# Viewports

Peter-Paul Koch http://quirksmode.org http://twitter.com/ppk Frontend Conference, 27-28 August 2014

## or: Why responsive design works

Peter-Paul Koch http://quirksmode.org http://twitter.com/ppk Frontend Conference, 27-28 August 2014



### A pixel is not a pixel

- CSS pixels
- Device pixels

You already know what they are. You just don't realise it.

### CSS pixels

- CSS pixels are the ones we use in declarations such as width: 190px or padding-left: 20px
- They are an abstract construct
- Their size increases or decreases when the user zooms

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### 190px

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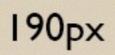
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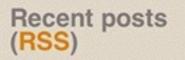
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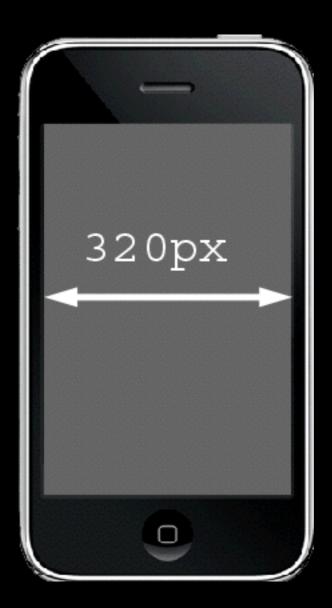
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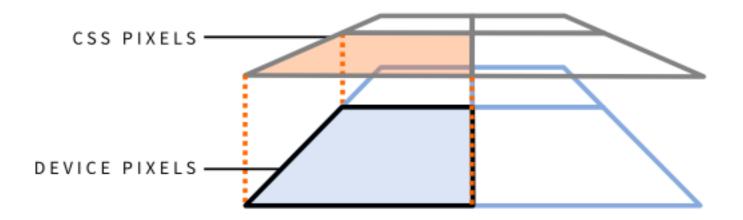
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## Device pixels

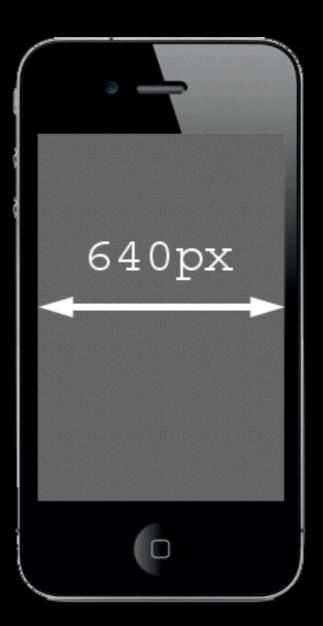
- Device pixels are the physical pixels on the device
- There's a fixed amount of them that depends on the device

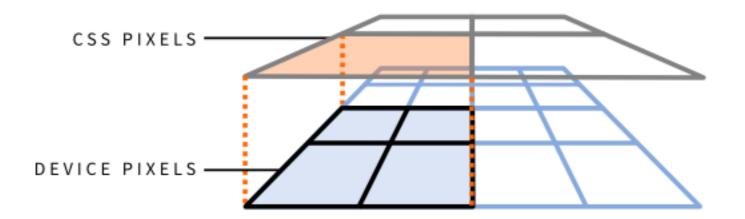
### Device pixels





### Device pixels





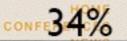
## What kind of pixels?

In general, almost all pixels you use in your code will be CSS pixels.

The only exception is screen.width

... but screen.width is a serious problem that we'll study later







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Viewports

- The 34% is calculated relative to its container: the <body>.
- Every block-level element, including
   <html> and <body>, has an implicit width:
   100%.
- So we get 34% of the <body> width of 100%.
- 100% of what? Of the <html> width, which is again 100%.

Viewports

- The <html> element's width is calculated relative to the viewport.
- Also called the initial containing block.
- On desktop it's equal to the browser window width.
- On mobile it's more complicated.

