

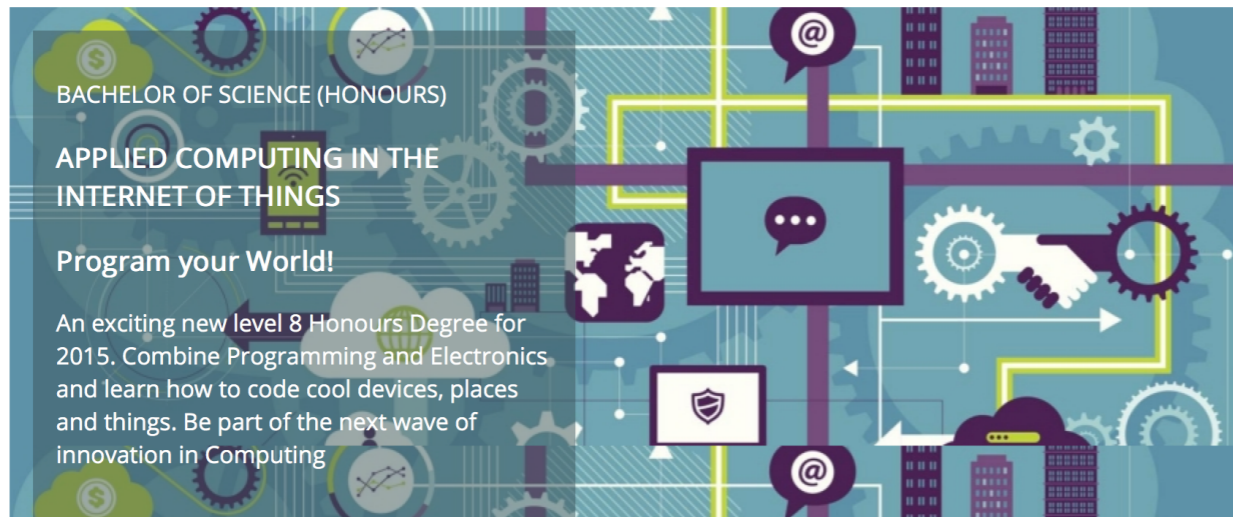
# Web Site Case Study

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# Agenda

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- Site Structure
- CSS Layout
- Semantic Elements
- Fonts
- Images



### Programming

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### Data Science

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### Networks

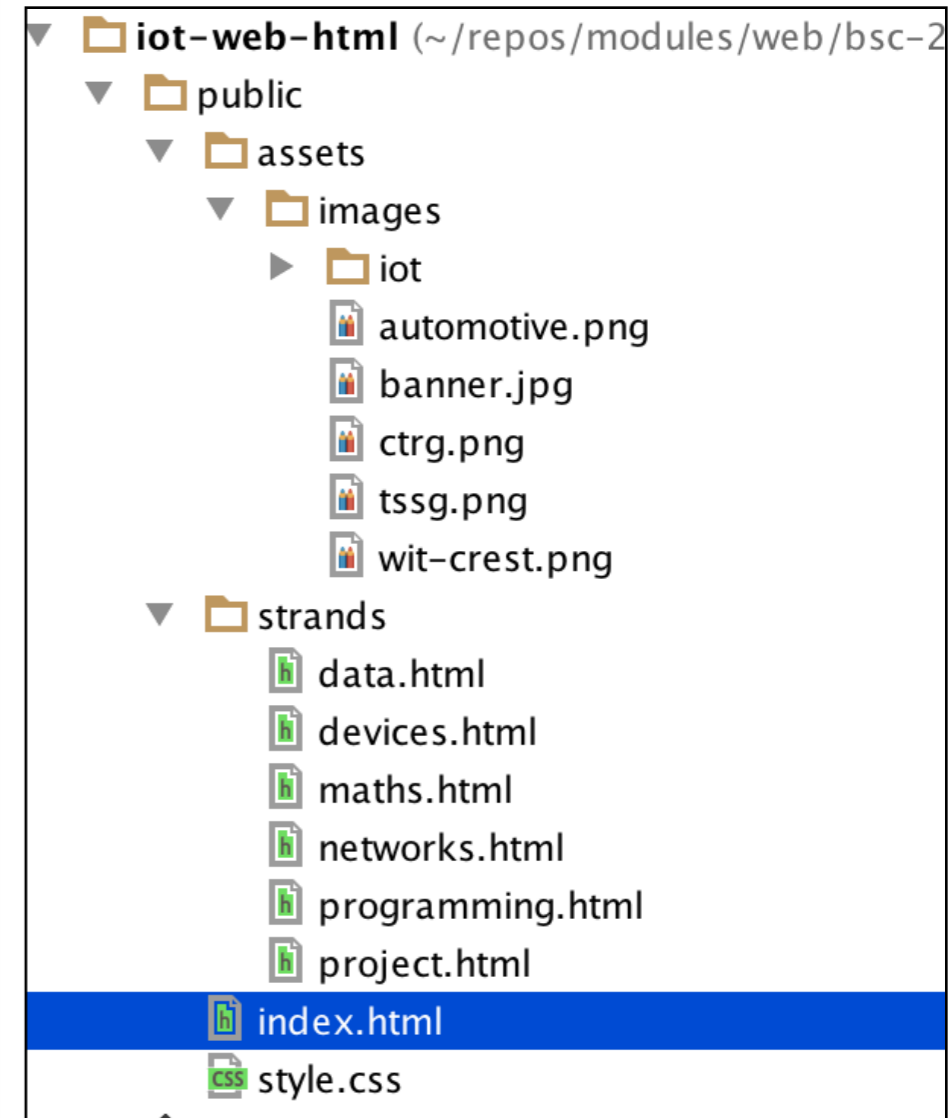
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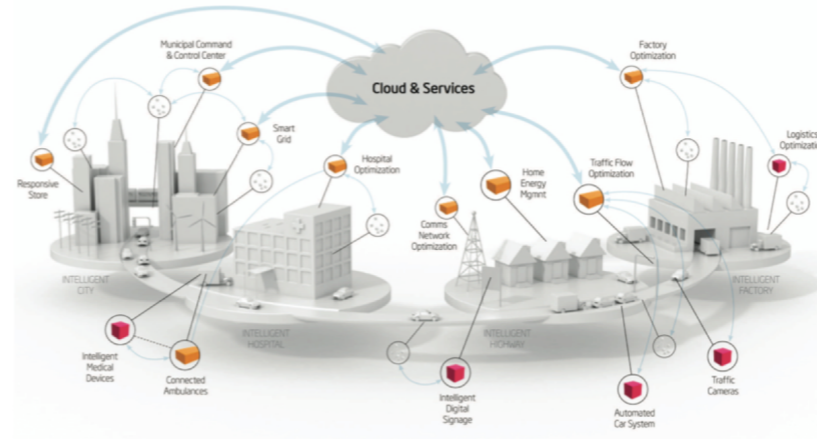
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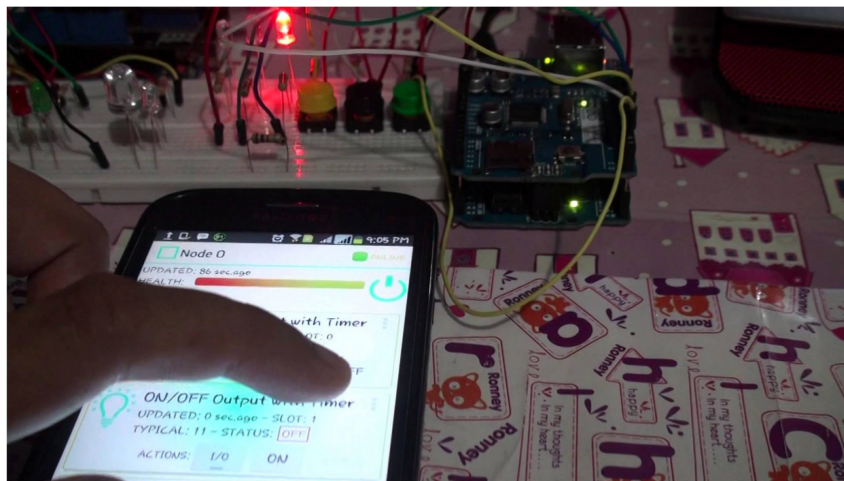
Data

The programme will promote an ethos of collaboration, practical application, and innovation. A project module will be included at each stage of the programme (apart from semester 1) that, through individual and collaborative projects, will challenge students to combine the knowledge and skills acquired in the various strands. Each project module will also elaborate on a theme, orthogonal to the programme disciplines, but central to the student's individual development.



