Web Development & Design Foundations with HTML5
10th Edition

CHAPTER 7
RESPONSIVE PAGE LAYOUT

Learning Outcomes

In this chapter, you will learn how to …

- Describe CSS Flexible Box Layout

- Configure Flexbox Container and Flexbox Items

- Create a web page that applies CSS Flexible Box Layout

- Describe CSS Grid Layout

- Configure a Grid Container

- Create responsive page layouts with CSS Grid Layout

- Configure web pages for mobile display using the viewport meta tag

- Apply responsive web design techniques with CSS media queries, CSS feature queries, and flexible images

- Apply responsive image techniques including the HTML5 picture element

CSS Flexible Box Layout aka flexbox

Purpose: Provide for a flexible, responsive layout
https://www.w3.org/TR/css-flexbox-1/

Best used for one dimension – a row or a column

The **display property** configures a flexbox container
 display: flex;

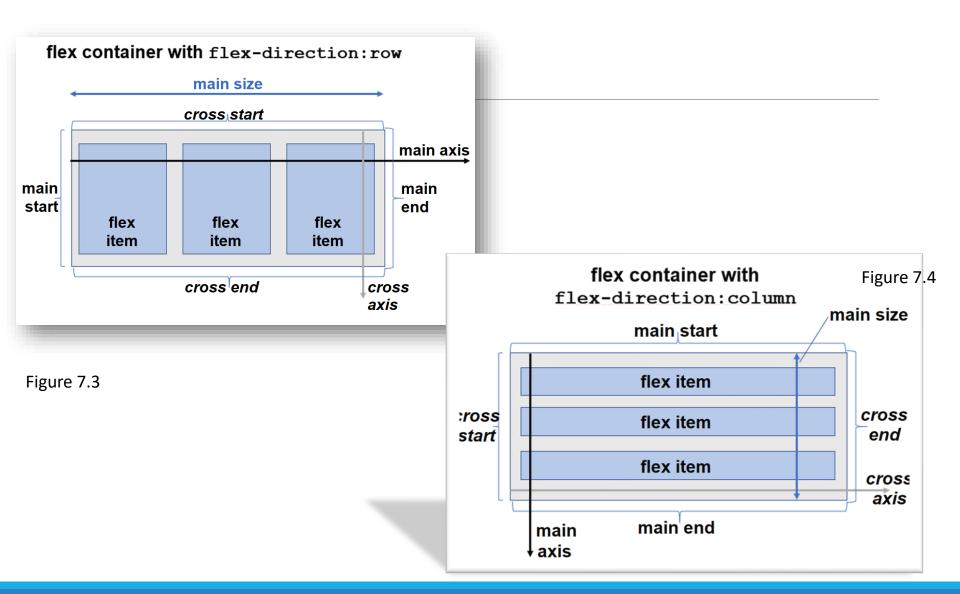**Flex Item** – a child element of the flex container

The flex-wrap property
- Determines whether flex items are displayed on multiple lines
- Values are nowrap (default), wrap, wrap-reverse

The flex-direction property
- Configures the flow direction
- Values are row (default), column, row-reverse, and column-reverse

Diagram of a Flex Container

Figure 7.3

Figure 7.4

The justify-content Property

Configures how the extra space along the main axis should be displayed
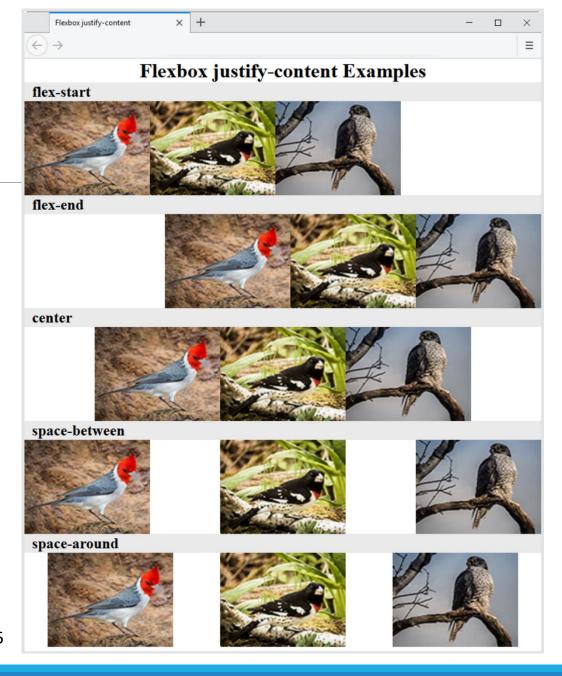

