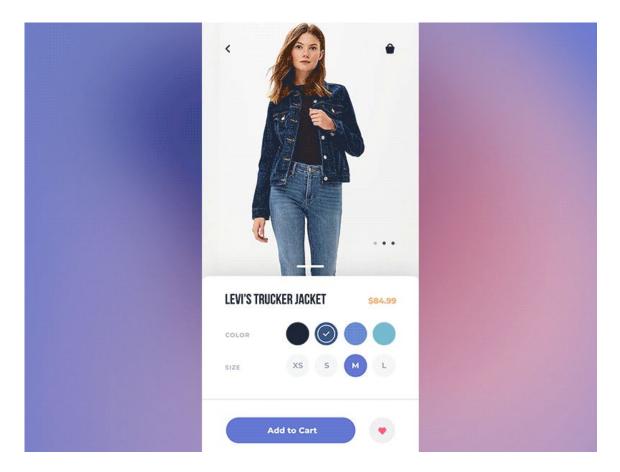
Week 8

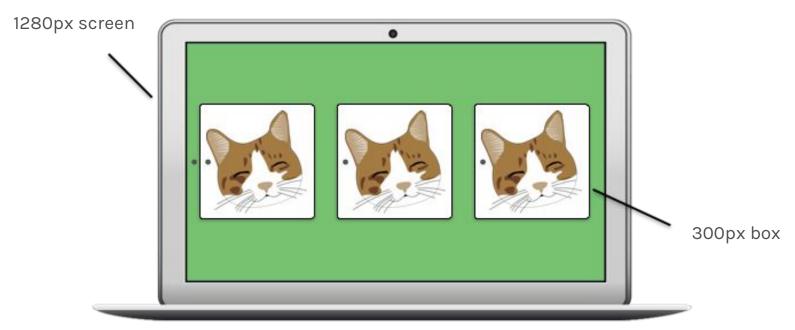
# **Responsive Design**

#### State of the Internet

- Nearly 3.5 billion people have access to the internet today
- Internet is accessible from all kinds of devices including:
  - Laptops and Desktops
  - Tablets
  - Smartphones
  - Game consoles
  - Smartwatches
  - Fridges
  - Microwaves
- We are in the post-PC era!

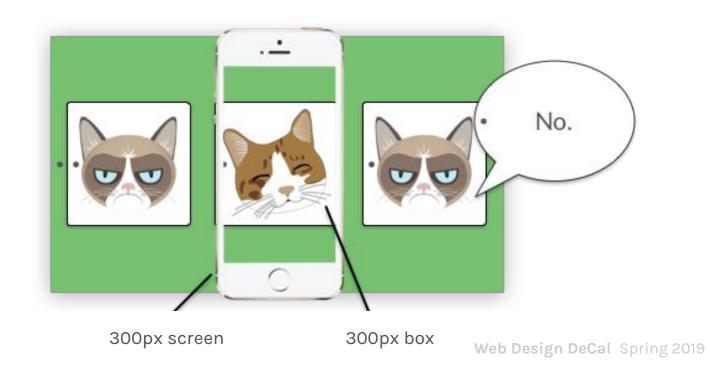


# Why won't my site work on all devices?



Web Design DeCal Spring 2019

# Why won't my site work on all devices?



# Inspector Demo — What does my site look like on mobile, anyway?

### Why won't my site work on all devices?

- Different devices come with different screen sizes and rendering engines
- Content designed for a laptop with a much bigger screen won't look the same on a tablet/mobile with a much smaller screen

# What does this mean for designers?

# We need to make sure our websites work on all devices & browsers

### Responsive Web Design

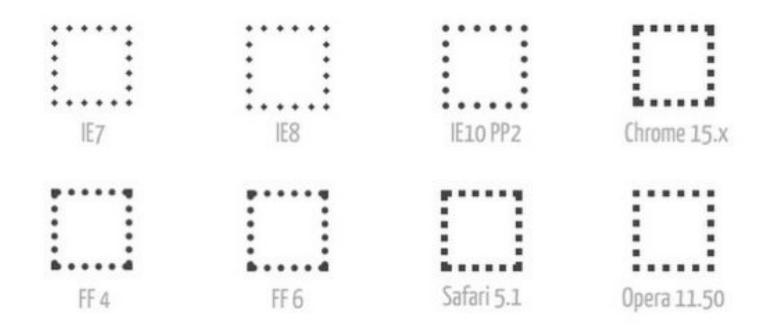
- "Designing websites for multiple screen sizes and devices, so that there is an optimal experience for every user at every possible size."
- Responsive design deals with:
  - Browser compatibility
  - Screen resolutions
  - Mobile compatibility
- We will be exploring each of these aspects today

