

Layout Types

ART326

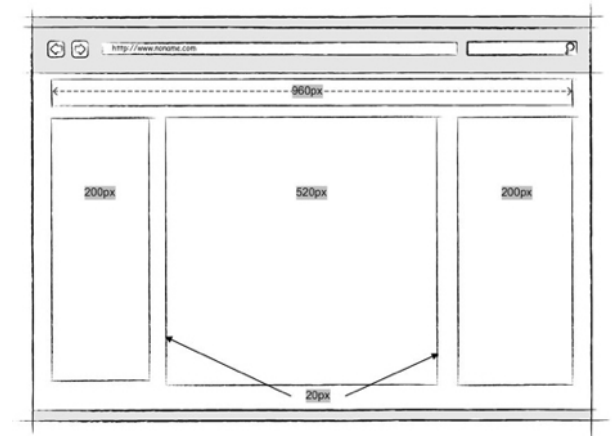
Layout



Fixed-Width Layouts

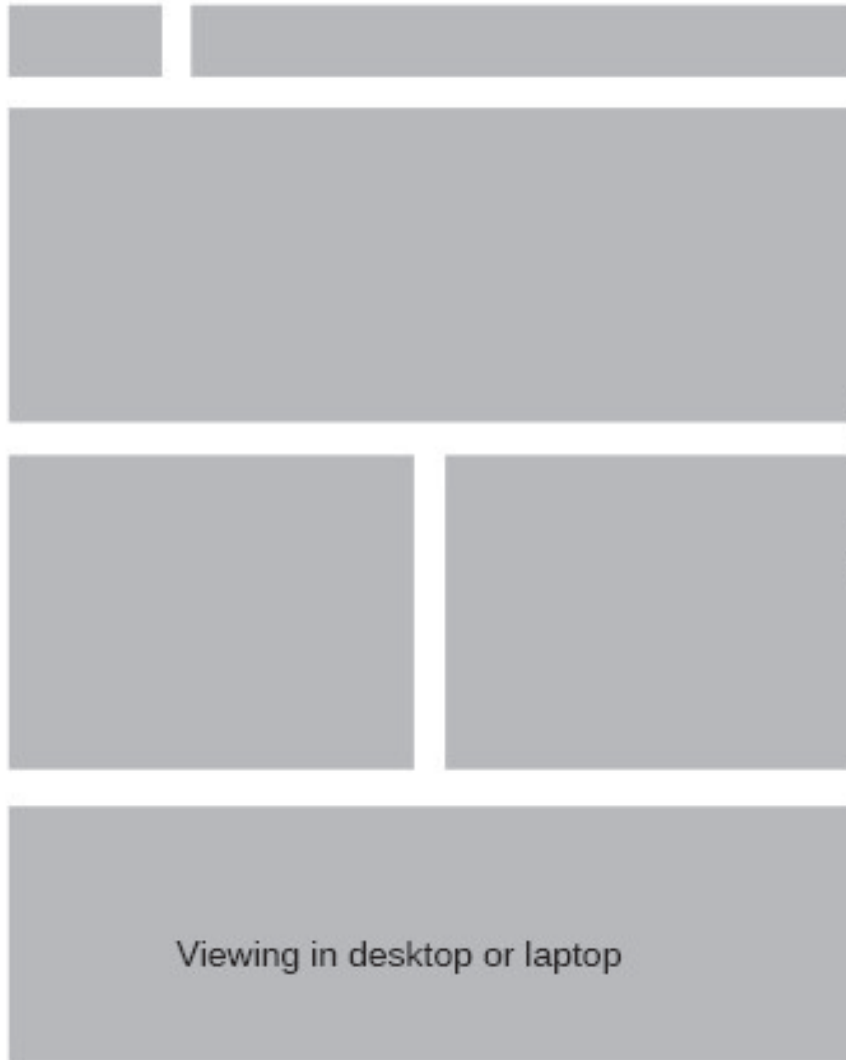
Keep the content of a particular width, measured in pixels, regardless of the window size.

Has a wrapper or container that everything fits inside.