Figure 7.5

More flexbox Properties

The align-items Property
◦ Configures how the browser displays extra space along the cross-axis

The flex-flow Property
◦ Shorthand to configure flex-direction and flex-wrap properties

The order Property
◦ Causes the browser to display flex items in different order than they are coded
◦ Warning – this could be an accessibility issue

Configure Flex Items

By default flex items are flexible in size and allocated the same amount of space in the flex container

The flex property
- Customizes the size of each flex item
- Indicated the flex grow factor
- Indicates the flex shrink factor
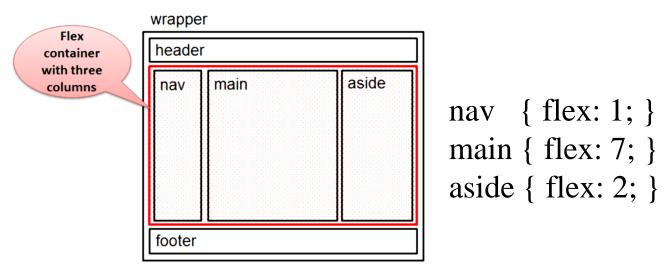- Can be used to indicate a proportional flexible item

wrapper

Flex container with three columns

header

nav   main   aside

footer

Figure 7.10

nav   { flex: 1; }
main { flex: 7; }
aside { flex: 2; }

CSS Grid Layout

Purpose: Configure a two-dimensional grid-based layout
The grid can be fixed in dimension or flexible and responsive.
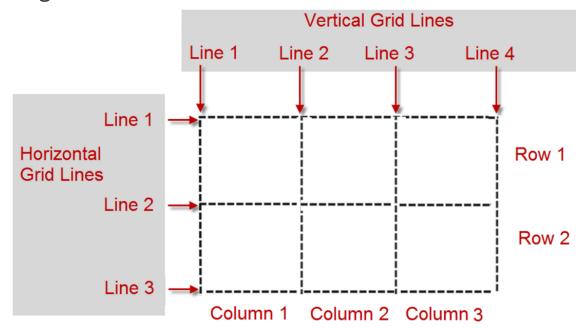https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/

The display property
- Configures a grid container
  display: grid;

Grid Item – a child element of the grid container

Figure 7.14

Grid Terms
- Grid line
- Grid row
- Grid column
- Grid track
- Grid gap

Configure Grid Columns and Grid Rows

The grid-template-columns property

The grid-template-rows property

Example:

Figure 7.15

#gallery { display: grid;

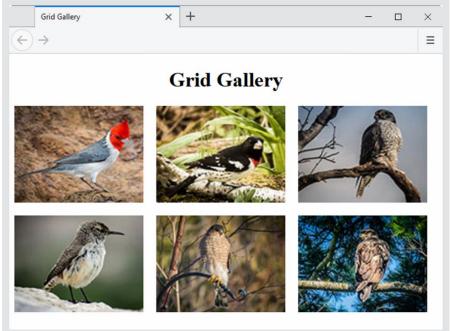   grid-template-columns: 220px 220px 220px;

   grid-template-rows: 170px 170px; }

Grid Columns & Grid Rows

https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/#propdef-grid-template-columns

