
LET'S GET EVERYTHING SET UP!

1. In Schoology, go to: **Courses(in the top menu) > FEWD CHI 1: Section 1**
2. Then go to the **Class Materials** folder — it's the pink one!
3. Navigate to the **Week 8 (It's the yellow folder) > Lesson 13 folder**
4. There you'll find all the materials for today's class
5. Download `starter_code_lesson_13.zip`
6. Move it from your Downloads folder to your Desktop
7. Double-click on `starter_code_lesson_13.zip` to unzip it
8. After you've unzipped, delete the original .zip to avoid confusion and make sure you don't unzip it again later!!!

RESPONSIVE BASICS

HOMEWORK

Record which readings you did [here](#)

RESPONSIVE BASICS

Sarah Holden

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe responsive design.
- Know the difference between fluid, fixed and responsive layouts
- Apply media queries to achieve a responsive layout.

AGENDA



- Review
- Responsive — Layout Design
- Responsive — REM/EM
- Responsive — Media Queries

RESPONSIVE BASICS

REVIEW

LAB



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Review HTML/CSS Layouts

TYPE OF EXERCISE

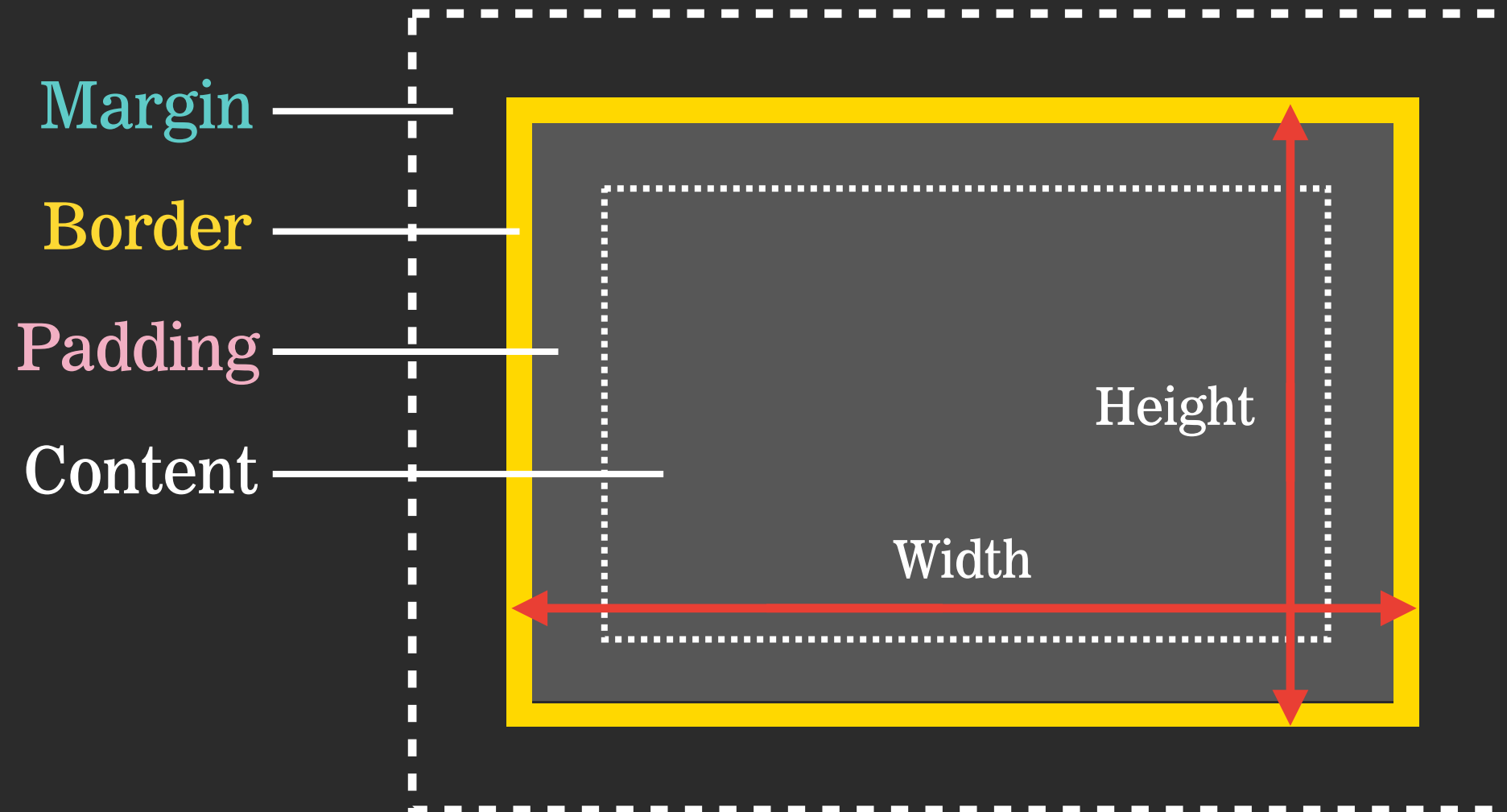
- Individual/Partner

TIMING

