

Media Queries

Part Two





Easier Watched then Done

- Using/understanding media queries is key to responsive design.
- This lecture will describe the process in three steps



Step 1: Grab information

 The meta viewport tag tells mobile browser's viewport how to behave.

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

- Disallow zooming:
 - <meta name = 'viewport' content='width=devicewidth, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale = 1'>





Step 2: Fluid layout

- If you use breakpoints, some absolute measurements are not unusual.
- percentages vs ems
 - ems are measurement of typography. 1em is width of one letter M in current typeface.
- paddings and margins affected by width, not height



Step 3: Media queries

- Fluid layout that is triggered by certain sizes.
- Design for small screen and work bigger.
 - Some sites strip out information, hiding certain aspects of the site that they deem less important. there are two issues with this.
 - penalizes mobile users browsing the website.
 - doesn't mean the content doesn't get downloaded-this can affect performance



Ordering your rules

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 1024px) {
   body{ background: blue; }
@media only screen and (min-width: 780px) {
   body{ background: yellow; }
body{ background: green; }
                     RD: Media Queries Part 2
```





Concept Check

- Should your media queries be at the top or bottom of the page?
- Trick question depends upon if you are using max-width or min-width
- Assuming min-width, put the rules on the bottom.





Acknowledgements/Contributions

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