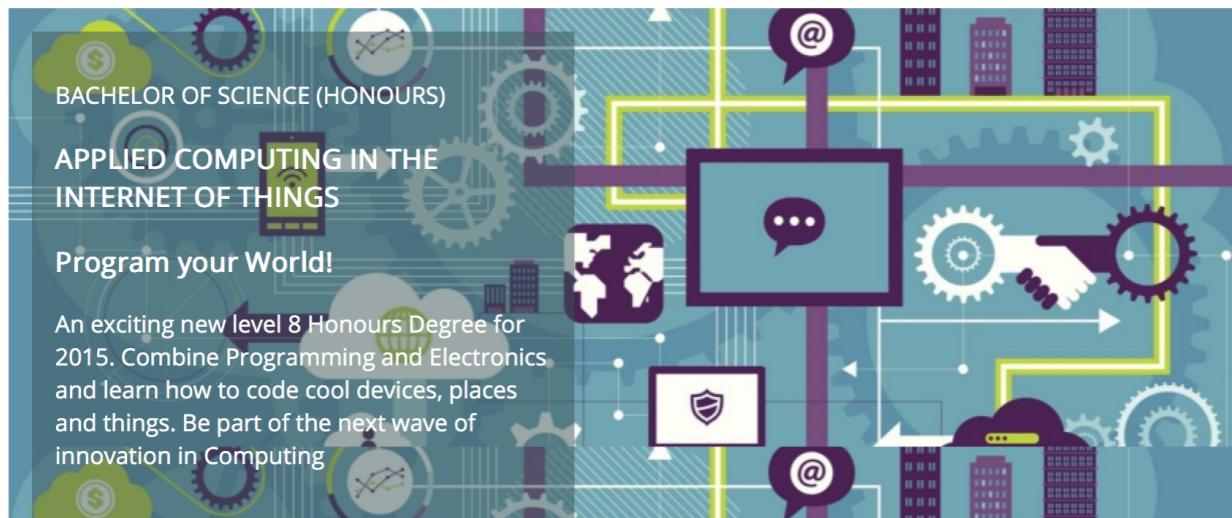


Web Site Case Study

Agenda

- Site Structure
- CSS Layout
- Semantic Elements
- Fonts
- Images



Programming

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Networks

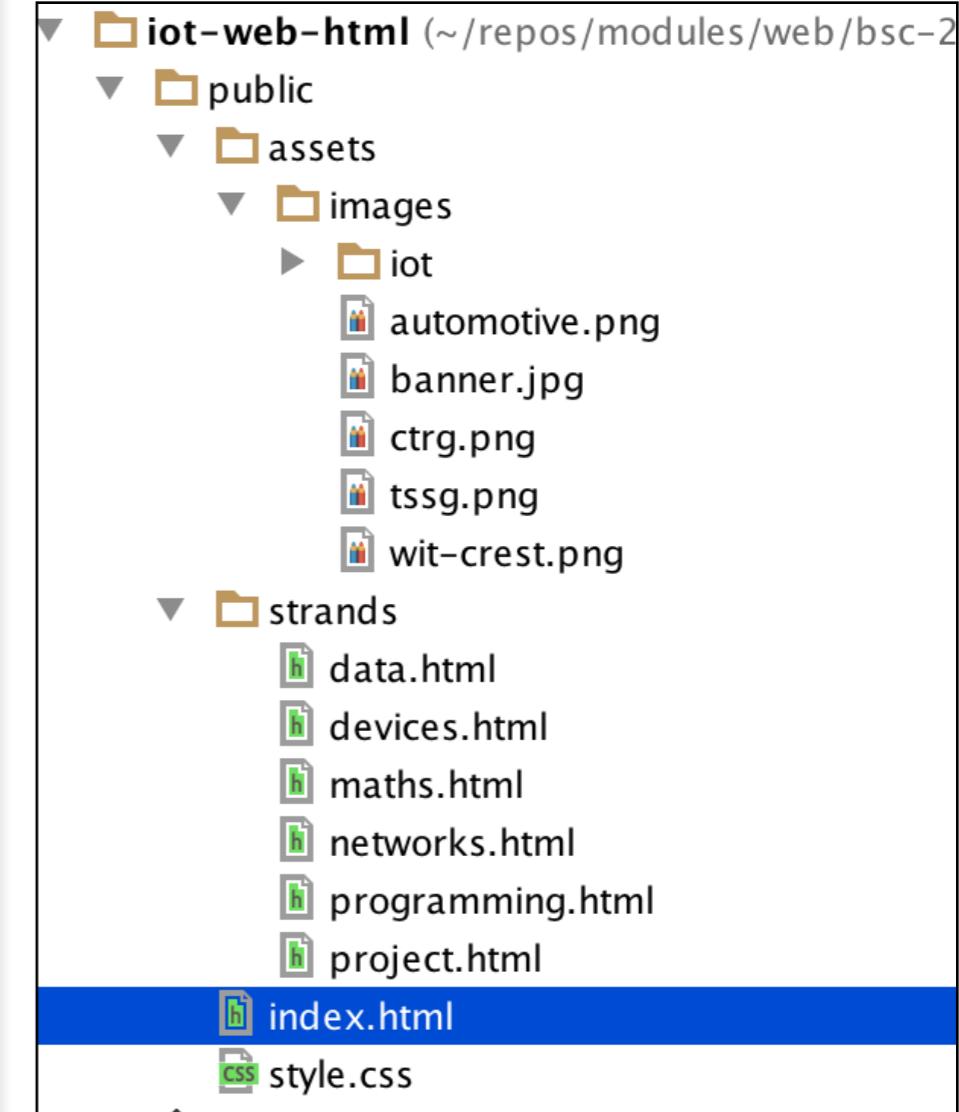
This strand will explore modern networks and cloud technology. Be able to configure, network and manage all categories of computer systems from simple controllers to single board computers, mobiles and full workstations.

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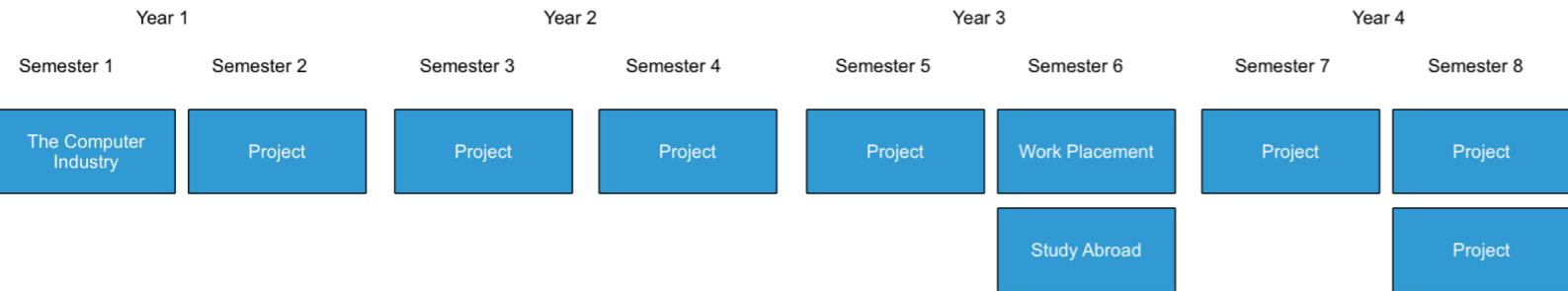
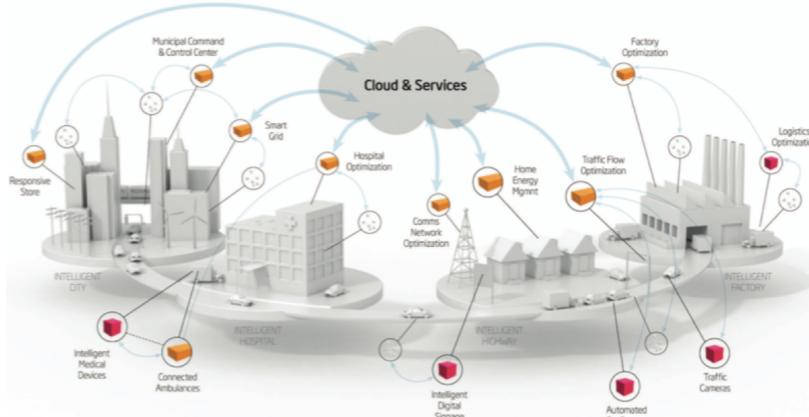
BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things