Commonly used values for grid-template-columns and grid-template-rows

Table 7.4

Value	Description
numeric length unit	Configures a fixed size with a length unit such as px or em Example: 220px
numeric percentage	Configures a percentage size; Example: 20%
numeric fr unit	Configures a flex factor unit (denoted by fr) that directs the browser to allocate a fractional part of the remaining space
auto	Configures a size to hold the maximum content
minmax (min, max)	Configures a size range greater or equal to min value and less than or equal to max value. The max can be set to a flex factor.
repeat(repetition amount, format value)	Repeats the column or row the number of times specified by the repetition amount numeric value or keyword and uses the format value to configure the column or row. The auto-fill keyword indicates to repeat but stop before an overflow. Example: repeat (autofill, 250px)

Configure Grid Items

The **grid-row property**
- configures the area in rows that is reserved for the item in the grid

The **grid-column property**
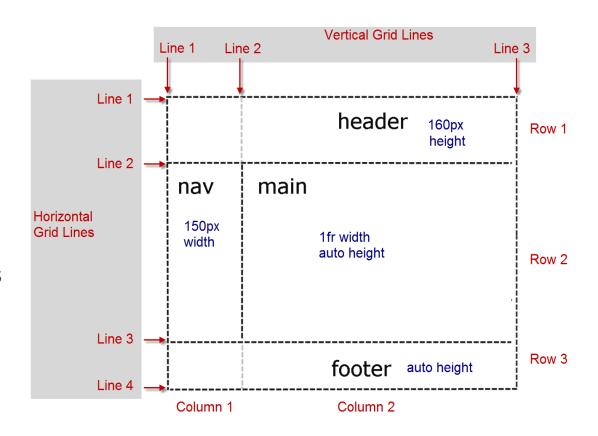- configures the area in columns that is reserved for the item in the grid

Figure 7.18

Configure Line Numbers

Figure 7.18

Grid Line Numbers

○ Identify the starting
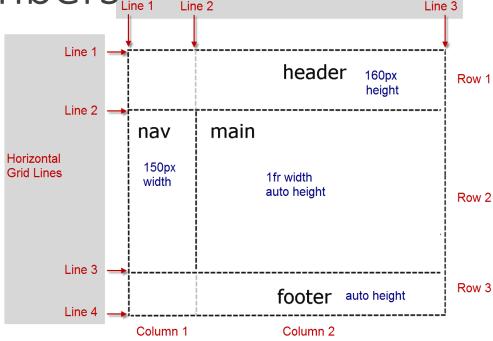and ending
line number
separated
by a / character

Vertical Grid Lines
Line 1 Line 2 Line 3

Line 1
header 160px height Row 1

Line 2
nav main

Horizontal Grid Lines

150px width

1fr width auto height Row 2

Line 3
footer auto height Row 3

Line 4
Column 1 Column 2

header { grid-row: 1 / 2; grid-column: 1 / 3; }
nav   { grid-row: 2 / 3; grid-column: 1 / 2; }
main   { grid-row: 2 / 3; grid-column: 2 / 3; }
footer { grid-row: 3 / 4; grid-column: 1 / 3; }

Figure 7.19

https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/#typedef-grid-row-start-grid-line

Configure Grid Areas (1)

○ grid-area Property

header { grid-area: header; }
nav { grid-area: nav; }
main { grid-area: main; }
footer { grid-area: footer; }

○ grid-template-areas Property

#wrapper { display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 150px 1fr;
  grid-template-rows: 100px auto 50px;
  grid-template-areas:
   "header header"
   "nav main"
   "footer footer"; }

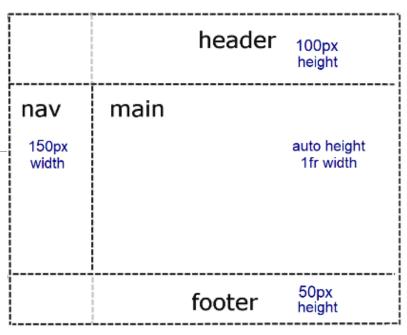https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/#grid-template-areas-property

Figure 7.21

Figure 7.19

Configure Grid Areas (2)

○ grid-area Property

header { grid-area: header; }
nav { grid-area: nav; }
main { grid-area: main; }
footer { grid-area: footer; }

