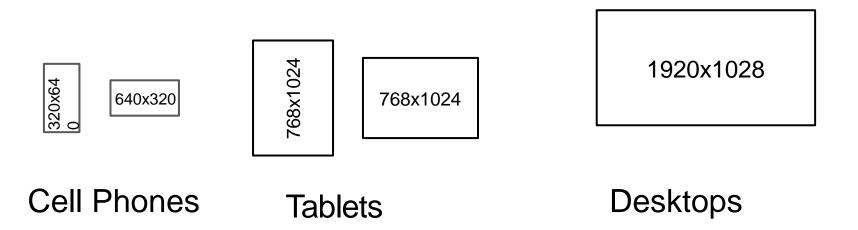
Responsive Web Design

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp

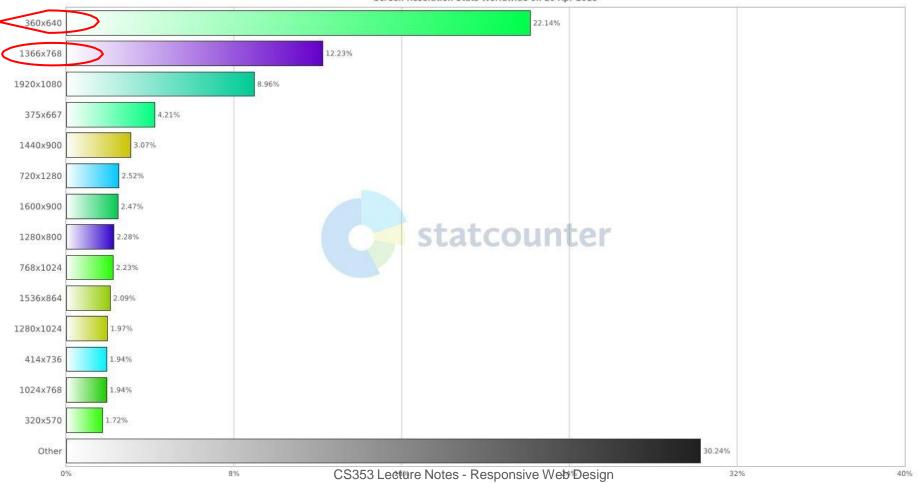
Web App Challenges: Screen real estate



Do we need to build N versions of each web application?

StatCounter Global Stats

Screen Resolution Stats Worldwide on 26 Apr 2018

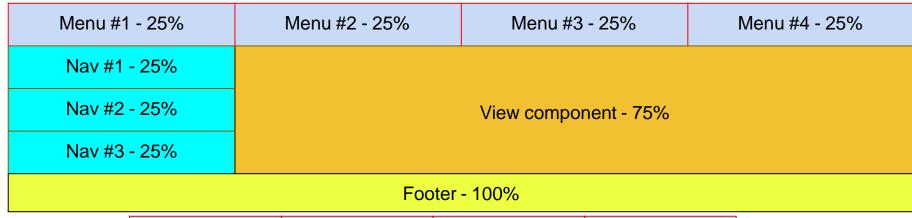


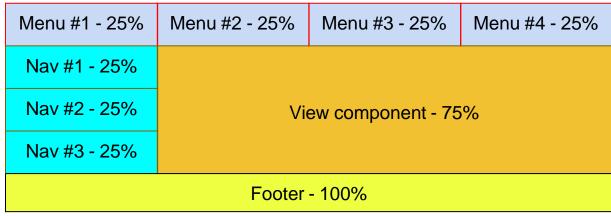
Responsive Web Design

- Content is like water!
 - The web app should flow into and fill whatever device you have.
- Possible with CSS extensions:
 - Add grid layout system with relative (e.g. 50%) rather than absolute (e.g. 50pt) measures
 - Specify element packing into columns and rows
 - Add @media rules based on screen sizes
 - Switch layout based on screen size
 - Made images support relative sizes
 - Autoscale image and videos to fit in screen region

```
img { width: 100%; height: auto; }
video { width: 100%; height: auto; }
```

Example of Responsive Web Layout





CSS Breakpoints

CSS Rules:

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
    /* tablets and desktop layout */ }

@media only screen and (max-width: 767px) {
    /* phones */ }

@media only screen and (max-width:
    767px) and (orientation: portrait) {
    /* portrait phones */ }
```



CS353 Lecture Notes - Responsive Web Design

Responsive implementation

- Build components to operate at different screen sizes and densities
 - Use relative rather than absolute
 - Specify sizes in device independent units
- Use CSS breakpoints to control layout and functionality
 - Layout alternatives
 - App functionality conditional on available screen real estate
- Mobile first popular
 - Expand a good mobile design to use more real estate