Full Stack Web Development

Lab6.1. Styling for Mobile: Media Queries Part C. LAST MODIFIED: 10.26.2025

Learning Objectives:

1. Understand media queries and how to use them to create responsive websites on any device.
2. Understand the importance of responsive design.
3. Further practice CSS styling attributes.

Introduction:

Because digital devices vary so much in size, we may need to re-prioritize the information we’re giving to the user based on the available “real estate” space on the page. When designing a website, ask yourself: what are the most important portions of my page? What elements will my user interact with—are these elements large enough to be manipulated on any device?!

To create the best “browsing” experience for our user, this may require us to completely re-structure our site layout based off of what device the user is viewing it from.

Media queries allow us to do just that! Media queries allow us to selectively apply CSS rules to our website based on the dimension of the browser (aka viewport).

Part 2: Media Queries

**Before you continue:**

1. Read the w3schools [Responsive Web Design – Media Queries](http://localhost:22022/websites/w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.html) page. Play around with the examples.

Let’s make our website change its styling based on the device it’s viewed on…We will do this by creating two “breakpoints.” By breakpoints, we mean we have two possible scenarios we are designing for: 1. the user is viewing on a desktop and 2. The user is viewing on a mobile device. (Often times you may include another “breakpoint” to style specifically for tablet-sized devices.)

\*Note: because we first created our website with a desktop sized screen in mind, we will now be creating custom CSS for our mobile site. However--in the future-- we will develop our mobile layout first, then design for it to scale for other device sizes. This development cycle is referred to as “mobile first design.”

1. First, let’s create a new stylesheet so that we can separate our two layouts: one for desktop and one for mobile devices.
   1. Name this new stylesheet “under500.css” This should be saved in your CSS folder.
2. This sheet will now contain our styles that are specific for mobile-sized screens.
3. Let’s link our website to this new “under500.css” stylesheet.
   1. <link rel=”stylesheet” media=”screen and (max-width:500px)” href=”css/under500.css”>
4. Because screens are so much smaller on mobile as compared to desktop, we need to completely change up the way some of our content is sized and laid out on the screen! Following the steps below. After the below styles have been applied, your website should look something like the screenshots at the end of this document.

Content:

* + - 1. Center all of our text on the page
      2. Change <body> width to 100%

Header:

Header image height should be 15vh, width of 100%;

Headers:

* + - 1. h1: 10vw;
      2. h2: font-size: 9vw;
      3. h3: font-size: 7vw;

all paragraphs:

font-size: 8vw;

#about section:

* + 1. width: 100%;
    2. image in about section: width: 10vw;

save button:

width: 40vw;

font-size: 10vw;

#recipe section:

width: 100%;

video{

width: 95%;

height: 50vh;

}

ul li

1. should span whole width of containing element
2. font-size: 6vw;
3. align all text left;

NEW: Resizing plus-icon images. Use the following code:

ul li:before{

content: '';

background-image: url('../plus-icon.png');

background-size: contain;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

height: 3vh;

width: 3vh;

display: inline-block;

}

ol li

1. should span whole width of containing element
2. font-size: 7vw;
3. align all text left

.username

1. font-size: 8vw;

#reviews section

1. Include a small amount of padding on the top
2. font-size: 4vw;
3. Should span 95% of its containing element
4. height: 65vh;
5. overflow: auto;

#reviews image

1. width: 5vh;

#share image

1. width: 15vw;
2. height: auto;

