Responsive Web Design and Bootstrap

the beginning of a new era in the Web

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Day 1

Responsive Web Design

Responsive Web Design is an art, its core concept is making web application content works across any device

Responsive Web Design is where website created redesign itself according to device size change.

Responsive Web Design

- Responsive Web Design was first introduced by Ethan Marcotte in 2009
 https://ethanmarcotte.com/
- An approach to web design that provides an optimal viewing experience across a wide range of devices.

https://responsivewebdesign.com/about/

Think responsively.. Think Mobile First

Responsive Web Design



Designing a different interface for every device is impossible.

Responsive Web Design is the concept of developing a website in a way that allows the layout to adjust according to the user's screen resolution (view port) using media queries

Viewport

- Viewport is defined area to display website independent on device screen
- Identify and control viewport and its initial scale factor to override useragent
- Syntax
 - 1. Using meta tag

```
<meta name="viewport" content=""/>
```

- 2. @viewport CSS syntax still experimental technology recommended to be prior to any media query style
- Its recommended to use <meta> since it is supported by all browsers while @viewport needs vendor prefix

https://developer.mozilla.org/e n-US/docs/Web/CSS/@viewport



Viewport

- A viewport is under your control.
 - ► It lets you set pixel values in "CSS pixels" regardless of the device pixels.
- At 100% zoom, device pixels = CSS pixels
- As users zoom,
 - the zooming effect is created by expanding CSS pixels as much as is needed.
 - less CSS pixels fit in the viewport
 - ► the layout does not reflow

Viewport properties

- width = device-width
 - ► Tells the browser to set the viewport to exact size as the available screen px
- height = device-height (if needed)
- initial-scale=1 → zoom:1
 - Control the zoom content of the page
 - independent on viewport width
 - □ Its = 1 when width = device-width
- minimum-scale=1 → min-zoom:1
- maximum-scale=2 → max-zoom:2
- user-scalable=no → user-zoom : fixed

Note:

A zoom factor of 1.0 or 100% corresponds to no zooming Larger values zoom in. Smaller values zoom out

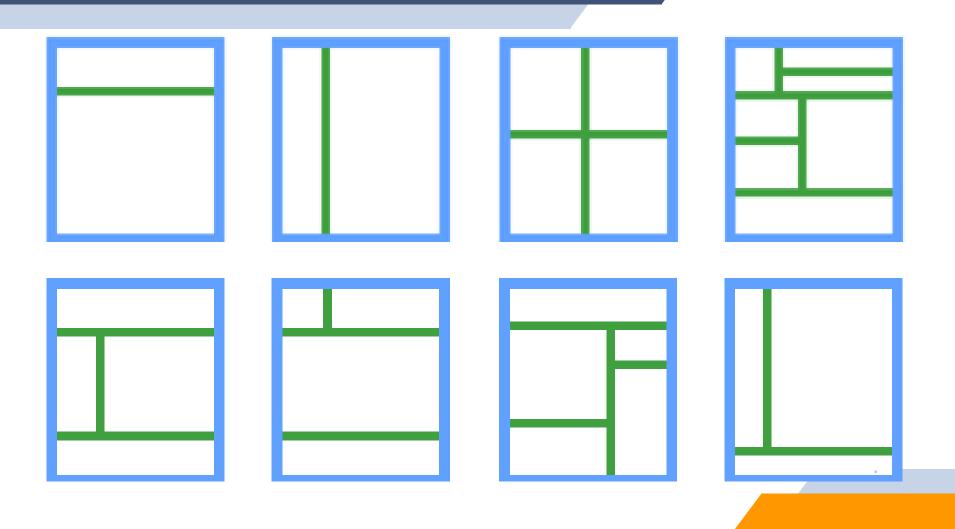
Note:

Zooming attributes should be avoided as it negatively impact accessibility

Terminologies

- Responsive design is where website isn't fixed with single size, It responds to users' device automatically
- Adaptive design is where created website redesign itself as per the device size
- Negative space is empty space between elements to it more readable & standout
 - padding or margins are great strategy to create it

