

Advanced Higher Computing Science



Web Development CSS & Media Queries

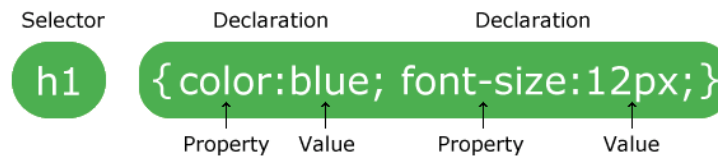
Name: _____

IMPLEMENTATION: CSS

The CSS selectors and declarations for Advanced Higher are no different to the ones you have already used in Higher.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



Advanced Higher introduces **Media Queries** to alter the layout of a page depending on media type or screen width.

MEDIA QUERIES

The @media rule is used to define alternative CSS rules that are only implemented when certain defined expressions are true.

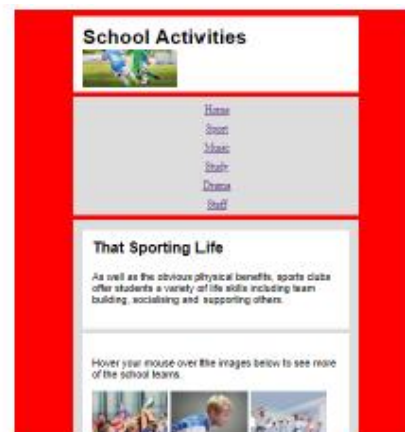
For example, alternative CSS rules could be declared if the width of the viewport (usually a browser window or screen) is less than a maximum of 600 pixels (px).

```
@media screen and (max-width:600px) {  
  
    ***Alternative CSS rules here***  
  
}
```

Screen width greater than or equal to 600px
— original CSS applied



Screen width less than 600px
— media query CSS applied



Format

A media query is formatted as:

```
@media not|only mediatype and (expressions) {  
    CSS Code;  
}
```

Media Types

Three media types are in the Advanced Higher course: **all**, **screen** and **print**.

Media Type	Purpose	Syntax
All	This is the default. Specifies that the styles should apply to all media types (printer and screen).	@media all
Screen	Specifies that the styles should apply to computer screens, tablets, smartphones etc.	@media screen
Print	Specifies that the styles should only apply when a page is printed.	@media print

Media Features

The only media feature you need to be aware of is max-width

Media Feature	Purpose
Max-width	Max width is used to check the width of the view being used to display the content. It allows different styles to be applied when the width is equal to or less than the max width.
Syntax:	@media screen and (max-width:350px)

How Media Queries Work

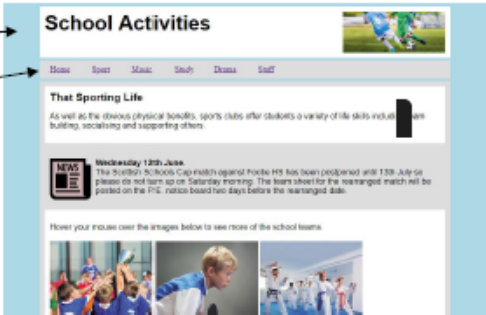
When coding media queries, only the **changes** are styled.

All the original styles are still applied to the page elements when the media query is triggered, so they do not need to be repeated within the @media rule.

```
body{margin:auto;background-color:LightBlue;}

body{width:800px;}
header {height:80px;}
footer {height:60px;}
nav {height:35px;}

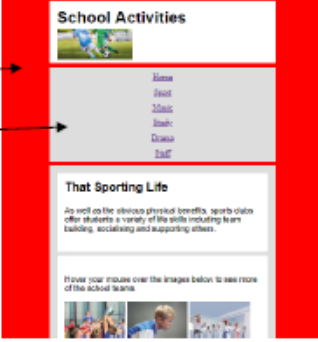
nav ul {list-style-type:none}
nav ul li {float:left;width:80px;text-align:center}
nav ul li a {display:block;padding:8px}
nav ul li a:hover {background-color:#000;color:White}
...
```



```
@media screen and (max-width:600px) {

/*Alternative Body Styles */
body {background-color:red;width:300px;}

/* Alternative Navigation Styles */
nav {height:125px;}
nav ul li {width:100%;height:20px;font-size:8pt}
...
}
```



When the screen width is reduced **below** the maximum 600px, the above media query is triggered. Any declarations within the @media rule then become active, **overriding** the original declarations in the code.

When the screen width is greater than 600px, the trigger is no longer active and the original declarations once again become active.