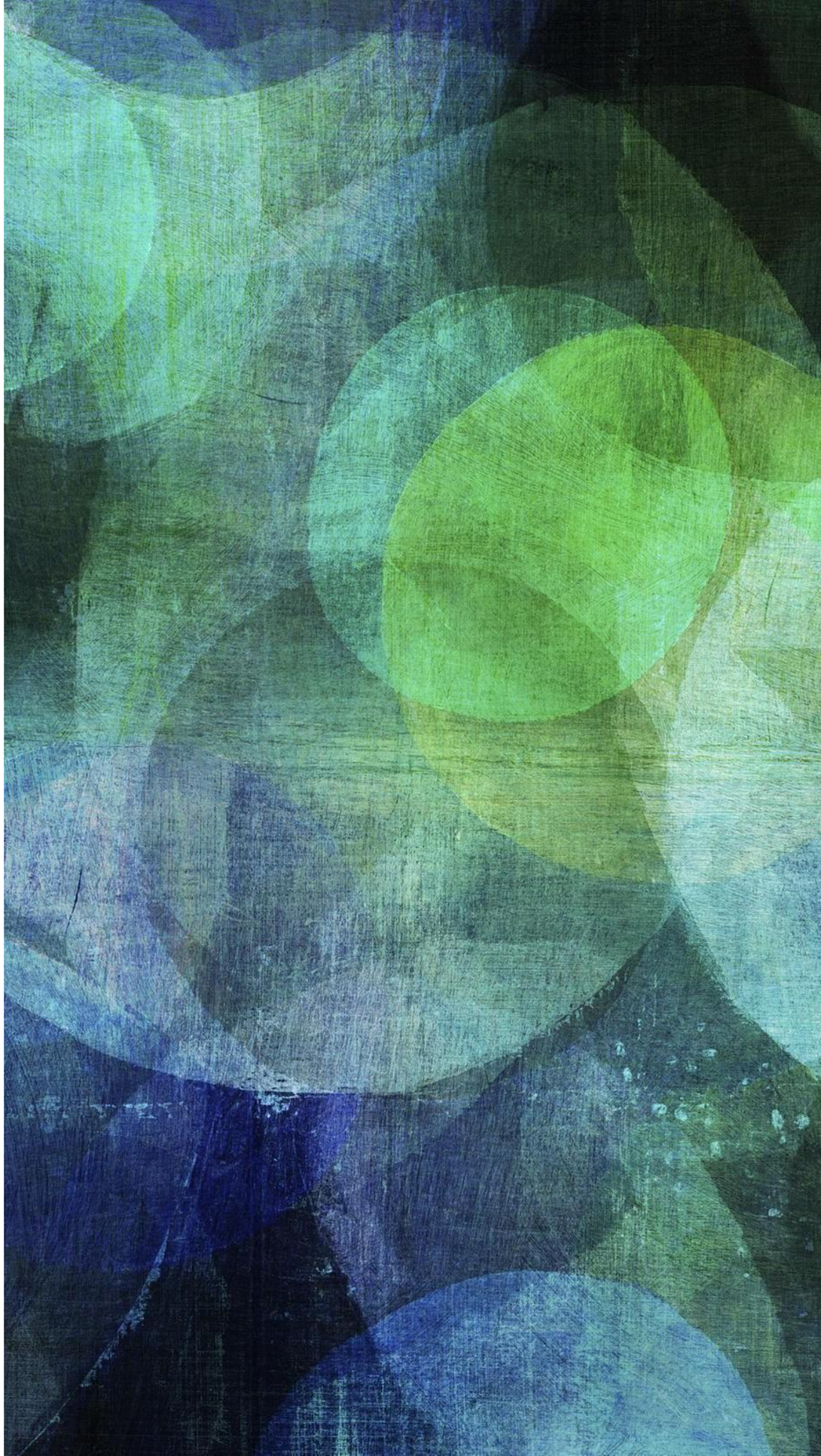