# **Issue 1: Browser Compatibility**

### **Browser Compatibility**

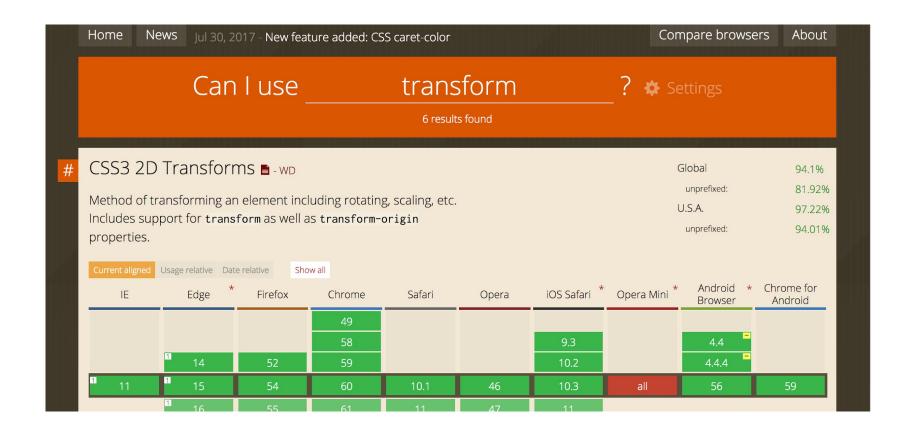
- The ability of a website to function "as expected" on any web browser (including IE)
- Browsers have different rendering engines, which is the component that displays the HTML and CSS onto the screen
  - As a result, each browser interprets your code differently

#### **Dotted Border Differences**



#### **Vendor Prefixes**

```
#container-3 {
display: none;
background-color: white;
width: 100%;
-webkit-transition: opacity 0.3s;
-moz-transition: opacity 0.3s;
-o-transition: opacity 0.3s;
transition: opacity 0.3s;
```



#### **Vendor Prefixes — Limitations**

- Commonly use vendor prefixes for simple things (linear gradients, transitions, etc.)
- Instead of vendor prefixes, major browsers are moving away from prefixes and toward @supports or feature queries.
  - Not really in the scope of this class, but feel free to research on your own!

#### **Issue 2: Screen Resolutions**

#### Screen Res, y'all

- Resolution: how many pixels your screen can display horizontally and vertically
  - whatismyscreenresolution.com
- Not all users will view your website on devices with the same screen resolution
  - 13" Macbook Pro vs 15" Macbook Pro
- Changing the size of your browser window also affects how your website looks

#### Screen Res, y'all

- Use containers to make your content fit a certain size
  - Using a container size of ~1024x768 is ideal:
  - All screen resolutions greater than or equal the size of the container will have a good viewing experience

# Lower Screen Resolutions: Use CSS Media Queries

# **Issue 3: Mobile Compatibility**

## **Designing for Mobile**

- User interfaces for mobile websites are quite different than those for desktop
- They differ in three main ways:
  - Screen size
  - Touchscreen capabilities
  - Performance

# **Mobile vs Desktop**

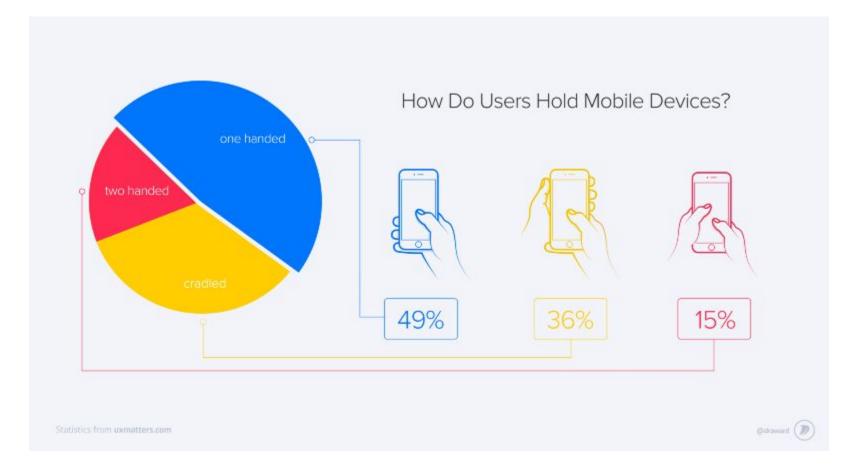
|              | Mobile          | Desktop         |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Screen Size  | 3.5" - 5.5"     | 11" - 30"       |
|              |                 |                 |
| Input Method | Touchscreen     | Mouse/trackpad  |
|              |                 |                 |
| Performance  | Relatively slow | Relatively fast |
|              |                 |                 |
|              |                 | Web Design L    |