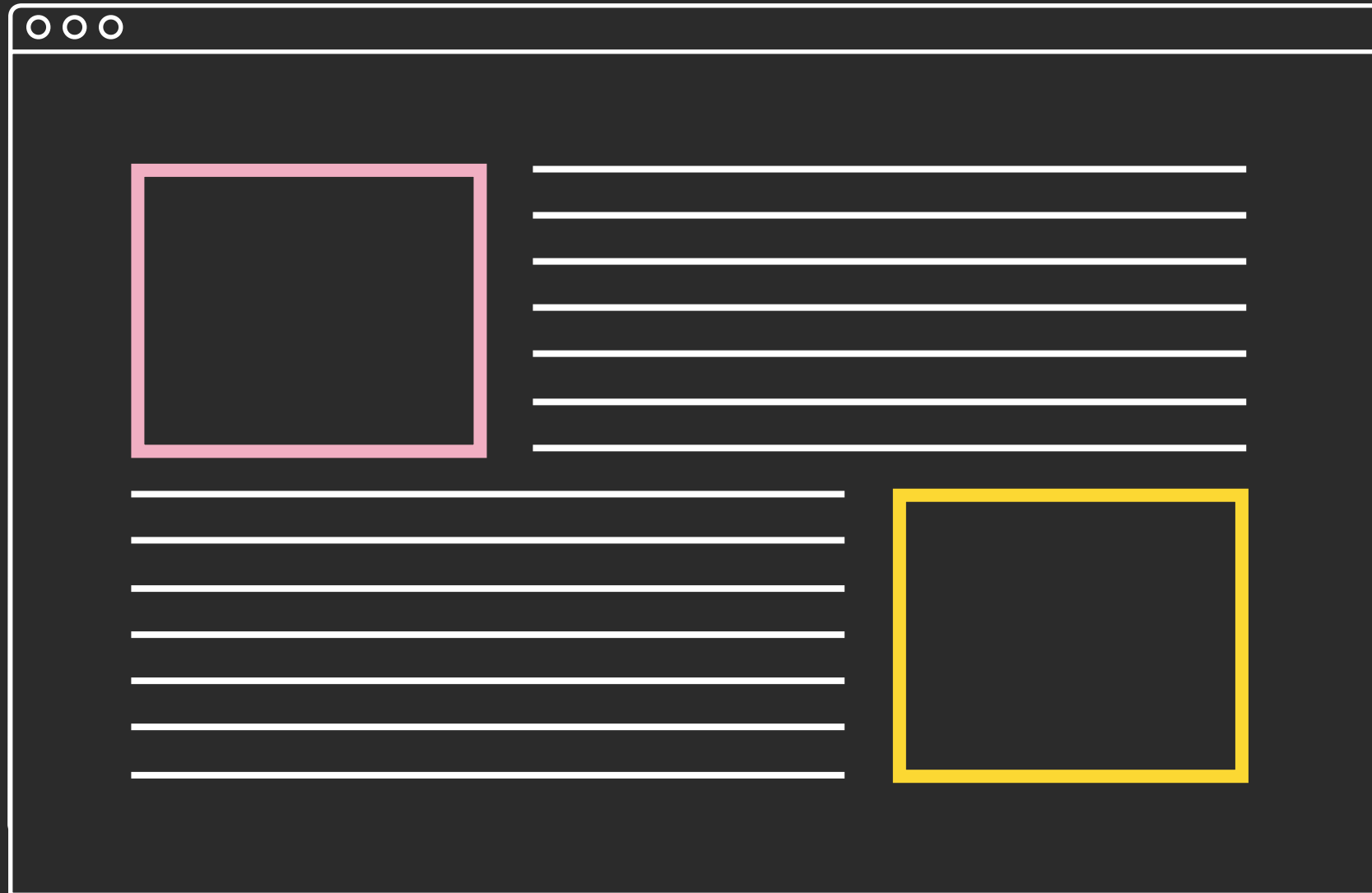
20 min

1. Use HTML and CSS to recreate boxes.png

BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX



CSS — FLOATS



CLEARING FLOATS

- The **clear** property specifies which side(s) of an element other floating elements are not allowed

```
.clear {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

LEFT

- No floating elements allowed on the left side

RIGHT

- No floating elements allowed on the right side

BOTH

- No floating elements allowed on either the left or right side

NONE

- Allows floating elements on both sides

PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS

- If a containing element only contains floated elements, some browsers will treat it as if it is zero pixels tall.
- There are two common ways to solve this problem:

1. Method One - set overflow property on parent element to 'auto'

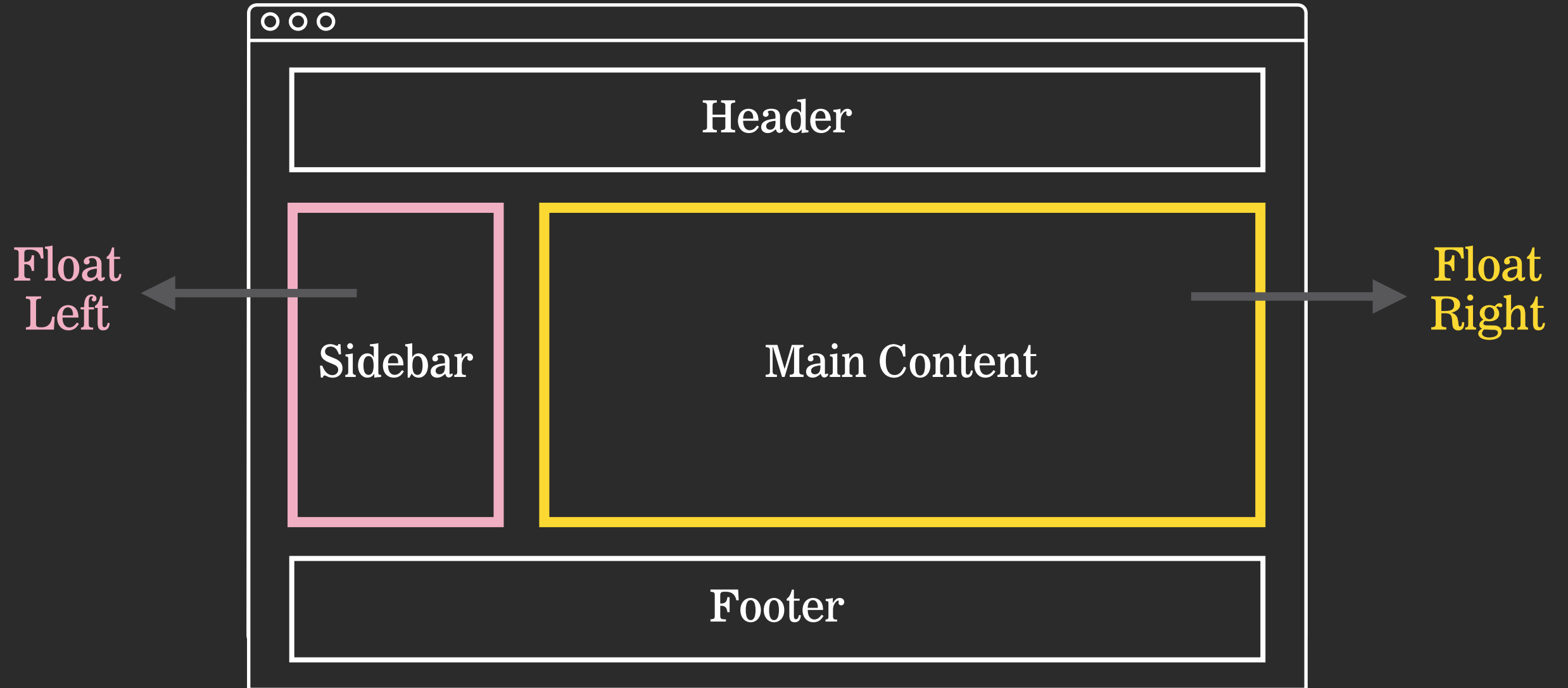
```
.wrapper {  
  overflow: auto;  
}
```

2. Method two (preferred!) - [The Micro clearfix Hack](#)

```
.clearfix:before,  
.clearfix:after {  
  content: " ";  
  display: table;  
}  
.clearfix:after {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