○ grid-template Property

#wrapper { display: grid;
        grid-template:
         "header header header" 100px
         "nav main aside " auto
         "footer footer footer" 50px
         / 150px 1fr 30%;
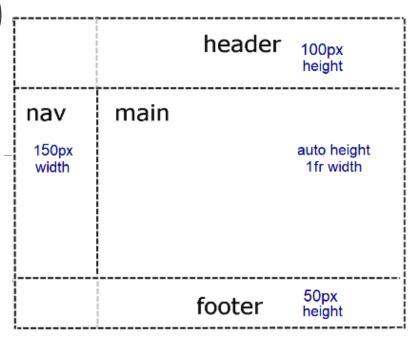
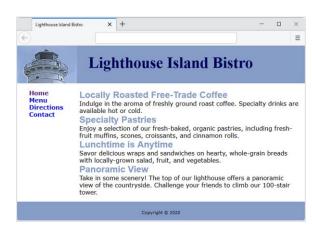https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/#propdef-grid-template

Figure 7.21

Figure 7.19

Checkpoint

1. Which CSS property is used to identify a CSS selector as a grid or flexbox container?

2. The CSS justify-content property used in flexbox layout is quite versatile. Choose three values and describe their purposes.

3. Which CSS property can be used to indicate the location and dimensions of named grid areas?

Progressive Enhancement with Grid

CSS Feature Query

- ◦ A **feature query** is a conditional that can be used to test for support of a CSS property, and if support is found, apply the specified style rules.

  @supports (display: grid) {

  .... *grid styles go here ...*

  }

Progressive Enhancement Strategy

- ◦ Configure web page layout with normal flow or float for browsers and devices that do not support grid
- ◦ Configure a feature query with grid layout for modern browsers

Center with Flexbox

Figure 7.30

```
header { display: flex;

       min-height: 100vh;

        justify-content: center;

       align-items: center;

        background-color: #227093;

        background-image: url(lake.jpg);

        background-size: 100% 100%;

        background-repeat: no-repeat;  }
```
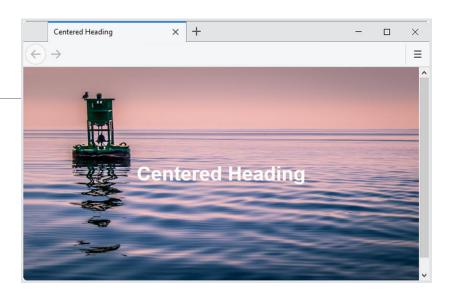
Viewport Meta Tag

Default action for most mobile devices
is to zoom out and scale the web page

Viewport Meta Tag

Created as an Apple extension to configure
display on mobile devices

Configures width and initial scale of browser viewport

`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`
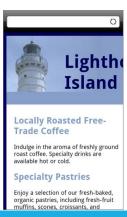
Figure 7.31

Figure 7.32

CSS Media Queries

Media Query

- Determines the capability of the mobile device, such as screen resolution
- Directs the browser to styles configured specifically for those capabilities

Example with link tag

```
<link href="lighthousemobile.css" rel="stylesheet"
    media="(max-device-width: 480px)">
```

Example within CSS

```
@media  (max-width: 768px) {

}
```


Figure 7.33

Mobile First Approach

- Responsive design layout strategy

- Term coined by Luke Wroblewski

- The Mobile First Process:
  1. Configure a single-column page layout for narrow screens – smartphones! Test with a small browser window if needed.
  2. Resize the browser viewport to be larger until the design "breaks" and needs to be reworked for a pleasing display—this is the point where you may need to code a media query.
  3. Continue resizing the browser viewport to be larger until the design breaks and code additional media queries.