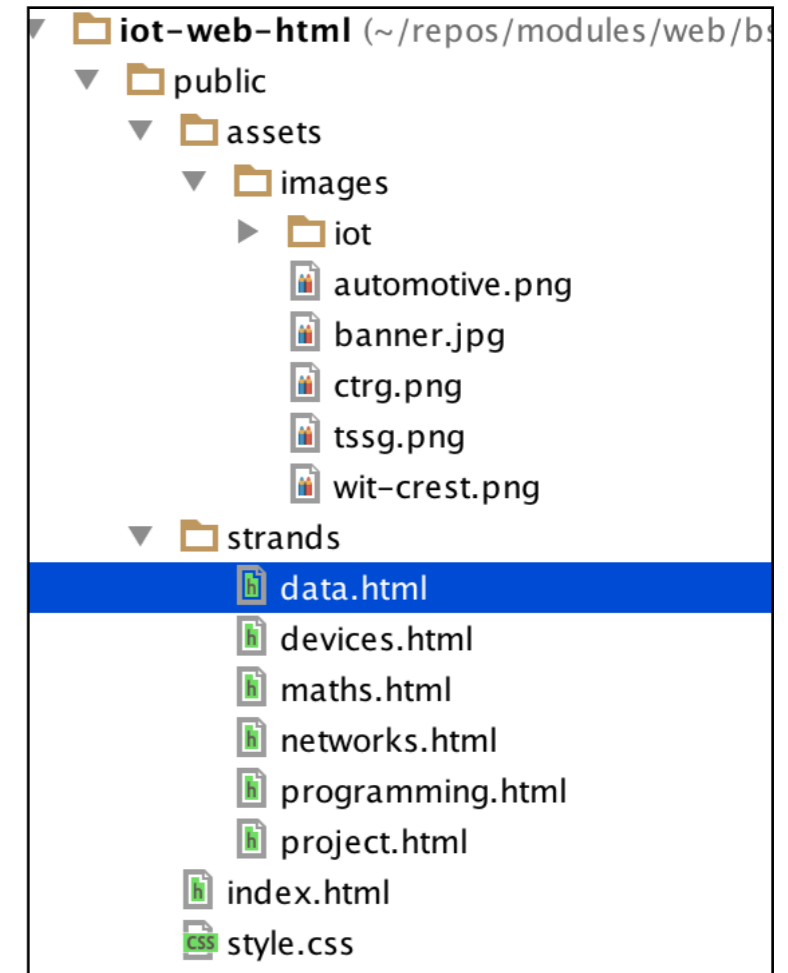
Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Semester 1	Semester 2	Semester 3	Semester 4	Semester 5	Semester 6	Semester 7	Semester 8
The Computer Industry	Project	Project	Project	Project	Work Placement	Project	Project
					Study Abroad		Project

Project Learning Path



The project will be assessed via a single report and presentation each semester. The report will demonstrate an artefact of the student's choosing that integrates knowledge from two or more strands. This may be in the form of a software application, software/hardware combination, paper or combination of all of these. The 'Orthogonal' dimension must be addressed in the context of this report/presentation. The tuition team across each of the strands will stimulate project ideas and concepts for consideration by the students, who may take on board specific suggestions. Students as expected to proceed with ideas and concepts that particularly interest them individually, or collectively, in small teams.

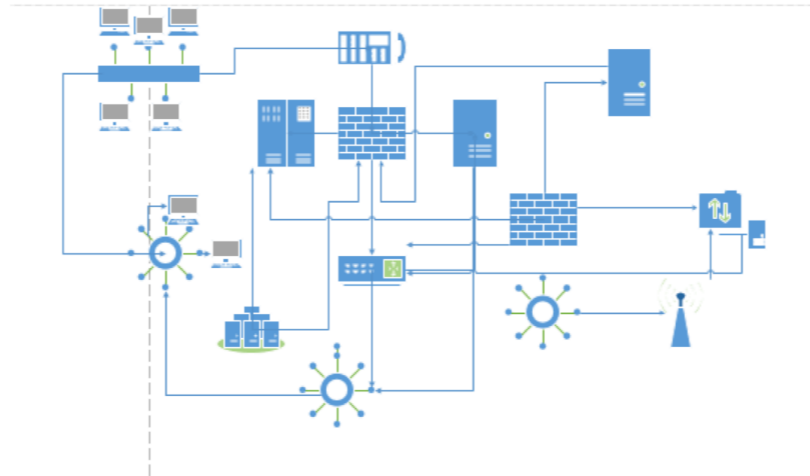
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## Networks

The network, its configuration, management, and evolution, is at the heart of the IoT. Whether fixed, wireless, ad-hoc, sensor based, or hybrid, intelligent services and applications will derive much of their power from their participation in a secure and robust network. In this context, identity, privacy and trust are inherently bound into the hardware and software systems, which will embody key security principles in their operation and management. Given the magnitude and diversity of devices, network infrastructure automation and programmable infrastructure (a.k.a. infrastructure as code) are critical components of the IoT.