****Don't feel the need to memorize! You can look this up.**

CSS — MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

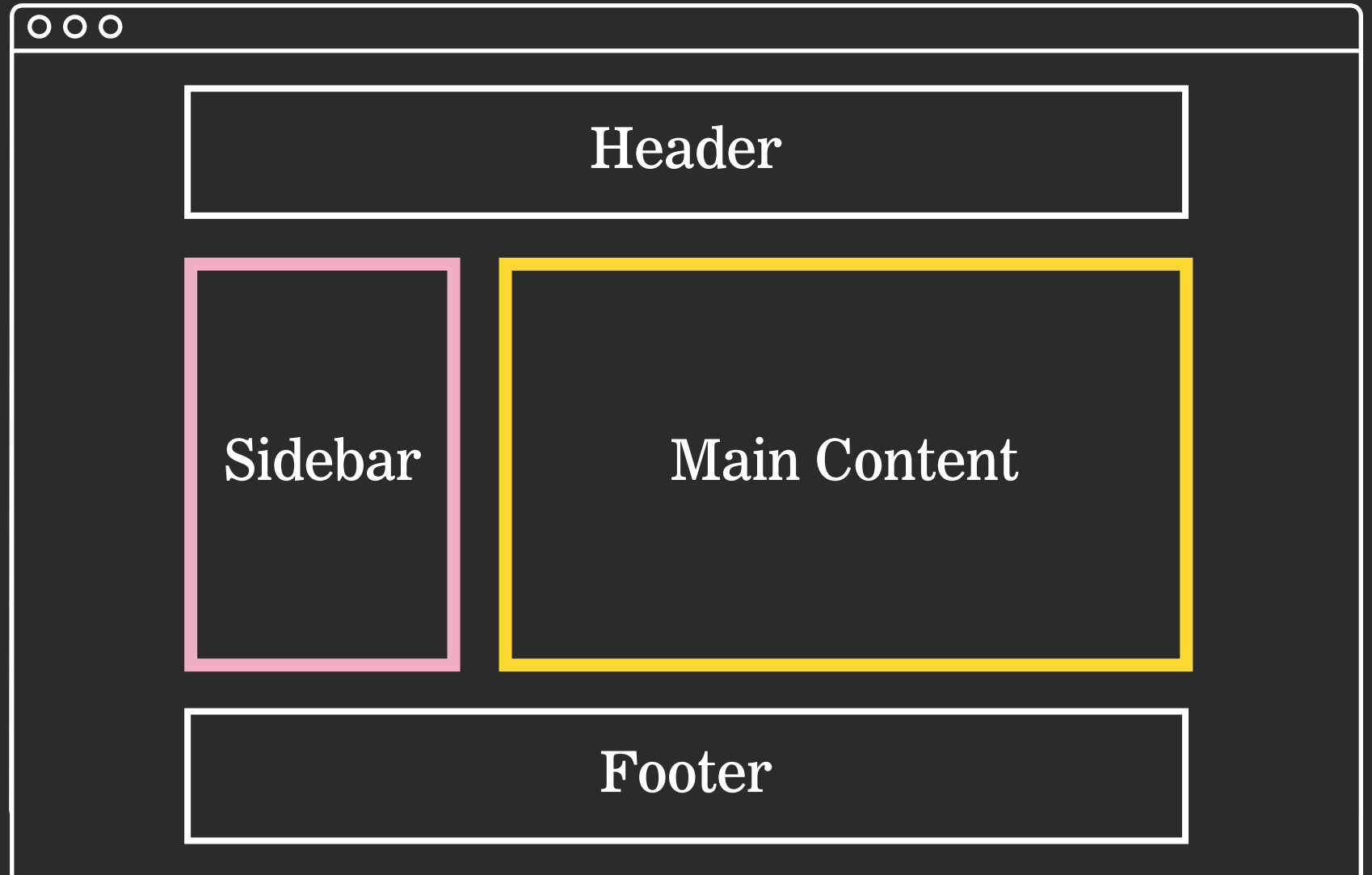


FIXED WIDTH LAYOUT

Fixed width layouts do not change size as the user increases/decreases width of browser window

To create:

- Width of any main boxes is set in pixels
- Layout can be centered by setting the value of the left and right margins to auto

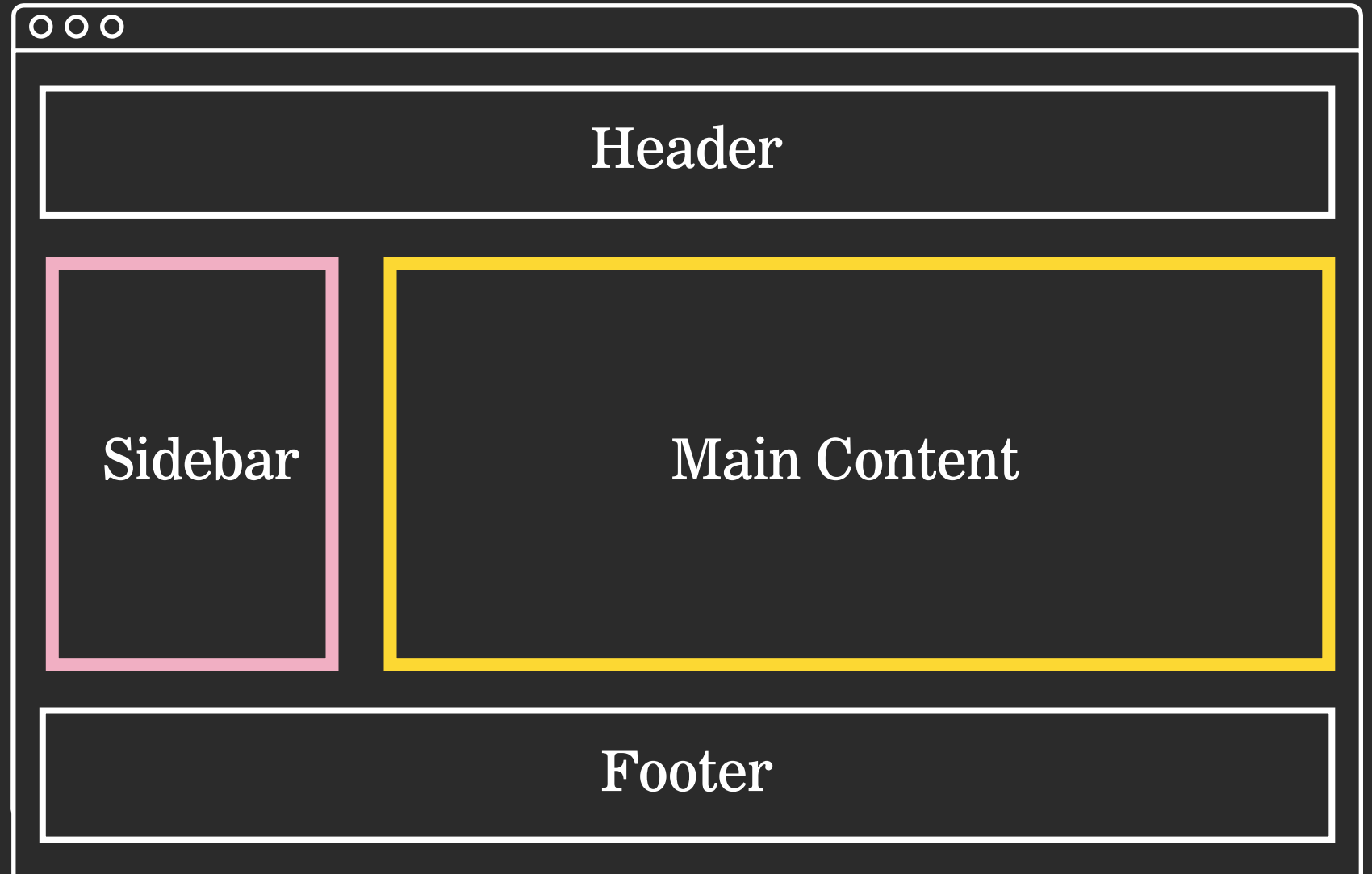


FLUID LAYOUT

Liquid layouts stretch and contract as the user increases/decreases the size of their browser window