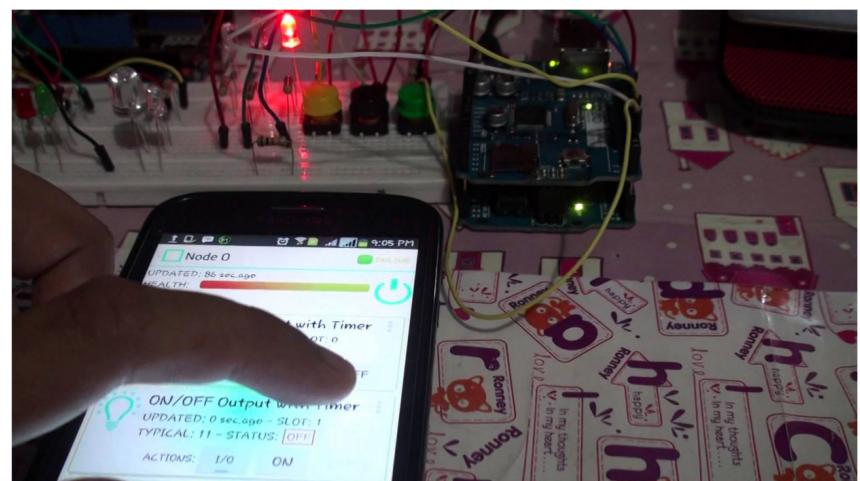
Waterford Institute of Technology
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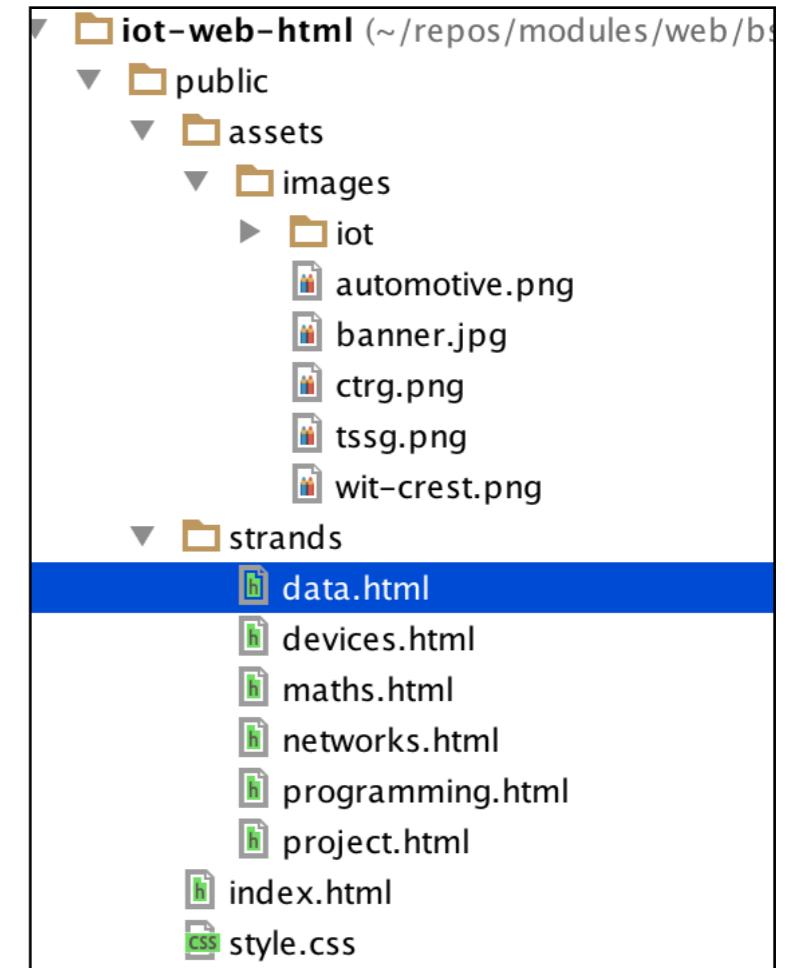


Project Learning Path



The project will be assessed via a single report and presentation each semester. The report will demonstrate an artefact of the student's choosing that integrates knowledge from two or more strands. This may be in the form of a software application, software/hardware combination, paper or combination of all of these. The 'Orthogonal' dimension must be addressed in the context of this report/presentation. The tuition team across each of the strands will stimulate project ideas and concepts for consideration by the students, who may take on board specific suggestions. Students as expected to proceed with ideas and concepts that particularly interest them individually, or collectively, in small teams.

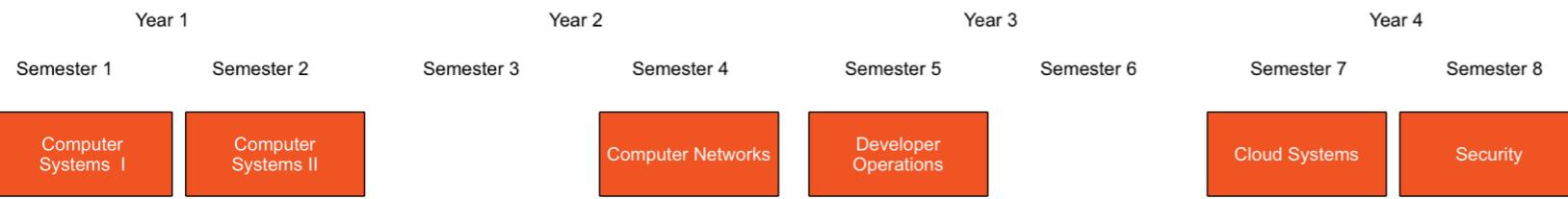
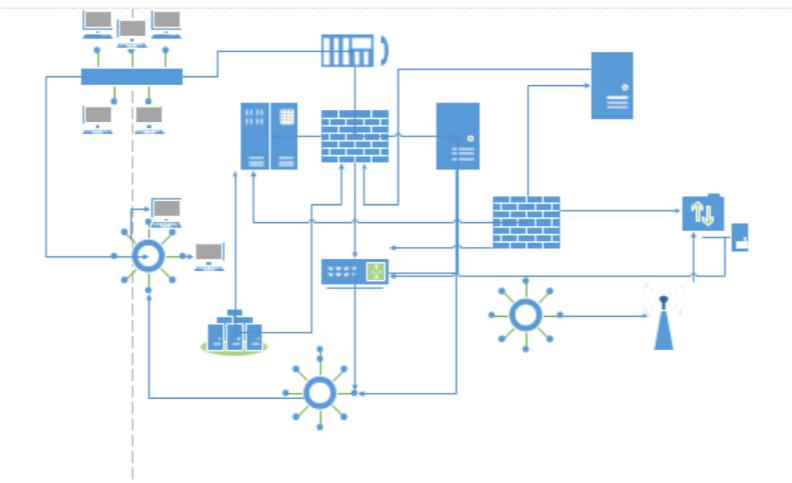
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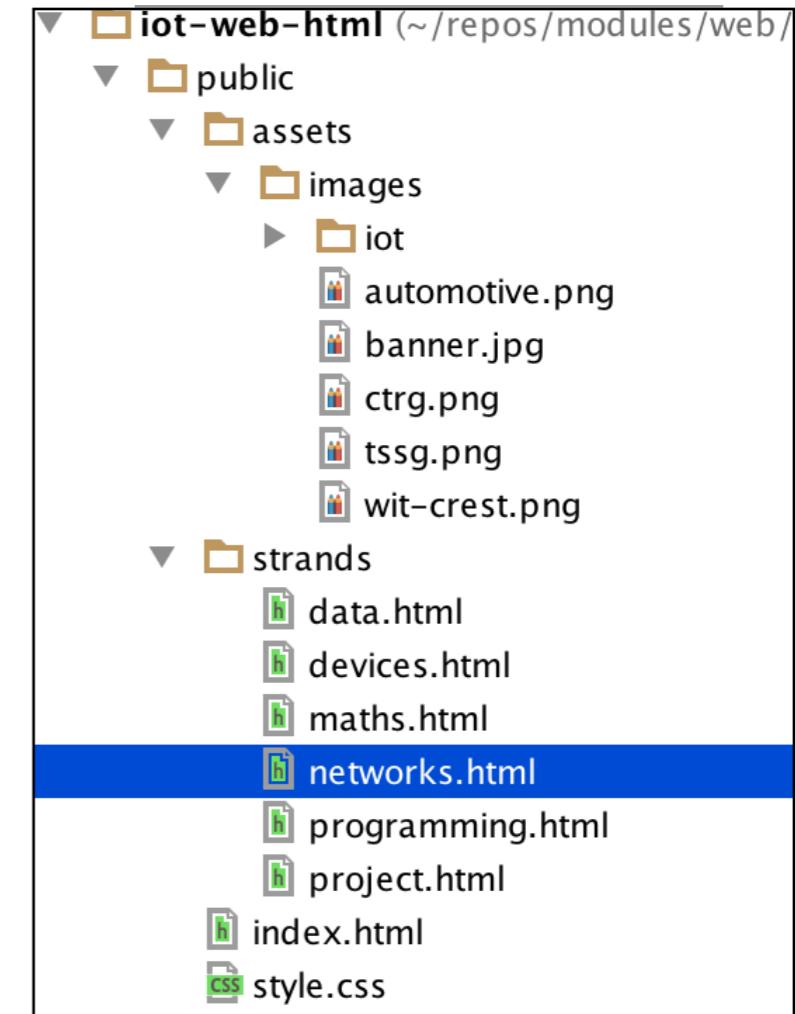