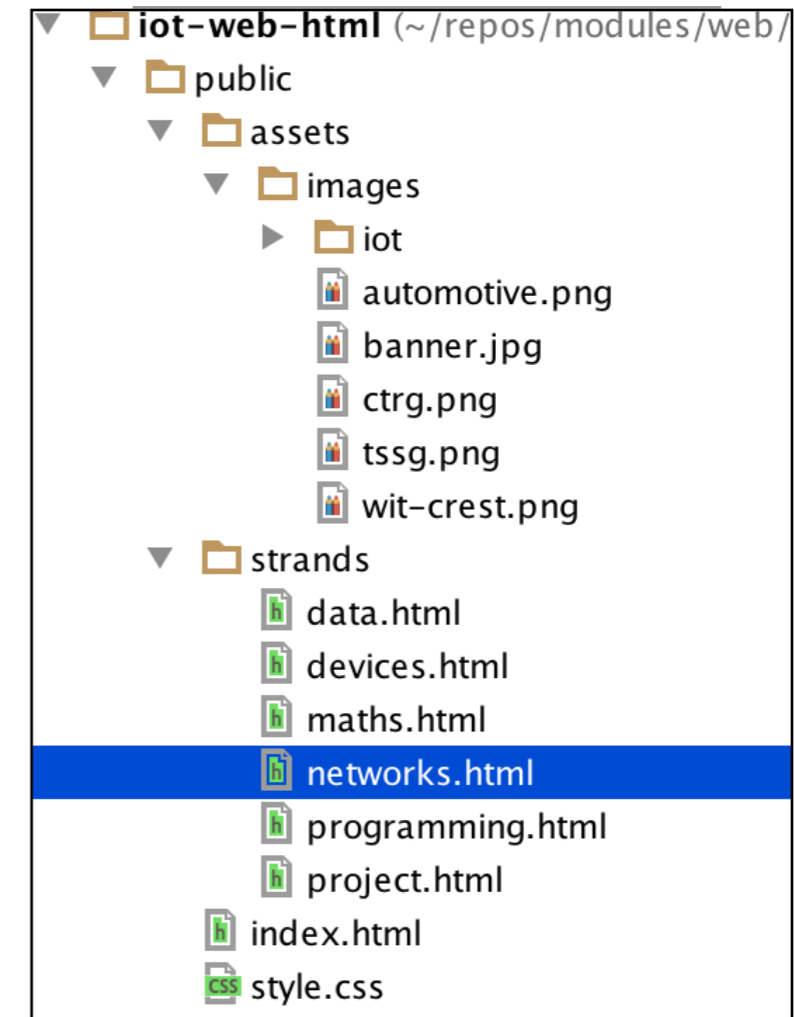


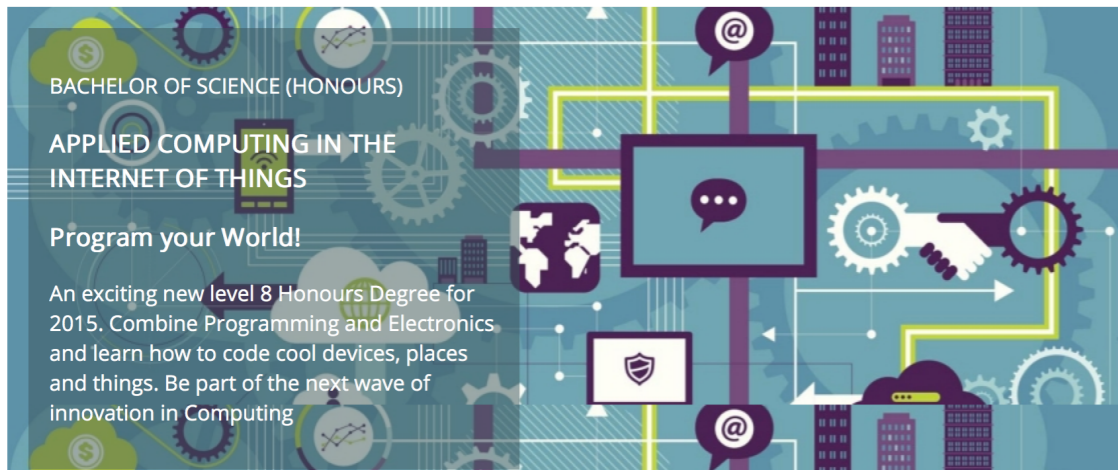
## Networks Learning Path



The Networks & Cloud strand will begin with an introduction to Computer Architecture and Operating Systems in the first year. A practical approach to building and configuring systems, using single board computers such as the Raspberry Pi and Intel NUC, will be central to the student's learning environment. In the second year a more in depth coverage of networking is provided examining addressing, routing and networking protocols. Third year will see students explore the emerging area of DevOps and engage in the configuration, deployment and management of Cloud infrastructures. In the final year students will continue to work with Cloud Infrastructure technologies as well as taking a detailed look at device, system and network security.

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head...>
<body>

<header id="header">
  <h2>
    
    Department of Computing & Mathematics
  </h2>
  <h3> BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things </h3>
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      BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)
    </p>

    <h3>
      APPLIED COMPUTING IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS
    </h3>

    <h3>
      Program your World!
    </h3>

    <p>
      An exciting new level 8 Honours Degree for 2015. Combine
      Programming and Electronics and learn how to code cool devices,
      places and things. Be part of the next wave of innovation in
      Computing
    </p>
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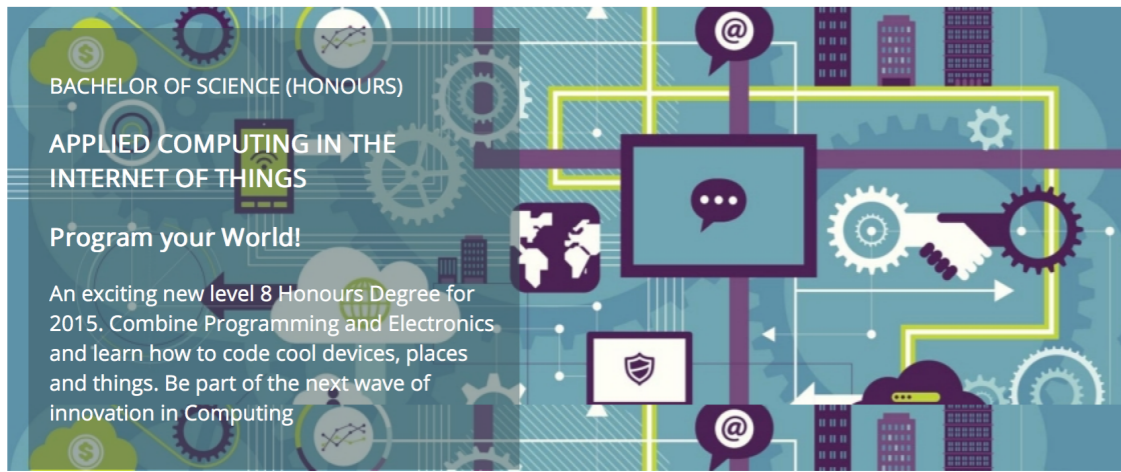
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Waterford Institute of Technology  
INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA PHORT LÁIRGE



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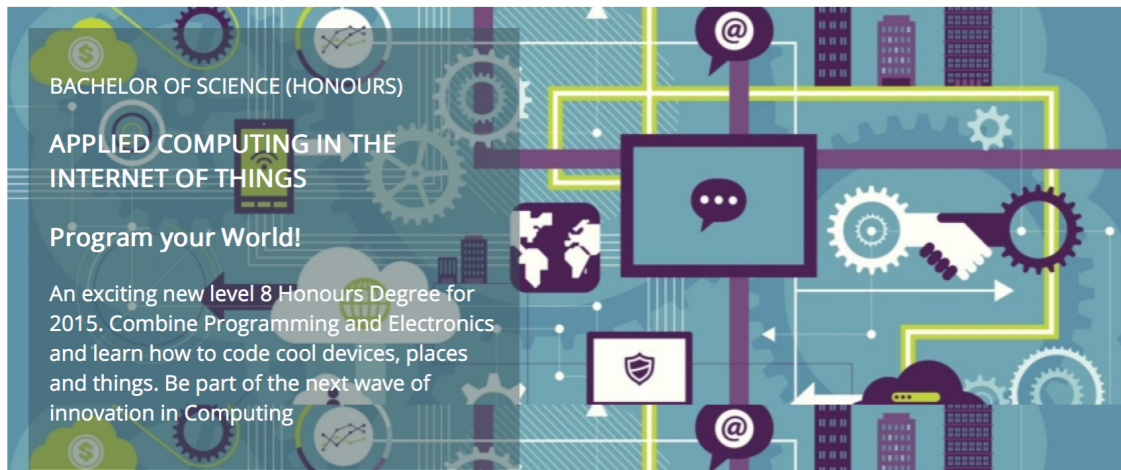
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<article id="curriculum">
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  <section id="col1">
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    <p>
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  <p class="footer-social-links">
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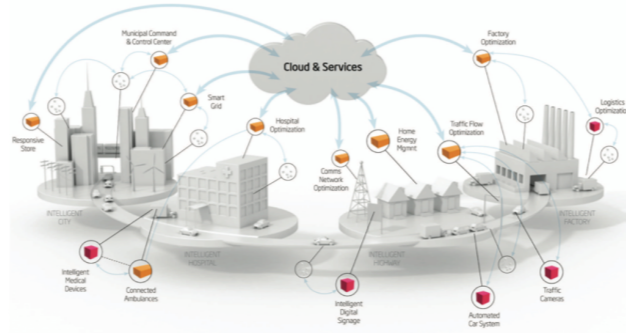
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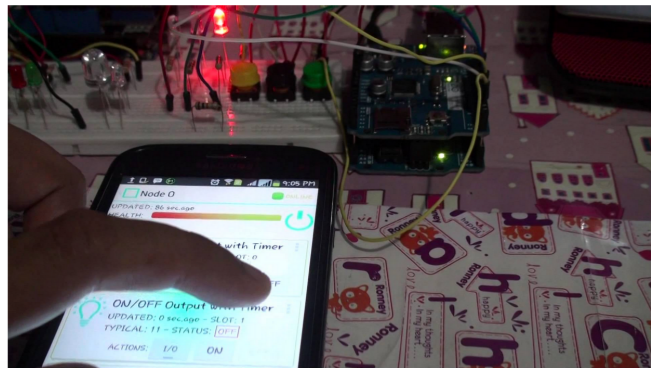
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    <a href="../index.html"> BSc (Hons) the Internet of Things </a>
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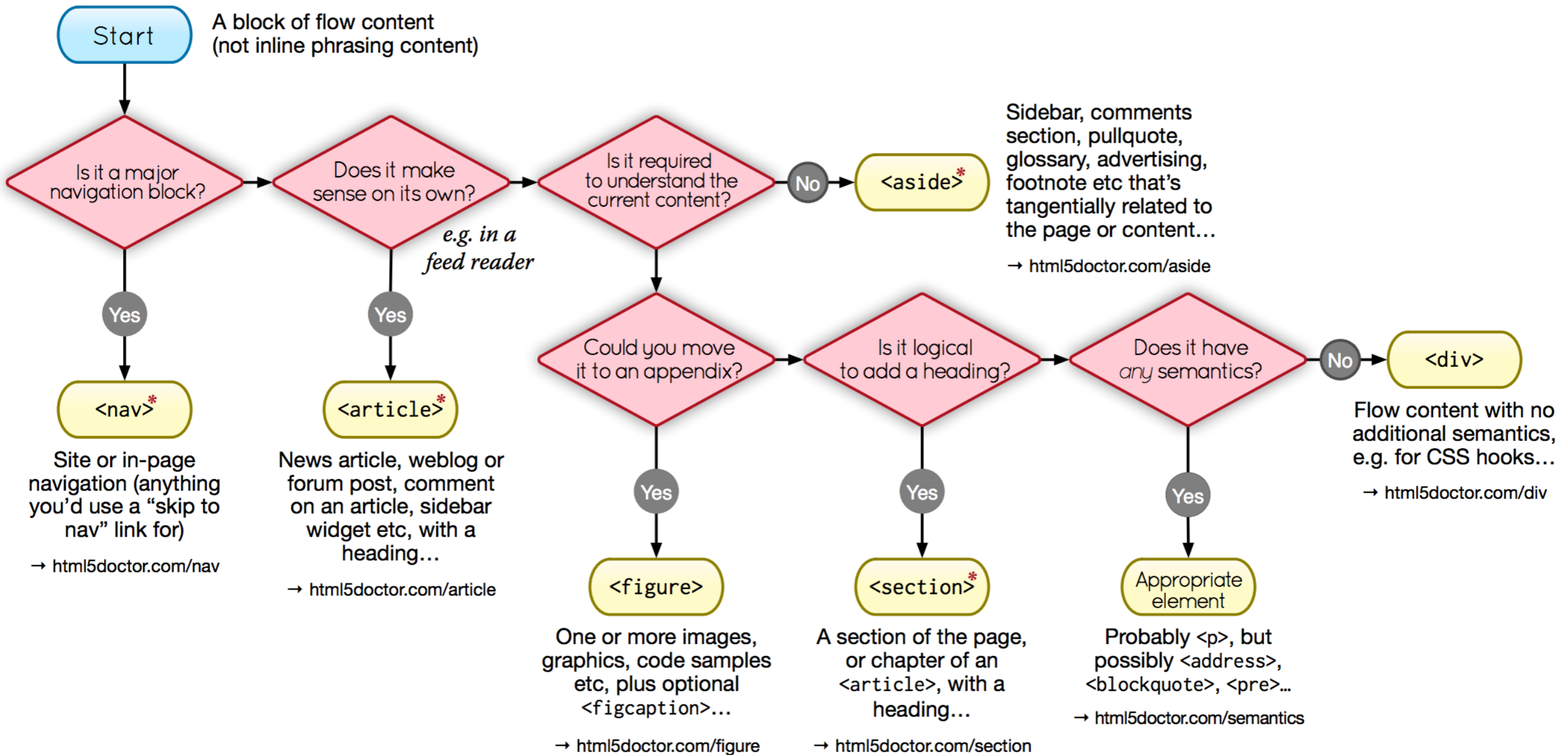
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    The IoT professional must be comfortable when dealing with the many kinds of
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    environment. Such competence must be built on an awareness of the various means
    with which devices and systems perform, how they can be made to perform well and
    how their performance attributes may be changed
  </p>
</article>