To create:

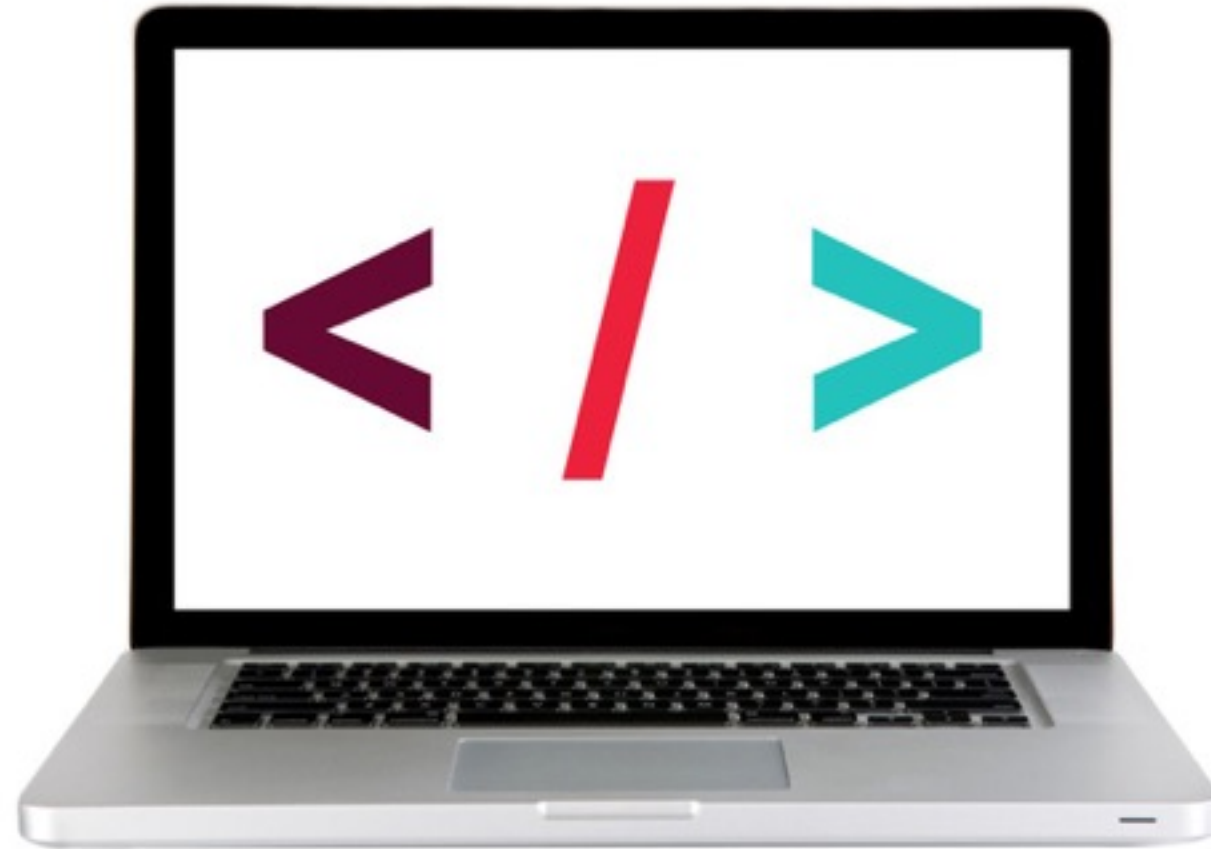
- Uses percentages to set the width of each box so that the design will stretch to fit the size of the screen



RESPONSIVE BASICS

RESPONSIVE — LAYOUT DESIGN

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



<http://stephencaver.com/>

RESPONSIVE DESIGN

“Day by day, the number of devices, platforms, and browsers that need to work with your site grows. Responsive web design represents a fundamental shift in how we’ll build websites for the decade to come.”

- Jeffrey Veen

LAB



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Use HTML/CSS to create a mobile layout

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- ▶ Individual/Partner

TIMING

20 min

1. Open the main.css file from the first exercise and place a comment at the **bottom** (something like, /*overwriting CSS for new layout goes here*/).
2. Below this line, add CSS that will make the original page look like the boxes_2.png.

RESPONSIVE BASICS

RESPONSIVE — MEDIA QUERIES

RESPONSIVE — TYPES OF LAYOUTS

FIXED VS. RESPONSIVE

CHECK OUT THESE FIXED SITES:

- ups.com
- colourpixel.com



CHECK OUT THESE RESPONSIVE SITES:

- GeneralAssemb.ly
- KinHR.com



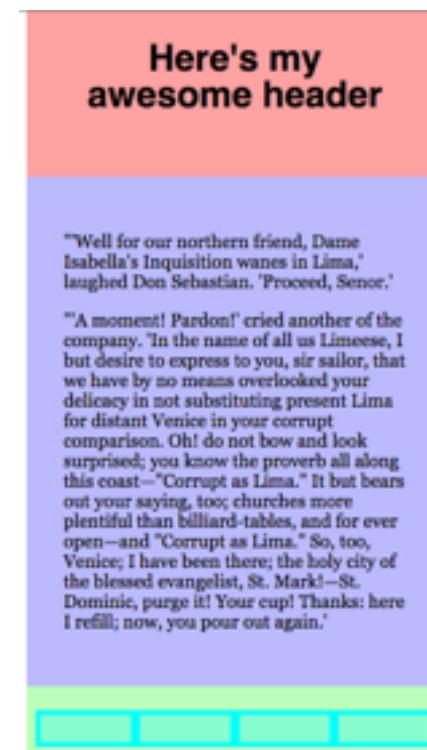
FIXED LAYOUT

- Relies on a container of a fixed width (uses static units)
- Resizing the browser/viewing it on a different device won't have an effect on the page



