

CSS - responsive design

Responsive design principles

1. Fluid grids and layout

- a. use % for width
- b. Use float , grid , flex , responsive libraries (bootstrap , ...)

2. Responsive images

3. Media queries : change style on breakpoints

Mobile first vs desktop first

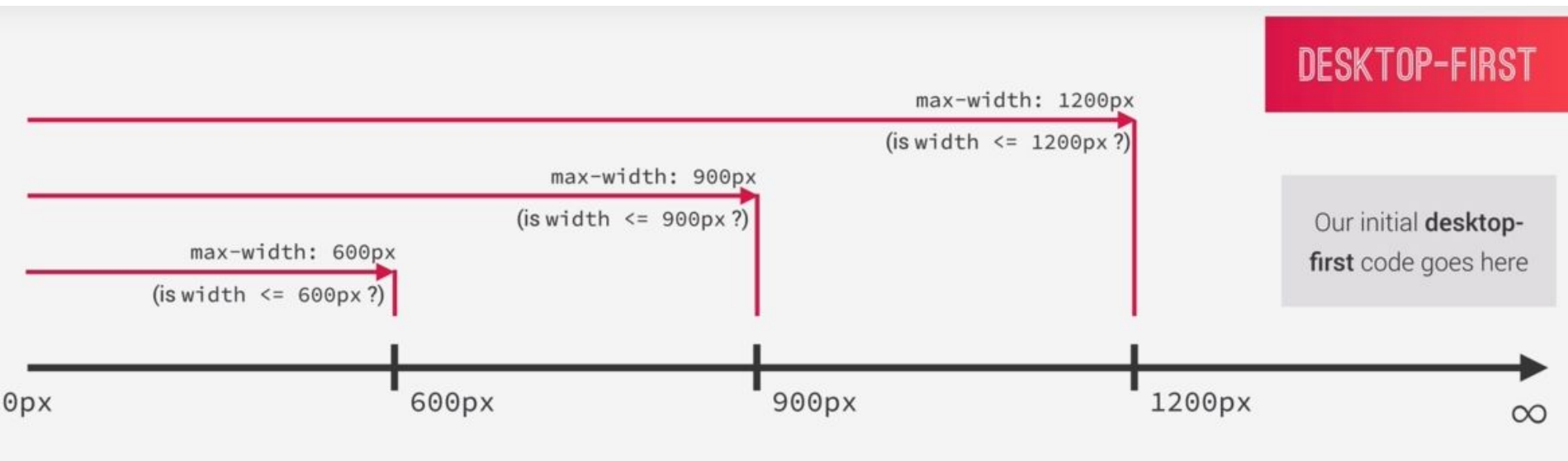
Desktop first

- start by doing ui for large screens e.g. for PC , then use media queries to fit for small screens
- Use max-width in media queries

Mobile first

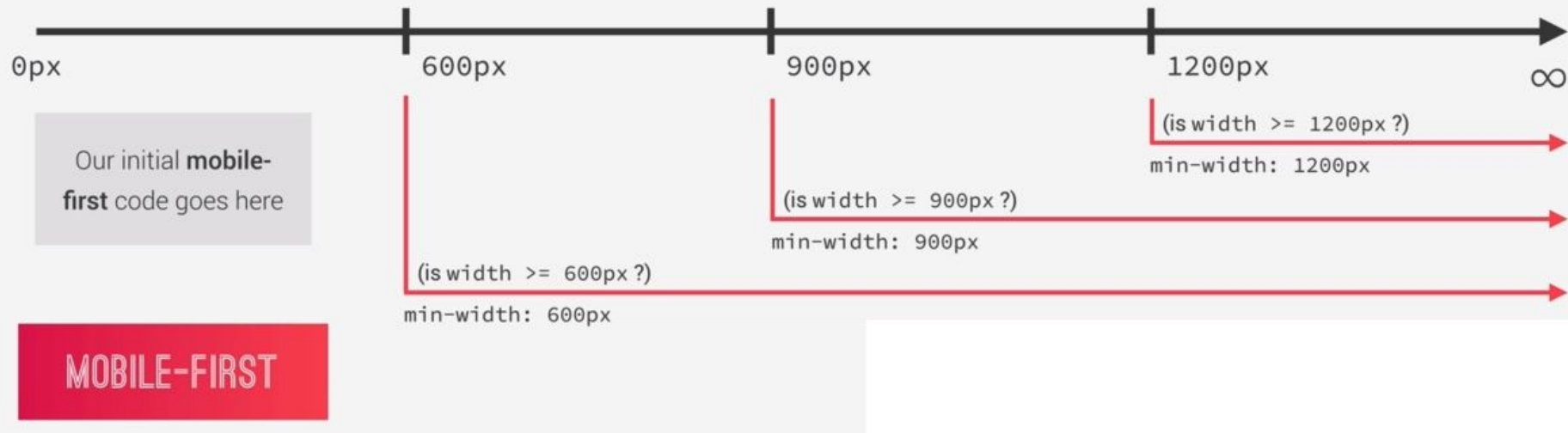
- start by doing ui for small screens e,g, for mobile phone , then use media queries to fit for large screens
- Use min-width in media queries
- This force us to make the app with essential features only