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<article>
  <h2> Devices Learning Path </h2>
  <p>
    
    As a student on this programme, you will start to build this competence with the
    single board computer, the single board micro-controllers and fundamental analogue
    electronics, which when combined together will afford the environmental
    input-output capability with basic access to the network. The single board
    micro-controllers combined with the fundamental analogue topics will give ready
    access to the analogue and low-level digital world, whose key parameters of
    interest can be sensed and if necessary conditioned for conversion into digital
    form, as well as offering an effective actuation interface for analogue change.
    Protocol-defined communications covering all aspects from framing commands and
    information to the hierarchy of reliable communications, will open up the ability
    to convey information and commands over various media types and allow the
    candidates a complete education in more complex microcontroller based internet
    access points.
  </p>
</article>

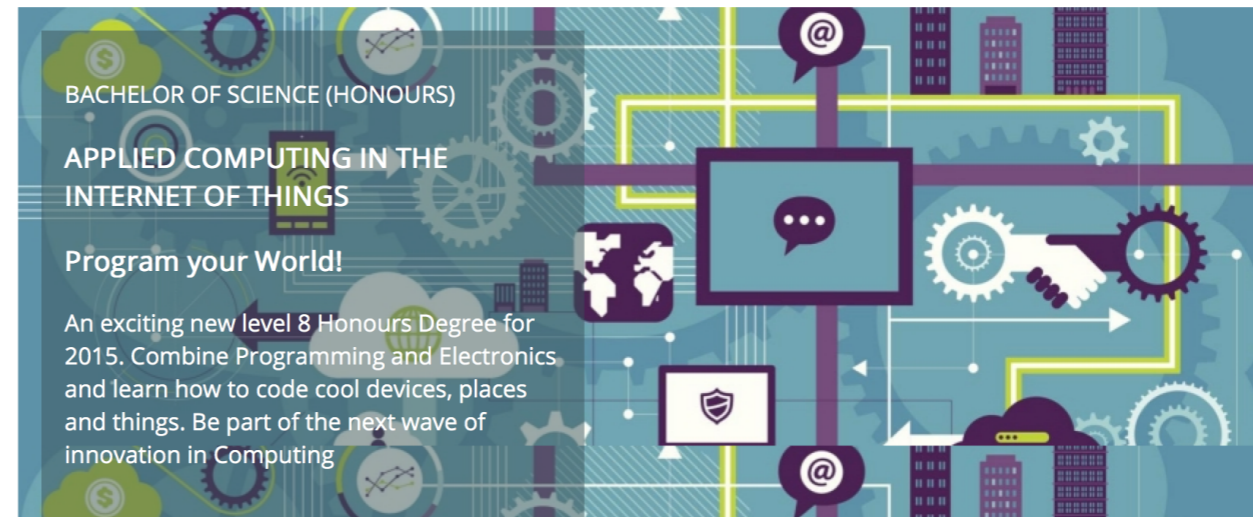
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\* Sectioning content element

These four elements (and their headings) are used by HTML5's outlining algorithm to make the document's outline  
→ [html5doctor.com/outline](http://html5doctor.com/outline)



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  <section id="col2"...>
</article>
<section id="sponsors"...>
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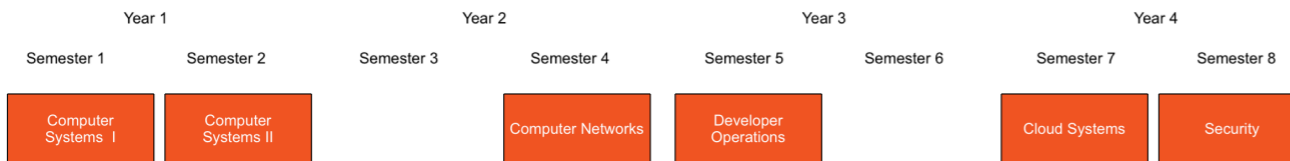
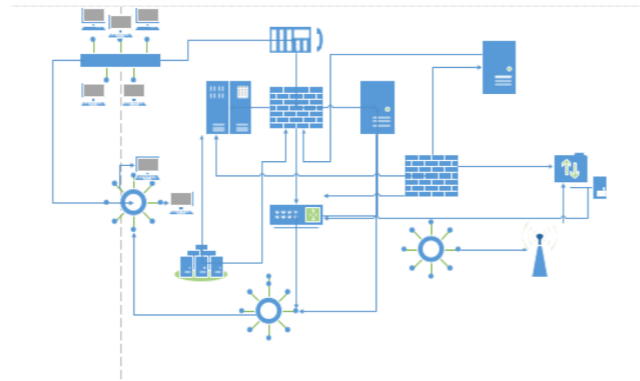
[BSc \(Hons\) the Internet of Things](#)



Waterford Institute of Technology  
INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA PHORT LAIRGE

### Networks

The network, its configuration, management, and evolution, is at the heart of the IoT. Whether fixed, wireless, ad-hoc, sensor based, or hybrid, intelligent services and applications will derive much of their power from their participation in a secure and robust network. In this context, identity, privacy and trust are inherently bound into the hardware and software systems, which will embody key security principles in their operation and management. Given the magnitude and diversity of devices, network infrastructure automation and programmable infrastructure (a.k.a. infrastructure as code) are critical components of the IoT.