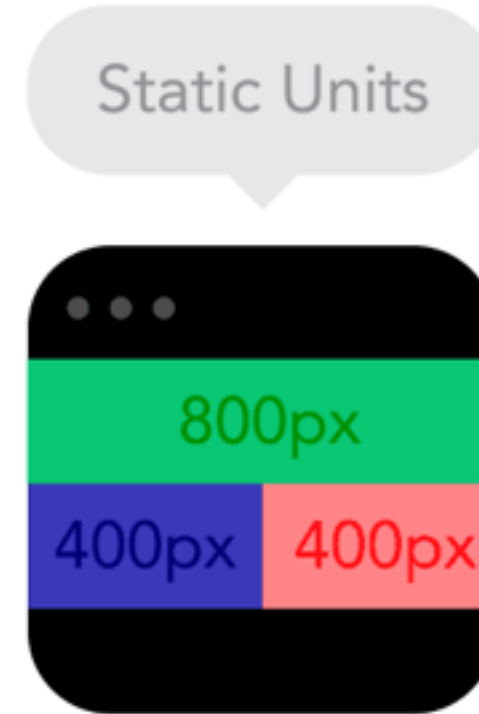
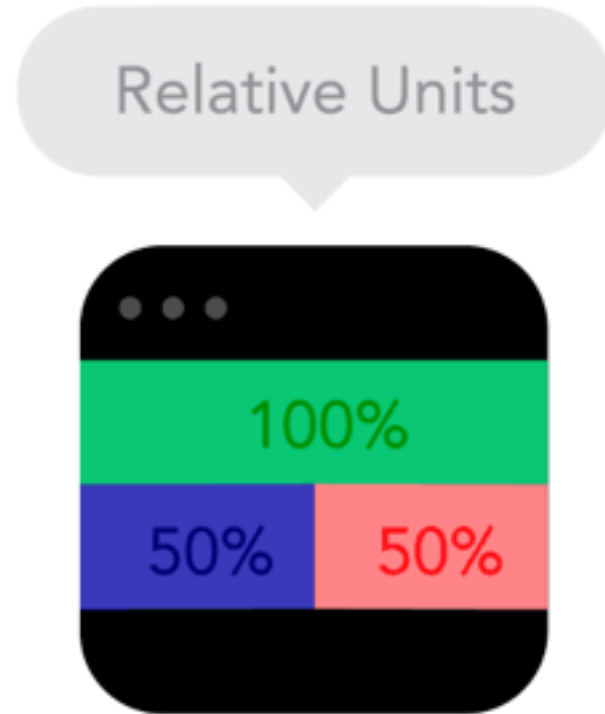
FLUID LAYOUT