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The Networks & Cloud strand will begin with an introduction to Computer Architecture and Operating Systems in the first year. A practical approach to building and configuring systems, using single board computers such as the Raspberry Pi and Intel NUC, will be central to the student's learning environment. In the second year a more in depth coverage of networking is provided examining addressing, routing and networking protocols. Third year will see students explore the emerging area of DevOps and engage in the configuration, deployment and management of Cloud infrastructures. In the final year students will continue to work with Cloud Infrastructure technologies as well as taking a detailed look at device, system and network security.

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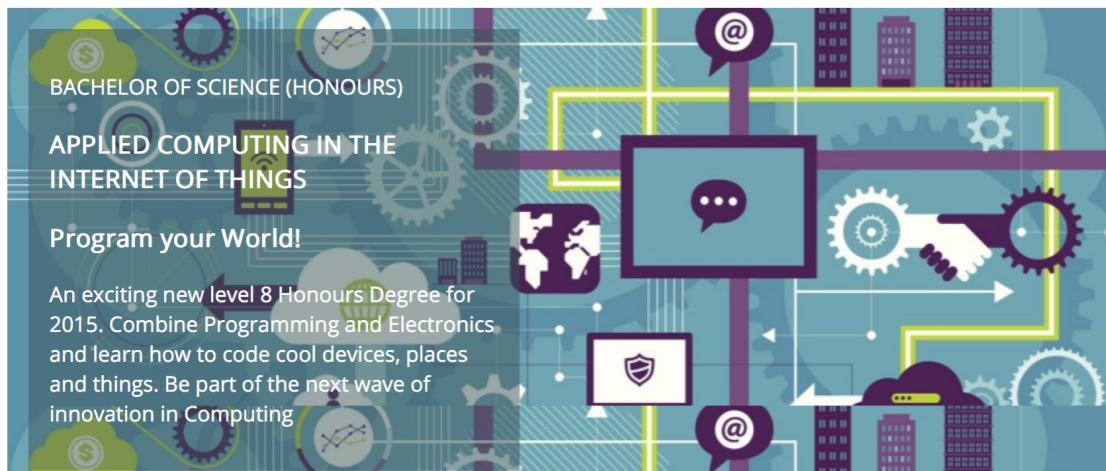


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BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things



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<body>

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  <h2>
    
    Department of Computing & Mathematics
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  <h3> BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things </h3>
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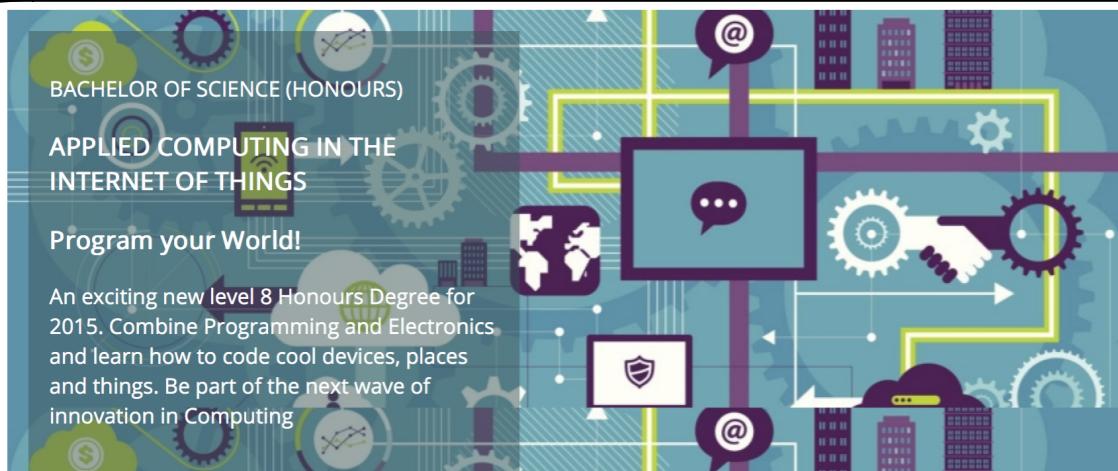
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    <h3> APPLIED COMPUTING IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS </h3>
    <h3> Program your World! </h3>
    <p> An exciting new level 8 Honours Degree for 2015. Combine Programming and Electronics and learn how to code cool devices, places and things. Be part of the next wave of innovation in Computing </p>
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<section id="sponsors">
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<footer id="footer">
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  <p class="footer-social-links">
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  </p>
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</body>
</html>
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    Department of Computing & Mathematics
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</p>
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<section id="sponsors">
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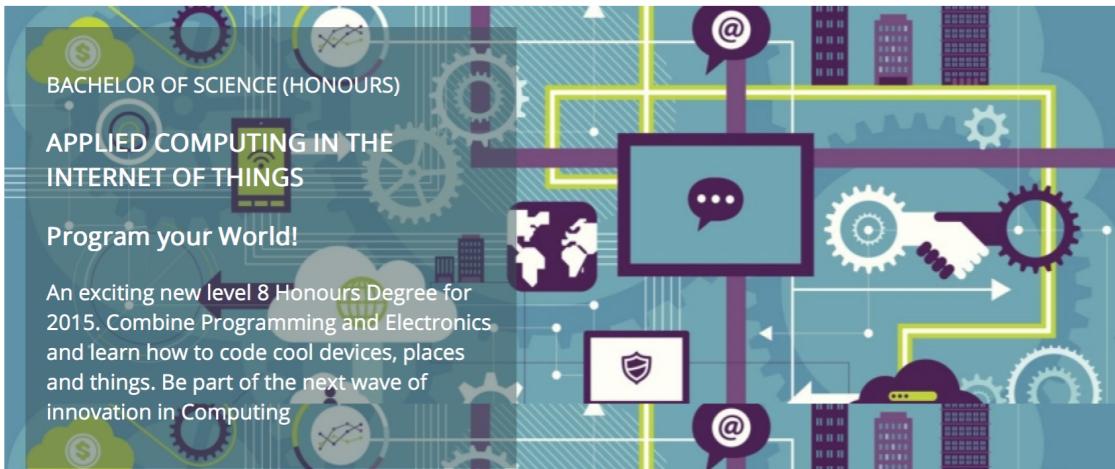
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Department of Computing & Mathematics



Waterford Institute of Technology
INSTITIÚD TEICNEOLAÍOCHA PHORT LÁIRGE

BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things



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<article id="curriculum">
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<section id="col1">
<h2><a href="strands/programming.html"> Programming </a></h2>
<p>
    Learn a broad range of programming and problem solving skills, including exciting new platforms, software tools and languages. Use these skills to build apps for mobile, cloud and device based IoT applications. Evolve a portfolio of fascinating applications.
</p>