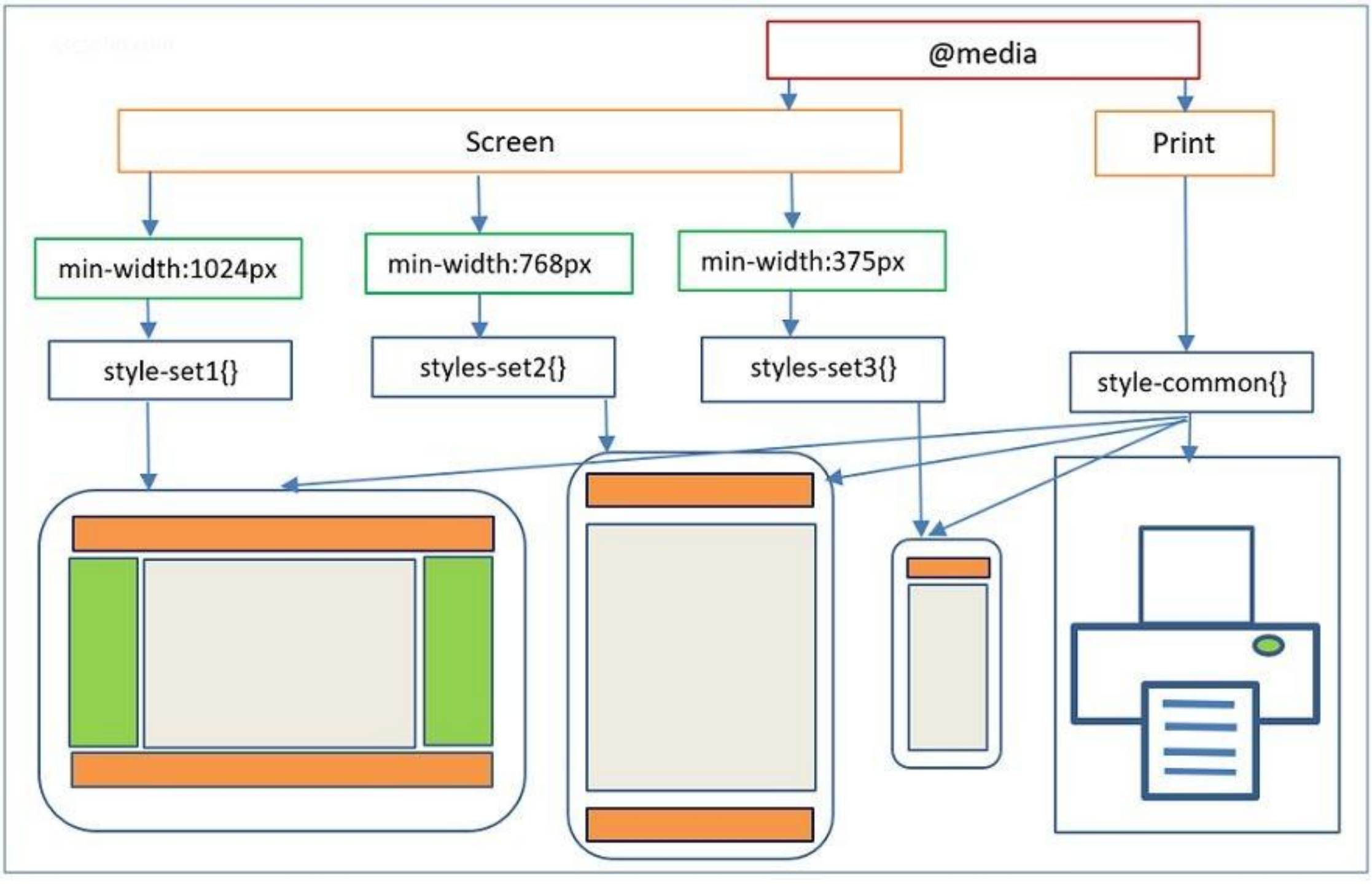
Responsive Web Design