- Uses relative widths (percentages)
- No media queries



FIXED VS. FLUID

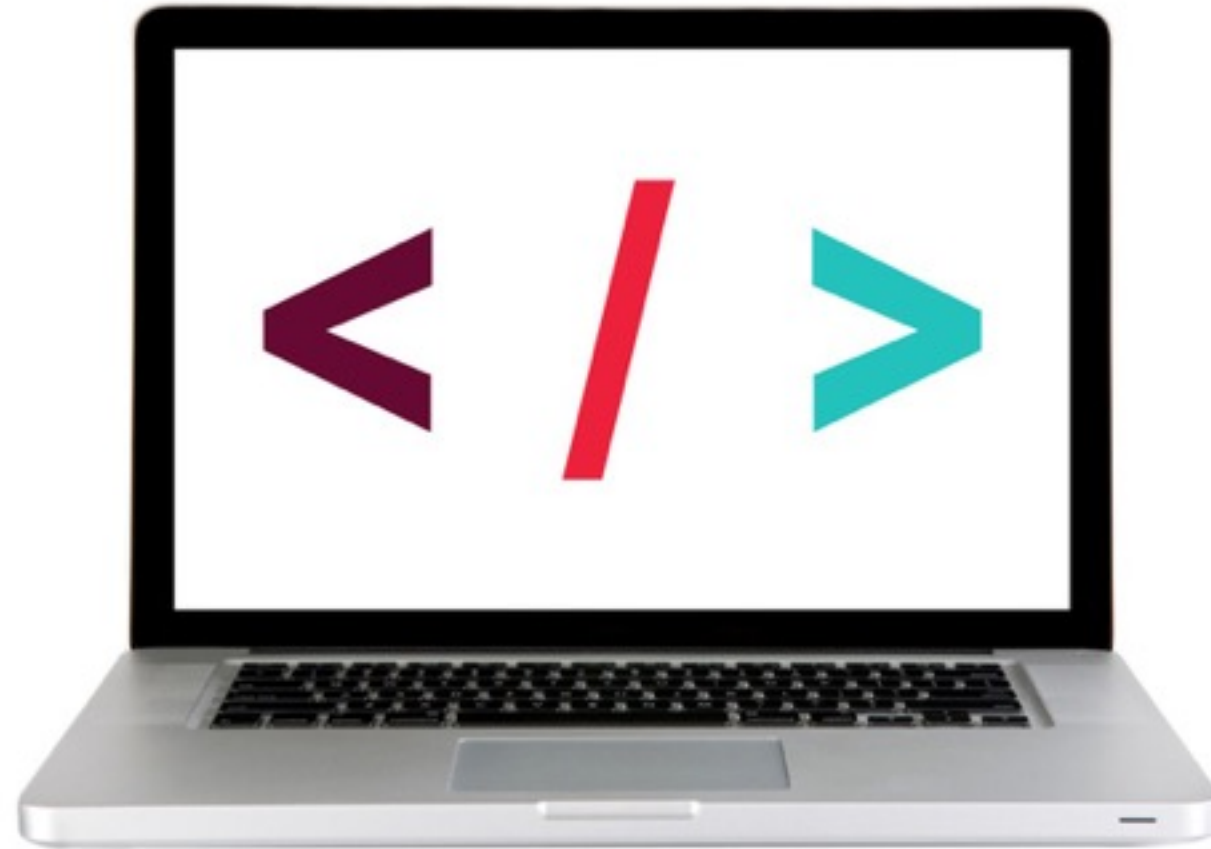
Fluid layout



Fixed

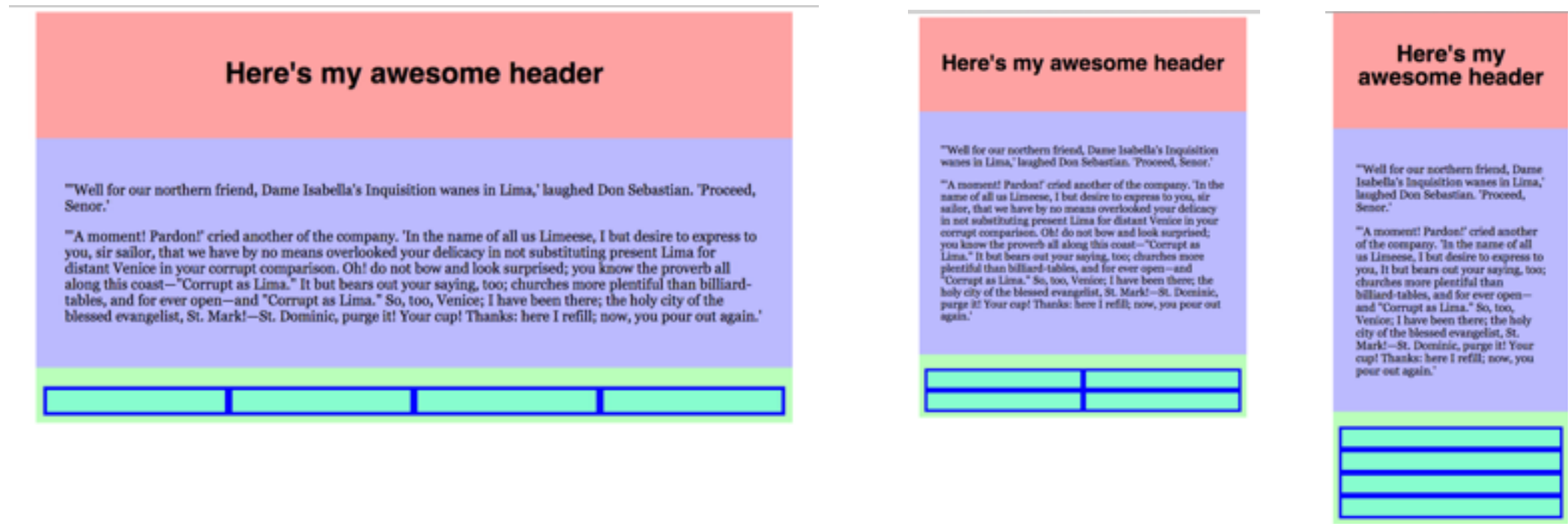
Gif credit: [Fast Company](#)

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



RESPONSIVE LAYOUT

- Uses relative widths (built on a fluid grid)
- Use media queries to control design and content as it scales down or up with the browser or device



WITH BREAKPOINTS VS. WITHOUT BREAKPOINTS

With Breakpoints

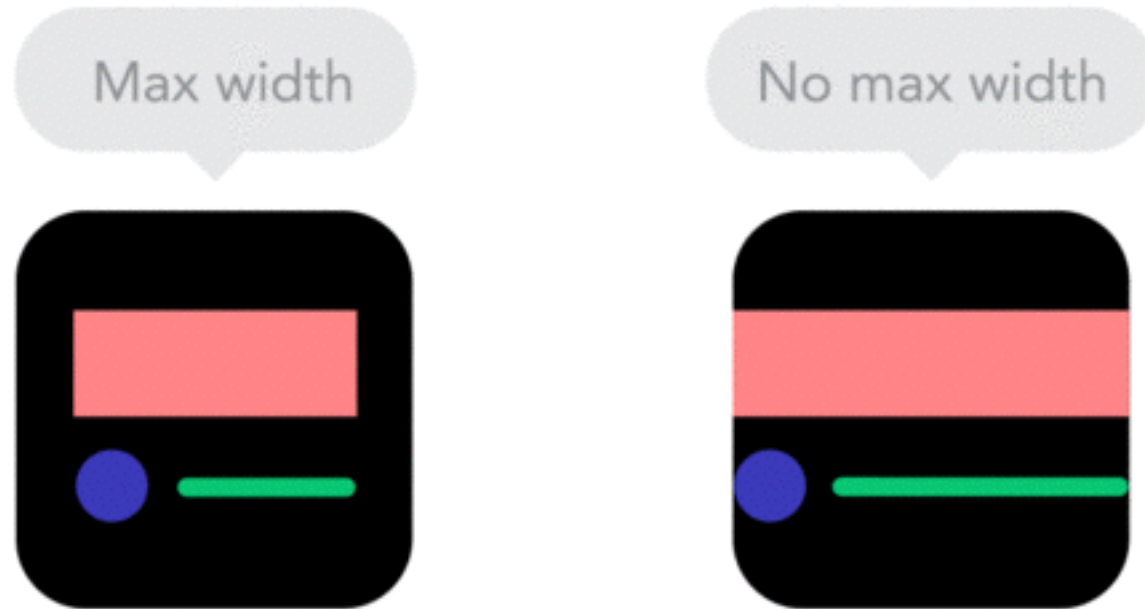


Without Breakpoints



Gif credit: [Fast Company](#)

MAX-WIDTH — A HELPFUL TOOL FOR LAYOUT



Gif credit: [Fast Company](#)

RESPONSIVE BASICS

RESPONSIVE — MEDIA QUERIES

MEDIA QUERIES

- Media queries allow us to target CSS rules based on screen size, device orientation, display density, etc.
- We can use media queries to allow certain rules to apply for an iPad or iPhone, to add styles for a printer, or to create a responsive site.
- With media queries, we can allow most of our styles to remain the same, while we make small tweaks for specific formats.

MEDIA QUERIES

- One technique is to create separate stylesheets for different devices and only apply styles in those stylesheets if the device meets those criteria.
- For example, we can have one main stylesheet (which would also be the default) that would define the styles for all main structural elements.
- If the screen becomes too narrow, short, tall, wide, etc. we can detect that and load in another stylesheet

```
<link rel="stylesheet" media="screen and (max-width: 460px)" href="iphone.css" />
```

MEDIA QUERIES

- These media queries can also be brought directly inside our CSS like so:

```
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
  .box {  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```

MEDIA QUERIES — SYNTAX

MEDIA TYPES

- **screen:** color computer screen
- **print:** print preview mode
- **all:** suitable for all devices

```
@media screen {  
  /* Styles for color computer screen */  
}
```

```
@media print {  
  /* All your print styles go here */  
  #header, #footer, #nav { display: none !important; }  
}
```

MEDIA QUERIES — SYNTAX

MEDIA FEATURES

- **width:** viewport width
- **height:** viewport height

```
@media screen and (max-width: 600px){  
  /* Styles for screens with a maximum width of 600px */  
}
```

```
@media screen and (min-width: 600px){  
  /* Styles for screens with a minimum width of 600px */  
}
```

***See a full list of features [here](#)

MEDIA QUERIES — SYNTAX

MEDIA FEATURES

- **orientation:** orientation of the viewport

```
@media screen and (orientation: portrait){  
  /* Styles for screens with a maximum width of 600px */  
}
```

```
@media screen and (orientation: landscape){  
  /* Styles for screens with a minimum width of 600px */  
}
```

***See a full list of features [here](#)

MEDIA QUERIES — SYNTAX

LOGICAL OPERATORS

- **and:** can be used to combine multiple media features together, as well as combining media features with media types.

```
@media (min-width: 700px) and (orientation: landscape) { ... }
```

- **comma-separated lists:** behave like the logical operator *or*

```
@media (min-width: 700px), handheld and (orientation: landscape) { ... }
```

- **not:** applies to the whole media query and returns true if the media query would otherwise return false

```
@media not print { ... }
```

- **only:** prevents older browsers that do not support media queries with media features from applying the given styles

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 400px) { ... }
```

VIEWPORT META TAG — AN IMPORTANT NOTE!!