### Networks Learning Path



The Networks & Cloud strand will begin with an introduction to Computer Architecture and Operating Systems in the first year. A practical approach to building and configuring systems, using single board computers such as the Raspberry Pi and Intel NUC, will be central to the student's learning environment. In the second year a more in depth coverage of networking is provided examining addressing, routing and networking protocols. Third year will see students explore the emerging area of DevOps and engage in the configuration, deployment and management of Cloud infrastructures. In the final year students will continue to work with Cloud Infrastructure technologies as well as taking a detailed look at device, system and network security.

[facebook](#) [twitter](#) [linkedin](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head...>
<body>
<header...>
<article...>
<figure...>
<article...>
<footer...>
</body>
</html>
```

# <http://www.cssfontstack.com/>

---

- Web Safe Fonts:
  - Pre-installed by many operating systems. While not all systems have the same fonts installed, you can use a web safe font stack to choose several fonts that look similar, and are installed on the various systems that you want to support.
- Web Fonts
  - Web fonts are not pre-installed but are downloaded by the browser while rendering the webpage. May slow slow your site's load time.
- Common Pattern: If using a web font, include it first followed by similar series web safe fonts. If a browser is unable to use the web font it will fall back on the web safe fonts in the stack.

# Web Safe

## Sans-serif

## Serif

## Monospaced

## Fantasy

## Script

### Sans-serif

[Arial](#)

Win: 99.84%

Mac: 98.74%

[Arial Black](#)

Win: 98.08%

Mac: 96.22%

[Arial Narrow](#)

Win: 88.39%

Mac: 94.77%

[Arial Rounded MT Bold](#)

Win: 59.53%

Mac: 95.14%

[Avant Garde](#)

Win: 0%

Mac: 1.08%

[Calibri](#)

Win: 83.41%

Mac: 38.74%

[Candara](#)

Win: 83.08%

Mac: 34.41%

[Century Gothic](#)

Win: 87.62%

Mac: 53.15%

[Franklin Gothic Medium](#)

Win: 99.18%

Mac: 2.1%

### Serif

[Big Caslon](#)

Win: 0%

Mac: 92.61%

[Bodoni MT](#)

Win: 55.81%

Mac: 0%

[Book Antiqua](#)

Win: 86.09%

Mac: 49.01%

[Calisto MT](#)

Win: 58.43%

Mac: 46.31%

[Cambria](#)

Win: 83.35%

Mac: 35.32%

[Didot](#)

Win: 0%

Mac: 93.51%

[Garamond](#)

Win: 86.47%

Mac: 49.91%

[Georgia](#)

Win: 99.4%

Mac: 97.48%

[Goudy Old Style](#)

Win: 58.11%

Mac: 47.57%

### Monospaced

[Consolas](#)

Win: 82.97%

Mac: 34.77%

[Courier New](#)

Win: 99.73%

Mac: 95.68%

[Lucida Console](#)

Win: 99.18%

Mac: 0%

[Lucida Sans Typewriter](#)

Win: 74.81%

Mac: 99.64%

[Monaco](#)

Win: 2.74%

Mac: 99.82%

[Andale Mono](#)

Win: 4.16%

Mac: 94.59%

### Fantasy

[COPPERPLATE](#)

Win: 66.87%

Mac: 92.61%

### Script

[Brush Script MT](#)

Win: 59.64%

Mac: 90.99%



Font	Size	Weight	Style
Helvetica Full Stack	Select One: ▾	Select One: ▾	Select One: ▾
Variant	Line Height		
Select One: ▾	Select One: ▾		
Apply To			
Header ▾	<b>Save Heading Setting</b>		

```
HTML:
<h1></h1>
CSS:
h1 {
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 24px;
  font-style: normal;
  font-variant: normal;
  font-weight: 500;
  line-height: 26.4px;
}
h3 {
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 14px;
  font-style: normal;
  font-variant: normal;
  font-weight: 500;
  line-height: 15.4px;
}
p {
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 14px;
  font-style: normal;
  font-variant: normal;
  font-weight: 400;
  line-height: 20px;
}
```

# E.g: Helvetica

## Your headline is in Helvetica

This is a sub heading in Helvetica.

This paragraph is in Helvetica. Keep reading for how to use the buttons to the left. Change your settings, and choose what section you want the font to apply to. Once you are pleased with the settings for that section you can click save. Your selections will remain as you look for another font for another section of this preview.

Another sub heading in Helvetica.

The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out.

**Make other  
Helvetica text  
stand out!**

```
/* This text is in Helvetica */
.class {
  font-family: Helvetica Neue,Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;
}
```

# Web

- Sans-serif
- Serif**
- Cursive

## Serif

<a href="#">Adamina</a>		<a href="#">Alice</a>		<a href="#">Alike</a>	
<a href="#">Alike Angular</a>		<b><a href="#">Andada</a></b>		<a href="#">Arapey</a>	
<a href="#">Artifika</a>		<b><a href="#">Arvo</a></b>		<a href="#">Bentham</a>	
<b><a href="#">Bevan</a></b>		<a href="#">Bitter</a>		<a href="#">Brawler</a>	

## Sans-serif

<a href="#">Abel</a>		<b><a href="#">Aclonica</a></b>		<a href="#">Actor</a>	
<a href="#">Aldrich</a>		<a href="#">Allerta</a>		<b><a href="#">Allerta Stencil</a></b>	
<a href="#">Amaranth</a>		<a href="#">Andika</a>		<a href="#">Anonymous Pro</a>	
<a href="#">Antic</a>		<b><a href="#">Anton</a></b>		<b><a href="#">Arimo</a></b>	
<b><a href="#">Bowlby One</a></b>		<b><a href="#">BOWLBY ONE SC</a></b>		<a href="#">Buda</a>	
<a href="#">Cabin</a>		<a href="#">Cabin Condensed</a>		<a href="#">Cagliostro</a>	
<b><a href="#">Candal</a></b>		<a href="#">Cantarell</a>		<a href="#">Carme</a>	
<b><a href="#">Carter One</a></b>		<a href="#">Chivo</a>		<b><a href="#">Coda Caption</a></b>	

<a href="#">Architects Daughter</a>		<b><a href="#">Asset</a></b>	
<a href="#">Atomic Age</a>		<a href="#">Rubrey</a>	
<b><a href="#">Bigshot One</a></b>		<b><a href="#">Black Ops One</a></b>	
<b><a href="#">BUTCHERMAN CAPS</a></b>		<a href="#">Cabin Sketch</a>	
<a href="#">Cedarville Cursive</a>		<b><a href="#">Changa One</a></b>	
<b><a href="#">Chewy</a></b>		<b><a href="#">Chicle</a></b>	

<a href="#">Calligraphitti</a>	
<b><a href="#">Cherry Cream Sc</a></b>	
<a href="#">Coda</a>	

HTML:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans" />
```

CSS:

```
h1 {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 24px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 26.4px;  
}  
h3 {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 14px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 15.4px;  
}  
p {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 14px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 400;  
    line-height: 20px;  
}
```

## Your headline is in Open Sans

This is a sub heading in Open Sans.

This paragraph is in Open Sans. Keep reading for how to use the buttons to the left. Change your settings, and choose what section you want the font to apply to. Once you are pleased with the settings for that section you can click save. Your selections will remain as you look for another font for another section of this preview.

Another sub heading in Open Sans.

The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out. The setting for a paragraph continues down here. There is a blockquote next to it. You may want to make that stand out.