Viewports

- When you zoom in, you enlarge the CSS pixels
- and as a result less of them fit on the browser screen
- Thus the viewport becomes smaller



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### viewport (about 720px)

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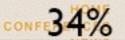
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Image: content of conten	
TICKETS ATTENDEES SPONSORSHIPS VIE	ewport (about 580px)
Recent posts (RSS)	<ul> <li>Mobile is becoming increasingly important to web designers and developers because users expect a site to work on their phones. Simultaneously, the web is becoming increasingly important to the mobile world because it is the only way to deploy an application to any phone.</li> <li>Nowadays most web conferences feature a mobile session, and most mobile septements of web sectors. The obvious port step is Mebiliam.</li> </ul>
Fast Track announced;     session descriptions	mobile conferences a web session. The obvious next step is Mobilism: a conference wholly dedicated to mobile web design and

Viewports

- On mobile it's quite a bit more complicated
- Mobile browsers must render all sites correctly, even if they haven't been mobileoptimized
- If the (narrow) browser window were to be the viewport, many sites would be squeezed to death





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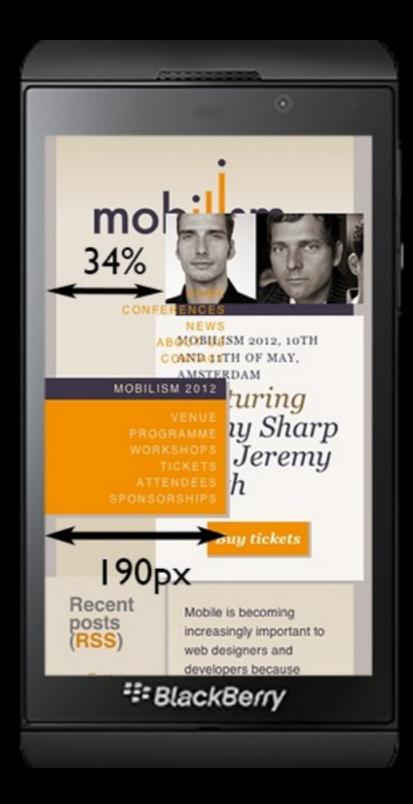
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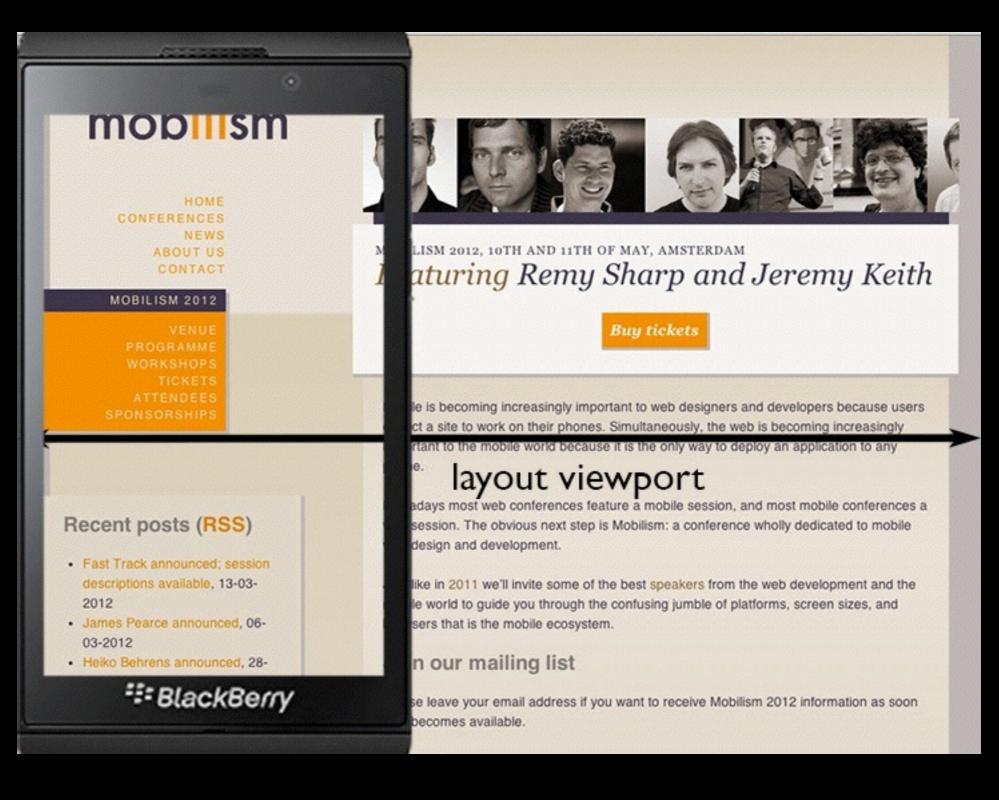
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Viewports

- That's why the mobile browser vendors changed the rules:
- By default, the viewport is 768-1024px wide (depending on the browser), with 980px the most common size
- We call this the layout viewport
- Responsive design is the art of overriding the default width of the layout viewport



Viewports

- But this layout viewport is now much wider than the mobile screen
- Therefore we need a separate viewport for the actual window width
- We call this the visual viewport





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## JavaScript - layout viewport

document.documentElement.clientWidth
document.documentElement.clientHeight
Works (almost) everywhere.