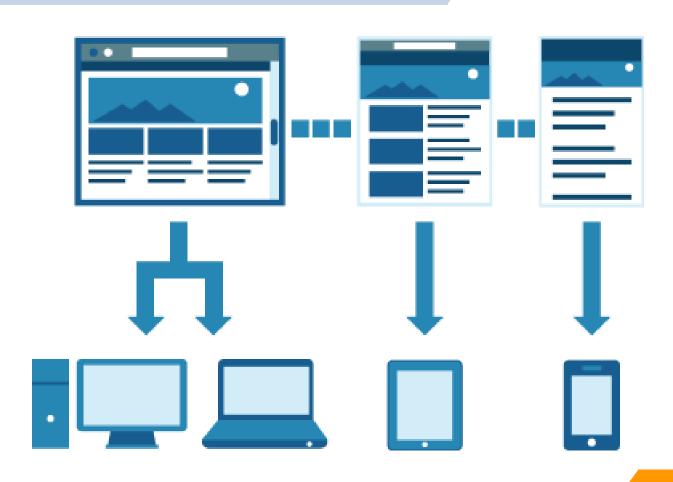
Different Web layout



Responsive WebSite



Adaptive WebSite



Responsive web design Fundamentals

- Grid-based layout
 - Flexible layout

- Media Queries
 - Adapt content to different screen size

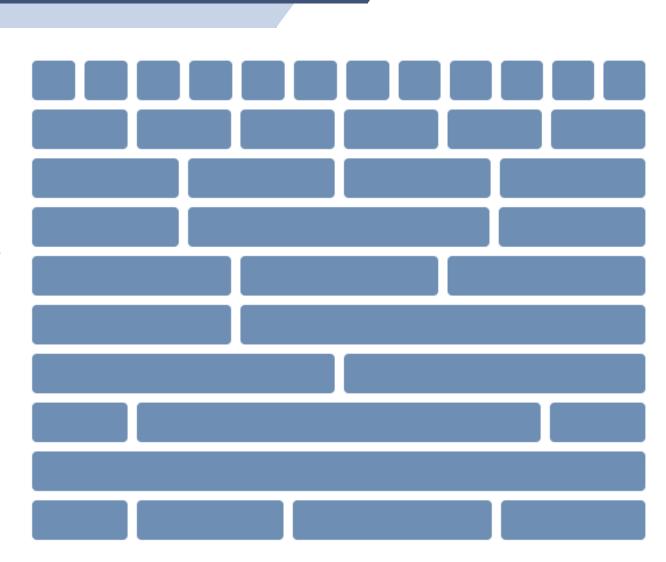
- Flexible resizable Images & Media
 - Responding to screen size change

