

### BACKGROUND

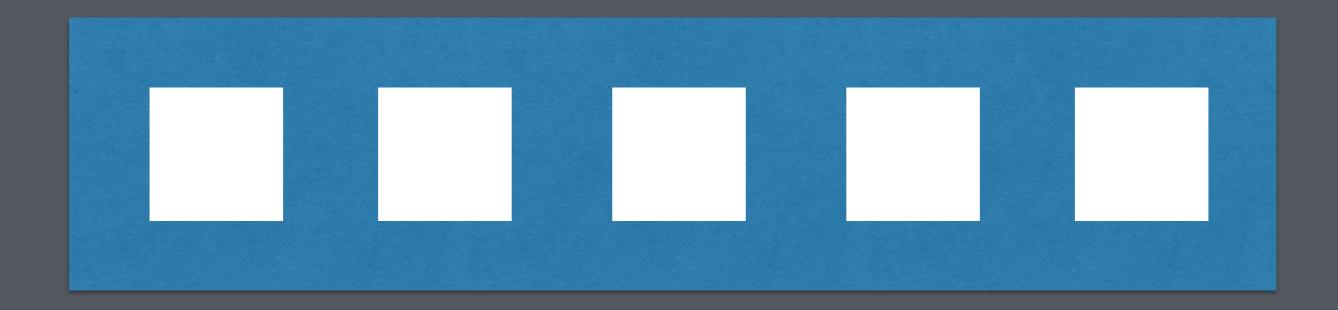
- -The iPhone in 2007 changed how people used the internet. It took until ~2009 to become popular.
- -This was first addressed by creating mobile-specific sites (started with <u>m.site.com</u>) but now you had to make multiple sites! Yuck.

### BACKGROUND

-As browsers evolved into 2010, it became possible to build one site where you could adjust styles based on screen widths, creating one site for all devices.

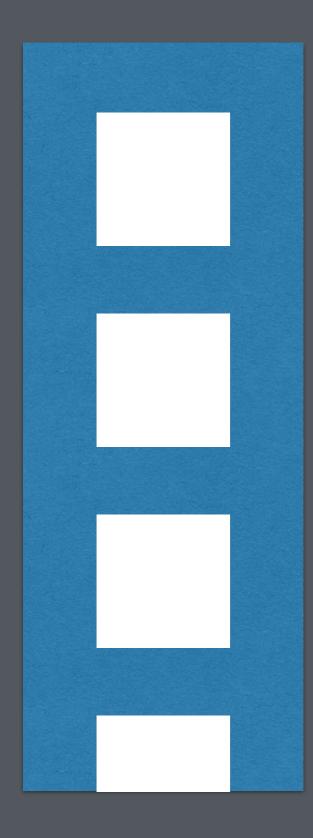
-Literally one guy (Ethan Marcotte) invented this technique with an article on the subject: <a href="http://alistapart.com/article/responsive-web-design">http://alistapart.com/article/responsive-web-design</a>





Laptop/desktops are horizontal orientations





Tablet/mobile phones are vertical orientations

# LET'S EXPLORE

-Responsive design is so common now you probably don't even notice it:

Acceptable: <a href="http://www.cnn.com/">http://www.cnn.com/</a>

Good: https://www.ftc.gov/

But you notice it when it's not there: <a href="https://twitter.com/">https://twitter.com/</a>

### SCREEN SIZE

```
iPhone SE / iPhone 5S = 320px

Galaxy / iPhone 6 = 380- 400px

iPhone 6+, Galaxy Note = 420px

Phablet / tablet = 500px - 650px

iPad / iPad mini = 768px

Laptops = 960px - 1200px

Desktop = 1024px - 1800px
```

Think about device widths + CSS cascading. How would we target these? <a href="http://screensiz.es/phone">http://screensiz.es/phone</a>

### DEVICE GROUPING

```
iPhone SE / iPhone 5S = 320px
  Phone Galaxy / iPhone 6 = 380-400px
           iPhone 6+, Galaxy Note = 420px
  Tablet | Phablet / tablet = 500px - 650px iPad mini = 768px
 Laptops | Laptops = 960px - 1200px
Desktops | Desktop = 1024px - 1800px
```

Point in between groups = breakpoint

## GOOD BREAKPOINTS

```
480 pixels // phones
768 pixels // tablets
960 pixels // small screens
1200 pixels // big screens
```

Target your styles against these breakpoints - you can make others but these are versatile.