- The viewport meta tag controls how a webpage is displayed on a mobile device.
- Without the tag, mobile devices will assume you want the full desktop experience and will set the viewport width at 980px (iOS)

DEVICE-WIDTH

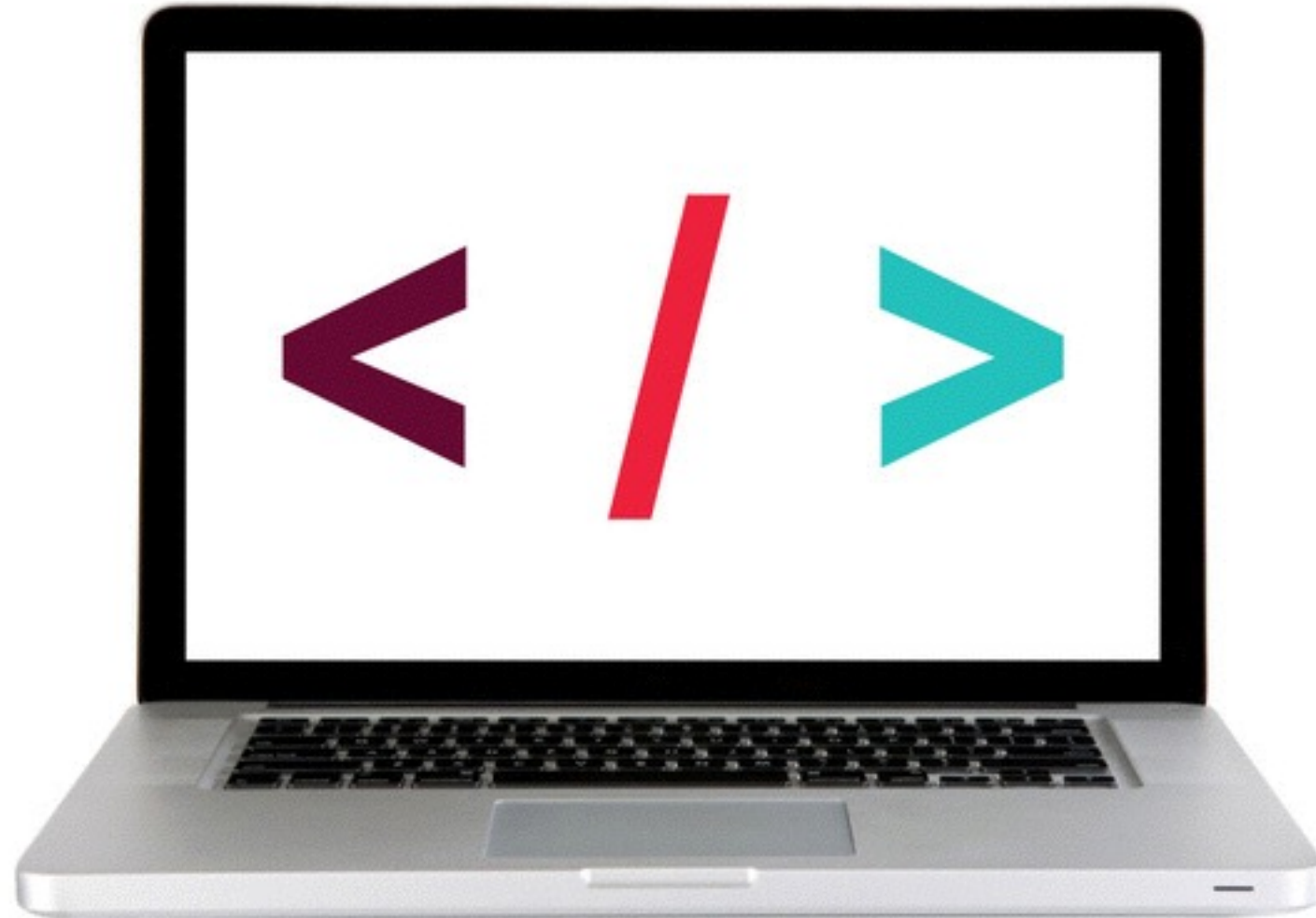
- This tells the browser “My Website adapts to your width”

INITIAL-SCALE

- Sets the initial zoom level and prevents default zooming

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



LAB



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Apply media queries to achieve a responsive layout.

TYPE OF EXERCISE

Be resourceful. You have a basic understanding of media queries, responsive, mobile layouts and cascading style sheets. This exercise challenges your understanding and requires that you Google code snippets and implement media queries to make Boxing_1 responsive.

TIMING

25 min

1. Demo the site
2. Add media queries to make Boxing_1 exercise responsive.

RESPONSIVE BASICS

RESPONSIVE — REM/EM

PIXELS AND EMS AND REMS, OH MY!!

PIXELS, EMS AND REMS

- Both **em** and **rem** are relative units. Their counterpart, the px, is not.

EMS

- Sized based on the width of the letter “m”
- Same as percentages* $1\text{em} = 100\%$ font-size
- Based on *parent*
- Parent{ font-size:16px;} Child{font-size:2em;} Child's font size is 32px

REMS

- "Root" em
- Same as em **except** based on the font-size of the *html element*

THE BENEFIT OF USING RELATIVE UNITS

```
html { font-size: 1em; }
h1 { font-size: 2.074em; }
h2 { font-size: 1.728em; }
h3 { font-size: 1.44em; }
h4 { font-size: 1.2em; }
small { font-size: 0.833em; }
.box { padding: 1.25em; }

@media screen and (min-width: 1400px) {
  html { font-size: 1.25em; }
}
```

```
html { font-size: 16px; }
h1 { font-size: 33px; }
h2 { font-size: 28px; }
h3 { font-size: 23px; }
h4 { font-size: 19px; }
small { font-size: 13px; }
.box { padding: 20px; }

@media screen and (min-width: 1400px) {
  html { font-size: 20px; }
  h1 { font-size: 41px; }
  h2 { font-size: 35px; }
  h3 { font-size: 29px; }
  h4 { font-size: 24px; }
  small { font-size: 17px; }
  .box { padding: 25px; }
}
```

RESPONSIVE BASICS

MORE RESOURCES

MORE RESOURCES



Image credit:
coloroverboard.com

MORE RESOURCES — THIS IS RESPONSIVE



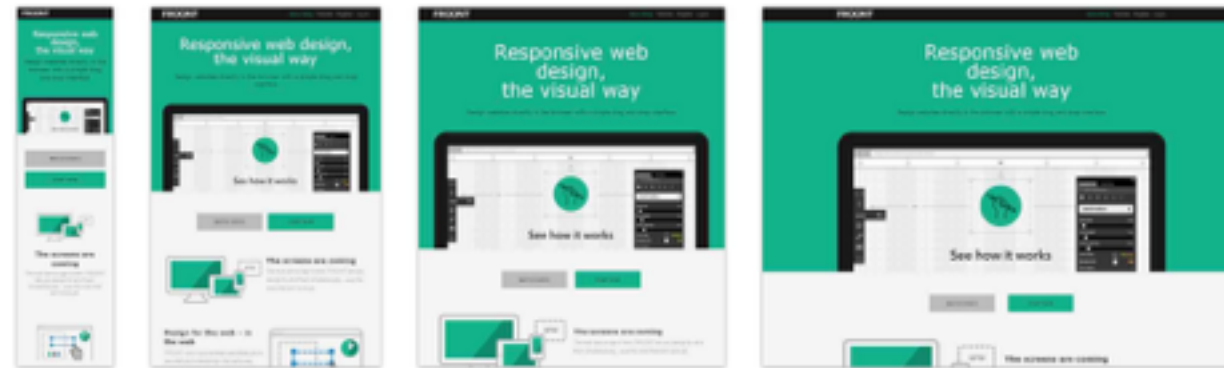
This Is Responsive.

