

Evaluate and Prepare Your RiSE Site for the Responsive Templates in iMIS 20.2.X

Presented by:

Association Technology Solutions



About ATS

- Serving iMIS community since 1995
- Full-service Authorized iMIS Solutions Provider (AiSP)
- Application development to extend the functionality of iMIS
- 2015 Authorized iMIS Solution Provider (AiSP) of the Year

Hosted by



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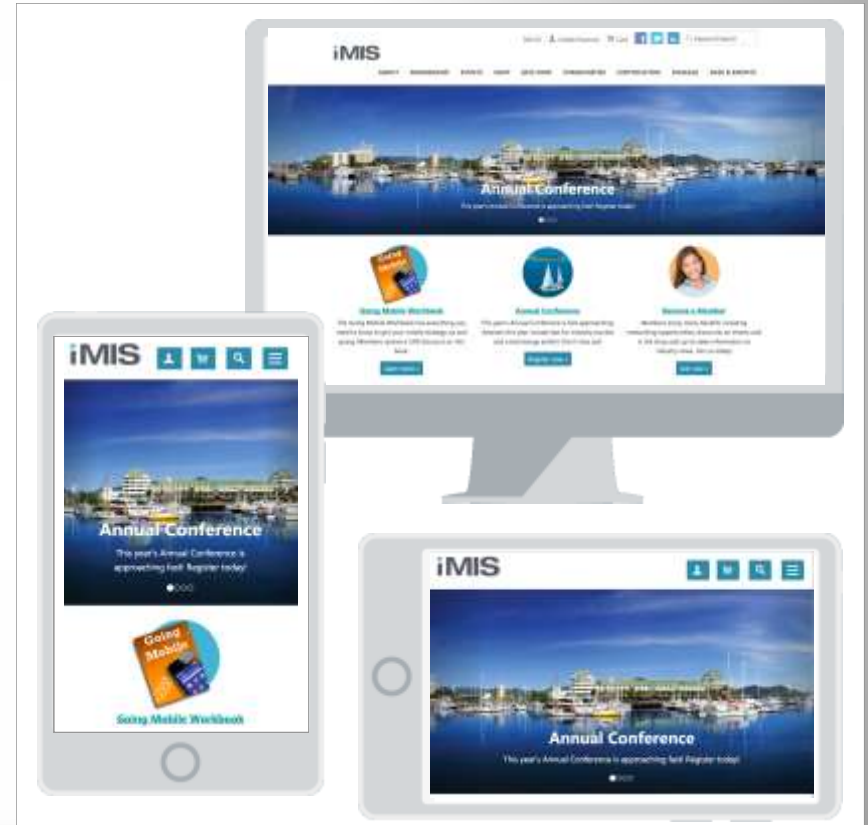
What is RESPONSIVE?

- Responsive web design (RWD) is an approach to web design that provides an optimal viewing and interaction experience across a wide range of devices (from desktop computer monitors to mobile phones).
- RWD works by using:
 - CSS3 media queries (**breakpoints**)
 - fluid layout (**relative size units**)
 - flexible images (**max-widths**)
 - And proportion-based grid system (**bootstrap**)



Grid System Shift in RiSE

- Grid System = Wireframe
 - Defines layout
 - Bootstrap Library brings in default responsive behavior
- Pre 20.1.1 used YUI(Yahoo User Interface) library as its grid-system. As of August of 2014 YUI is no longer being maintained.
- YUI was replaced with Twitter Bootstrap in later versions
- Easy way to check? View page source and search for YUI.
- RiSE "Out of the Box" capability for RWD:
 - Masterpage mark-up
 - App_Theme CSS
 - Page Layouts
- Page content can still break RWD though if not properly marked up with RWD in mind.



Assessing Existing Content & Page Layouts

- Custom “Page Layouts” that were created in older versions
- HTML elements with inline height/width defined in static units.
 - Div
 - Tables
 - Images
 - iFrame...etc.
- Tabular Data with too many columns.
- Layout mark-up (div or table based) baked into HTML Content iPart at the page level.
- Widgets that output mark-up with inline styles that contain fixed width

...Lets take a look at these one by one...

What Breaks RWD?

- **WHAT:** Custom “Page Layouts” that were created in older versions
- **Why:** Because they are custom they are not overwritten by the upgrade.