## JavaScript - visual viewport

window.innerWidth

window.innerHeight

Doesn't work in Android 2, Opera Mini, and UC 8.

Viewports

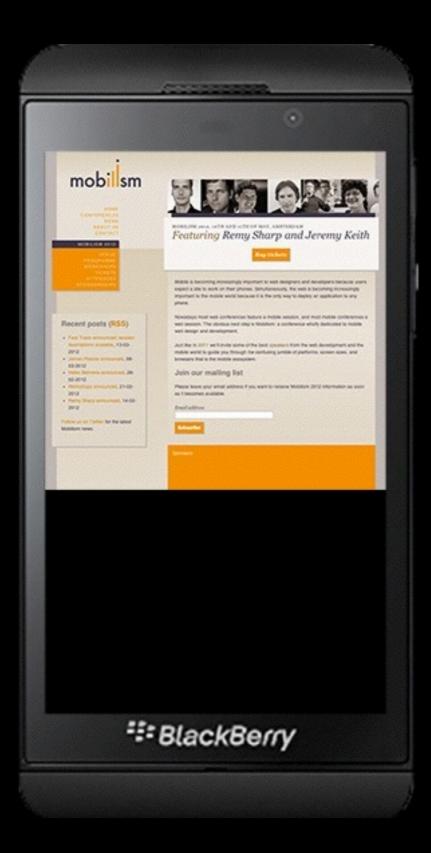
- So the desktop viewport has been split into two:
- layout viewport
- visual viewport

## Viewports

- So the desktop viewport has been split into two:
- layout viewport
- visual viewport

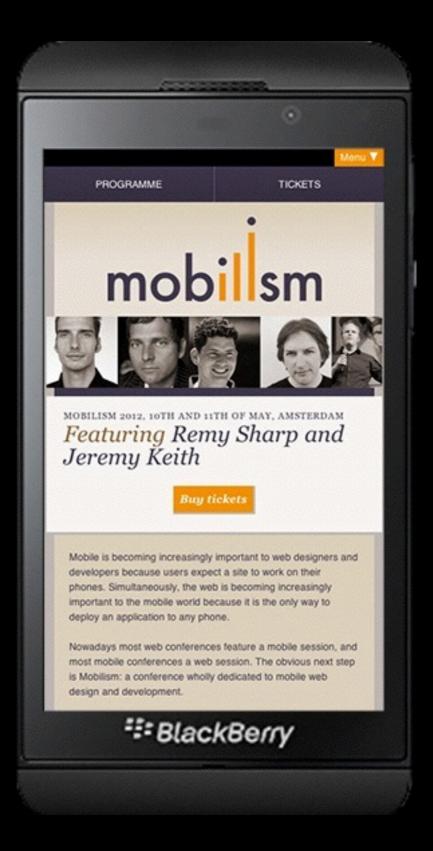
But there's a third mobile viewport that has no equivalent on the desktop:

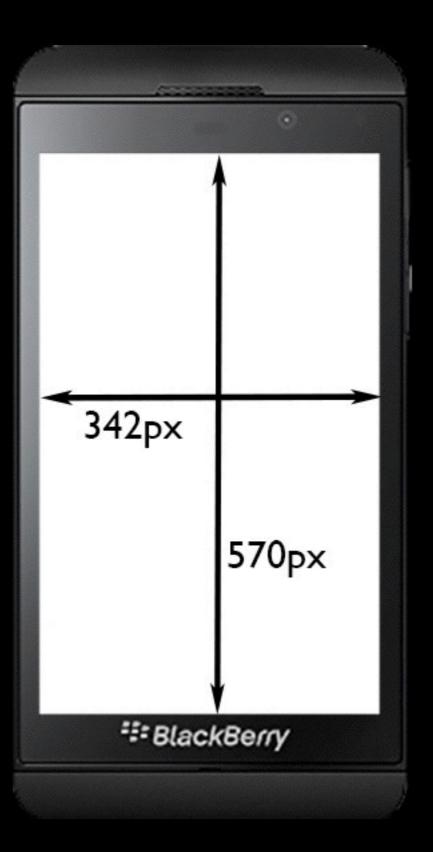
• ideal viewport



### Ideal viewport

- What mobile browser vendors want is to give the site the perfect width for the device
- so that zooming and panning are not necessary
- and the user can read the text
- Enter the ideal viewport, which has the ideal size for the device
- Essentially a width and a height