<h2><a href="strands/data.html"> Data Science </a></h2>
<p>
    At the heart of many IoT applications is data: measurements, events alarms and other information that must be relayed, stored and ultimately turned into knowledge. Learn the fundamentals of modern approaches to data in this strand.
</p>
<h2><a href="strands/devices.html"> Devices </a></h2>
<p>
    The 'Things' we connect to are often physical devices. These can range from simple temperature sensors to sophisticated control systems like traffic lights or cameras. Connecting to and interacting with the physical world is the subject of this strand.
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<section id="col2">
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<p>
    This strand will explore modern networks and cloud technology. Be able to configure, network and manage all categories of computer systems from simple controllers to single board computers, mobiles and full workstations.
</p>
<h2><a href="strands/project.html"> Project </a></h2>
<p>
    Building exciting IoT projects in every semester of the programme. Your projects will combine skills acquired from the other strands and enable you to build a comprehensive and compelling portfolio of IoT applications and services.
</p>
<h2><a href="strands/maths.html"> Mathematics </a></h2>
<p>
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</p>
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<html lang="en">
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    Department of Computing & Mathematics
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  <h3> BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things </h3>
  <hr>
</header>

<article class="banner">
  <div id="summary">
    <p>
      BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)
    </p>

    <h3>
      APPLIED COMPUTING IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS
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    </p>
  </div>
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    <a href="https://ie.linkedin.com/pub/computing-at-wit/a9/221/1b6">
      linkedin </a>
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```

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<article id="curriculum">

<hr><section id="col1">

<h2> Programming </h2>

<p>

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<p>

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</p>

</section><section id="col2">

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<p>

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</p>

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</section></article>

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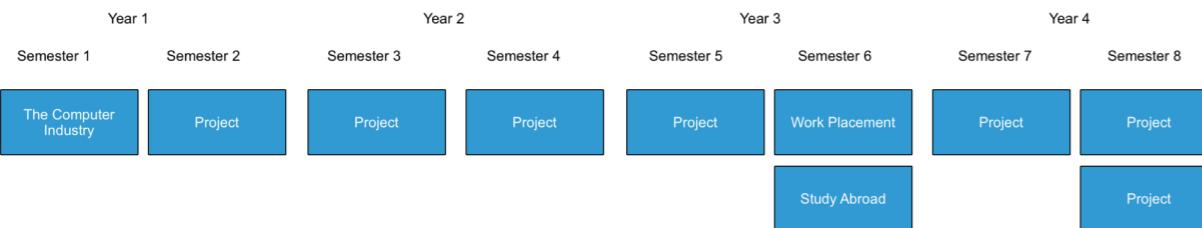
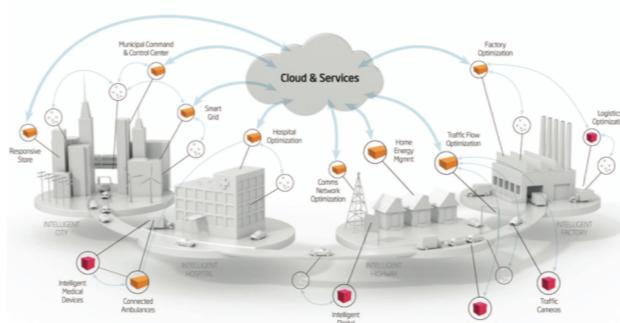
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  Department of Computing & Mathematics
</h2>
<h3>
  <a href="..../index.html"> BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things </a>
</h3>
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</header>

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<article>
<h1> Devices </h1>
<p>
  
  The IoT professional must be comfortable when dealing with the many kinds of devices and systems that are the means for the Internet to interact with the environment. Such competence must be built on an awareness of the various means with which devices and systems perform, how they can be made to perform well and how their performance attributes may be changed
</p>
</article>

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<figure>


</figure>

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<article>
<h2> Devices Learning Path </h2>
<p>
  
  As a student on this programme, you will start to build this competence with the single board computer, the single board micro-controllers and fundamental analogue electronics, which when combined together will afford the environmental input-output capability with basic access to the network. The single board micro-controllers combined with the fundamental analogue topics will give ready access to the analogue and low-level digital world, whose key parameters of interest can be sensed and if necessary conditioned for conversion into digital form, as well as offering an effective actuation interface for analogue change. Protocol-defined communications covering all aspects from framing commands and information to the hierarchy of reliable communications, will open up the ability to convey information and commands over various media types and allow the candidates a complete education in more complex microcontroller based internet access points.
</p>
</article>

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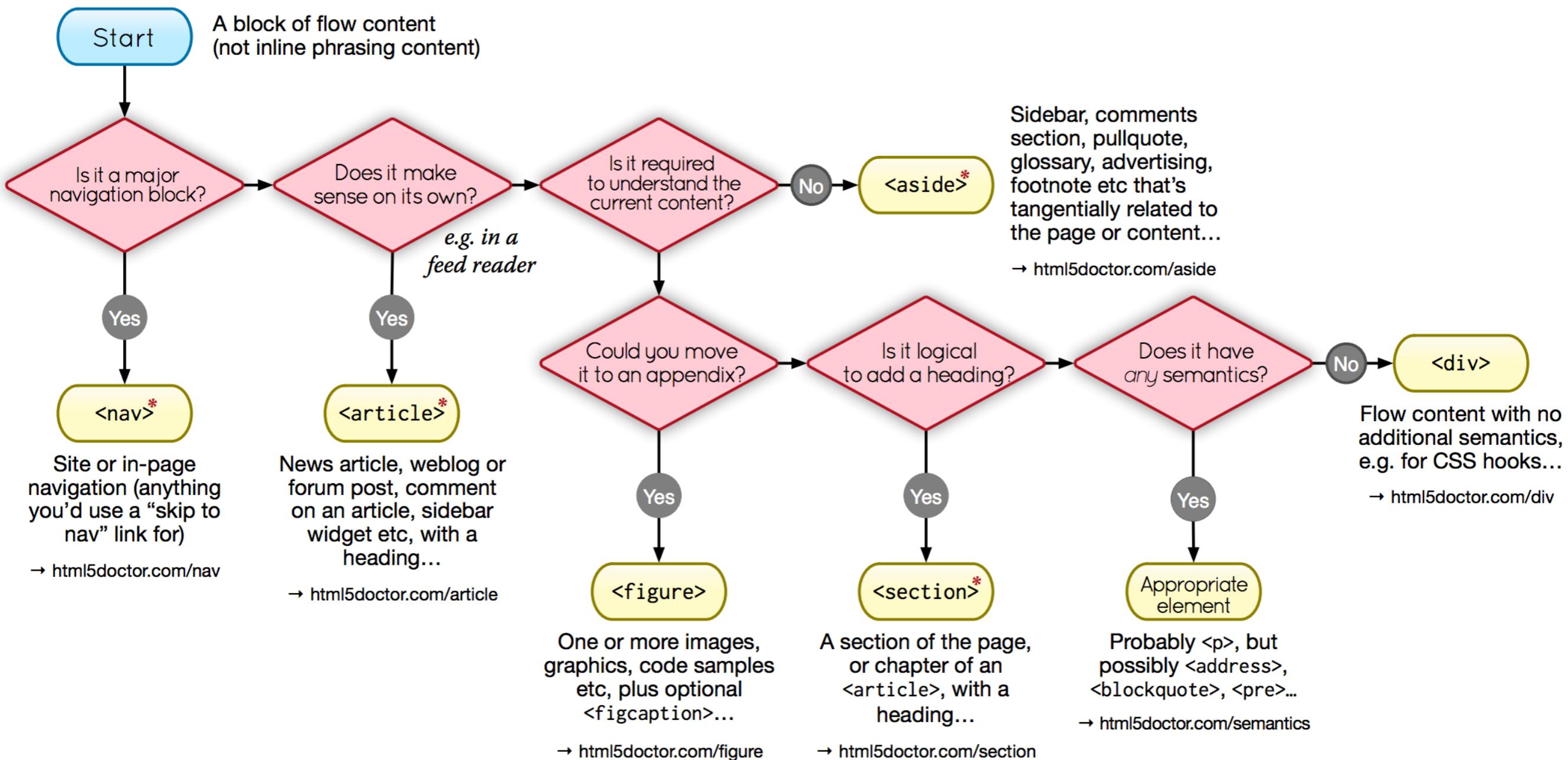
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HTML5 Element Flowchart