The screenshot shows a 'Manage Layouts' window with a warning message: 'Warning: Once you edit and save a layout with this form, it can no longer be edited with the standard layout editor and can only be edited with this form.' Below the warning are form fields for 'Layout Title' (containing 'Slideshow') and 'Layout Description' (containing 'This is the slideshow for the homepage'). To the right is a vertical stack of seven grey rectangular thumbnails numbered 1 through 7. Below the form is a 'Layout Code' editor containing HTML code with several 'yui-g shade' classes highlighted in red boxes.

```
Layout Code
<div class="container">
  <div class="yui-bd">
    <div class="yui-g shade"><p>1</p></div>

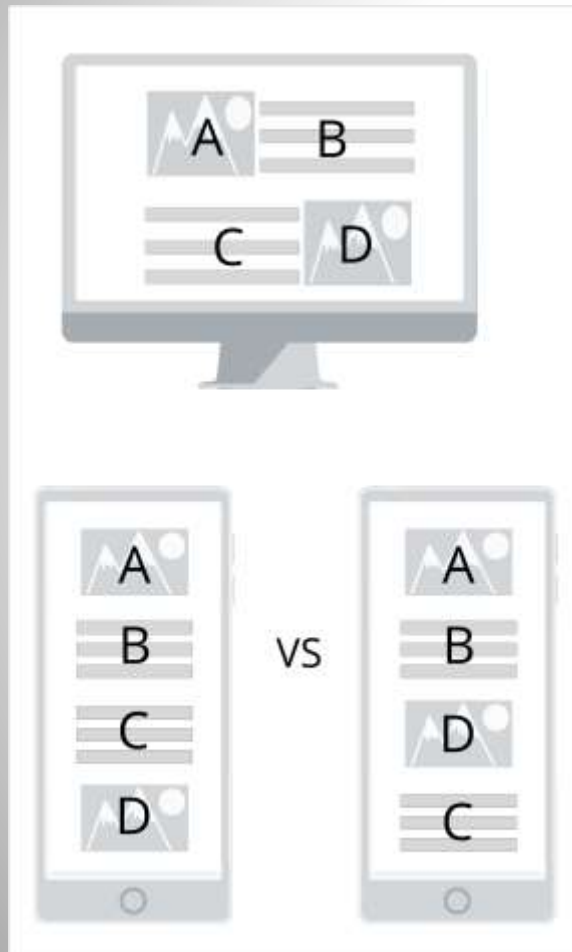
    <div id="featured-area" style="display:block;">
      <div id="s1" class="pics">
        <div>
          <div class="yui-g shade">
<p>2</p></div>
        </div>
        <div>
          <div class="yui-g shade">
<p>3</p></div>
        </div>
        <div>
          <div class="yui-g shade">
<p>4</p></div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="slider-control">
```

What Breaks RWD?

- **WHAT:** HTML elements with inline height/width in static units instead of relative units.
- **Why:** Because it is being defined with a **STATIC UNITS** it can't be resized as the viewport shrinks.