Patterns, resources and news for creating responsive web experiences.

MORE RESOURCES — MEDIA QUERIES



FROONT



International Polar Foundation



MORE RESOURCES — REMS/EMS

Jeremy Church / index / about / contact

February 24, 2014

Confused About REM and EM?

REM can be confusing, especially without a solid understanding of its partner EM and their archvillain, the PX.

Relative Units

Both *rem* and *em* are relative units, *px* is not. Before considering *rem*, it's important to understand the relationship between *em*, markup and inheritance.

Below, the example demonstrates how each nested child assumes the parent is 1em(100%). Thus children inherit size by scaling in relation to the parent font size.

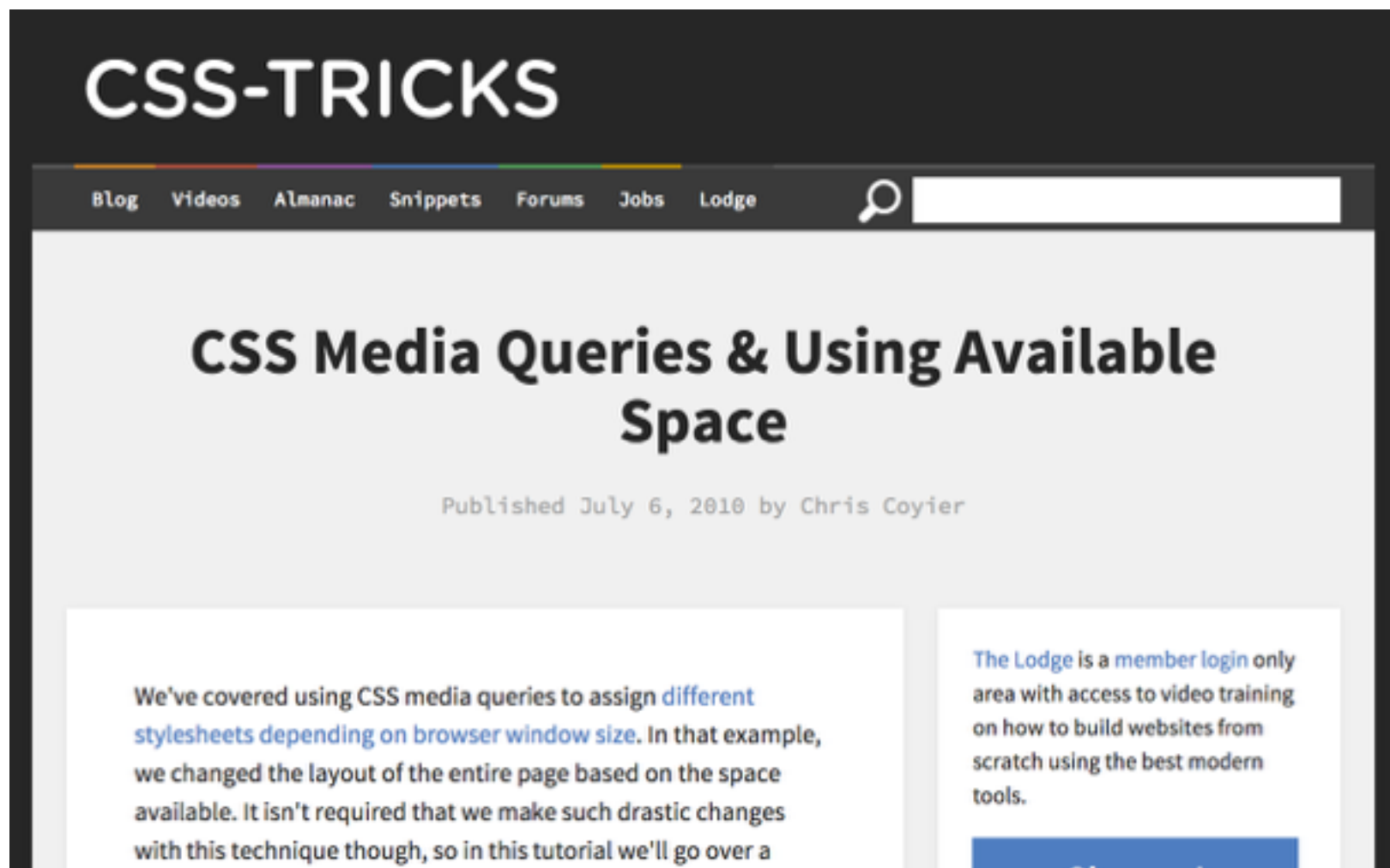
EM values inherit from their parent

HAML	Sass	Result	Edit
	<code>html { font-size: 1.375em; }</code>	100% (22px)	
	<code>.font_small { font-size: 0.773em; }</code>	77.3% (17px)	
	<code>.font_small { font-size: 0.773em; }</code>	77.3% (13px)	

PX values do not inherit

HAML	Sass	Result	Edit
	<code>html { font-size: 22px; }</code>		
	<code>.font_small { font-size: 17px; }</code>		
	<code>.font_small { font-size: 17px; }</code>		

MORE RESOURCES — MEDIA QUERIES



RESPONSIVE BASICS

UPCOMING AT GA

UPCOMING EVENTS AT GA

- ▶ [Workshops](#) happening in the next couple weeks

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe responsive design.
- Know the difference between fluid, fixed and responsive layouts
- Apply media queries to achieve a responsive layout.

RESPONSIVE BASICS

HOMEWORK

HOMEWORK

FINAL PROJECT MILESTONES:

- Milestone 2 Pseudo Code: Due March 7th
- Milestone 3 First Draft: Build The First Draft Of Your Final Project.
Due March 14th

OPTIONAL BUT HIGHLY ENCOURAGED READING:

- Javascript & jQuery by John Ducket — Chapter 13: Form Enhancement & Validation
- HTML & CSS by Jon Duckett — Chapter 7: Forms

RESPONSIVE BASICS

EXIT TICKETS