Desktop first - media queries (max-width)



עבור מסך ברוחב 500 פיקסלים יכולים להיות עיצובים שונים
לפי ה breakpoint (כאן יש 3) אז מי גובר ? מי שרשום אחרון
בcss וזה כללית נכון לכל property אחר בcss

Mobile first - media queries (min-width)



עבור מסך ברוחב 1300 פיקסלים יכולים להיות עיצובים שונים
לפי ה breakpoint (כאן יש 3) אז מי גובר ? מי שרשום אחרון
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Mobile first vs Desktop first

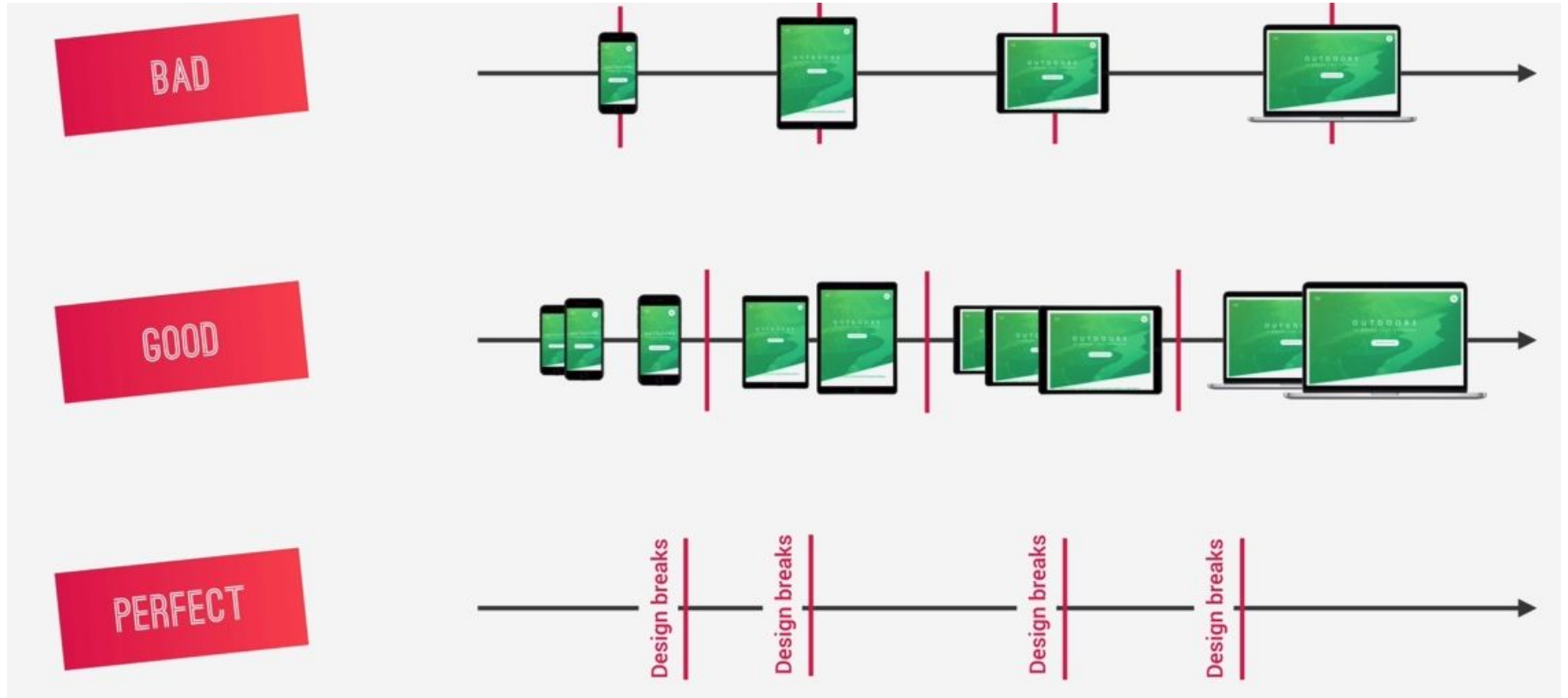
PROS

- 100% optimised for the mobile experience;
- Reduces websites and apps to the absolute essentials;
- Results in smaller, faster and more efficient products;
- Prioritizes content over aesthetic design, which may be desirable.

CONS