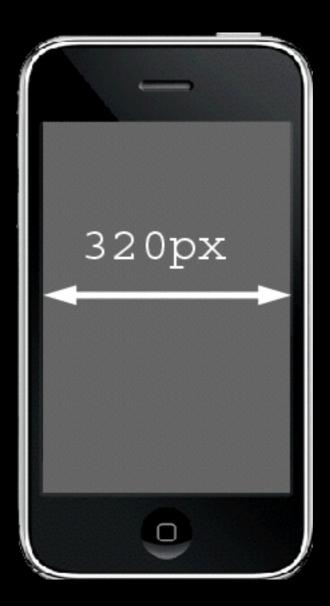




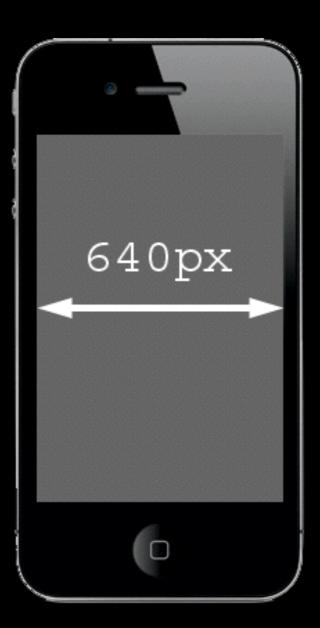
#### Ideal viewport

- There are no wrong dimensions for the ideal viewport.
- They're what they need to be for the device they run on.
- (Admittedly, there are weird values. But they're not wrong.)

## Ideal viewport: 320px



## Ideal viewport: 320px



## JavaScript - ideal viewport

screen.width

screen.height

#### **UNRELIABLE!**

Some browsers define screen.width and screen.height as the dimensions of the ideal viewport

while others define them as the number of device pixels

- In order to create a responsive design we must set the layout viewport dimensions to the ideal viewport dimensions.
- How?

## <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="width = device-width">
```

- By default, the layout viewport is between 768 and 1024 pixels wide.
- The meta viewport tag sets the width of the layout viewport to a value of your choice.
- You can use a pixel value (width=400)
- or you can use the device-width keyword to set it to the ideal viewport

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="width = device-width">
```

- I'm assuming this does not come as a surprise
- But ...
- did you know that the following does exactly the same?

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="initial-scale = 1">
```

- In theory, initial-scale gives the initial zoom level (where I = 100%)
- 100% of WHAT?
- Of the ideal viewport
- In practice, it also sets the layout viewport dimensions to the ideal viewport

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="initial-scale = 2">
```

- In theory, initial-scale = 2 tells the browser to zoom in to 200%.
- It does so, but many browsers set the layout viewport to half the ideal viewport.
- Why half? Because zooming to 200% means that only half as many CSS pixels fit the visual viewport

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="initial-scale = 1">
```

- And yes, this is weird.
- I wonder what Apple was smoking when it set these rules. I want some.

## Let's mess things up

<meta name="viewport"

content="width = 400, initial-scale = 1">

- Now the browser gets conflicting orders.
- Set the layout viewport width to 400px.
- No, wait, set it to the ideal viewport width (and also set the zoom to 100%).
- Browsers react by taking the highest value

#### Min-width viewport

<meta name="viewport"

content="width = 400, initial-scale = 1">

- "Set the layout viewport width to either 400px, or the ideal viewport width, whichever is larger"
- If the device orientation changes, this is recalculated.
- As a result, the layout viewport now has a minimum width of 400.
- Is this useful? Dunno.

#### Safari workaround

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="width = device-width">
```

- Safari always takes the portrait width (320 on iPhone, 768 on iPad).
- Sometimes this is what you want; at other times it isn't.
- How to solve this?

