

# 網頁前端設計私塾課

Web Design

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響應式網頁介紹

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主講人：多位講師



何謂響應式設計？

# Responsive Web Design

網頁的設計可以適應不同裝置的視野大小  
並且擁有良好的閱讀性及操作性

# RWD原則

在網頁介面切版中，要做到響應式設計的幾個原則

## 行動設備避免過多的資訊

行動裝置螢幕本身不大，若資訊太多將造成使用者疲勞

EX：選單由文字改為漢堡 icon

## 流動的物件

擁有水的特性，可以在不同的設備大小流動

EX：欄位多設定百分比，而不是定值

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響應式網頁的基本設定、斷點規劃

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# viewport

一定要寫否則根本無法做成響應式設計

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

告訴設備的瀏覽器這個頁面要依照設備的解析度的1倍做為一開始的顯示倍率

另外還有

**minimum-scale= 0.25~5** 最小倍率限制

**maximum-scale= 0.25~5** 最大倍率限制

**user-scalable= 0 | 1 ( yes or no )** 使用者能否放大(行動裝置)

# @media

媒體查詢，就像開關一樣，篩選的條件達成就會打開

篩選的設備

篩選的條件

```
@media screen and (max-width= 768px){  
  /* 條件下的樣式 */  
}
```

(min-width= 768px)

# 開發方向及限制

越後面撰寫樣式的設備限制會越大

## Desktop first

/\* 開始的樣式，從大到小 \*/

```
@media screen and (max-width= 1024px){
```

```
/* 1024px 以下的樣式 */
```

```
}
```

```
@media screen and (max-width= 768px){
```

```
/* 768px 以下的樣式 */
```

```
}
```



# Mobile first

先以行動裝置為主要的介面目標，相對於 Desktop first

```
/* 開始的樣式，從小到大 */
```

```
@media screen and (min-width= 768px){
```

```
/* 768px 以上的樣式 */
```

```
}
```

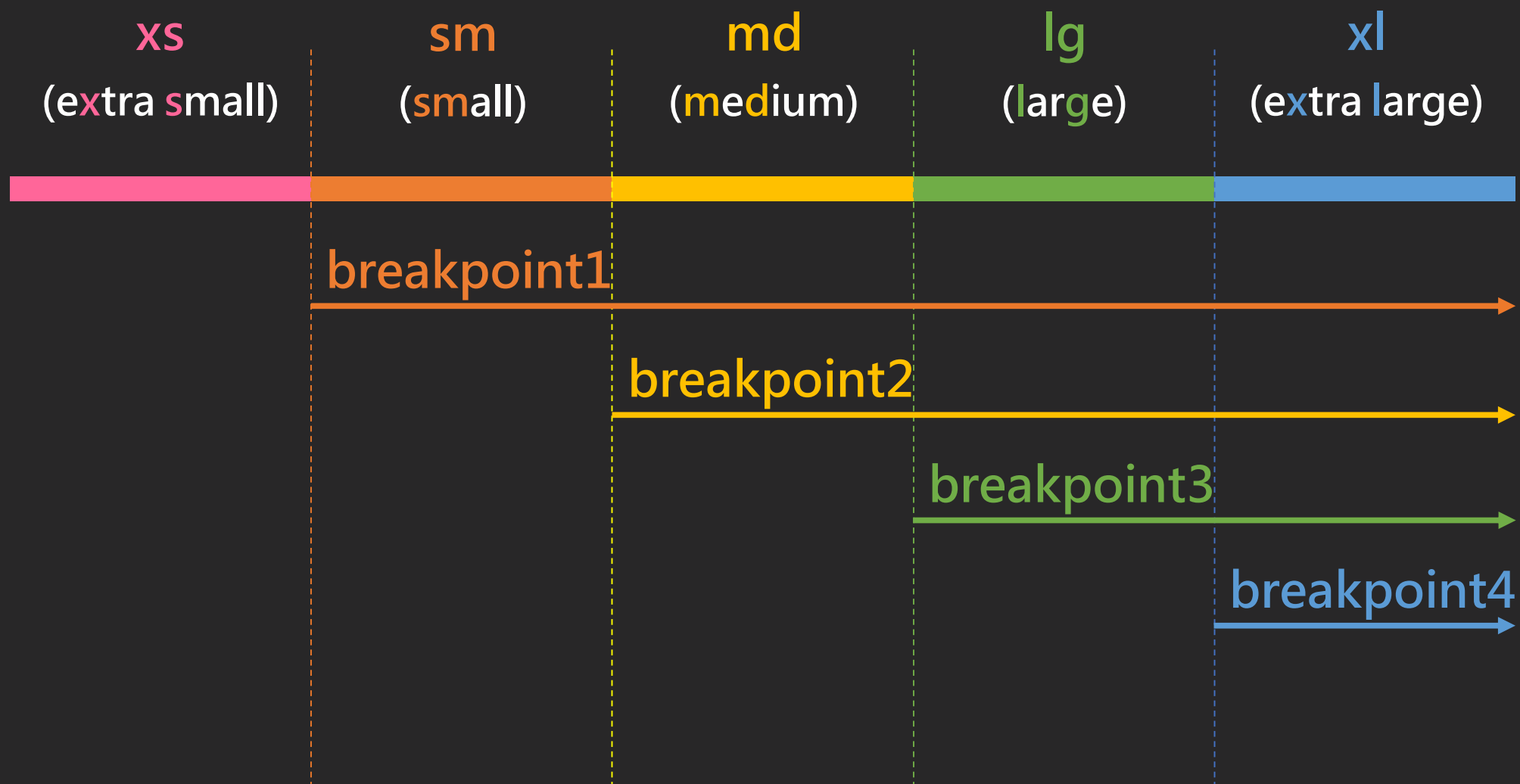
```
@media screen and (min-width= 1024px){
```

```
/* 1024px 以上的樣式 */
```

```
}
```