**Make other Open Sans text stand out!**

```
/* This text is in Open Sans */  
.class {  
    font-family: Open Sans;  
}
```

## Weight

- ✓ Select One:  
Normal  
Bold  
Bolder  
Lighter

## Style

- ✓ Select One:  
Normal  
Italic  
Oblique

## Variant

- ✓ Select One:  
Normal  
Small Caps

```
h1 {  
    font-family: 'Open Sans';  
    font-size: 24px;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 26.4px;  
}
```

# Open Sans

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open\\_Sans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Sans)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Open Sans** is a [sans-serif typeface](#) designed by [Steve Matteson](#) and commissioned by [Google](#). According to Google, it was developed with an "upright stress, open forms and a neutral, yet friendly appearance" and is "optimized for legibility across print, web, and mobile interfaces."<sup>[3]</sup> Its design is almost identical to that of [Droid Sans](#), with the exception of wider characters and the inclusion of italic variants. Whereas Droid Sans is used primarily in the user interfaces of some [Android phones](#), Open Sans is used in some of Google's web pages as well as its print and web advertisements.

Open Sans is available in a large number of variants for a font with an open license. There are 5 variants for weight (300 Light, 400 Normal, Semi-Bold 600, Bold 700 and Extra Bold 800) and each one has an italic version, totaling 10 variants. There is also a separate font called Open Sans Condensed with 3 width variations.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Use](#)
- [2 Unicode coverage](#)
- [3 References](#)
- [4 External Links](#)

## Open Sans

Open Sans

Aa Ee Rr

*Aa Ee Rr*

a

Sycamore

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

<b>Category</b>	Sans-serif
<b>Classification</b>	Humanist
<b>Designer(s)</b>	Steve Matteson
<b>Foundry</b>	Ascender Corporation
<b>Date created</b>	2010 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Date released</b>	2011 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>License</b>	Apache License 2.0
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.google.com/fonts/specimen/Open+Sans">www.google.com/fonts/specimen/Open+Sans</a> <a href="#">↗</a>

# Challenges Rendering Images on the Web (1)

- Problem 1: PPI
- PPI - Pixels Per Inch, a measurement of the Pixel Density.
- Phone, tablet and desktop screens vary wildly.

## Calculation of monitor PPI [\[ edit \]](#)

Theoretically, PPI can be calculated from knowing the diagonal size of the screen in inches and the resolution in pixels (width and height). This can be done in two steps:

1. Calculate diagonal resolution in pixels using the [Pythagorean theorem](#):

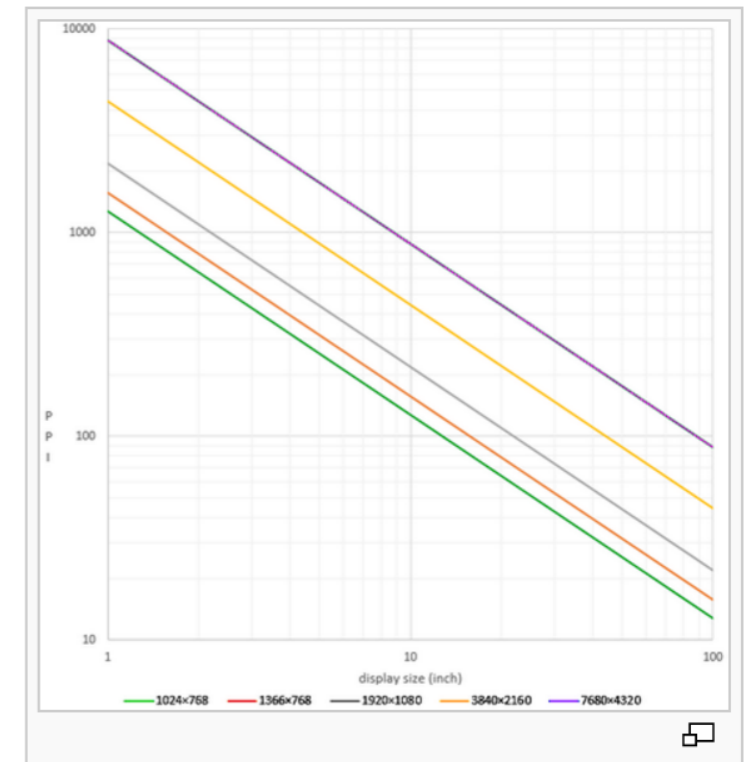
$$d_p = \sqrt{w_p^2 + h_p^2}$$

2. Calculate PPI:

$$PPI = \frac{d_p}{d_i}$$

where

- $d_p$  is diagonal resolution in pixels
- $w_p$  is width resolution in pixels
- $h_p$  is height resolution in pixels
- $d_i$  is diagonal size in inches (this is the number advertised as the size of the display).



# PPI also applied to Image Files

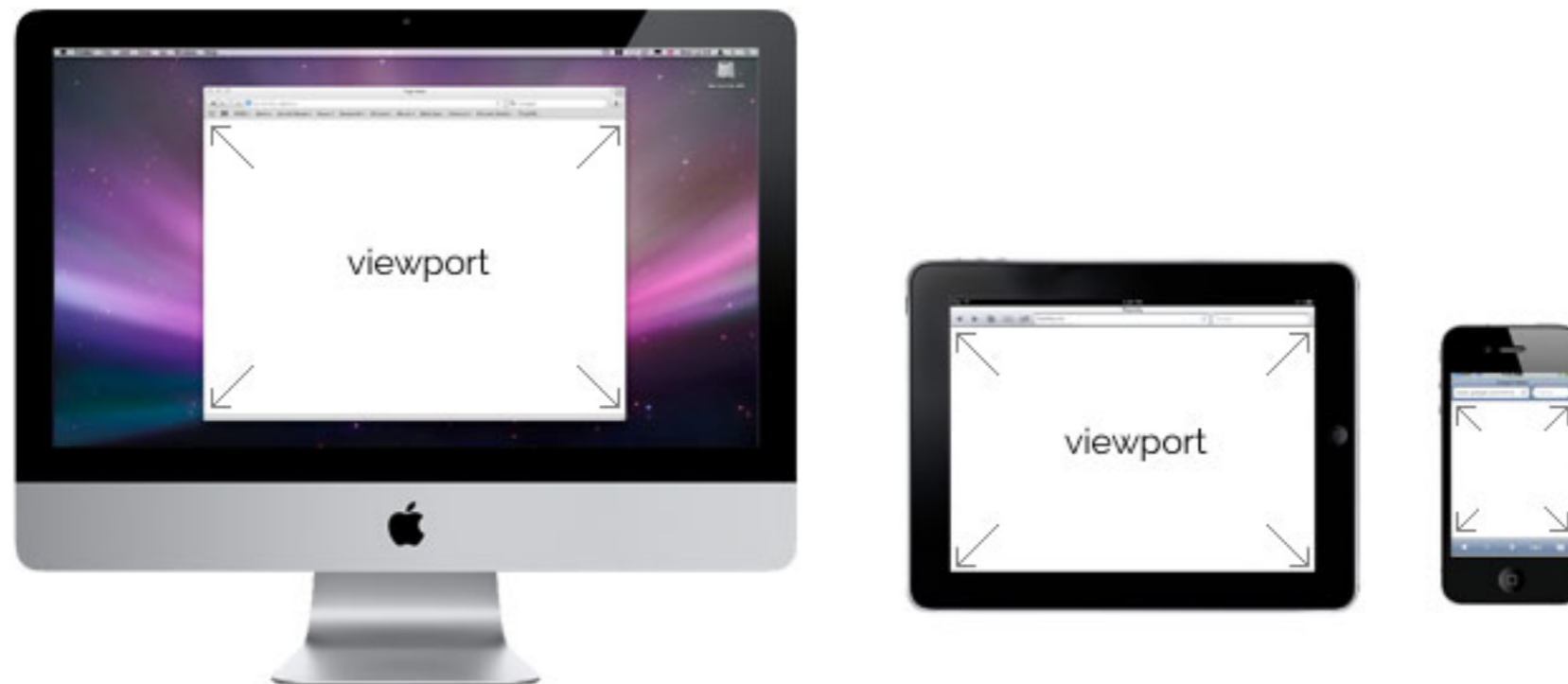
---

- Eg. Google Android developer documentation groups displays by their approximate pixel densities into the following categories:
  - LDPI: Low density, ~120 dots per inch
  - MDPI: Medium density, ~120-160 dots per inch
  - TVDPI: Medium High density, ~160-213 dots per inch
  - HDPI or HiDPI: High density, ~213-240 dots per inch
  - XHDPI: eXtra High density, ~240-320 dots per inch
  - XXHDPI: eXtra eXtra High density, ~320-480 dots per inch
  - XXXHDPI: eXtra eXtra eXtra High density, ~480-640 dots per inch

# Challenges Rendering Images on the Web (2)

---

- Problem 2: The 'Viewport'
- The browser windows may be a fixed size - on phones & tablets for instance - and dependent of the model/make
- On a desktop the user can of course change the browser dimensions

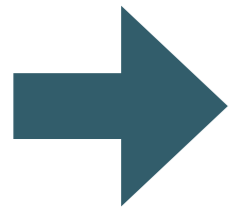




# Solutions

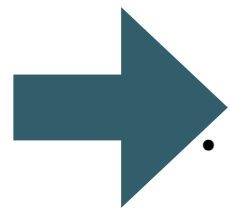
---

- Solution 1: Ignore differences - images renders with simple `<img>` element and rendered 'as is'.