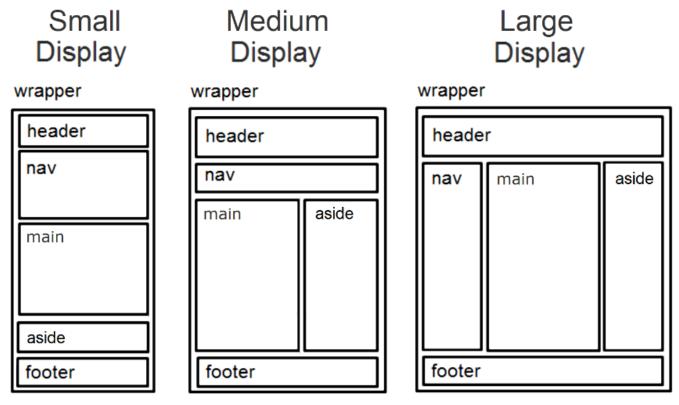# Responsive Layout with Media Queries

Hands-On Practice 7.8

Figure 7.34

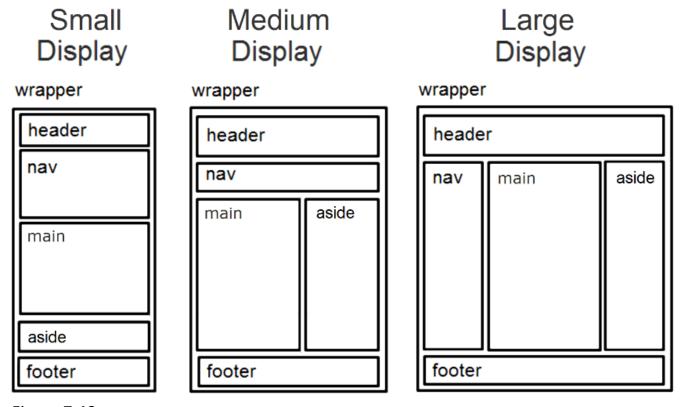# Responsive Grid Layout with Media Queries

Hands-On Practice 7.9

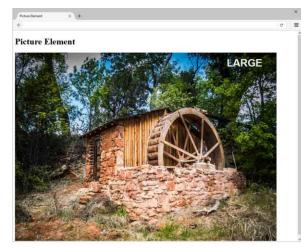Figure 7.40

Flexible Images

Figure 7.47

Edit HTML:
remove height and width attributes

CSS:

```
img { max-width: 100%;
        height: auto; }
```

Responsive Images
HTML 5.1 Picture Element

Figure 7.49

```
<picture>

<source media="(min-width: 1200px)" srcset="large.jpg">

<source media="(min-width: 800px)" srcset="medium.jpg">

<source media="(min-width: 320px)" srcset="small.jpg">

<img src="fallback.jpg" alt="waterwheel">

</picture>
```

Responsive Images
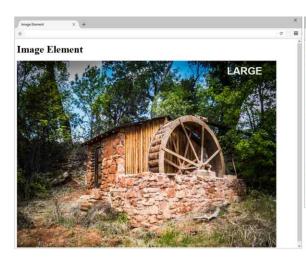# HTML 5.1 sizes & srcset Attributes

Figure 7.50

```
<img src="fallback.jpg"

    sizes="100vw"

    srcset="large.jpg 1200w, medium.jpg 800w, small.jpg 320w"

    alt="waterwheel">
```

Checkpoint

1. What is meant by the phrase "Mobile First"?

2. Are there certain values that must be used in CSS media queries? Why or why not?

3. Describe coding techniques that will configure an image with a flexible display.

Testing Mobile Display Options

- **Test with a mobile device**

- **Test with a Desktop Browser**

- **Other Options**
  - **Opera Mobile Emulator** https://dev.opera.com/articles/opera-mobile-emulator/
  - **Google Chrome Dev Tools** https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/device-mode/
  - **iPhone Emulator** http://www.testiphone.com

Figure 7.51

CSS Debugging Tips

- Manually check syntax errors

- Use W3C CSS Validator to check syntax errors
  - http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/

- Configure temporary background colors

- Configure temporary borders

- Use CSS comments to find the unexpected
  /* the browser ignores this code */

- Don't expect your pages to look exactly the same in all browsers!

- Be patient!

Summary

This chapter introduced you to modern layout techniques which configure responsive web pages that display well on desktop browsers and mobile devices.