# Breakpoint

就是前面設定的解析度篩選條件，通常會用下列的描述



# 斷點規劃

底下為常見的設備使用解析度，單位是 CSS pixel

360 x 480 px 一般 android 智慧型手機

1920 x 1080 px、1440 x 900 px 常見的螢幕解析度

1366 x 768 px 13吋、14吋筆電

375 x 667 px、768 x 1024 px 蘋果系列

(與APP開發不同，在網頁中一般不需要考慮 retina)

# 網頁前端設計私塾課

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格線系統介紹

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主講人：多位講師



# 格線的起源

平面設計上的對其參考線

MAIN HEADLINE  
32/48 pt Scala Sans Pro Bold

SUBHEAD  
18/24 Scala Sans Pro Italic

## baseline grids

*create a common rhythm*

Captions and other details are styled to coordinate with the dominant baseline grid.

Modular grids are created by positioning horizontal guidelines in relation to a baseline grid that governs the whole document. Baseline grids serve to anchor all (or nearly all) elements to a common rhythm. Create a baseline grid by choosing the typesize and leading of your text, such as 10-pt Scala Pro with 12 pts leading (10/12). Avoid auto leading so that you can work with whole numbers that multiply and divide cleanly. Use this line space increment to set the baseline grid in your document preferences. Adjust the top or bottom page margin to absorb any space left over by the baseline grid. Determine the number of horizontal page units in relation to the number of lines in the baseline grid. Count how many lines fit in a full column of text and then choose a number that divides easily into the line count to create horizontal page divisions. A column with forty-two lines of text divides neatly into seven horizontal modules with six lines each. If your line count is not neatly divisible, adjust the top and/or

bottom page margins to absorb leftover lines. To style headlines, captions, and other elements, choose line spacing that works with the baseline grid, such as 18/24 for headlines, 14/18 for subheads, and 8/12 for captions. (Web designers can choose similar increments (line height) to create style sheets with coordinated baselines.) Where possible, position all page elements in relation to the baseline grid. Don't force it, though. Sometimes a layout works better when you override the grid. View the baseline grid when you want to check the position of elements; turn it off when it's distracting. In Design, set the baseline grid in the Preferences-Grids and Guides window. Create horizontal divisions in Layouts>Create Guides. Make the horizontal guides correspond to the baselines of the page's primary text by choosing a number of rows that divides evenly into the number of lines in a full column of text. Working in InDesign, you can make

CAPTION  
9/12 Scala Sans Pro Italic

PRIMARY TEXT:  
10/12 Scala Pro.  
This measure determines the baseline grid.