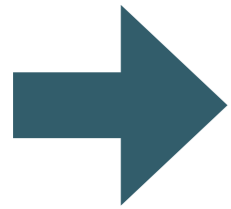
images look appropriate on a small subset of devices

- Solution 2: Set a 'height' property in the `<img>` element. The image will be resized (but not distorted) to the specified dimensions.



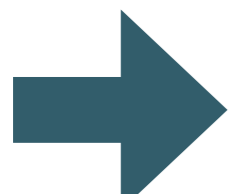
- Image looks appropriate on specific pixel density screens (but not on others)
- Browser has to process the image - resizing it. This may consume resources (processor, battery)

- Solution 3: use Javascript



requires 'programmed' instead of 'declarative' solution

- Solution 4: use **srcset** attribute and/or **<picture>** element



Support still building in browsers - but 'polyfills' available

## <picture> element

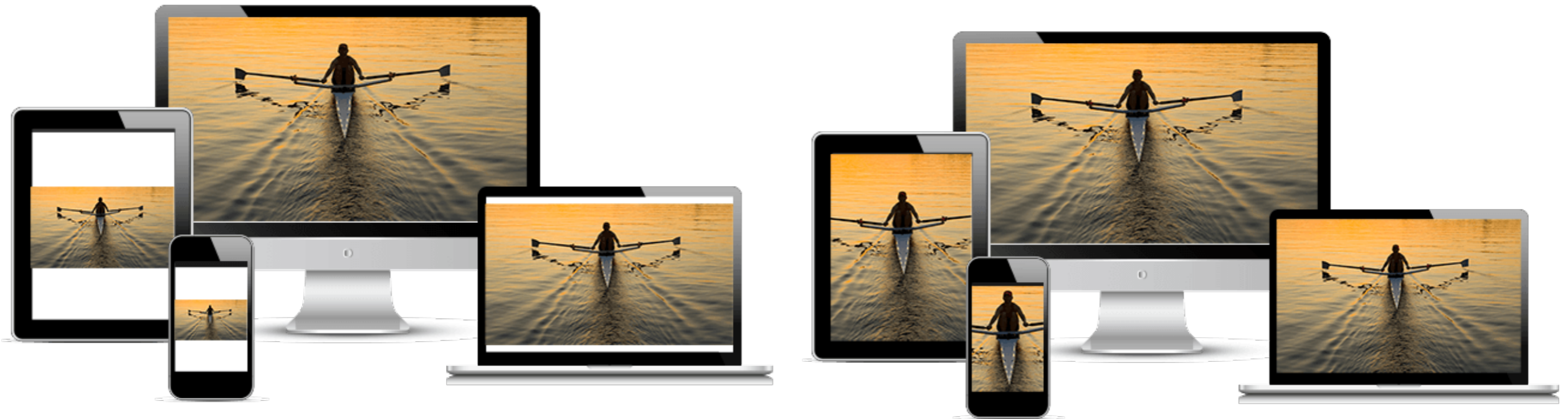
---

- Offers a declarative approach towards image resource loading.
- Gives web developers more flexibility in specifying image resources.

- *Art direction-based selection*
  - Is this a mobile device held in a portrait orientation or a wide desktop monitor? Load an image that is optimized for the given screen dimensions.
- *Device-pixel-ratio-based selection*
  - Does the device have a high DPI display? Load a higher resolution image.
- *Viewport-based selection*
  - Is the image meant to always fill a fixed proportion of the viewport? Load images relative to the viewport.
- *Image format-based selection*
  - Can the browser support additional image file types that offer performance boosts such as smaller file sizes? Load an alternative image file.

# “Art Direction”

Instead of having one image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width, multiple images can be designed to more appropriately fill the browser viewport



Using only one image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width.

Use several different images to more appropriately fill the browser viewport.

```
img {  
  max-width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
}
```

# <picture> element

---

- The <picture> element has no unique attributes of its own - it requires a <source> & <img> elements.
- The <source> element can be used for loading media such as video and audio and images

```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules-wide.png">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules.png">
  
</picture>
```

# <source> element

---

- **srcset**

- Accepts a single image file path

- **media**

- Accepts a 'media query' which will be matched against device

```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules-wide.png">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/iot/devices/devices-modules.png">
  
</picture>
```

- The <img> element is used <picture> as the fallback in case a browser does not support the picture element or if no source element tags are matched.

# srcset

---

- Support for high resolution displays using pixel density descriptors such as 1x, 1.5x, 2x, and 3x.
- Applies to both `<img>` and `<source>` elements.