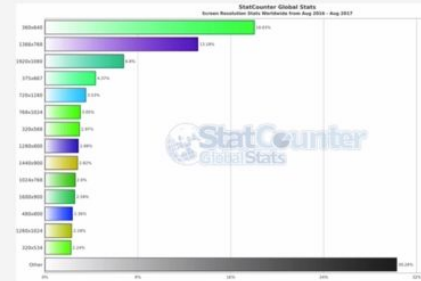
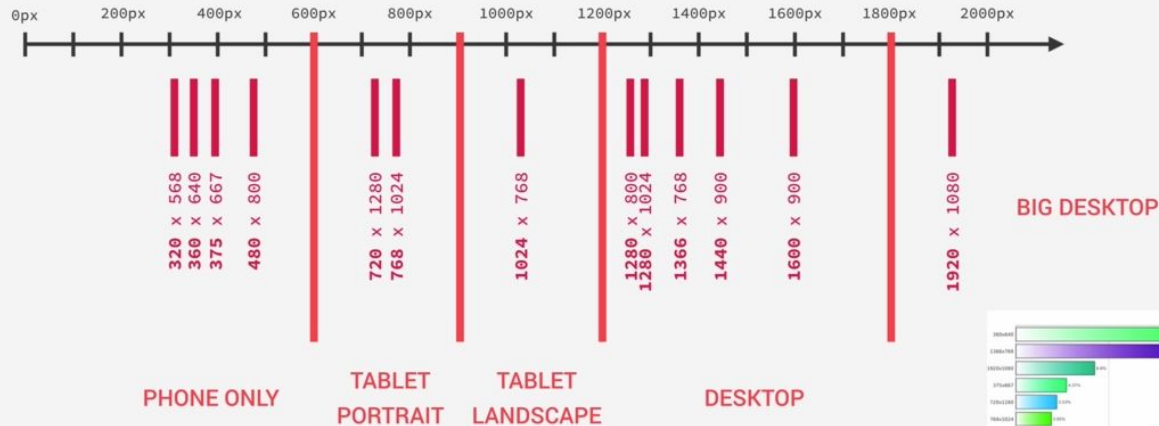
- The desktop version might feel overly empty and simplistic;
- More difficult and counterintuitive to develop;
- Less creative freedom, making it more difficult to create distinctive products;
- Clients are used to see a desktop version of the site as a prototype;
- Do your users even use the mobile internet? What's the purpose of your website?

Breakpoints



Select breakpoints

SELECTING OUR BREAKPOINTS: A GOOD APPROACH



More about media queries

[My slides](#)

How we check if the design is responsive

Simply check all pages using “Test media queries” - see few slides before and see that it behaves good for all pixel spectrum