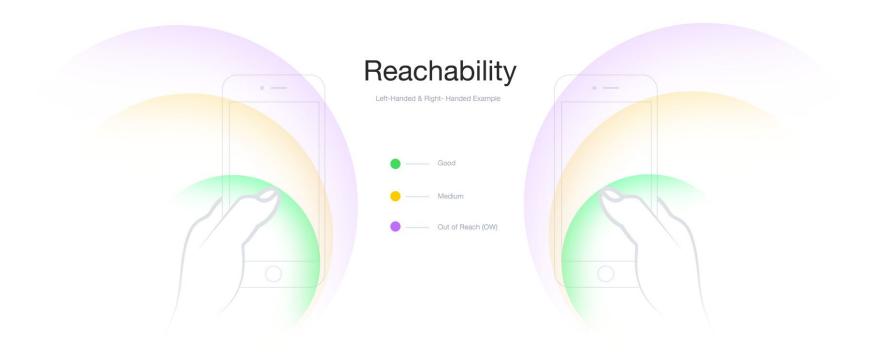
#### Screen Size

- Screen size is much, much smaller than on desktop:
  - Focus on the content and tuck everything else away
- Due to the restricted space, most UIs should stack elements vertically
  - Helps maximize the width and emphasis on each element



- Restrict your use of position: fixed elements
  - They reduce space for content
- Top bar and ad at the bottom are fixed, leaving less space for content

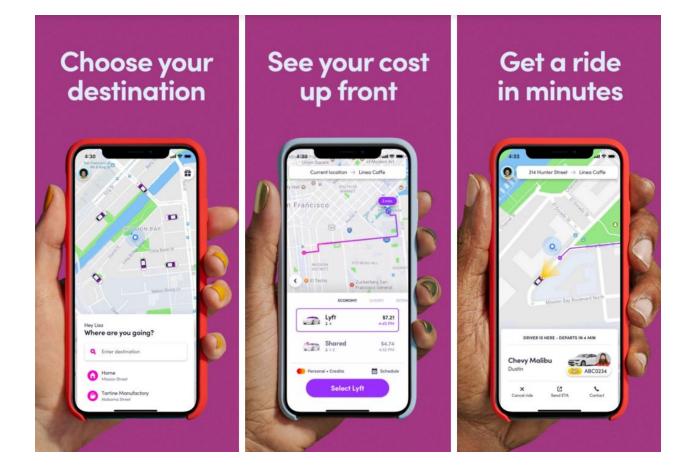




#### **Touch Screen**

- Thumbs are less precise than cursors
  - Add padding to accommodate for the size of people's thumbs
- Commonly used buttons should be placed at the bottom of the screen: Improves reachability







#### Performance

- Rendering performance on mobile is roughly half that of desktop
  - This causes mobile websites to be slow

- Minimize heavy JavaScript front-end manipulation
- Minimize use of transitions, animations, hover effects, etc.
- Mobile UIs should be as simple as "click and scroll"

# Solution: Mobile-First Design

#### Performance

- It's harder to squash things down fit more things in smaller space than opening things up and adding more things to fill a larger space
- Design for mobile first, then design for larger screens
  - forces you think about what is important (visual hierarchy!)
- Convention != Quality
  - Remember Lyft vs Uber and Apple HIG

#### Review

- Designing for variation is important
- Make sure your websites work on all browsers
  - Add prefixes if necessary
- Make sure your websites work WELL on all devices
  - Use media queries and containers
  - Mobile-first design

#### **Short Video Break**









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