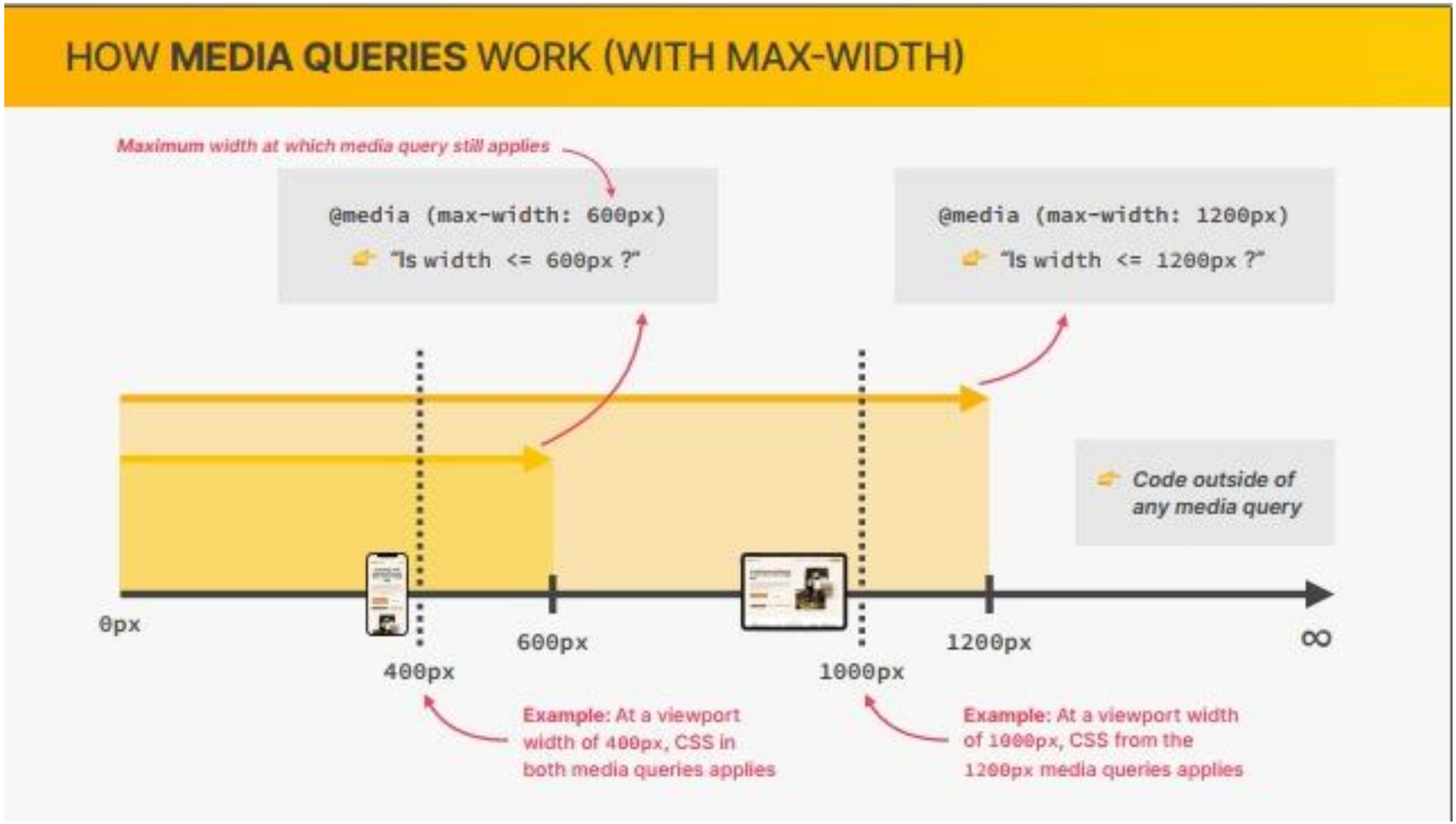


HOW IT WORKS?!

Media query


@media
Screen
Print
min-width:1024px
min-width:768px
min-width:375px
style-set1{}
styles-set2{}
styles-set3{}
style-common{}

Media query


HOW MEDIA QUERIES WORK (WITH MAX-WIDTH)
Maximum width at which media query still applies
@media (max-width: 600px)
"Is width <= 600px ?"
@media (max-width: 1200px)
"Is width <= 1200px ?"
Code outside of any media query
0px
400px
600px
1000px
1200px
∞
Example: At a viewport width of 400px, CSS in both media queries applies
Example: At a viewport width of 1000px, CSS from the 1200px media queries applies

Media query

STRATEGIES FOR SELECTING **BREAKPOINTS**

BAD

Based on popular devices

GOOD

Based on screen width ranges

PERFECT

When design breaks down

Where To Write It?

https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/media-queries-for-standard-devices/

Screen sizes

Extra small. < 576px	xs
Small ≥ 576px	sm
Medium ≥ 768px	md
Large ≥ 992px	l
Extra large ≥1200px	xl

Measurement Units

Measurement Units

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Relative length units scale better between different rendering medium.

Unit	Description
em	Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
rem	Relative to 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*

difference between em and rem

While em is relative to the font-size of its direct or nearest parent, rem is only relative to the html (root) font-size.

em gives the ability to control an area of a design. As in, scale the type in that specific area relatively.

rem gives the ability to scale type across the entire page easily.

Notice:
The default size, if one has not been defined, is 16px = so 1em/rem = 16px.

THANKS

LAB

https://www.figma.com/file/XbuDyY3vprsX7SPwZeOqjX/RWD?type=design&mode=design&t=7B1Z5isZXQxUbPM7-1