

# Responsive image overview

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```

```



Photo by [Snapwire](#) from [Pexels](#)

# Responsive images



Content choices – “art direction”



Format – GIF, JPG, PNG, SVG, AVIF, WebP, others



Pixel density



Image display dimensions



Who chooses which image to use – you or the browser?



<https://www.smashingmagazine.com/printed-books/image-optimization/>

# A brief history

- May 2010: Responsive images defined
- 2010-2014: Disaster
- 2014-2015: Standards defined
- 2016: `<picture>` supported
- 2017: *srcset* and *sizes* supported

# Prime Directive

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Only one image should load, even if many are specified.

`<marquee>BAD CODE</marquee>`

```
<div class="fake-responsive">
  
  
</div>
```

```
@media (max-width: 500px) {
  .big { display: none; }
}
```

```
@media (min-width: 501px) {
  .tiny { display: none; }
}
```

Use  
cautiously

```

```

```
img {  
    max-width: 800px;  
}
```



`<picture>`:

**You decide  
which image displays**



```
<picture>
  <source
    src="balloons-lg.jpg"
    media="(min-width: 850px)">

  
</picture>
```



```
<picture>
```

```
  <source
```

```
    src="landscape.jpg"
```

```
    media="(orientation: landscape)">
```

```
  
```

```
</picture>
```



(may work better with aspect ratio media queries)

```
<picture>
  <source
    src="landscape.webp"
    type="image/webp">

  <source
    src="landscape.png"
    type="image/png">

  
</picture>
```



However,  
<picture>  
forgets  
things...

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How big is the image  
location (the hole) in the  
page layout?

---

How big are the images  
(the peg) that might be  
displayed?

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What is the pixel density of  
the screen?

```
<picture>

  <source src="large.jpg"
    media="((min-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 20.001em) and (max-width: 35.999em))
      or ( (max-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 120.001em) )
      or ( (min-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 60.001em) )" />

  <source src="medium.jpg"
    media="((max-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 20.001em) and (max-width: 35.999em))
      or ( (max-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 60.001em) )
      or ( (min-device-pixel-ratio: 1.5) and (min-width: 10.001em) )" />

  <source src="small.jpg" />

  <!-- fallback -->

  

</picture>
```

srcset and sizes:  
**The browser decides  
which image displays**

---



# Known unknowns...

Variable	Known by author when she's writing the code?	Known by browser when it's loading the page?
viewport dimensions	no	yes
image size relative to the viewport	yes	no
screen density	no	yes
source files' dimensions	yes	no

<https://ericportis.com/posts/2014/srcset-sizes/>

# Known unknowns...

Variable	Known by author when she's writing the code?	Known by browser when it's loading the page?
viewport dimensions	no	yes
image size relative to the viewport	yes	<del>no</del> yes! via sizes!
screen density	no	yes
source files' dimensions	yes	<del>no</del> yes! via srcset!

<https://ericportis.com/posts/2014/srcset-sizes/>

# There's a catch



The browser decides which image to load.



The browser may not decide to load the image you expect.



Different browsers may make different choices.

```

```

```

```

Fallback – if browser can't understand srcset/sizes, it displays this image.

alt attribute is the same for all images

```

```

File names and width of  
images in pixels.

Other units not  
accepted.

Same as  

```

```

```

```

Size of the hole on the web page.

If the min-width is at least 36em, display the image at 33.3vw.

Otherwise, display the image at 100vw.

```

```

**That's a nice, compact way to supply hi-DPI imagery.  
But!  
It only works for fixed-width images.**

<https://alistapart.com/article/responsive-images-in-practice/>



```
<picture>
```

```
  <!-- 16:9 crop -->
```

```
  <source media="(min-width: 36em)"
```

```
    srcset="quilt_2/detail/large.jpg 1920w,  
           quilt_2/detail/medium.jpg 960w,  
           quilt_2/detail/small.jpg 480w" />
```

```
  <!-- square crop -->
```

```
  <source srcset="quilt_2/square/large.jpg 822w,  
               quilt_2/square/medium.jpg 640w,  
               quilt_2/square/small.jpg 320w" />
```

```
  
```

```
</picture>
```

<https://alistapart.com/article/responsive-images-in-practice/>

<picture>

<!-- 16:9 crop -->

<source media="(aspect-ratio: 16/9)"  
srcset="quilt\_2/detail/large.jpg 1920w,  
quilt\_2/detail/medium.jpg 960w,  
quilt\_2/detail/small.jpg 480w" />

<!-- square crop -->

<source media="(aspect-ratio: 1/1)"  
srcset="quilt\_2/square/large.jpg 822w,  
quilt\_2/square/medium.jpg 640w,  
quilt\_2/square/small.jpg 320w" />



</picture>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/@media/aspect-ratio>

# Which should you use?

## `<picture>`



Image optimized for **content reasons** matters more than technical reasons.



**Author** chooses the best image.



Images may be very different in composition and dimension.

## `src, srcset`



Image optimized for **technical reasons** matters more than content reasons.



**Browser** chooses the best image.



Images vary in dimension but not composition.

# FINALLY: Responsive background images



Contain your background images in a media query



This should mean only one image downloads.



Constrain ALL background images in specific media queries or multiple images may download.

```
@media (max-width: 700px) {  
    body {  
        background-image: url(small.jpg);  
    }  
}
```

```
@media (min-width: 701px) {  
    body {  
        background-image: url(large.jpg);  
    }  
}
```

<https://responsivebreakpoints.com/>

Good for generating a series of responsive images  
plus srcset, sizes, <picture> HTML to go with them.