## Lotta Nieminen on becoming a graphic designer

Lotta Nieminen is an illustrator, graphic designer, and art director from Helsinki, Finland. She studied at the University of Art and Design Helsinki and the Rhode Island School of Design. After working for fashion magazine Trendi, Pentagram Design, and RoLandCo Studio, she now runs her own New York-based studio. Lotta has given talks around the world and worked for clients including the New York Times, Hermès, Volkswagen, and IBM.

Describe your path to becoming a graphic designer and illustrator.

My background is relatively typical in the sense that I drew a lot as a kid and came from an artistic family. When it actually came time to apply for college, I decided—for the greater good—to give up being rebellious and do something I had slowly become passionate about, which was being a movie director. I went to the university event with all these questions and was ready to fulfil my dream. There was a girl talking about the school and after the presentation, I went up to her and started asking all my questions. She said,

"Sorry, I can't really help you. I don't know anything about the movie department. I'm from the graphic design department and I could tell you something about that." I said sure; I was already there anyway. She started telling me about the graphic design department. The funny thing is that I had heard of graphic design, but had never bothered to understand what it was comprised of—turns out it was everything I had always been interested in doing.

## HAPPY BONES

Filter: Cl-Rad 2.72.5  
Expresso, Macchiato 3  
Americano, Piccola 3.5  
Cortado 3.75  
Cappuccino, Flat White 4  
Lattes, Iced Lattes 4.5  
Iced Coffee 4  
Hot Chocolate 4  
Belgian Taps 5.5  
Espresso 5.5

