Responsive Design Fundamentals

Carolyn Yon, PMI-ACP
Development Manager
Richland County Government
yonc@rcgov.us

Styles...in the beginning

- separation of content from presentation;
- capability to change layout, format text and apply color schemes, etc.;
- ...and it was good.

Flexible/Liquid Styling

- based on % of browser size;
- use of relative values, e.g. "ems"
- allowed us to design in response to changing desktop and laptop monitor sizes.

Now...Responsive Design

- web design strategy focused on designing your content so that it responds to the environment it's encountered in;
- first coined by <u>Ethan Marcotte</u>, defined 3 fundamental techniques:
 - fluid grids for flexible layouts;
 - media queries to help adapt content to specific screen sizes/media types;
 - flexible images & media that respond to changes in screen sizes;

Advantages/Disadvantages of RD

- + do not have to create separate apps for each type of device
- + retain site branding/personality from one device to the next
- - not all selectors/properties are compatible with all browsers; esp. CSS3
- - use of javascript/jquery, etc. to manage some behaviors which is inherently incompatible across all browsers
- +/- give up some behavior/display control

Understanding: Viewports

- Viewports are independent of screen itself;
 - Desktops:
 - any open browser window is defined as the viewport;
 - Mobile:
 - viewport designed to be larger than the screen's resolution;
- Control of the Viewport:

Understanding: Screen Density

- The number of pixels within a physical area of a screen.
- Hardware Pixels:
 - The smallest point the screen can display;
- Reference Pixels:
 - Aka CSS pixel; unit of measurement that establishes an optical standard for the length of a pixel and is totally independent of hardware pixels;
 - Device applies a scaling factor or device-pixelratio to ensure same size

Image Efficiency

- CSS-based graphics:
 - Icons, buttons; scales well; has limitations;
- Individual graphics for each targeted screen size:
 - Mobile: smallest
 - Tablet: mid-size
 - Desktop: largest

Image Efficiency

- Images as Backgrounds:
 - If image is not a link, retrieve it as a background within a container.
 - Layer background images.



Image Efficiency

• Sprites:

 A technique that combines an unlimited number of images into one graphic and through styling, only display the part that you want to see where you want to see it.

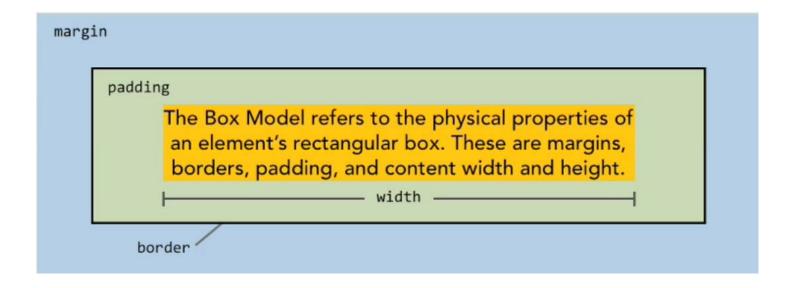


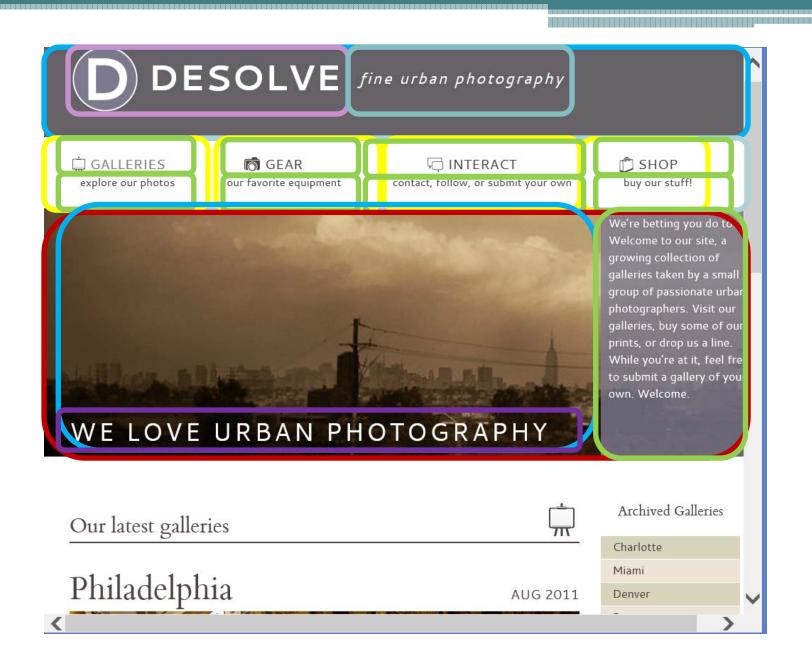
Responsive Magic

```
• The media queries:
  Mobile:
       • @media only screen and (max-width: 480px) {
               ....selectors and properties set here;
  Tablet:
       • @media only screen and (min-width: 481px) and (max-width:
         768px) {
               ....selectors and properties set here;
    Desktop
       • @media only screen and (min-width: 769px) {
               ....selectors and properties set here;
       }
```

Responsive Design Principles

• Retain the Box Model:





Responsive Design Principles

- Retain the Box Model;
- Let Normal Document Flow work for you:
 - By default a web page flexes;
 - Use behavior of the Cascading Style Sheet;
- Cascade, Inheritance and Specificity