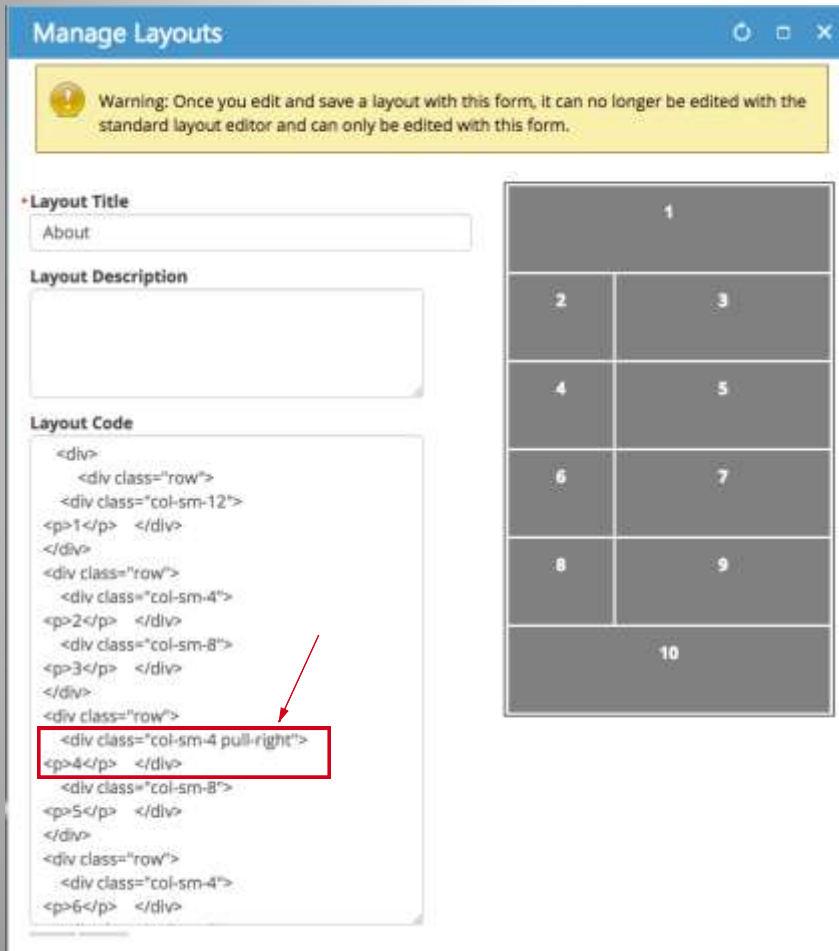


 in Dropzones



- The order they are in the mark-up is the order they will be when stacked in Responsive.
- Two Solutions:
 1. Don't use layout zone. Put image with class of "pull-right" or "pull-left" before content you want it floated left or right...and add css to not float below a 768px wide.
 2. Create custom page layout and edit it to add "pull-right" to image zone class.