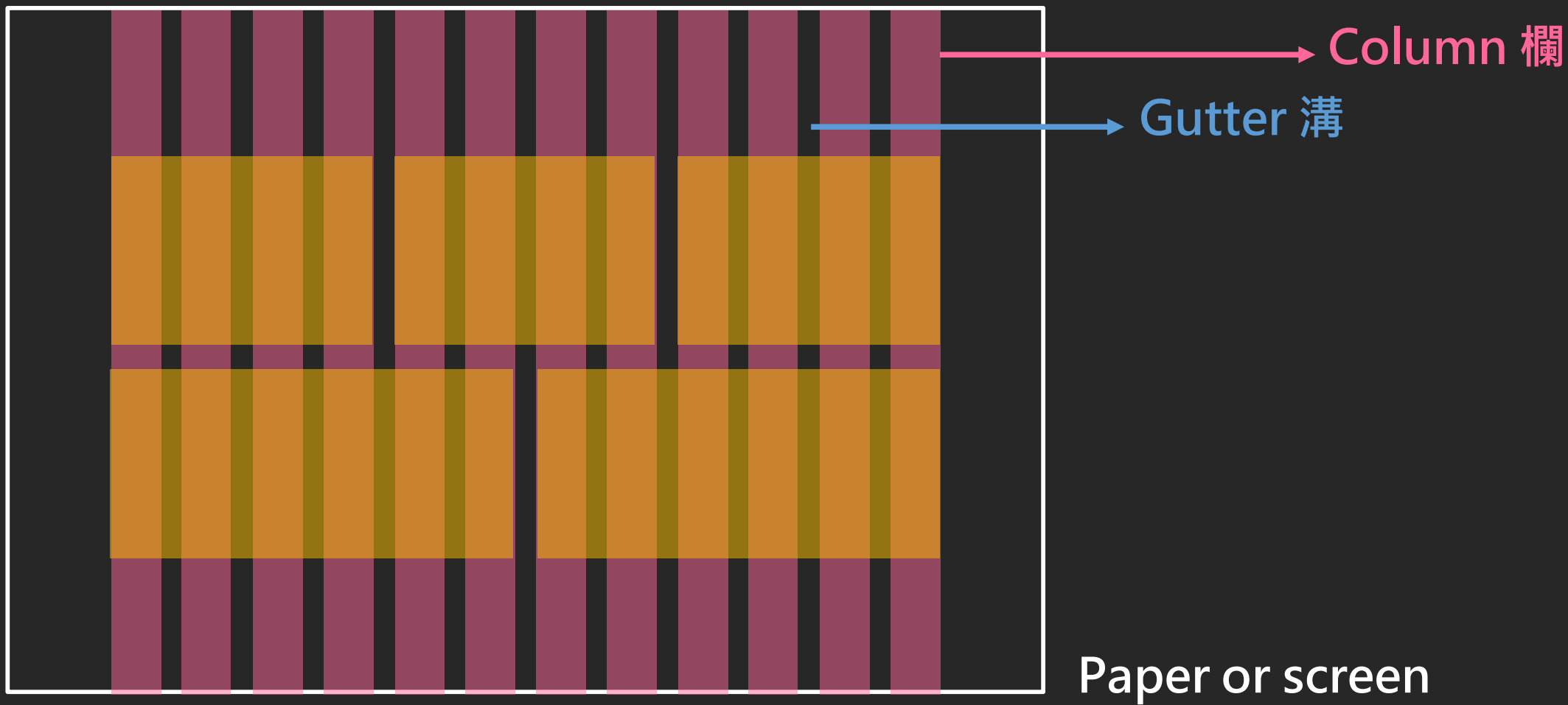
# 沿用到網頁上

下面是遵循格線繪製的設計稿



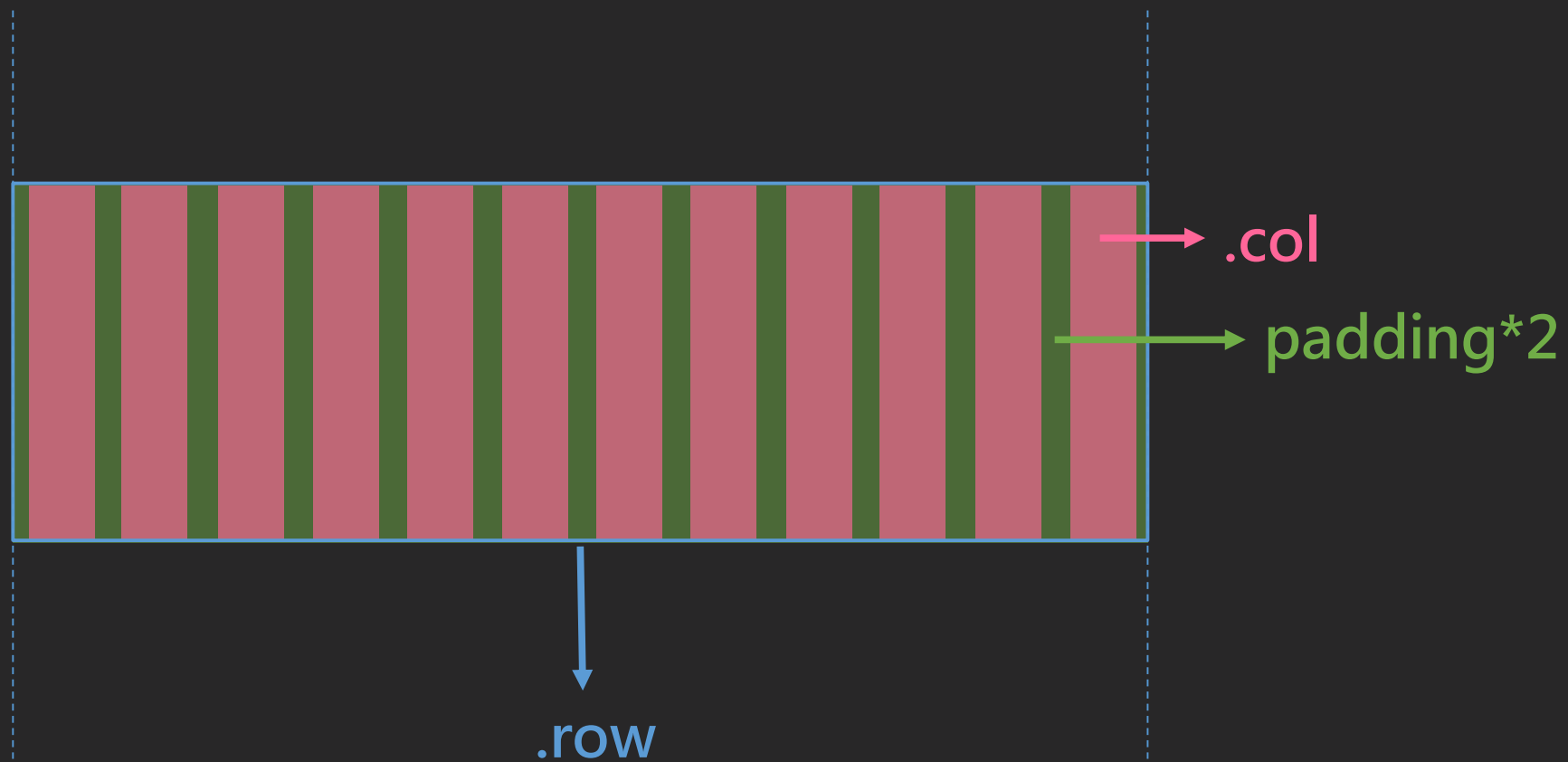
# 格線的結構

以 12 column 為例

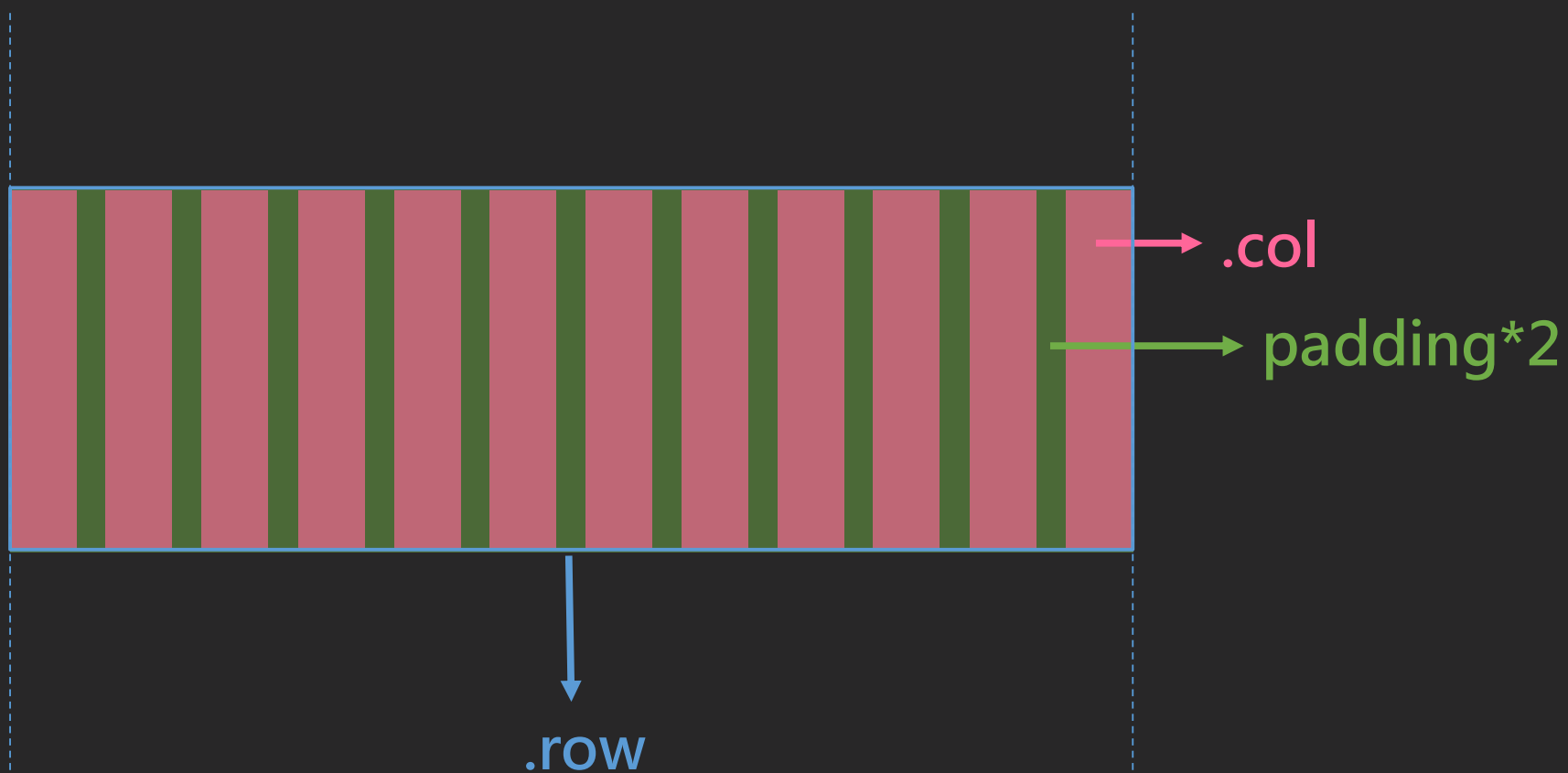