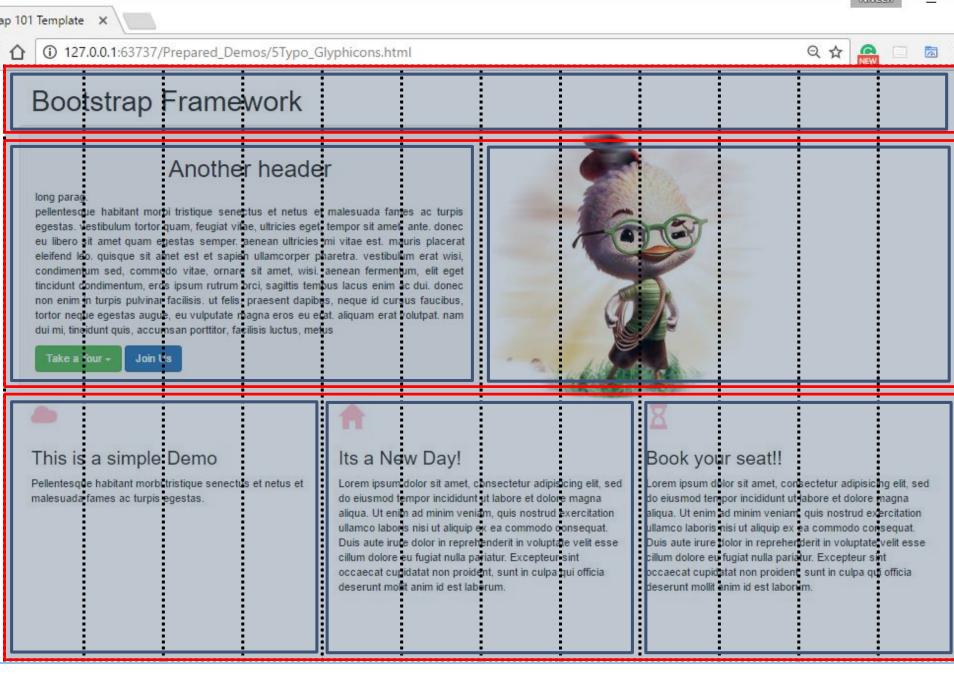
Grid-based layout

12 cols is a guideline for developing responsive css framework

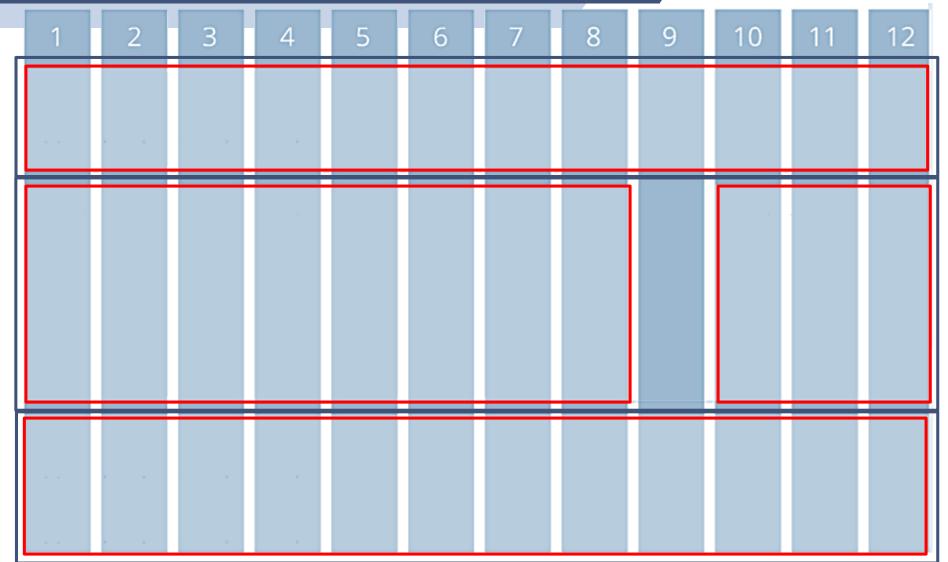
1col→8.33% 2col→16.66%

12col→100%





Blog design recommendation



Responsive Images

- Images should change size, based on screen resolution
- Image consume bytes
- To improve performance
 - Keep image as small as possible
 - Compressed as high as possible

Media Queries

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Media_Quer ies/Using_media_queries

- Media queries allow us to apply different sets of styles that respond to changes based on factors like screen size, orientation, resolution..
- Based on current width, a stylesheet is applied

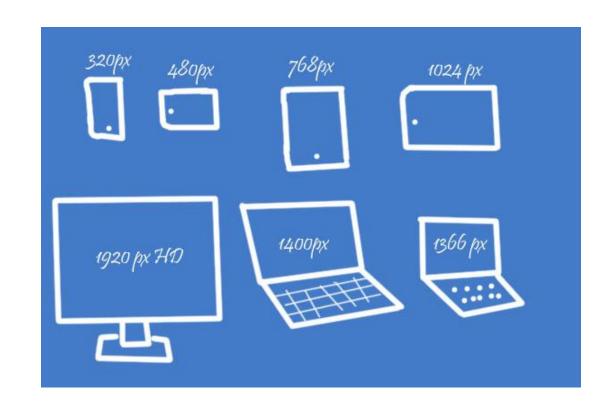
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/@media#media-query-list

- Syntax
 link rel="" media="screen and (exp)" href=".css"/>
 - @media [not|only] screen [and] (exp) { }

https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/viewport-dimensions/kchdfagjljmhgapoonapmfngpadcjkhk?hl =en-US

Media features

- width*
- height*
- device-width
- device-height
- orientation
- •••



* → min or max

Breakpoints

- Breakpoint is the moment when layout changes from layout to another
- Breakpoints are created with media query
- Usually triggered by viewport width
- Define breakpoint for layout and ensure that there is no overlap between them