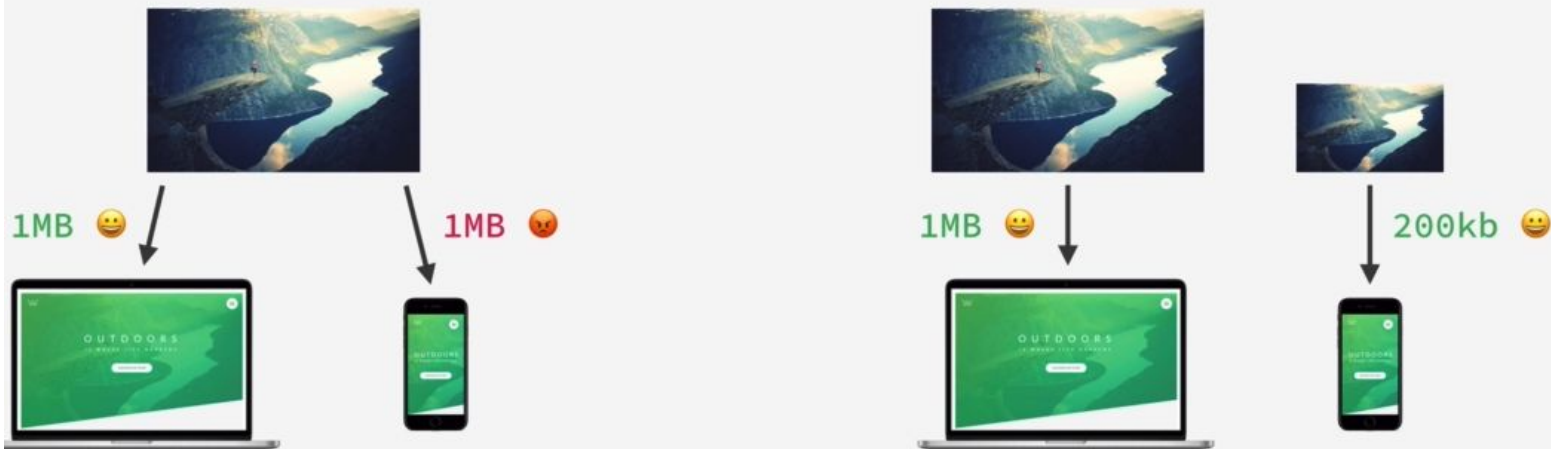
Use media queries when it does not looks good e.g change :

- font-size
- letter-spacing
- Padding
- Make grid col occupy 50% width of row
-

Check [here](#)

Responsive image

The goal of responsive images is to serve the **right image** to the **right screen size** and device, in order to avoid downloading unnecessary large images on smaller screens.



When to use responsive image

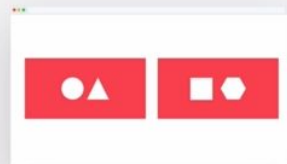
Serve the same image with different resolution

RESOLUTION SWITCHING

DENSITY SWITCHING

Serve cropped image or smaller image for smaller screen

ART DIRECTION

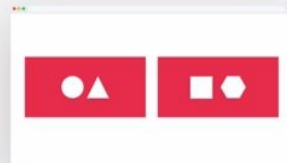


Large screen



Small screen

(Decrease image resolution on smaller screen)

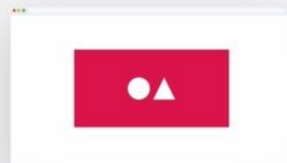


@2x screen (high-res)



@1x screen (low-res)

(Half the image resolution on @1x screen)



Large screen



Small screen

(Different image on smaller screen)

srcset attribute - density switching using html

```
<img srcset="img/logo-green-1x.png 1x , img/logo-green-2x.png 2x" alt="Full logo" class="footer__logo" />
```

. The browser will choose the correct density **automatically** descriptors according to device resolution screen

Check [here](#)

In general this will choose the low resolution file for low resolution

picture element - art direction using html

```
<picture class="footer__logo">  
  <!-- 37.5em relate to 600px - phone -->  
  <source  
    srcset="img/logo-green-small-1x.png 1x, img/logo-green-small-2x.png 2x"  
    media="(max-width : 37.5em)"  
  />  
  <img  
    srcset="img/logo-green-1x.png 1x, img/logo-green-2x.png 2x"  
    alt="Full logo"  
  />  
</picture>
```

This will be used for
screen width $\leq 600\text{px}$

This will be used for
screen width $> 600\text{px}$

**This is the first time i see
media queries used in html and
not css**