row 、 col 、 container



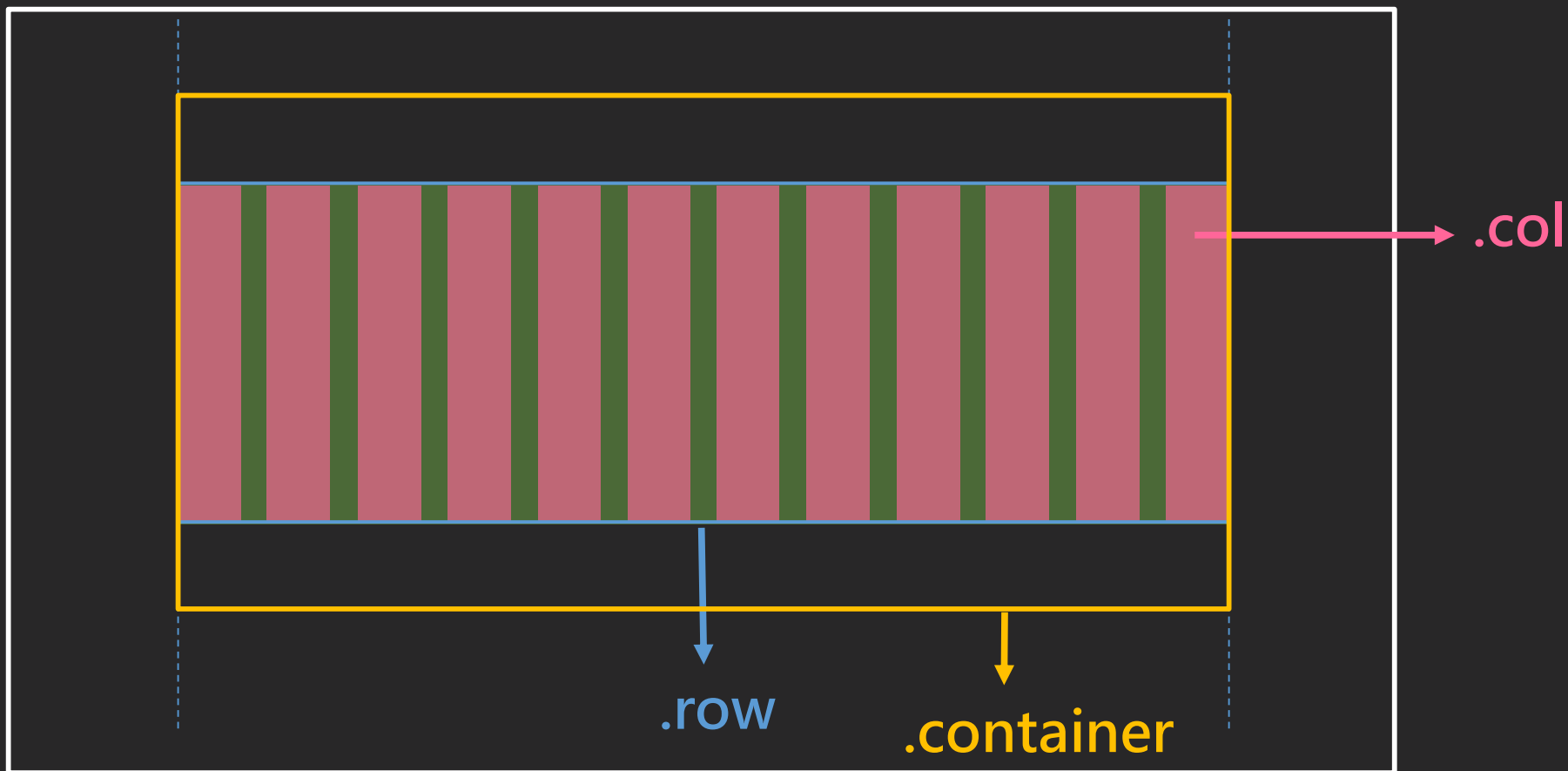


`.row` 和 `.col` 的結構關係

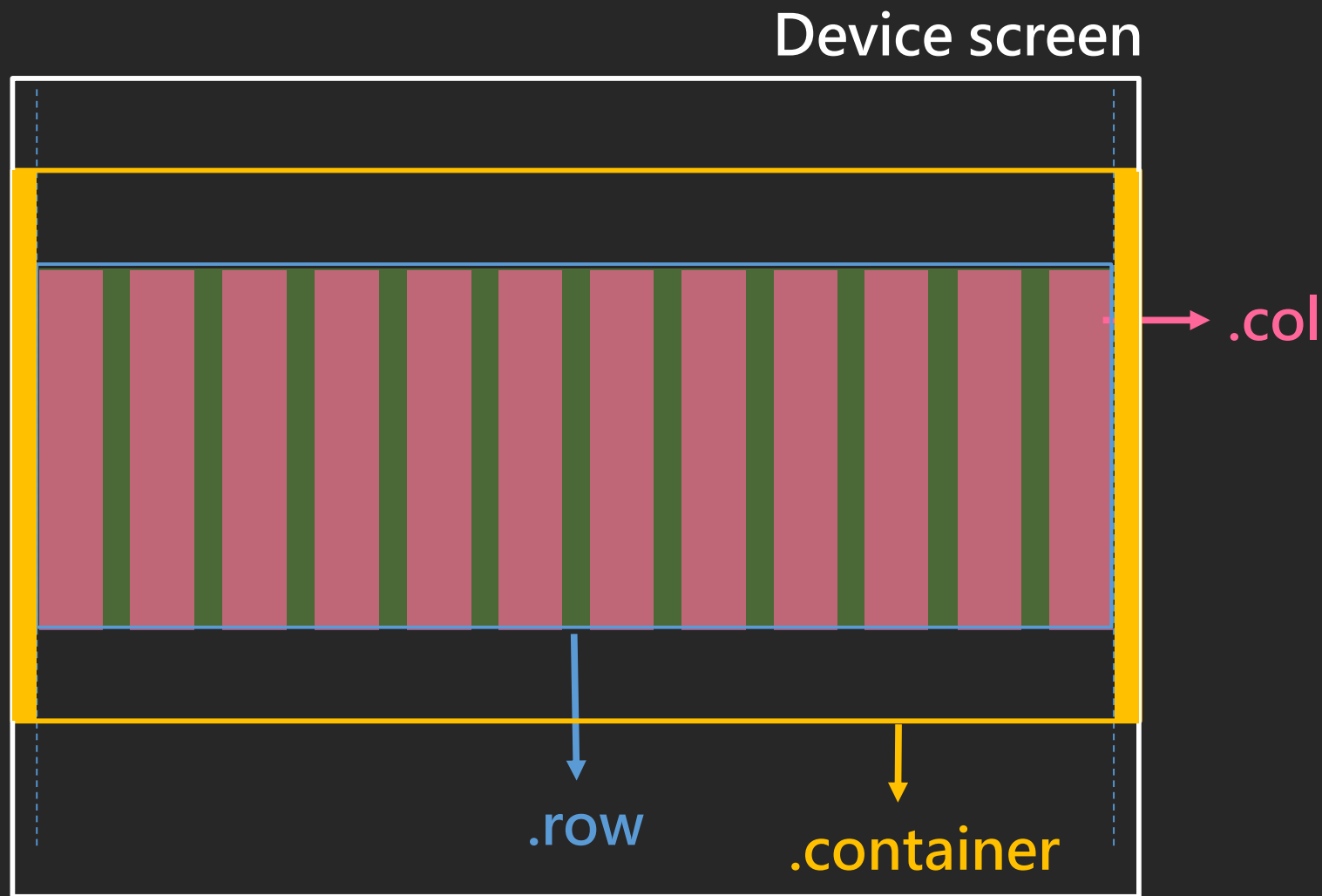