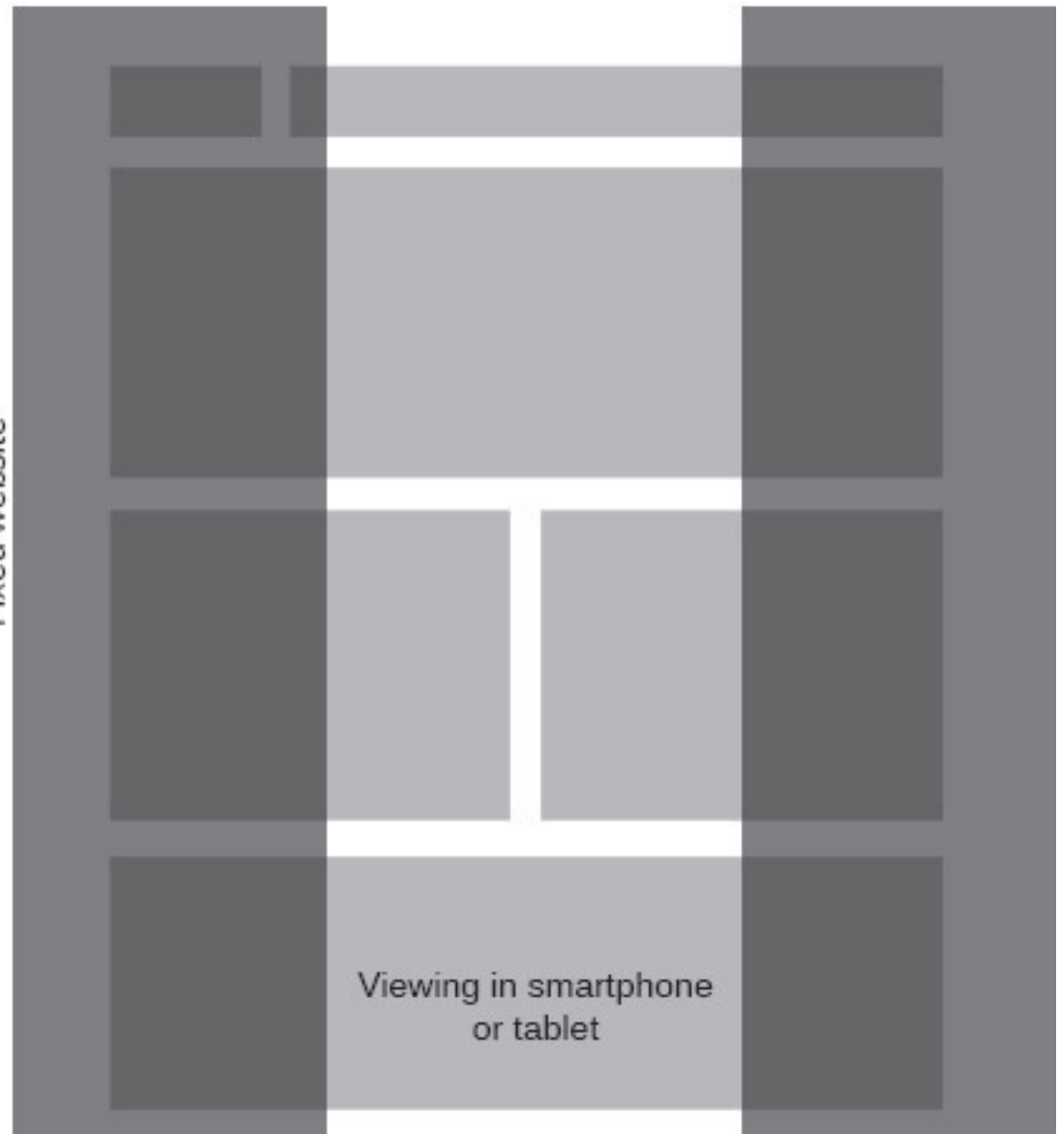
Example: <http://htmlandcssbook.com/code-samples/chapter-15/fixed-width-layout.html>

DESKTOP



Fixed website

MOBILE



Fixed-Width Layouts

Pros:

- Gives the designer the most control over sizes/positioning
- Pixel values are most accurate
- Control the lengths of measures
- Size of images will remain the same relative to the rest of page

