

Website Design I

Queens College Art Department | Spring 2019
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Week 11: 04/05/2019

ARTS 214 – 01
Friday 10:00 am – 1:50 pm
I-Building 203

CSS Styling

- Color
- Type
- Boxes
- Lists, Table, Forms
- Images
- Layout

Align Form Controls

CSS

```
div {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #efefef;  
    margin: 10px;  
    padding-bottom: 10px;  
    width: 260px;}  
  
.title {  
    float: left;  
    width: 100px;  
    text-align: right;  
    padding-right: 10px;}  
  
.submit {  
    text-align: right;}
```

Align Form Controls

RESULT

Name:

Email:

Gender: ☐ M ☐ F

Name:

Email:

Gender: ☐ M ☐ F

Building Blocks

BLOCK LEVEL

Lorem Ipsum

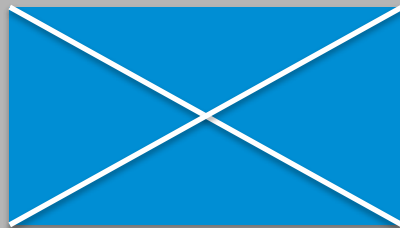
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- Duis in erat neque.
- Pellentesque habitant morbi
- Praesent ac condimentum neque

Building Blocks

INLINE

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Suspendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

Containing Elements

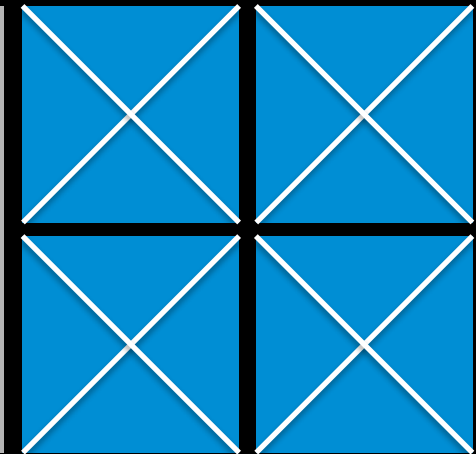
Lorem Ipsum

Lorem Ipsum Dolor Consectetur

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti. Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris. Suspendisse potenti. Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.



Suspendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Suspendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.



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Floating Elements Side-by-Side

```
body {  
    width: 750px;  
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
    color: #665544;  
}  
  
p {  
    float: left;  
    width: 230px;  
    margin: 5px;  
    padding: 5px;  
    background-color: #efefef;  
}
```


Floating Elements Side-by-Side

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Clearing Floats

CSS

```
p {  
    width: 230px;  
    float: left;  
    margin: 5px;  
    padding: 5px;  
    background-color: #efefef;  
}  
  
.clear {  
    clear: left;  
}
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

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Multi-Column Layouts with Floats