Sectioning content elements and friends

By @riddle & @boblet
www.html5doctor.com

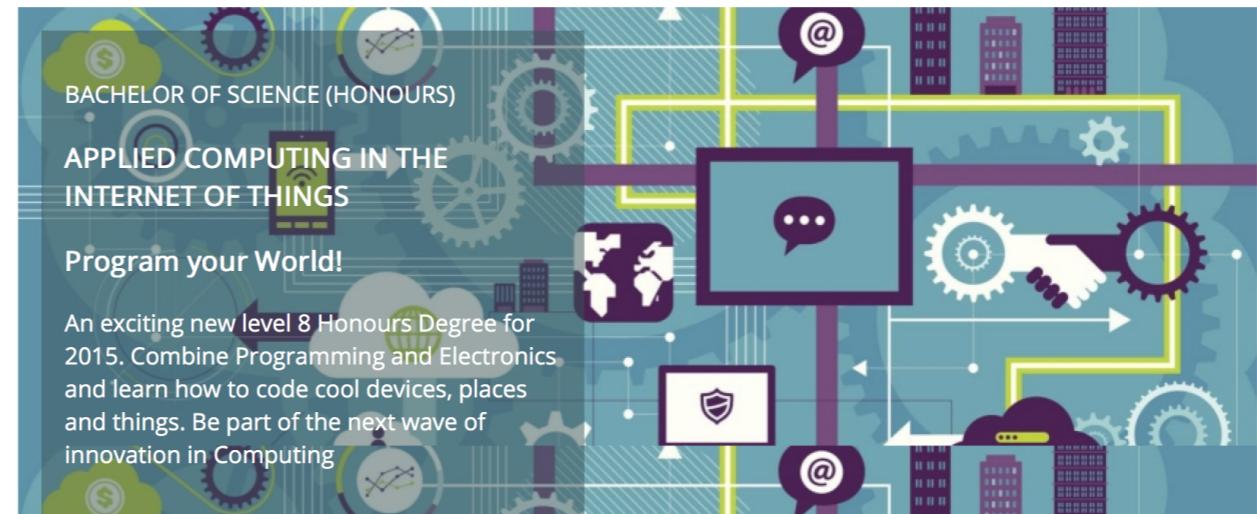


* Sectioning content element

These four elements (and their headings) are used by HTML5's outlining algorithm to make the document's outline
 → html5doctor.com/outline

2011-07-22 v1.5

For more information:
www.html5doctor.com/semantics



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  <section id="col2">...
</article>

<section id="sponsors">...

<footer id="footer">...

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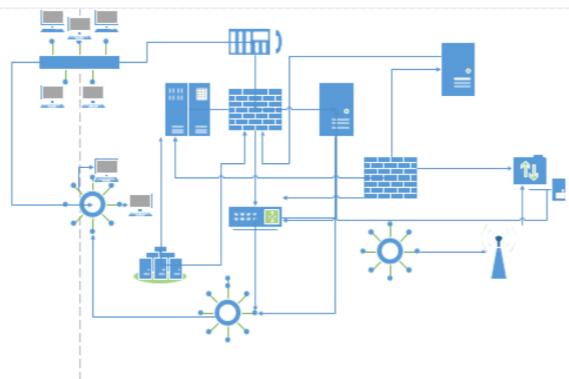
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Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Semester 1	Semester 2	Semester 3	Semester 4
Computer Systems I	Computer Systems II	Computer Networks	Developer Operations
Cloud Systems			Security

Networks Learning Path



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head . . .>
<body>

<header . . .>

<article . . .>

<figure . . .>

<article . . .>

<footer . . .>

</body>
</html>
```

<http://www.cssfontstack.com/>

- Web Safe Fonts:
 - Pre-installed by many operating systems. While not all systems have the same fonts installed, you can use a web safe font stack to choose several fonts that look similar, and are installed on the various systems that you want to support.
- Web Fonts
 - Web fonts are not pre-installed but are downloaded by the browser while rendering the webpage. May slow down your site's load time.
- Common Pattern: If using a web font, include it first followed by similar series web safe fonts. If a browser is unable to use the web font it will fall back on the web safe fonts in the stack.

Web Safe

Sans-serif

Sans-serif

Arial

Win: 99.84%

Mac: 98.74%

Arial Black

Win: 98.08%

Mac: 96.22%

Arial Narrow

Win: 88.39%

Mac: 94.77%

Arial Rounded MT Bold

Win: 59.53%

Mac: 95.14%

Avant Garde

Win: 0%

Mac: 1.08%

Calibri

Win: 83.41%

Mac: 38.74%

Candara

Win: 83.08%

Mac: 34.41%

Century Gothic

Win: 87.62%

Mac: 53.15%

Franklin Gothic Medium

Win: 99.18%

Mac: 2.1%

Serif

Monospaced

Fantasy

Script

Fantasy

COPPERPLATE

Win: 66.87%

Mac: 92.61%

Serif

Big Caslon

Win: 0%

Mac: 92.61%

Bodoni MT

Win: 55.81%

Mac: 0%

Book Antiqua

Win: 86.09%

Mac: 49.01%

Calisto MT

Win: 58.43%

Mac: 46.31%

Cambria

Win: 83.35%

Mac: 35.32%

Didot

Win: 0%

Mac: 93.51%

Garamond

Win: 86.47%

Mac: 49.91%

Georgia

Win: 99.4%

Mac: 97.48%

Goudy Old Style

Win: 58.11%

Mac: 47.57%

Monospaced

Consolas

Win: 82.97%

Mac: 34.77%

Courier New

Win: 99.73%

Mac: 95.68%

Lucida Console

Win: 99.18%

Mac: 0%

Lucida Sans Typewriter

Win: 74.81%

Mac: 99.64%

Monaco

Win: 2.74%

Mac: 99.82%

Andale Mono

Win: 4.16%

Mac: 94.59%

Script

Brush Script MT

Win: 59.64%

Mac: 90.99%

FontHelvetica Full Stack **Size****Weight****Style****Variant**

Line Height

Apply To

Header

**Save Heading Setting****HTML:****CSS:**

```
h1 {
```

```
    font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 24px;
    font-style: normal;
    font-variant: normal;
    font-weight: 500;
    line-height: 26.4px;
```

```
}
```

```
h3 {
```

```
    font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 14px;
    font-style: normal;
    font-variant: normal;
    font-weight: 500;
    line-height: 15.4px;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
    font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 14px;
    font-style: normal;
    font-variant: normal;
    font-weight: 400;
    line-height: 20px;
```

```
}
```

E.g: Helvetica

Your headline is in Helvetica

This is a sub heading in Helvetica.

This paragraph is in Helvetica. Keep reading for how to use the buttons to the left. Change your settings, and choose what section you want the font to apply to. Once you are pleased with the settings for that section you can click save. Your selections will remain as you look for another font for another section of this preview.

Another sub heading in Helvetica.

The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out.

```
/* This text is in Helvetica */
.class {
    font-family: Helvetica Neue,Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;
}
```

**Make other
Helvetica text
stand out!**

<http://www.cssfontstack.com/Helvetica>

Web

Sans-serif

Serif

Cursive

Architects Daughter

Asset

Atomic Age

Aubrey

Bigshot One

Black Ops One

BUTCHERMAN CAPS

Cabin Sketch

Cedarville Cursive

changaOne

Chewy

Chicle

Serif

Adamina

Alice

Alike

Alike Angular

Andada

Arapey

Artifika

Arvo

Bentham

Bevan

Bitter

Brawler

Sans-serif

Abel

Aclonica

Actor

Aldrich

Allerta

Allerta Stencil

Amaranth

Andika

Anonymous Pro

Antic

Anton

Arimo

Bowlby One

BOWLBY ONE SC

Buda

Cabin

Cabin Condensed

Cagliostro

Candal

Cantarell

Carme

Carter One

Chivo

Coda Caption

Calligraffiti

Cherry Cream Sc

Coda

HTML:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans" />
```

CSS:

```
h1 {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 24px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 26.4px;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 14px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 15.4px;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 14px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 400;  
    line-height: 20px;  
}
```

Your headline is in Open Sans

This is a sub heading in Open Sans.