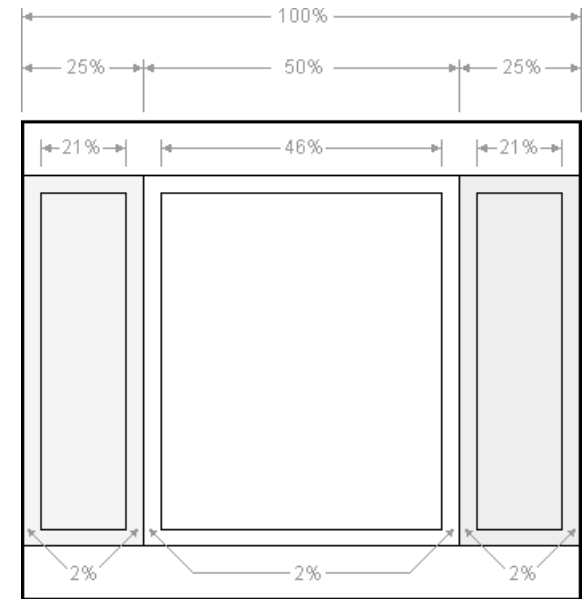
Cons:

- Can create big gaps around the edge of the page. Higher res screens can cause pages to look smaller
- If a user increases text size, text might not fit into space
- Design tends to take up more vertical space than liquid layouts

Liquid/Fluid Layouts

Resizes and adapt to the changing window size.

Connected to “**Responsive Web Design.**”



Pro: Most effective use of screen size.

Con: More challenging to design.

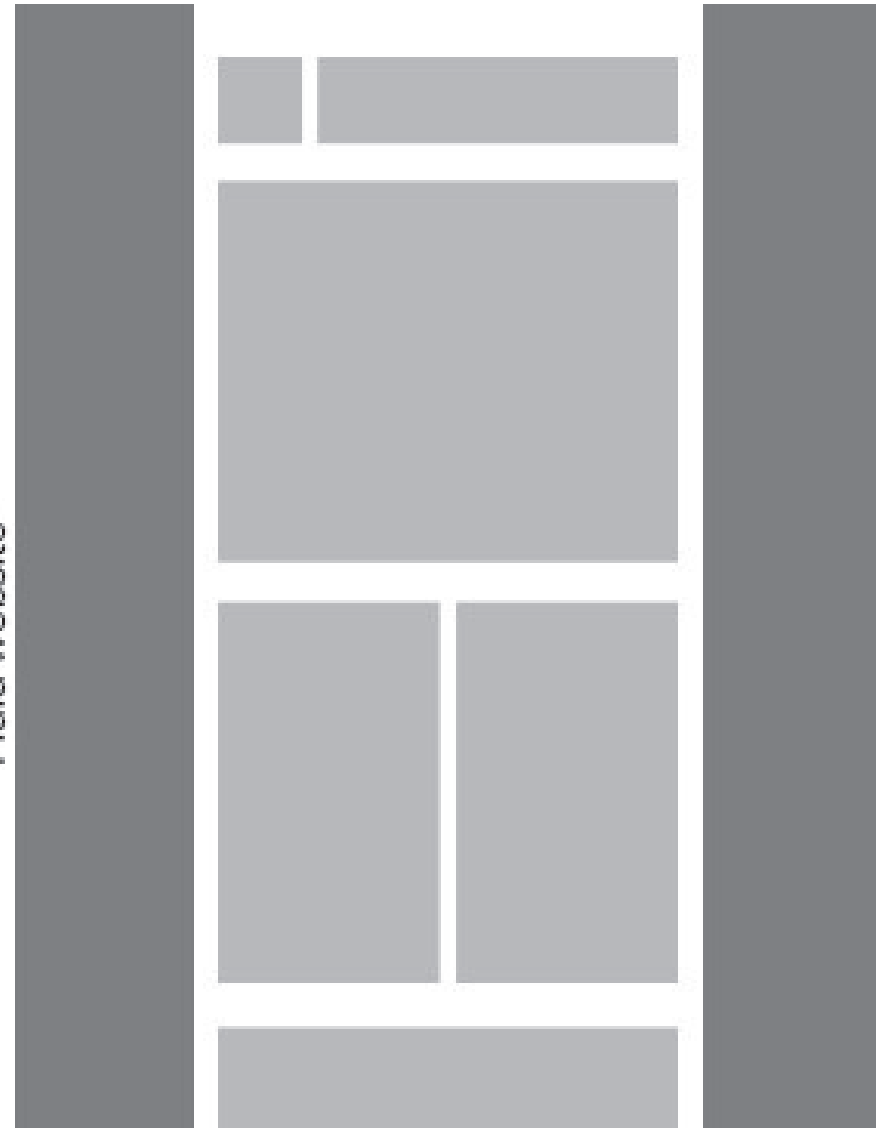
Example: <http://htmlandcssbook.com/code-samples/chapter-15/liquid-layout.html>