Steps to Pull It All Together

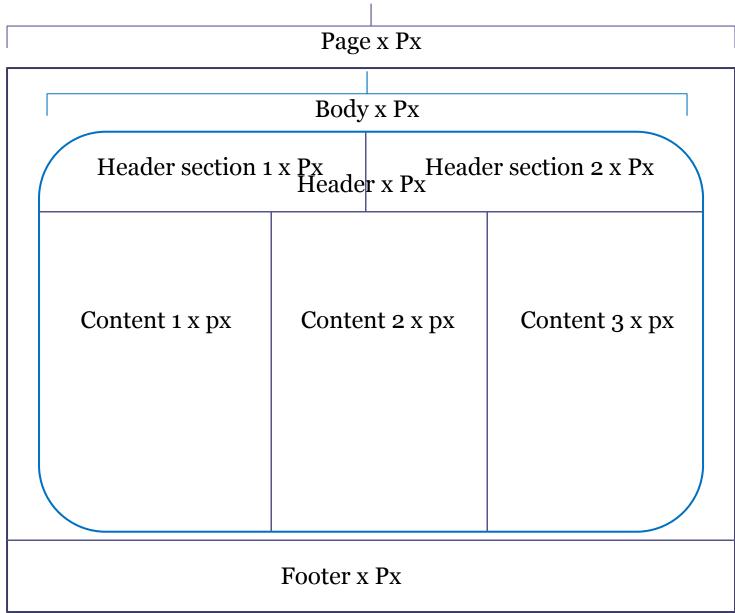
1. Decide on target devices and sizes:

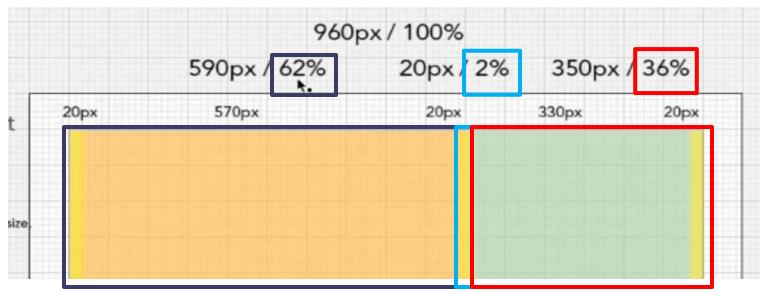


Continuing to Pull It All Together

- 2. Decide on the goal of the page.
- 3. Layout the *basics* of the desktop style;

Sketch Sheet Sample





Body: 960 px

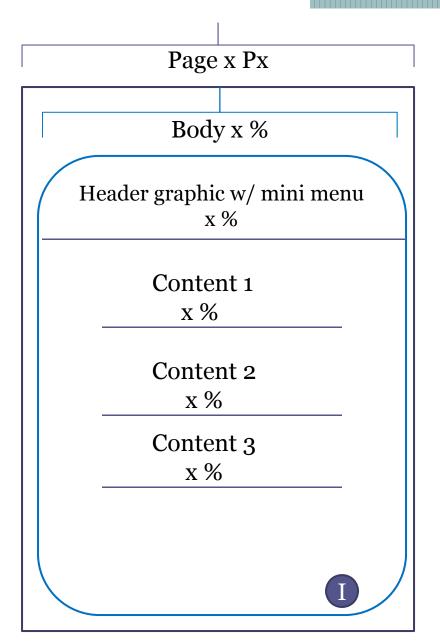
Column 1 (orange): 590 px Padding (yellow): 20 px Column 2 (green): 350px

To calculate % for column 1 (orange) element:

Padding: 20px / parent WHICH IS BODY 960 px = 2%

Content: 570 / 960 = 60%

Our 3 sections are then defined at 62%, 2% and 36%.



Cool Inspiration

Recap

- 1. Select your target devices and sizes.
- 2. Decide on the goal of the page.
- 3. Initial sketch and/or prototype
 - Layout the *basics* of the desktop style.
 - Create layout w/ px
 - Convert px to %
- 4. Create the mobile layout.
- 5. Lay in the content elements with behavior.
- 6. Create the tablet layout(s).
 - Lay in content elements with behavior.

References

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 - http://getbootstrap.com/getting-started/#examples
 - http://blogs.msdn.com/b/webdev/archive/2013/10
 /17/announcing-release-of-asp-net-and-web-tools-for-visual-studio-2013.aspx

References

- **Viewport sizes**: http://i-skool.co.uk/mobile-development/web-design-for-mobiles-and-tablets-viewport-sizes
- CSS Reference: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp
- CSS Standards: http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS/
 www.w3.org/Style/CSS/current-work.en.html
- CSS3 Generator (w/ vendor prefixes): http://www.css3generator.com/
- Media Queries Reference: http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries/
- Media Query Samples: http://mediaqueri.es/
- Font Families: http://www.typetester.org/
- Colors: http://kuler.adobe.com
- Ems & Pxs Conversion Chart: http://pxtoem.com/
- Sketch Sheets: http://jeremypalford.com/arch-journal/responsive-web-design-sketch-sheet
- CSS Resets: http://www.cssreset.com
- CSS Debugging for IE: http://www.microsoft.com/download search for IE Developer Toolbar
- JS to enable media query support for older IE browsers: https://github.com/scottjehl/Respond

Thank You

Questions?

Carolyn Yon, PMI-ACP
Development Manager
Richland County Government

yonc@rcgov.us

Cell: (803) 309-0353