Images in Dropzones



The screenshot shows a 'Manage Layouts' window with a blue header. A yellow warning box at the top states: 'Warning: Once you edit and save a layout with this form, it can no longer be edited with the standard layout editor and can only be edited with this form.' Below the warning, there are fields for 'Layout Title' (containing 'About') and 'Layout Description'. The 'Layout Code' section shows HTML code for a grid layout. A red box highlights the code for a column with a 'pull-right' class, and a red arrow points to it. To the right of the code is a visual grid representation of the layout with 10 numbered zones.

```
<div>
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-sm-12">
      <p>1</p> </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-sm-4">
        <p>2</p> </div>
      <div class="col-sm-8">
        <p>3</p> </div>
      </div>
      <div class="row">
        <div class="col-sm-4 pull-right">
          <p>4</p> </div>
        <div class="col-sm-8">
          <p>5</p> </div>
        </div>
        <div class="row">
          <div class="col-sm-4">
            <p>6</p> </div>
            <div class="col-sm-8">
              <p>7</p> </div>
            </div>
            <div class="row">
              <div class="col-sm-4">
                <p>8</p> </div>
                <div class="col-sm-8">
                  <p>9</p> </div>
                </div>
                <div class="row">
                  <div class="col-sm-12">
                    <p>10</p> </div>
                  </div>
                </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

- The order they are in the mark-up is the order they will be when stacked in Responsive.
- Two Solutions:
 1. Don't use layout zone. Put image with class of "pull-right" or "pull-left" before content you want it floated left or right...and add CSS to not float below a 768px wide.
 2. Create custom page layout and edit it to add "pull-right" to image zone class.

REMINDER: Relative Size Units

- Ensures fluid layout
- Static units(px) will break RWD.
- Relative units(%) will re-size based on available space.
- Let Bootstrap do the layout heavy lifting.

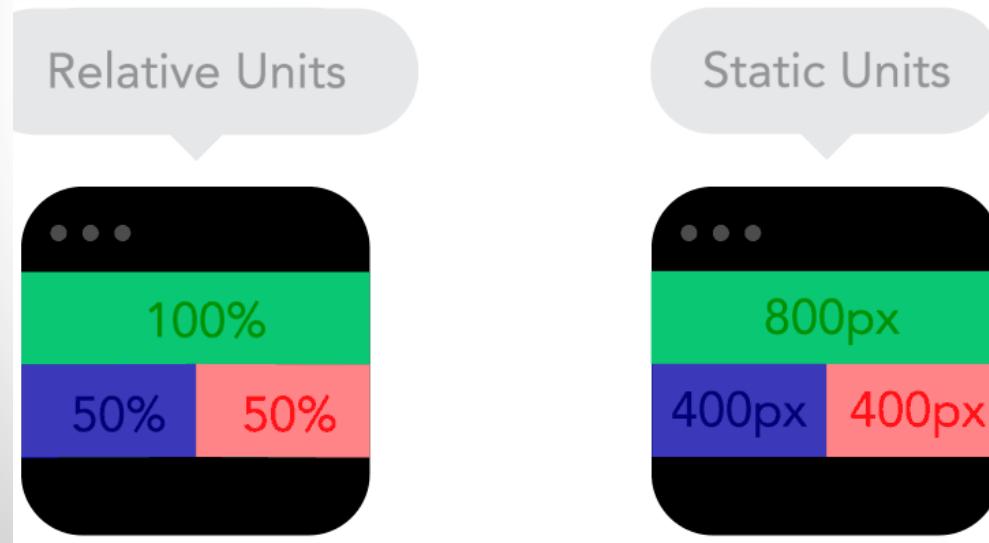


Image C/O <http://blog.froont.com/9-basic-principles-of-responsive-web-design/>

REMINDER: Flexible Images min/max height and width

- No inline widths on images!
- Retain control of image display with min/max height and width.
- Can re-define for each breakpoint.
- Use `max-width:100%!important` on `img ...` to ensure images will not blow out display.

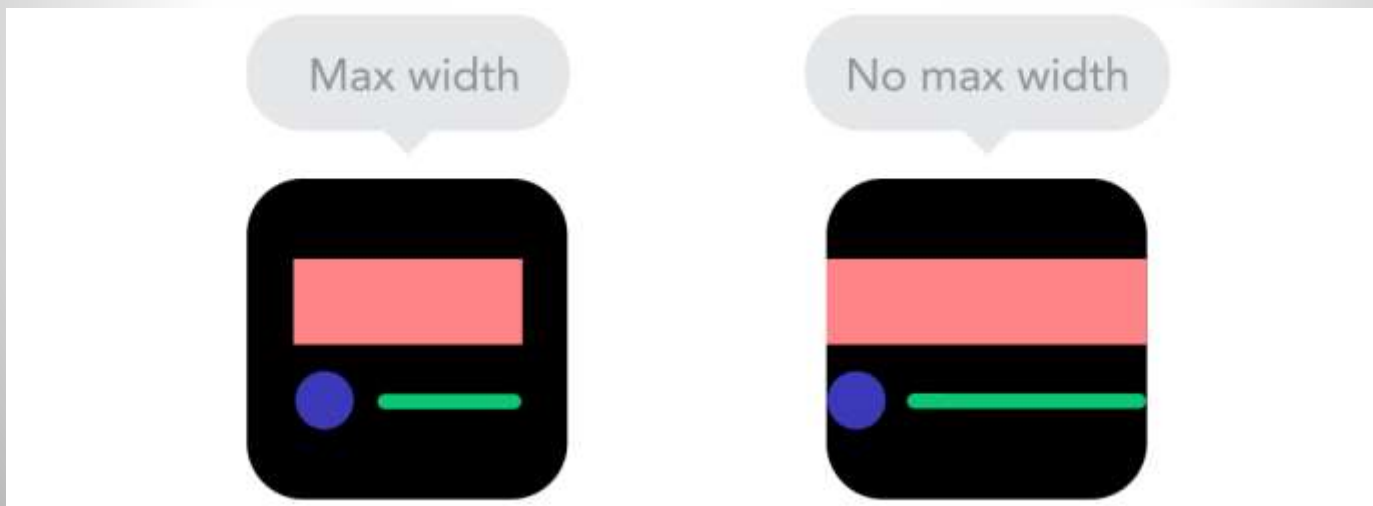


Image C/O <http://blog.froont.com/9-basic-principles-of-responsive-web-design/>

What Breaks RWD?

- **WHAT:** Tabular Data with too many columns.
- **Why:** Because columns can only get as narrow as the content within and don't automatically reformat to vertical on smaller devices.



What Breaks RWD?

WHAT: Layout mark-up (div or table based) baked into content done at the page level not using Bootstrap

Why: Because even with relative units there is no built in logic to go from horizontal to vertical on mobile devices.

- Floated images stays floated and scrunch any text that might next to it.
- Floated (even % based) columns just get narrower and taller making them illegible or force scroll up and down to read on mobile.



What Breaks RWD?

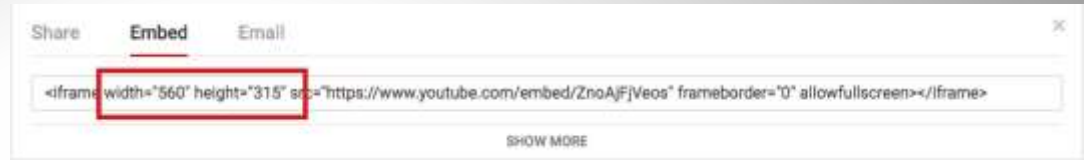
WHAT: Widgets that output markup with an iFrame or inline styles that contain fixed width.

EXAMPLES:

- Embedded Video's
- Social Feed widgets
- Older jQuery Widgets

Why:

- Because like other elements with fixed width, they will not resize on smaller devices.
- Content in an iFrame cannot be controlled by local CSS. So no way to override.