Device	Width	Breakpoint expression
Smartphones	< 480px	(max-width:480px)
Portrait Tables	481px to 768px	(min-width:481px) and (max-width:768px)
Landscape Tablets desktop	768px to 940px	(min-width:769px) and (max-width:940px)
Default	940px and up	(min-width:941px)
Large Screens	1210px and up	(min-width: 480nx)

"We shouldn't choose breakpoints at all.. Instead we should find them using our content as a guide"

Anonymous

Its an art not a science

CSS Units

- Units never heard about before

1vh = 1% height

Reminder

http://bradfrost.github.io/this-is-responsive/resources.html

http://flexbox.help/

- To create responsive layout
 - Look at the design and consider the structure
 - Combine breakpoints with fluid grid
 - ▶ Use % or em units
 - Once layout is done, start dealing with visual stuff
 - Create a container and use flexbox, order, box-sizing and float properties when needed.
- Each browser automatically chooses all kind of style like margins, padding, font... so any un-styled element will have browser's default style
- Eric Mayer presented normalization; bootstrap automatically make it

Responsive Web Design Patterns

- Most Common Responsive Web Design Patterns

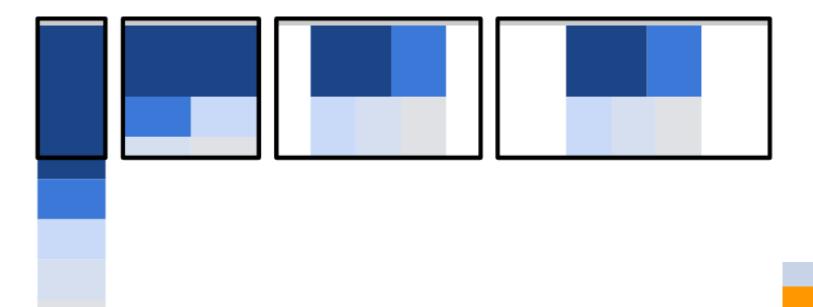
 - Column drop
 - Layout shifter
 - → Off canvas
 - **>** ...

https://developers.google.com/web/fundamen tals/design-and-ui/responsive/patterns/?hl=en

https://bradfrost.github.io/this-is-responsive/patterns.html

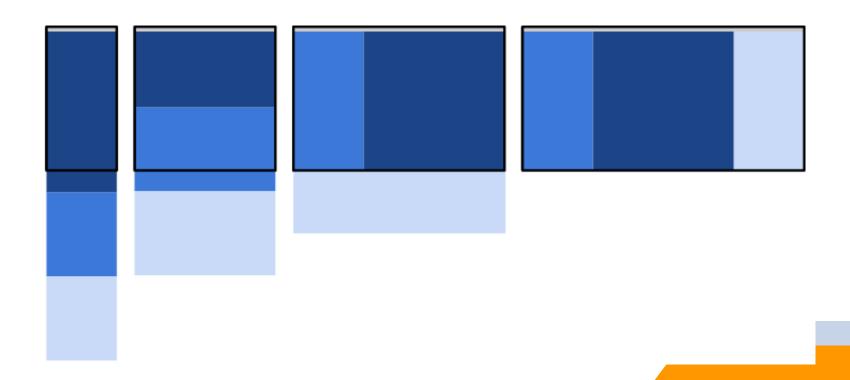
Most fluid

- adjusting the margins on wider screens
- maller screens, the fluid grid causes the main content to reflow



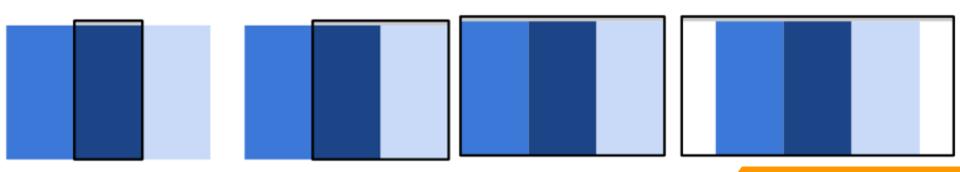
Column drop

order of the elements is set using the order CSS property



Off Canvas

- The content is hidden off screen by using transform: translate(-250px, 0).
- wider, the off-screen positioning is removed from the elements and they're shown within the visible viewport
- JavaScript is used to show the divs by adding an open class to the element to make visible.



Assignments