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Fluid website



Liquid Layouts

Pros:

Pages expand to fill entire browser window; no spaces around edges of page

Small screen sizes contract the design to fit without horizontal scrolling

Design is tolerant of users setting larger font sizes

Cons:

Without width control, the page can look very different across different devices

Larger windows can result in larger measures

Narrow windows can result in narrow measures

Responsive Layout

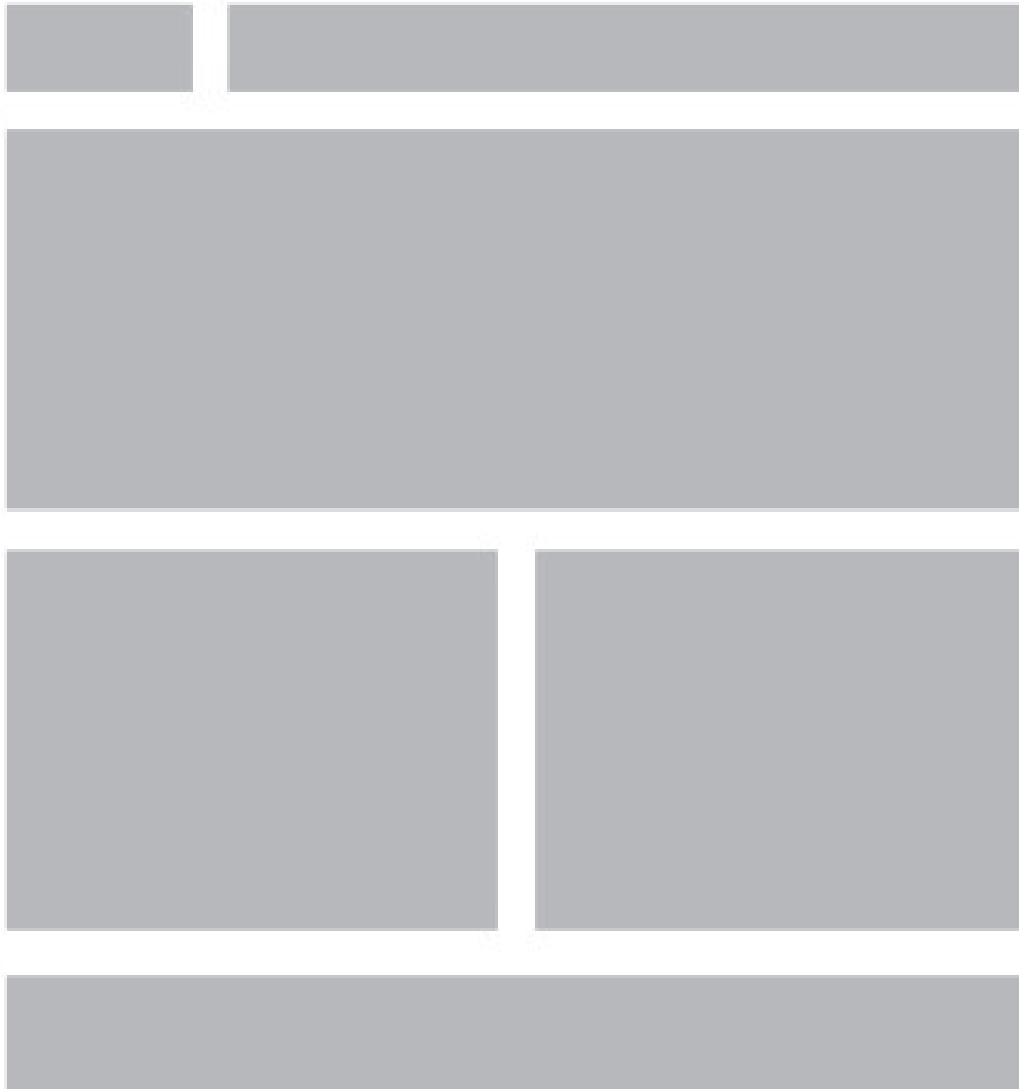
Displays different content at different browser widths to create smoother UX.

Device widths are detected using **media queries**.

Pro: User doesn't have to pan, scroll, or resize.

Con: More challenging to design; requires thorough development and testing.

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Responsive website

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