This paragraph is in Open Sans. Keep reading for how to use the buttons to the left. Change your settings, and choose what section you want the font to apply to. Once you are pleased with the settings for that section you can click save. Your selections will remain as you look for another font for another section of this preview.

Another sub heading in Open Sans.

The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out.

Make other Open Sans text stand out!

```
/* This text is in Open Sans */  
.class {  
    font-family: Open Sans;  
}
```

Weight

- Select One:
 - Normal
 - Bold
 - Bolder
 - Lighter

Style

- Select One:
 - Normal
 - Italic
 - Oblique

Variant

- Select One:
 - Normal
 - Small Caps

```
h1 {
```

```
  font-family: 'Open Sans';
  font-size: 24px;
  font-style: normal;
  font-variant: normal;
  font-weight: 500;
  line-height: 26.4px;
```

```
}
```

Open Sans

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Sans

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Open Sans is a [sans-serif](#) typeface designed by [Steve Matteson](#) and commissioned by [Google](#). According to Google, it was developed with an "upright stress, open forms and a neutral, yet friendly appearance" and is "optimized for legibility across print, web, and mobile interfaces."^[3] Its design is almost identical to that of [Droid Sans](#), with the exception of wider characters and the inclusion of italic variants. Whereas Droid Sans is used primarily in the user interfaces of some [Android phones](#), Open Sans is used in some of Google's web pages as well as its print and web advertisements.

Open Sans is available in a large number of variants for a font with an open license. There are 5 variants for weight (300 Light, 400 Normal, Semi-Bold 600, Bold 700 and Extra Bold 800) and each one has an italic version, totaling 10 variants. There is also a separate font called Open Sans Condensed with 3 width variations.^[4]

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Open Sans

Open Sans

Aa Ee Rr

Aa Ee Rr

a

Sycamore

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

0123456789

Category [Sans-serif](#)

Classification Humanist

Designer(s) Steve Matteson

Foundry Ascender Corporation

Date created 2010^[1]

Date released 2011^[2]

License Apache License 2.0

Website www.google.com/fonts/specimen/Open+Sans ↗

Challenges Rendering Images on the Web (1)

- Problem 1: PPI
- PPI - Pixels Per Inch, a measurement of the Pixel Density.
- Phone, tablet and desktop screens vary wildly.

Calculation of monitor PPI [edit]

Theoretically, PPI can be calculated from knowing the diagonal size of the screen in inches and the resolution in pixels (width and height). This can be done in two steps:

1. Calculate diagonal resolution in pixels using the [Pythagorean theorem](#):

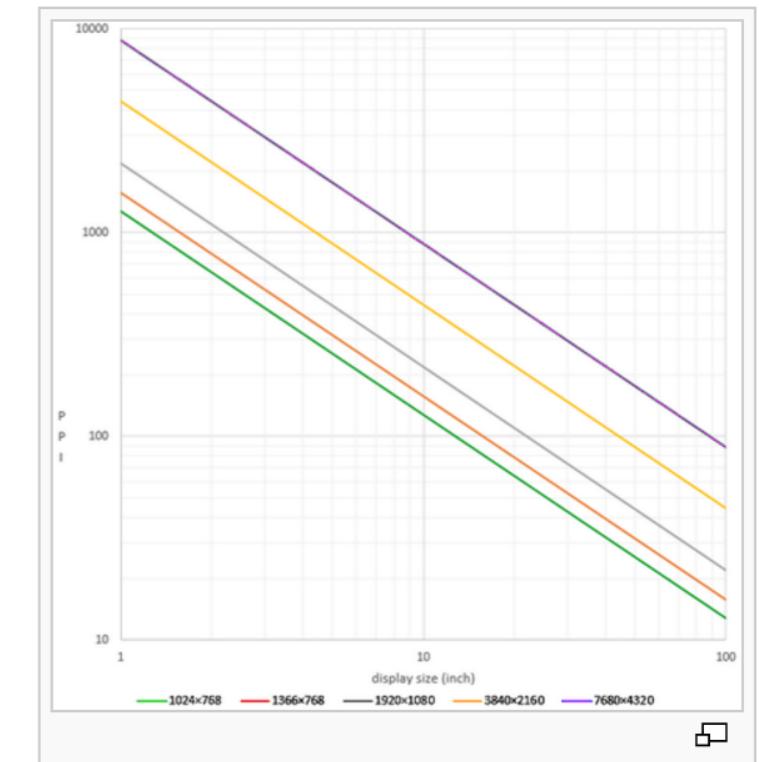
$$d_p = \sqrt{w_p^2 + h_p^2}$$

2. Calculate PPI:

$$PPI = \frac{d_p}{d_i}$$

where

- d_p is diagonal resolution in pixels
- w_p is width resolution in pixels
- h_p is height resolution in pixels
- d_i is diagonal size in inches (this is the number advertised as the size of the display).

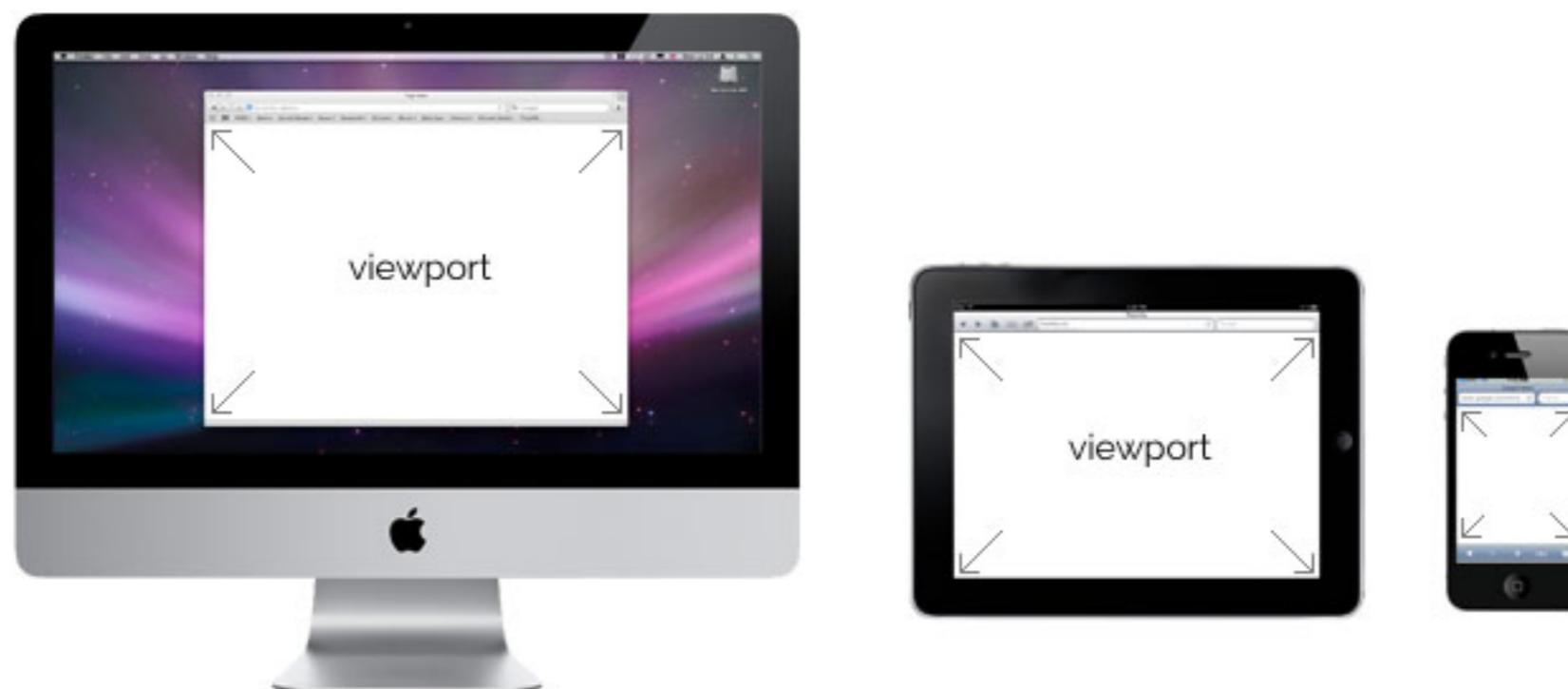


PPI also applied to Image Files

- Eg. Google Android developer documentation groups displays by their approximate pixel densities into the following categories:
 - LDPI: Low density, ~120 dots per inch
 - MDPI: Medium density, ~120-160 dots per inch
 - TVDPI: Medium High density, ~160-213 dots per inch
 - HDPI or HiDPI: High density, ~213-240 dots per inch
 - XHDPI: eXtra High density, ~240-320 dots per inch
 - XXHDPI: eXtra eXtra High density, ~320-480 dots per inch
 - XXXHDPI: eXtra eXtra eXtra High density, ~480-640 dots per inch