在 `.row` 左右寫 `-margin` 去扣掉 `.col` 多出來的 `padding` 後的樣子

Device screen



`.container` 的功用：置中、設定最大寬度 `max-width`



`.container` 加上左右兩邊的 `padding` 在行動裝置替格線留下左右的留白了

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格線系統實作

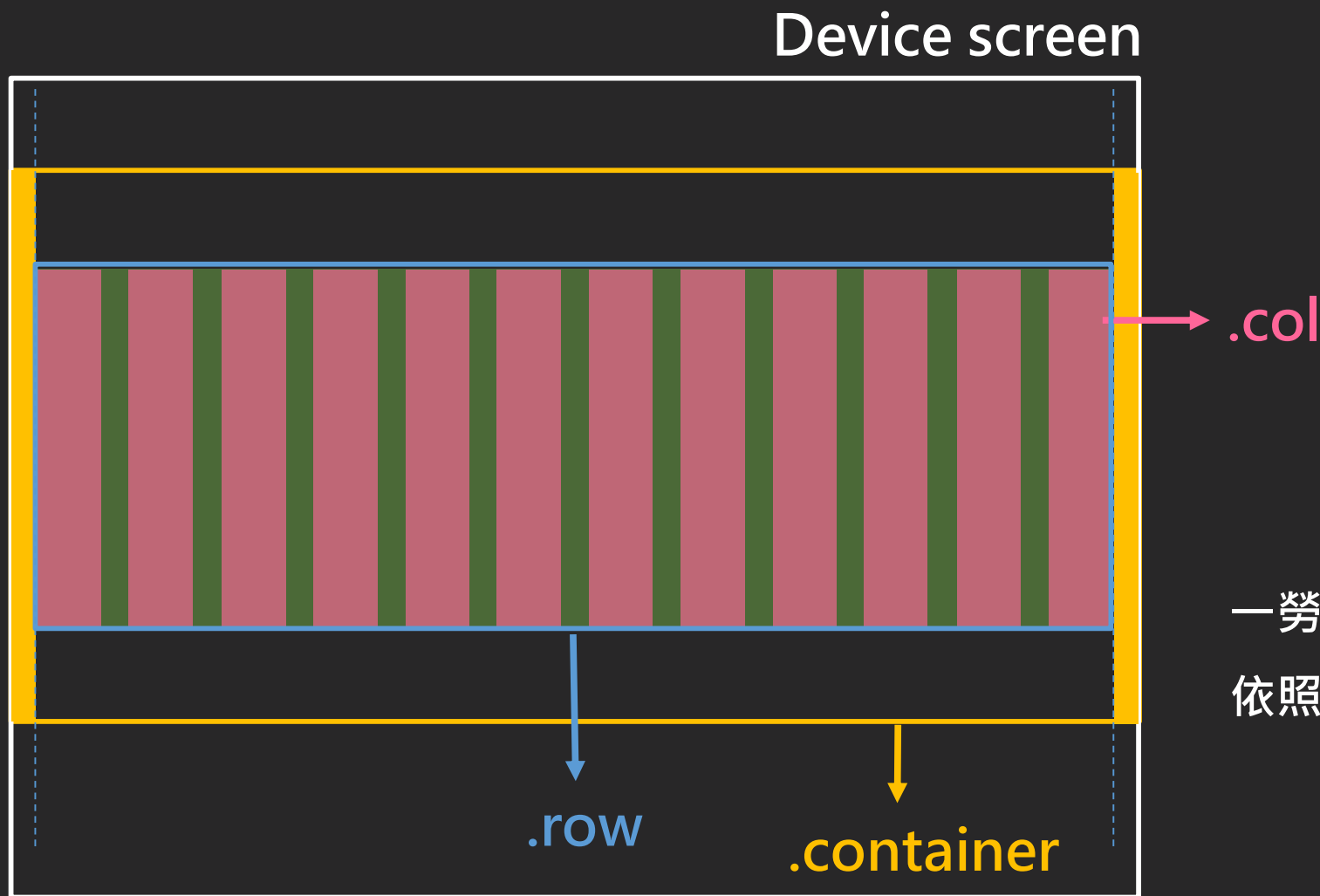
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主講人：多位講師



# 格線的實作

目的是希望可以完成一套排版工具，能夠完成多欄式的響應式設計



一勞永逸的作法，未來只要  
依照設計稿改規格設定就行了。

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單頁式網頁加入響應式實作

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