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Responsive Web Design (RWD)

Interview Questions And Answers

Responsive Web Design (RWD) is now seen as the future of web development and with mobile first index being introduced in Google Search algorithm responsive sites trends is here to stay. Whenever you go for interview for web designing or web developer these questions are mostly asked by the interviewer. Here are we going to discuss the top responsive web design interview questions and answers with you.

Q1. What is the major sign that your website is not responsive or having issues?

A1. Presence of Horizontal bar in mobile or desktop screens is the first sign that website is having responsive errors and will fail check or testing tool respectively.

Q2. Which is the best CSS property width solution for making images and videos responsive?

A2. Use max-width to be set at 100% which will scale the images and videos to their parent element accordingly.

Q3. Explain CSS 3 media queries in relation to Responsive Web Design!

A3. Concept of RWD started with advent of CSS3 media queries in which breakpoints were used for writing device specific CSS. Now mobile first approach is considered for web designing before desktop screens.

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Q4. What are the standard media queries used in current trends for mobile technology?

A4. Although designers all over the world use various breakpoints for writing CSS related to devices. Here we are providing the basic points at which they should be written for multi devices compatibility.

No	For Devices	Standard CSS3 Values
1	For Mobile & Smart Phones	@media only screen and (min-width: 320px) and (max-width: 479px){ … }
2	Smartphone Devices	@media only screen and (min-width: 480px) and (max-width: 767px){ … }
3	Medium Size Devices	@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) and (max-width: 991px){ … }
4	Desktops Laptop and Large Screen Devices	@media only screen and (min-width: 992px) and (max-width: 1999px){ … }

Q5. New age Smart devices have two basic views Portrait and Landscape. How the pages are made w.r.t. to responsive web design for these two views?

A5. In CSS3 there are ways of media queries for writing view specific properties for managing the content accordingly.

- @media Screen and (orientation:portrait) { … }
- @media Screen and (orientation:landscape) { … }

Q6. Explain the *user scalable attribute* in the Meta viewport tag!

A6. On Small screen mobile devices the ability to zoom into the content is termed as user scalable attribute. There are option Yes or No if you want zoom functionality on your website.

Q7. Explain the main tags and attributes used in the below mentioned statement!

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

A7. Viewport is considered the area which covers the user's screen or visible area. With HTML5 there are tags directly that can control the website content.

- **<meta>** tags provide basic browser instructions about scaling and dimensions of page.
- **width=device-width** makes sure the content and all of its elements should follow the device width.
- **initial scale=1.0** defines the initial zoom level when the page is loaded in the browser first time.

Q8. How is Meta viewport settings different for Responsive Email?

A8. When using responsive Email web structure **width are defined i.e. width=600px**. Also maximum and minimum attributes are used whenever required.

Q9. What is the default viewport width size for Apple devices?

A9. 980px

Q10. Is there difference between aspect-ratio and device-aspect-ratio while using CSS3 media queries?

A10. Both are used in the responsive media queries for Main difference lies in the area covered by these two specific media query instructions.

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Q11. What are breakpoints in CSS3 Media queries and explain their use?

A11. When you will see the responsive web layouts there be strategically placed breakpoints which are the standard markings for changing the layout design at specific value respectively.

Q12. Does Responsive Web Design (RWD) have any effect on the SEO of the website?

A12. Yes after the Google Algorithm change which clearly stated that they will prefer sites which are more mobile friendly than others it is now recommended for all web platforms to be responsive 100%. Now recent update Mobile First Index makes mobile sites first preference than desktop now.

Q13. I have a very old website with old HTML tags and CSS. Is there a possibility to make it responsive using new technology without compromising the look of design?

A13. Yes with new HTML5 tags and CSS3 capabilities each design can be converted into 100% responsive with right customizations. However there are few exceptions where rules changes are required for making sure we get what we want! (e.g. IE hacks are sometime takes unorthodox solutions)

Q14. Does width of device should have any effect on the font-size of the website content?

A14. Yes on desktop screens as they usually larger whereas mobile devices have smaller screen sizes. Designers have to consider the fact that users are much closer to the mobile screens rather than desktop's or laptop screen respectively. So it is recommended to use smaller font sizes for mobile screen devices.

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Q15. What are major CSS properties that need to be avoided while designing responsive web layouts?

A15. There are some don't while writing CSS for responsive web design; Large Fixed Elements, higher absolute positioning and more than 100% width that must be avoided in all cases for RWD.

Q16. Name few CSS responsive framework that are used in the Industry for developing websites!

A16. There are many CSS responsive framework available on Internet. Bootstrap, Foundation, Skeleton, UIKit, Materialize, Semantic-UI, Pure etc but Bootstrap and Foundation are the two most used in current web standards.

Q17. How you would scale navigation in Mobile Screens?

A17. In Mobile Screens there are many options that are used either you can hide large desktop menu and use selectable navigation or the popular app sidebar type menu that are making way into new sites too.

Q18. Does Font typography have any effect on Responsive web design?

A18. Yes web designers have to sort this issue while giving specific font values to the content. Headings, Content should be appropriately checked for their respective sizes being readable in small mobile screens. Default font size for web is 16pt or 16px and use of web fonts is recommended overall too.

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Q19. How are issues tackled in old browsers that do not have RWD compatibility with no media queries support?

A19. There are tweaks and browser specific solutions that are used to carry out those minor adjustments. You can search for specific IE hacks available online too.

Q20. Is it necessary to built mobile first layouts in Responsive Web Design?

A20. This is general point of view that mobile sites are more easily able to scale into desktop websites. But it is not recommended with many web designers working out simultaneously on both mobile and desktop versions respectively. Although more responsive themes and templates are available these days but complex design require you to work from Scratch.

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