# SIMPLEST FORM

```
@media (min-width: 480px) {
    .my-class {
      property: value;
    }
}
```

Target a width w/ @media and provide property/value pairs inside of current stylesheet - it is really that easy. What does this target?

#### TYPE AND WIDTH

```
@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
    .my-class {
      property: value;
    }
}
```

What's happening here?

### MEDIA TYPES

Typically, all you would use is the screen type. This spec is a bit outdated, pre-responsive sites.

## THINKING TIME

Why are my breakpoints AFTER the devices they are targeting? (ie phone breakpoint is 480px)

### MOBILE-FIRST

This means your styles start with mobile and cascade to larger screens (preferred way of doing responsive design because mobile screens are harder to accommodate).

How would we structure media queries to do that?

### SEPARATE STYLESHEET

```
k rel="stylesheet " media="screen and
(min-width: 1024px)" href="css/
1024only.css">
```

Some put all mobile/tablet styles in a separate sheet - also doable. I prefer inline responsive styles because I can better track what's going on a per-style basis. Both methods work.

# CODE ALONG

Assignment #1

#### EM TYPOGRAPHY

```
.class-cool {
  font-size: 2em;
}
```

-Em is a unit of measurement from print design (based on size of M, which is the largest letter)
-Sizing unit based on parent element's size = IMPORTANT!

# PARENT SIZING!

```
.class-cool {
  font-size: 2em;
}
```

If .class-cool is inside a container with font-size: 16px; what size is 2em in this case?

# SENSIBLE USAGE

1) Set font-size in px on body

```
body {
   font-size: 12px;
}
```

2) Base other styles on it

```
h1 { font-size: 2.5em; } // 30px
h2 { font-size: 2em; } // 24px
```

This is called a vertical rhythm if you do it right.

# THINKING THROUGH IT

```
body {
  font-size: 20px;
div {
  height: 5em; // 100px
  width: 3em; // 60px
  margin: 0.5em; // 10px
  border: 0.05em; // 1px
```

People use em for layout properties but I think they're crazy - you'll soon see why.

#### EM COMPUTED VALUES

```
body {
 font-size: 12px;
div {
 font-size: 1.6em; // 19.2px
h2 {
  font-size: 1.1em; // 21.12px
 padding: 0.55em;
                   // 10.56px
 margin: 0.2em;
                      // 3.84px
<div class="container">
  <h2>How big is this title?</h2>
</div>
```

#### EM COMPUTED VALUES

```
body {
 font-size: 12px;
div {
 font-size: 1.6em; // 19.2px
h2 {
 font-size: 1.1em; // 13.2px
 // 2.4px
 margin: 0.2em;
<h2>How big is this title?</h2>
```

#### REM TYPOGRAPHY

```
.class-cool {
  font-size: 2rem;
}
```

Not a mediocre band or a phase of sleep but rather Root EM.

It fixes the parent inheritance problem of EM: the sizing won't change depending on nesting.

#### REM COMPUTED VALUES

```
/* Wont change based on HTML nesting */
body {
  font-size: 12px;
div {
 font-size: 1.6rem; // 19.2px
h2 {
  font-size: 1.1rem; // 13.2px
  padding: 0.55rem; // 6.6px
                    // 2.4px
 margin: 0.2rem;
```



The Em holy grail is book smart: set a fontsize on the body and all layout sizes relative to it, then you can just reset the body size for responsive viewports and everything else follows accordingly.

# WHYNOT

In reality, this has worked for me zero times. Even if your markup is perfect, somebody will come in and ask you to move something a little bit. At that point, you'll be making Ems of Ems and wondering what you've done with your life.

## THOUGHTS ON EM

Some devs love EM. I'm not one of them because it usually makes your code harder to follow, especially big codebases.

Using percentages and pixels is much more semantic and legible to other humans who will come in contact with your work.

# ADDITIONAL READING

Pixel + Em + REM technique: https://css-tricks.com/rems-ems/

Pitfalls of Em and Rem but it can work given enough patience: http://zellwk.com/blog/rem-vs-em/

# CODE ALONG

Assignment #1

# NEXT TIME

Mon: Responsive Design - Advanced HW #7 due Mon (if you came to class last Wednesday, you can skip it) Keep working on Final Projects!