Challenges Rendering Images on the Web (2)

- Problem 2: The ‘Viewport’
- The browser windows may be a fixed size - on phones & tablets for instance - and dependent of the model/make
- On a desktop the user can of course change the browser dimensions



Solutions

- Solution 1: Ignore differences - images renders with simple `` element and rendered ‘as is’.
 - images look appropriate on a small subset of devices
- Solution 2: Set a ‘height’ property in the `` element. The image will be resized (but not distorted) to the specified dimensions.
 - Image looks appropriate on specific pixel density screens (but not on others)
 - Browser has to process the image - resizing it. This may consume resources (processor, battery)
- Solution 3: use Javascript
 - requires ‘programmed’ instead of ‘declarative’ solution
- Solution 4: use **scrset** attribute and/or `<picture>` element
 - Support still building in browsers - but ‘polyfills’ available

<picture> element

- Offers a declarative approach towards image resource loading.
- Gives web developers more flexibility in specifying image resources.

- *Art direction-based selection*
 - Is this a mobile device held in a portrait orientation or a wide desktop monitor? Load an image that is optimized for the given screen dimensions.
- *Device-pixel-ratio-based selection*
 - Does the device have a high DPI display? Load a higher resolution image.
- *Viewport-based selection*
 - Is the image meant to always fill a fixed proportion of the viewport? Load images relative to the viewport.
- *Image format-based selection*
 - Can the browser support additional image file types that offer performance boosts such as smaller file sizes? Load an alternative image file.

“Art Direction”

Instead of having one image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width, multiple images can be designed to more appropriately fill the browser viewport



Using only one image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width.

```
img {  
  max-width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
}
```



Use several different images to more appropriately fill the browser viewport.

<picture> element

- The <picture> element has no unique attributes of its own - it requires a <source> & elements.
- The <source> element can be used for loading media such as video and audio and images

```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules-wide.png">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules.png">
  
</picture>
```

<source> element

- **srcset**
 - Accepts a single image file path
- **media**
 - Accepts a ‘media query’ which will be matched against device
 - The element is used <picture> as the fallback in case a browser does not support the picture element or if no source element tags are matched.

```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules-wide.png">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules.png">
  
</picture>
```

srcset

- Support for high resolution displays using pixel density descriptors such as 1x, 1.5x, 2x, and 3x.
- Applies to both `` and `<source>` elements.

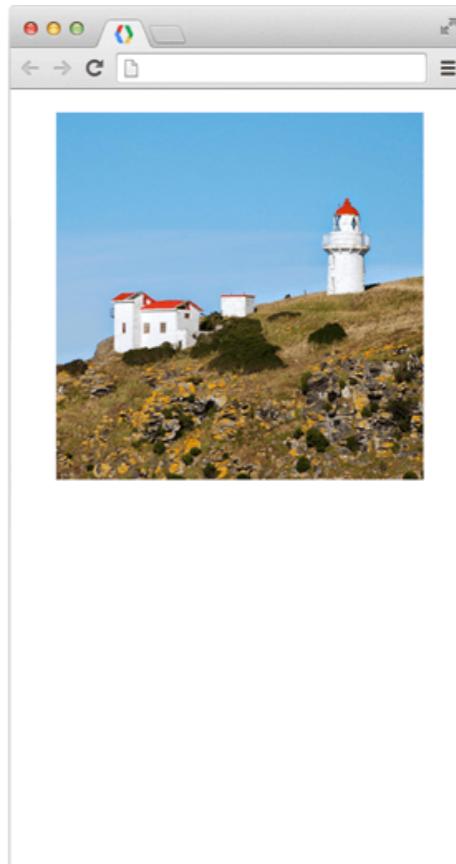
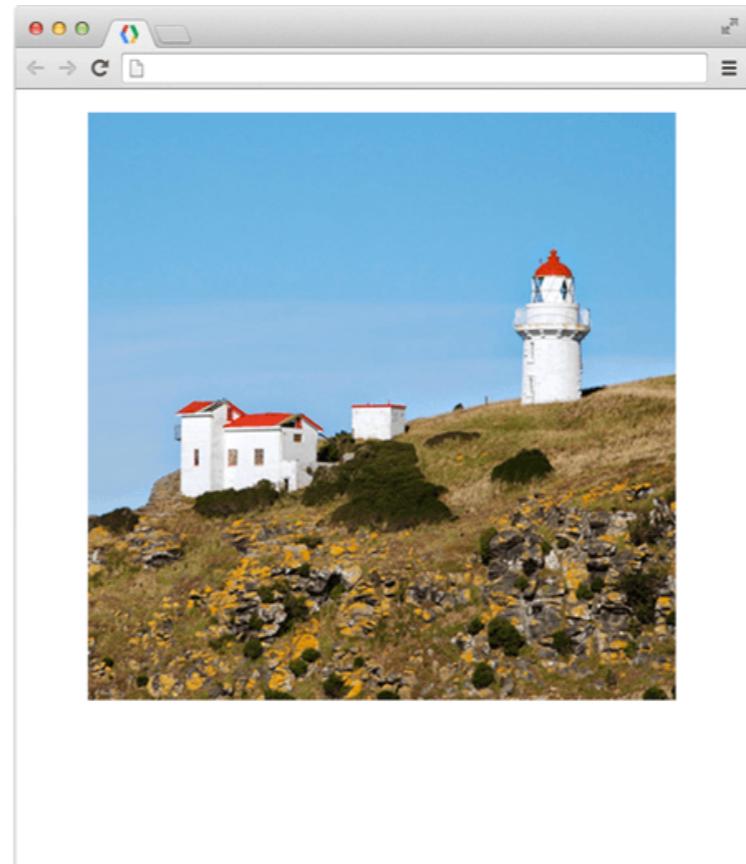
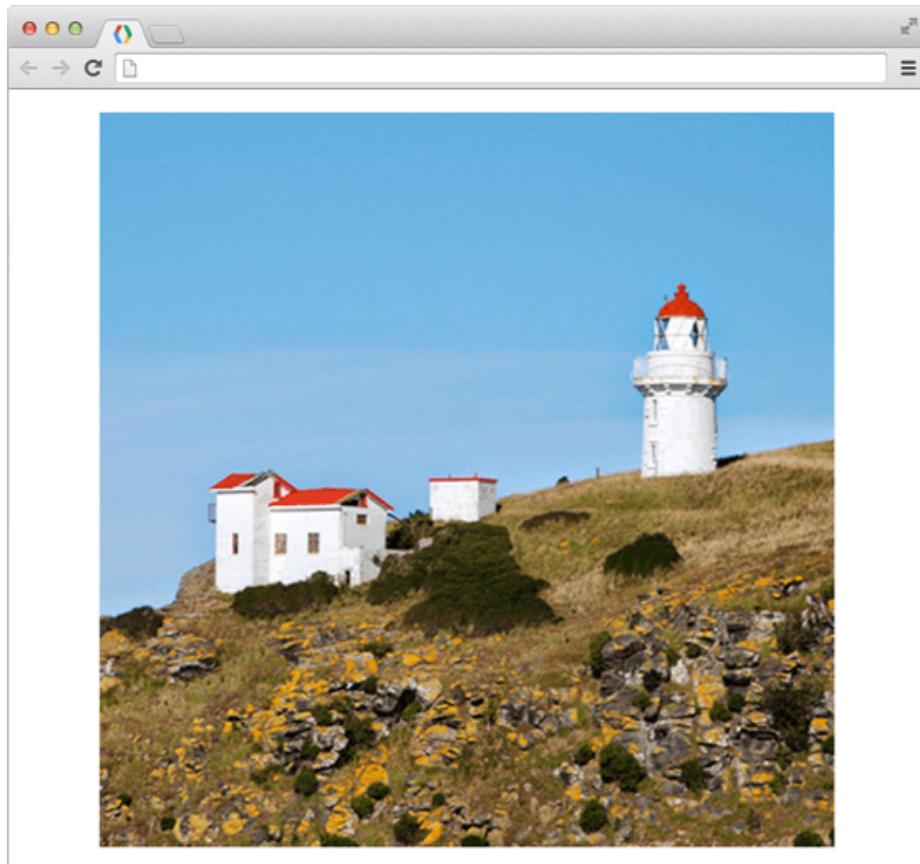
```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/kitten-stretching.png,
            images/kitten-stretching@1.5x.png 1.5x,
            images/kitten-stretching@2x.png 2x">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/kitten-sitting.png,
            images/kitten-sitting@1.5x.png 1.5x
            images/kitten-sitting@2x.png 2x">
  
</picture>
```