```
01 <div id="facebook">
02 <div id="fb-root">&nbsp;</div>
03 <script>(function(d, s, id) {
04   var js, fjs = d.getElementsByTagName(s)[0];
05   if (d.getElementById(id)) return;
06   js = d.createElement(s); js.id = id;
07   js.src = "//connect.facebook.net/en_US/sdk.js#xfbml=1&version=v2.7";
08   fjs.parentNode.insertBefore(js, fjs);
09   (document, 'script', 'facebook-jssdk');</script>
90 <div class="fb-page" data-href="https://www.facebook.com/acmeabc/" data-tabs="timeline" data-
header="fa
cite="http
href="http:
container-width="true" data-hide-cover="false" data-show-facepile="true" fb-
xfbml-state="rendered" fb-iframe-plugin-query=
"adapt_container_width=true&app_id=&container_width=0&hide_cover=false&href=
https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%
F&locale=en_US&sdk=joey&show_
facepile=true&small_header=false&tabs=timeline">
  <span style="vertical-align: bottom; width: 340px; height: 500px;">
    <iframe name="f33abdd53c87de8" width="1000px" height="1000px"
      frameborder="0" allowtransparency="true" allowfullscreen="true"
      scrolling="no" title="fb:page Facebook Social Plugin" src="https://
      www.facebook.com/v2.7/plugins/page.php?adapt_container_width=...
      &locale=en_US&sdk=joey&show_facepile=true&small_header=false&tabs=timeli
      e" class style="border: none; visibility: visible; width: 340px; height:
      500px;">...</iframe>
  </span>
</div>
```

Best practices to help make the upgrade go smoothly

Upgrading iMIS and applying a responsive Masterpage/App Theme does not automatically make all your content responsive. As we just covered there are many things that could be at the page level that will break RWD.

- Start simple and add complexity as needed. Many think they have to recreate pages exactly from old to new... Just think about content first, layout second.
- Rebuild customized page layouts on new version so they are using Bootstrap.
- Don't trust the WYSIWYG editor. IT IS OUT TO GET YOU!
- Resist the urge to do ANY inline styles. Think semantically, work globally.
 - They prevent the CSS from creating the global consistency they were designed to manage.
 - If it could be used on other pages create a class!... e.g. (ul.noBullet, .calloutarea)
- If you must define a width use relative unit size(%) and set min-width or max-width to control responsive behavior.
- Understand that tables with many columns may require scrolling.
- Think about the cost benefit of making something responsive. Somethings just can't be responsive and still remain valuable...and that is ok! If the information is valuable, users will scroll.
- Spend a little time getting to know and understand Bootstrap.
 - Can be applied to many page elements like images, paragraphs, bullets.

Questions & Answers



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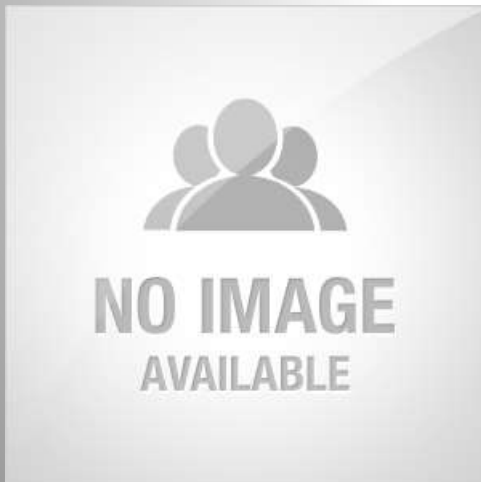
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