#### Safari workaround

```
<meta name="viewport"
```

```
content="initial-scale = 1">
```

- Now Safari does it right. In portrait mode it's the ideal portrait width; in landscape mode it's the ideal landscape width.
- All other browsers do the same.
- Except for IE10, which has exactly the opposite bug.

#### Safari workaround

<meta name="viewport"

content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">

- Use both device-width and initial-scale.
- initial-scale works in Safari
- device-width works in IEI0
- and both work in all other browsers

#### Perfect meta viewport

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

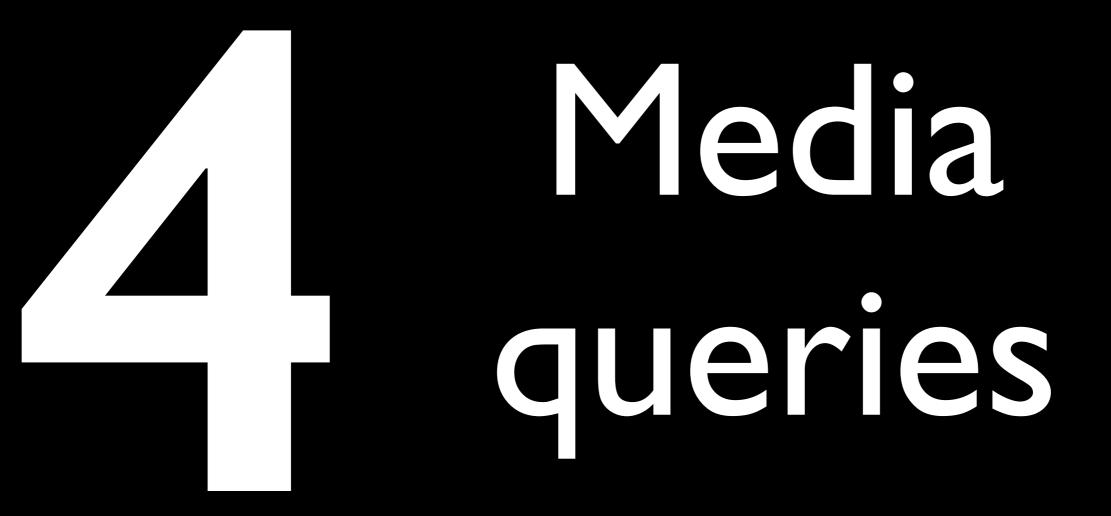


# @viewport { width: device-width; } Opera's idea initially Only IE for now, and prefixed at that.



#### @-ms-viewport { width: device-width; } Gives you the true ideal viewport. The tag gives you 320px (because iPhone) @viewport overrides tag

Even perfecter viewport @-ms-viewport { width: device-width; } <meta name="viewport" content=" width = device-width, initial-scale = 1">



## Media queries

@media all and (max-width: 600px) {
 .sidebar {
 float: none;
 }
}

## Media queries

- There are two important media queries:
- width (min-width and max-width)
- device-width (min-device-width and maxdevice-width)
- width is the one you want



#### device-width



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\*#\* BlackBerry



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## Media queries - device-width

- device-width media query is always equal to screen.width
- but the problem is screen.width may have two meanings, depending on the browser:
- I) ideal viewport
- 2) number of device pixels





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#### width

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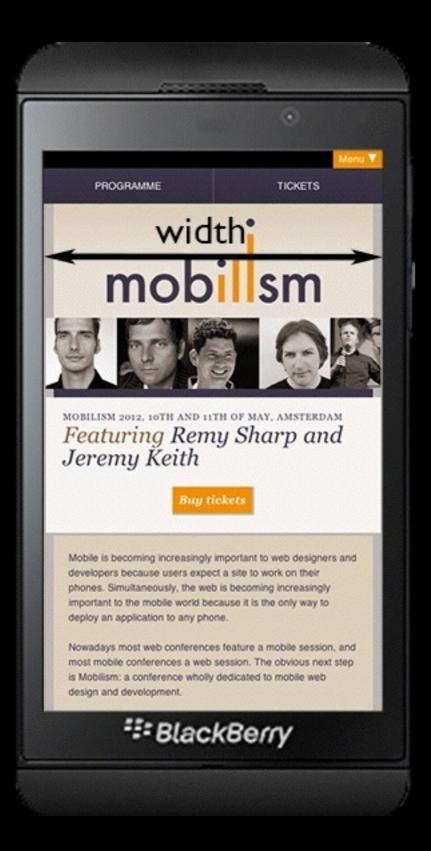
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## Media queries - width

- width gives the width of the layout viewport
- This is what you want to know
- Works always and everywhere



## Responsive design

- Set the layout viewport width to the ideal viewport width (or, rarely, another value)
- Use the width media query to figure out how wide the layout viewport is
- Adjust your CSS to the width you found
- That's how responsive design works. You already knew that, but now you understand why it works.