 srcset examples

The viewport on the left is approx. 800px wide. The browser will load lighthouse-640.jpg unless the device pixel ratio is 2x—in which case, lighthouse-1280.jpg will be loaded instead.

```

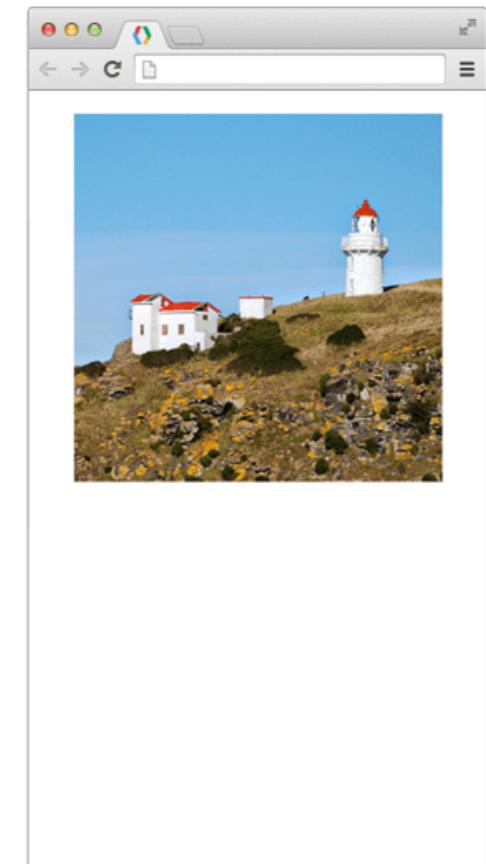
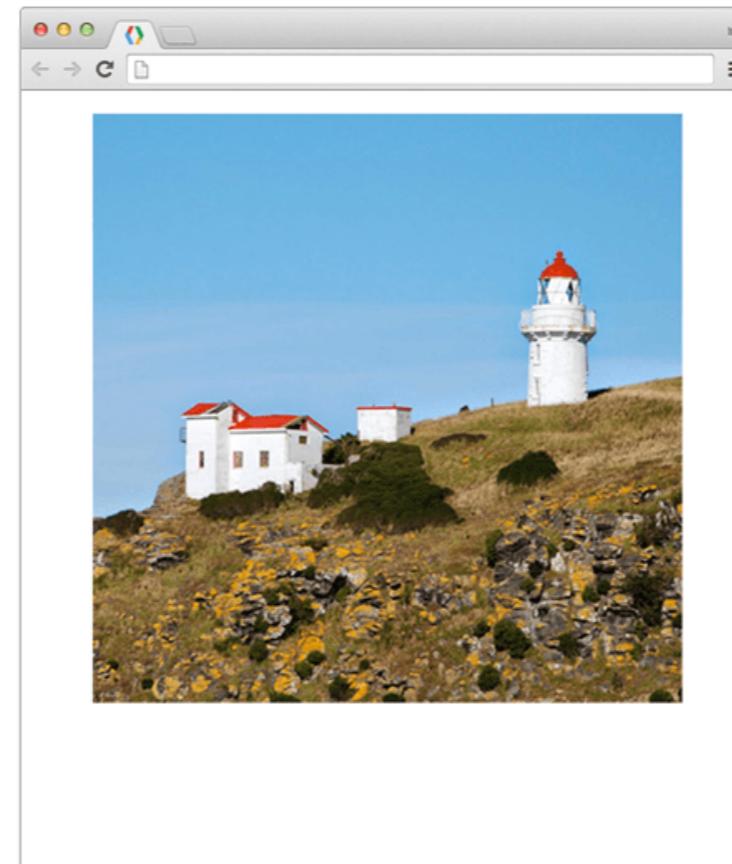
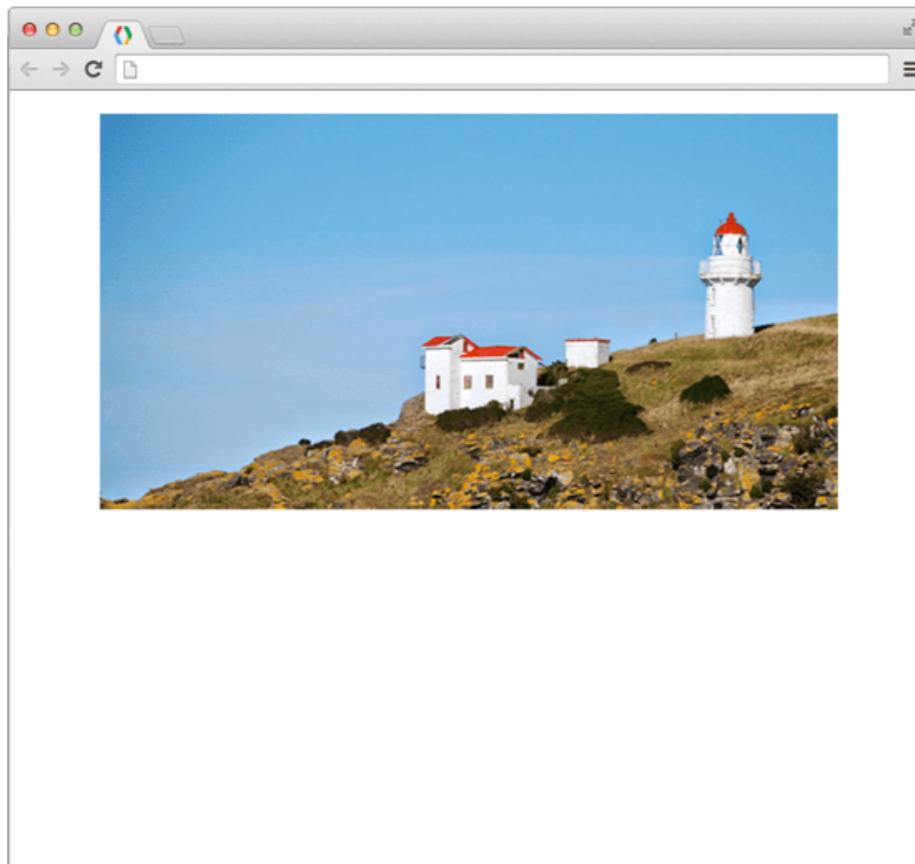
```



<picture> example

The viewport on the left is above 800px wide so a landscape version of the lighthouse photo will be displayed.

```
<picture>
  <source media="(min-width: 800px)"
          sizes="80vw"
          srcset="lighthouse-landscape-640.jpg 640w,
                  lighthouse-landscape-1280.jpg 1280w,
                  lighthouse-landscape-2560.jpg 2560w">
    
  </picture>
```





Picturefill

A RESPONSIVE IMAGE POLYFILL

The `picture` element, `srcset` and `sizes` attributes, and associated features allow web developers to deliver an appropriate image to every user depending on a variety of conditions like screen size, viewport size, screen resolution, and more. Picturefill enables support for the `picture` element and associated features in browsers that do not yet support them, so you can start using them today!

Picturefill development is sponsored by  filament group and  bocoup, and maintained by the [Picturefill Team](#). Ongoing discussion of the project is conducted via [Slack](#).

CONTRIBUTING, BUG REPORTS, AND MORE INFORMATION

For more information on the development of Picturefill and how you can file bugs or contribute fixes, check out [the project on GitHub](#).

- Support for Picture elements in older browsers via ‘Polyfills’
- A Javascript library to permit use of <picture>
- Disabled if browser has native support