```
.column1of2 {  
    float: left;  
    width: 620px;  
    margin: 10px;}  
  
.column2of2 {  
    float: left;  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: 10px;}
```

Multi-Column Layouts with Floats

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

Simple Layout Grid

Logo

[Home](#) [Products](#) [Services](#) [About](#) [Contact](#)

Feature

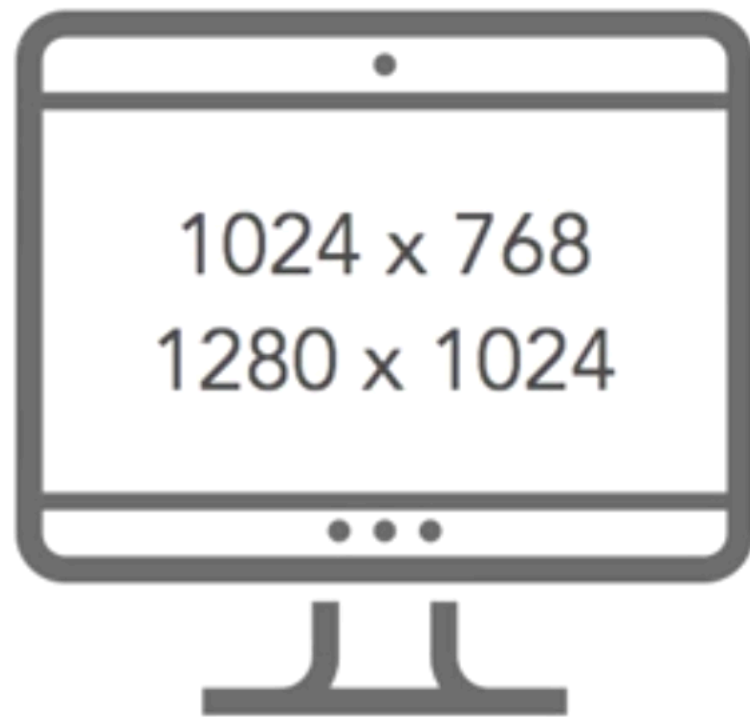
Column One

Column Two

Column Three

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Responsive Design



website.com



m.website.com



Flexible Designs

- Adaptive Designs are optimized for specific viewport sizes
- Liquid/Fluid layouts are based on % widths relative to the window size- content gets squished on smaller screens and spreads out on larger screens
- Responsive Design aims to be device agnostic. Responsive changes to a different layout at different viewport sizes.

<http://www.liquidapsive.com/>

Media Queries

Media queries are used to specify how a document is presented on different media.

For responsive web designs media queries are used to customize the document based on specific conditions, such as the *viewport width*, or even the *device orientation* among other features.

<https://mediaqueri.es/>

Breakpoints

Breakpoints are the requirements (e.g., viewport width) used to determine when to change the styles and layout of your webpage.

It's common to use several breakpoints to optimize for mobile, tablet and desktop.

Desktop-centric OR Mobile First

Graceful Degradation

- Design for modern browsers first
- Provide fallbacks for unsupported features
- Ensure basic functionality works for older browsers

Progressive Enhancement

- Focus on content and accessibility first
- Create base-level experience first
- Add advance features for enhancements

Graceful Degradation and Mobile

- Start with a full-featured, desktop-centric website
- Remove, rearrange, and restyle content for smaller viewports
- Decrease bandwidth usage (remove large images and video)
- Add touch-centric features

Progressive Enhancement and Mobile

- Focus on the best experience for mobile first
- Reduce reliance on mouse actions
- Load content quickly and easily for small screens
- Determine the essentials at the beginning
- Add enhancements, rather than remove them

Creating Flexible Layouts

- Focus on the best experience for mobile first
- Reduce reliance on mouse actions
- Load content quickly and easily for small screens
- Determine the essentials at the beginning
- Add enhancements, rather than remove them

Creating Flexible Layouts

- Use percentage-based widths for page components
- Use `min-` or `max-` widths to add constraints to the layout while maintaining flexibility
- Use percentage-based widths and `min-` / `-max` values together

Fluid Vs Responsive

- Fluid layouts are relative, but the content and components only get wider or narrower.
- Responsive layouts change based on screen size.

Media Queries

A media query consists of a media type and a media feature

Create conditions for
applying specific CSS styles

<https://mediaqueri.es/>

Media Queries

A media query consists of a media type and a media feature

Media Queries

media type: devices which display html documents

`print`: matches to printers and other print-related displays

`speech`: matches screen readers

`screen`: matches all devices that are not print or speech

`all`: matches to all devices

Media Queries

media features

- Has the same syntax as CSS properties
- Used to describe the requirements of a device
- Specifies a single feature of the device (e.g. width, height, device orientation, and more)

https://tympanus.net/codrops/css_reference/media-queries/

Media Feature: width

Use a `min-` or `max-` prefix to specify a greater than or less than condition

```
min-width: 800px /* equal to 800px or larger */  
max-width: 800px /* equal to 800px or less */
```

Adding Media Queries

`<link>`

Media queries can be added to the `<link>` tag to load specific CSS files to the HTML page.

```
<link media="screen and (max-width: 400px)"  
rel="stylesheet" href="mobile.css">
```

Adding Media Queries

@media rule

Media queries are added to CSS files using the @media keyword and curly braces { } to contain the CSS.

```
@media (max-width: 400px) {  
  .selector {  
    ...  
  }  
}
```


Adding Media Queries

@media rule

Media queries are added to CSS files using the @media keyword and curly braces { } to contain the CSS.

```
@media (max-width: 400px) {  
  .selector {  
    ...  
  }  
}  
/* Both declarations are the same. */  
@media all and (max-width: 400px) { }  
@media (max-width: 400px) { }
```


Width vs. Min-Width and Max-Width

Width refers to the width of the browser's visible screen area or viewport including the size of a scroll bar (if applicable)

```
@media (width: 640px) {  
    /* targets a width of exactly 640px only. */  
}  
@media (min-width: 640px) {  
    /* targets a width of 640px or larger */  
}  
@media (max-width: 640px) {  
    /* targets a width of 640px and smaller */  
}
```

Min-Width and Max-Width

When mixing min- and max- width, avoid using the same value in both declarations

```
@media (max-width: 768px) {  
    /* 768px and smaller (most tablets) */  
}  
@media (min-width: 640px) {  
    /* 768px and larger (most landscape tablets &  
computers) */  
}
```

Using Conditions to Specify a Range

Use more than one condition and combine `min-` and `max-width` to specify a range

```
@media (min-width: 800px) and (max-width: 1200px) {  
    /* targets a width of 800px up to 1200px */  
}
```

Viewport <meta>

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

In Class Assignment

Continue programming your websites. For extra credit try to incorporate what you learned today and make your website responsive and mobile friendly.

Homework

Finish programming your secondary pages. Put all your files in the Dropbox folder when the HTML and CSS is complete.