## Media queries

- Always use min- or max-width.
- Thus you define a breakpoint: "these styles are valid for all widths equal to or less/ greater than X"
- Exact widths, such as 320, are going to misfire in a lot of browsers. (Remember the 342px of the Z10.)
- There's more than just the iPhone.

## Responsive design

<meta name="viewport"

content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">

#### @media all and (max-width: 600px) {

## Responsive design

- But we'd like to make our design respond to the physical width of the device, too.
- For instance, by setting a min-width: 25mm on our navigation items
- Tough luck
- You can't



- width: 25mm does not mean the element is
   25 real-life millimeters wide
- Instead, it means 94.488 pixels
- cm, mm, and in are in a sense fake units, because they do not correspond to the real world

- I inch is defined as 96 CSS pixels
- If you zoom, the CSS pixels become larger,
- and your inches become larger, too.
- It has nothing to do with the real world.

- I inch is defined as 96 CSS pixels
- I inch is defined as 2.54 cm
- I cm is defined as 10 mm
- I inch is defined as 72 points
- I pica is defined as 12 points.

- I used to think this is a bad idea
- But I changed my mind
- If an element would have a width of 25 real-world millimeters
- the browser would have to recalculate its width every single time the user zooms
- Eats too much battery life and processor time



But surely resolution tells us something useful.

• doesn't it?

• • •



### Resolution

if (window.devicePixelRatio >= 2)

@media all and (

(-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2), (min-resolution: 192dpi)

## Resolution

- What is device pixel ratio?
- It's the ratio of screen size in device pixels and ideal viewport size

# iPhone 3G

- device pixels: 320
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is I

# iPhone 4S

- device pixels: 640
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is 2

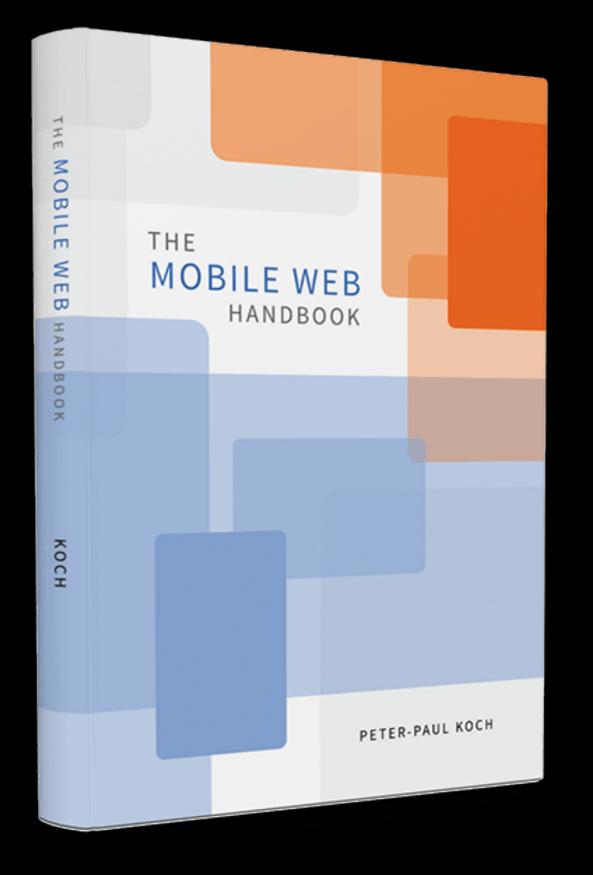
# Samsung Galaxy Pocket

- device pixels: 240
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is 0.75

# BlackBerry ZI0

- device pixels: 768
- ideal viewport: 342
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is 2.24561403508772
- (Weird, but not wrong)

# More information



The Mobile Web Handbook by me Published by **Smashing Magazine** For sale online E-book available next week Physical book end of September

# Thank you I'll put these slides online Questions?

Peter-Paul Koch http://quirksmode.org http://twitter.com/ppk Frontend Conference, 27-28 August 2014