



WEEK 7 / LESSON 13:

# RESPONSIVE BASICS

Leonie Dunnett

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Differentiate between fixed vs responsive layouts
- Apply media queries to achieve a responsive layout
- Apply CSS and JS to web sites to achieve a mobile site

# TODAY'S SCHEDULE

- What is Responsive Design?
- Fixed vs Responsive Layout
- EM vs REM Units
- Layout Review **Code Along**
- Building Responsively **Code Along**
- Mobile Nav **Lab**

**WHAT IS RESPONSIVE DESIGN?**

# RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN

- Web design was once a static size (like print)
- With devices of varying size, that's no longer ideal
- We need to implement a design that:
  - Offers great user experience
  - Is simple to implement
  - Easy to update
  - Makes sense on each device
- Simplicity is key!

# **FIXED VS RESPONSIVE**

# FIXED LAYOUT

- Old School
- Relies on a container of fixed width
- Usually 960px or 980px
- Examples:
  - [ups.com](https://www.ups.com)
  - [google.com](https://www.google.com)
  - [theage.com.au](https://www.theage.com.au)
  - [customink.com](https://www.customink.com)

# RESPONSIVE LAYOUT

- Different styles for different screen widths
- Uses an Fluid/Elastic layout
  - Fluid - Sized in percentages
  - Elastic - Sized in ems/rem
  - [More info via Smashing Mag](#)



# RESPONSIVE EXAMPLES

- [thedesignfilesopenhouse.com](http://thedesignfilesopenhouse.com)
- [lonelyplanet.com/partner](http://lonelyplanet.com/partner)
- [Generalassemb.ly](http://Generalassemb.ly)
- [thankyou.co](http://thankyou.co)
- [foodsense.is](http://foodsense.is)
- [turo.com](http://turo.com)

**EM VS REM**

# EM

Size based on the width of the letter "m"

- Same as percentages
- 1em = 100% font-size
- Child size is based on the font size of the parent

```
parent{font-size:16px;}  
child{font-size:2em;}
```

Child's font size is 32px

# SIZING TYPE WITH EM'S

- [Sizing Type with Ems](#) via Adam D Scott
- [PX to EM conversion made simple](#) via PXtoEM.com

# REM ("ROOT" EM)

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*While em is relative to the font size of its direct or nearest parent, rem is only relative to the html (root) font-size.*

*I like to think of it as a reset.*

*If a style sheet is built in a modular fashion, then rem shouldn't be needed very often, but it can be handy at times.*

*Jeremy Church, on REM vs EM*

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## FURTHER READING ON EM/REM'S

- Font Size Idea: px at the Root, rem for Components, em for Text Elements
- How we learned to leave default font-size alone and embrace the em



# LAYOUT REVIEW

Floats and box model

Sizing for flexible layout



# BUILDING RESPONSIVELY

- Media Queries
- Determining Breakpoints
- Mobile Display: Viewport
- Responsive Images



# HELLO MEDIA QUERIES!

Media queries are a way to provide conditional CSS based on the type or device, width of device, or orientation.

```
/* Phones ----- */
@media screen and (max-width: 767px) {

}

/* Tablet/Desktop ----- */
@media screen and (min-width: 768px) {

}

// Standard media queries sizes
Small: up to 768px
Medium: 768-991px
Large: 992px+
```

# MEDIA QUERY SYNTAX

```
// Separate multiple clauses with "and"
```

```
@media only screen and  
(max-width: xPx)  
(min-width: xPx)  
(max-device-width:xPx)  
(min-device-width:xPx)
```

```
For iPad  
(orientation: portrait)  
(orientation: landscape)
```

## CSS Media Queries

### Media Queries for Standard Devices

# MEDIA QUERY EXAMPLE

```
/*float boxes into columns*/

.box{
  float:left;
}

@media only screen and (max-width:768px){
  /* stack floated boxes*/
  .box{
    float:none;
  }
}
```

If I put the media query before `.box{float:left;}`  
will this work as expected?

# DETERMINING BREAKPOINTS

- Breakpoints determined by your design, not device  
(simplifies the process and you don't have to worry about catering for every new device)
- A simple, well thought out design will save you time and headaches in the long run
- Usability is key

# MOBILE FIRST: DESIGN THINKING ✓

In terms of design thinking, it's good practice to think about why a user is coming to your site in simple form, ie:

- Determine your **Minimum Value Product**
- Sketch out what it would look like on mobile
- Then think about larger devices and add any extra content that would be useful/add value

# MOBILE FIRST: BACKGROUND

- Jun 2011 - Ethan Marcotte's [Responsive Web Design](#)
  - Taking your existing desktop site/design and adding media queries to style for mobile
- Oct 2011 - Luke Wroblewski's [Mobile First](#)
  - Build site for mobile and then add media queries for desktop/larger device styles
  - Flipped the former approach!

Ethan's book is now in it's 2nd edition...

See: [Responsive vs Mobile First Designs](#)

# MOBILE FIRST: MEDIA QUERIES X

- Can be helpful when starting out, but best practice:
  - Common styles in base style sheet (global styles)
  - Add media queries for mobile and larger device styles
  - Nothing has to override styles it doesn't need

# MOBILE DISPLAY: VIEWPORT

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

## WHY NECESSARY?

- Mobile browser assumption of fixed layout of 980px
- Optional: **user-scalable=no**



# RESPONSIVE IMAGES

Set width and height in HTML (no pixels):

```

```

In CSS:

```
max-width:100%;*
```

```
height:auto;
```

\*Image won't scale larger actual size

[More on flexible media](#) via Shay Howe

# LEGACY IE BROWSER SUPPORT

- Internet Explorer 8 and down don't understand **HTML5 elements** or **Media Queries**
- We overcome this by including:
  - HTML5 Polyfills
    - [HTML5Shiv](#)
    - [Modenizr](#) (HTML5Shiv built in)
    - [respond.js](#) (media query support, server only)
  - IE conditional statements in our HTML



# MOBILE NAV

Hamburger example

# **HOMEWORK**

**Review:** Slides/Resources

**Research:** Media query transitions, Grid layouts

**Code:** Assignment 7 - Responsive Design of Relaxr Landing  
Page and Blog

# RESOURCES

[Responsive Web Design](#) via Shay Howe