```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>CSCI 111 Web Programming and Problem Solving</title>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>Week-5-Lecture</h1>
   <h2>Responsive Web Design</h2>
   <ul>
       Dr. Talgat Manglayev
       Dr. Irina Dolzhikova
       Marat Istelevev
   </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

outline

```
<h1>Responsive Web Design</h1>
<01>
  What is RWD?
  Main Strategies
    <01>
       Viewport
       Grid View
       Media Queries
       Flexible Layouts
       Responsive Images
       Relative Units
    </01>
```

What is Responsive Web Design





What is Responsive Web Design? "Be Water"



What is Responsive Web Design? "Be Water"

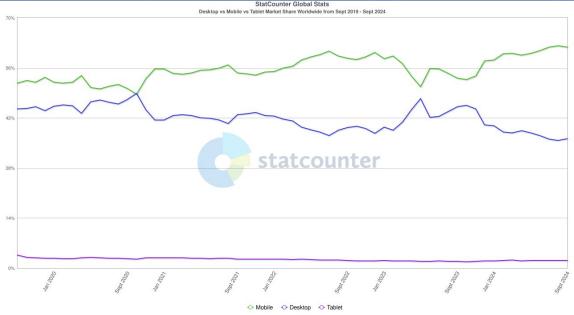
• Responsive web design refers to a design strategy to make websites render correctly for various devices (mobile, tablet, laptop and desktop). It uses only HTML and CSS.



It is called Responsive Web Design when you use CSS and HTML to **resize**, **hide**, **shrink**, **enlarge**, or **move** the content to make it look good on any screen.

Device Statistics





https://gs.statcounter.com/platform-market-share/desktop-mobile-tablet/worldwide/#monthly-201909-202409

Main Strategies

- Viewport
- Grid View
- Media queries
- Flexible layouts
- Responsive images
- Relative units

Viewport

RWD strategy Viewport is added by:

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

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

Content is sized to the viewport and the scaling factor set to 1

Some key points to follow:

- 1. Do NOT use large fixed width elements
- 2. Do NOT let the content rely on a particular viewport width to render well
- 3. Use CSS media queries to apply different styling for small and large screens

Grid View

Many web pages are based on a grid-view and divided into columns:

- a responsive grid-view often has 12 columns
- the percentage for one column: 100% / 12 columns = 8.33%
- the columns should be floating to the left and other elements cleared
- make one class for each of the 12 columns: .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}, etc.
- The columns should be wrapped with a row, where they add up to 12

Media Queries

Media queries are @media rules used to change CSS properties if some conditions are true

```
@media not|only mediatype and (mediafeature and|or|not mediafeature)
{
     CSS-Code;
}
```

mediatype:all, print, screen, speech mediafeature: max-width, min-width, orientation, etc.

Media Queries

Media queries use breakpoints (screen sizes) to decide how content needs to be rendered

Common breakpoints (in pixels):

```
• Mobile: up to 767
```

• **Tablet**: 768 − 1023

• **Desktop**: 1024 − 1179

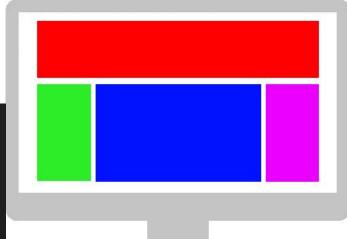
Desktop (extra): 1200 +

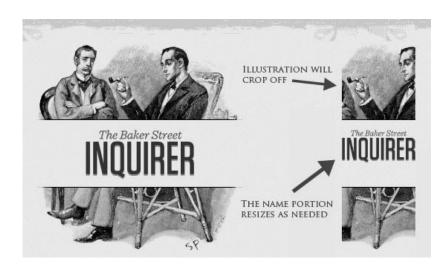
Flexible Layout

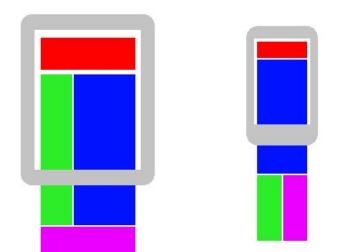
Website layout can be optimized for a device's screen size:

- reposition elements
- resize elements (images)
- hide or partially show elements









Responsive images

Some techniques to make images responsive:

- Set max-width and height
- Use picture and srcset
- Vectors (svg) vs Bitmap (jpg)

```
imq
   max-width: 100%;
   height: auto
<picture>
  <source srcset="small.jpg" media="(max-width: 768px)">
  <source srcset="medium.jpg" media="(max-width: 1024px)">
  <source srcset="large.jpg">
  <img src="medium.jpg" alt="Medium image">
</picture>
```

```
Responsive Images Test Page
In supported browsers, the following image will load either small or large
version depending on screen resolution, making a single 1kb request
before requesting the appropriate size.
                                                             Gosnonsive Images Test Page
```

Relative Units

Use relative units for width/height, font size, etc.

percentage (width: 100%)

em (font size: 1 em)

vw, vh, vmin, vmax (height: 100vh)

Summary

Content is like water, so target all types of devices (mobile, tablet, laptop, desktop)

To make your website responsive, use RWD strategies:

- Viewport
- Grid view
- Media queries
- Flexible layouts
- Responsive images
- Relative units

bonus info