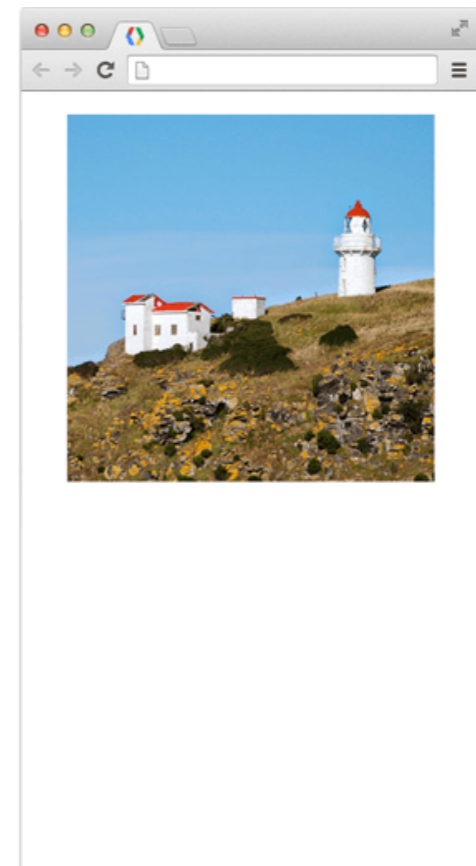
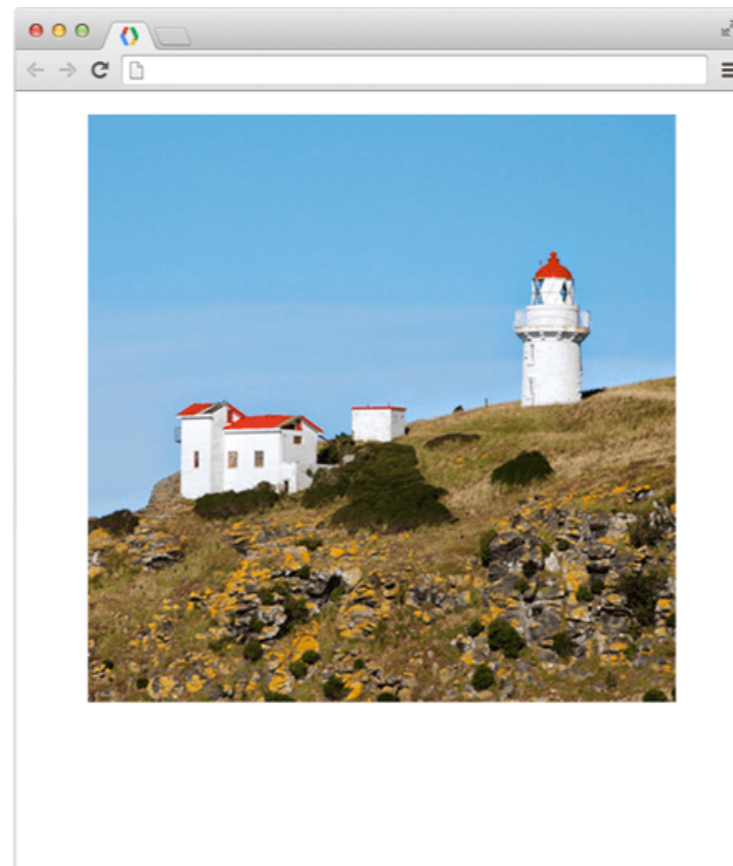
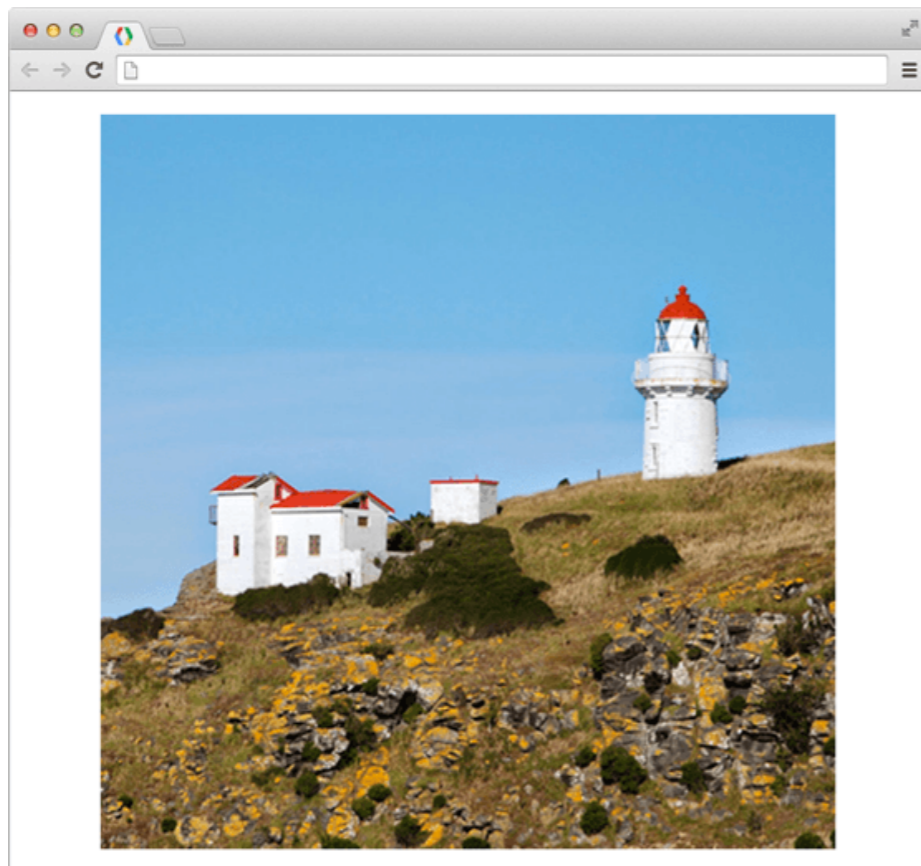
```
<picture>
  <source
    media="(min-width: 650px)"
    srcset="images/kitten-stretching.png,
           images/kitten-stretching@1.5x.png 1.5x,
           images/kitten-stretching@2x.png 2x">
  <source
    media="(min-width: 465px)"
    srcset="images/kitten-sitting.png,
           images/kitten-sitting@1.5x.png 1.5x
           images/kitten-sitting@2x.png 2x">
  
</picture>
```

# <img> srcset examples

The viewport on the left is approx. 800px wide. The browser will load lighthouse-640.jpg unless the device pixel ratio is 2x—in which case, lighthouse-1280.jpg will be loaded instead.

```

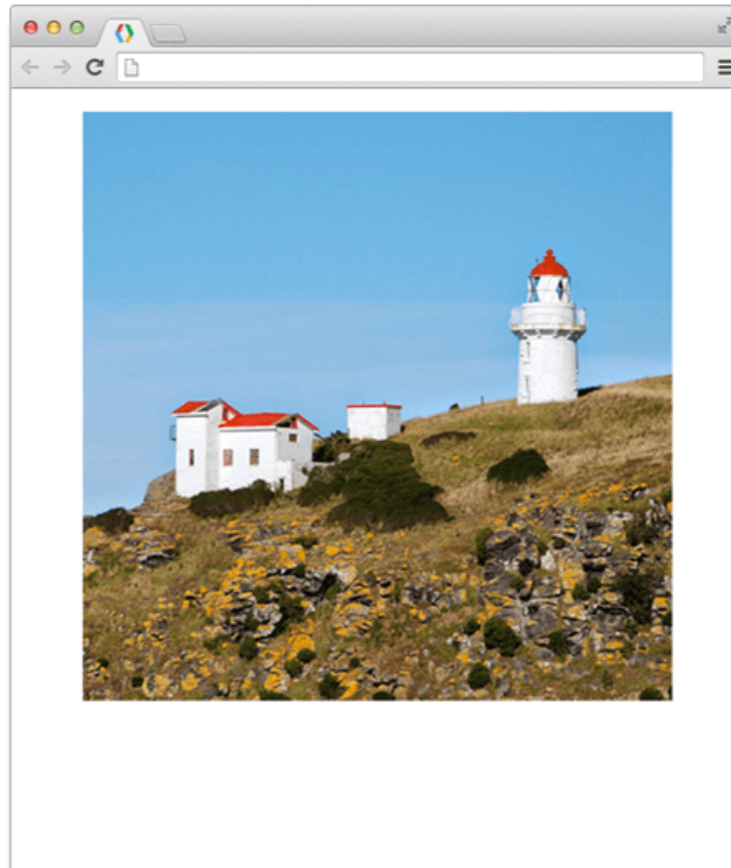
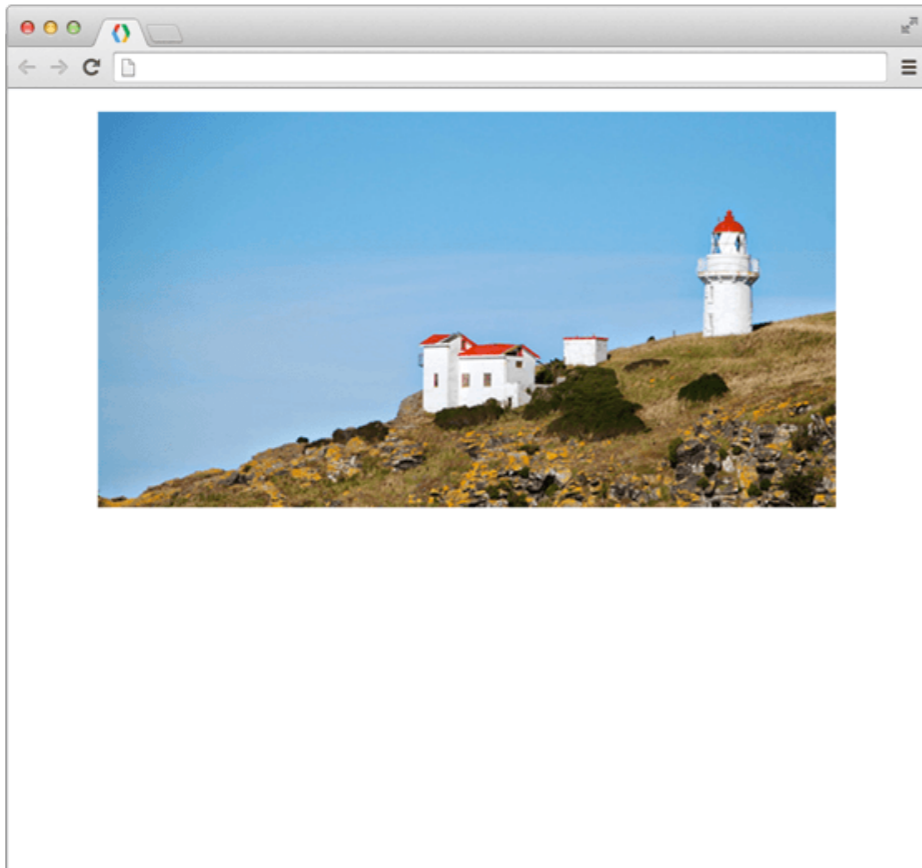
```



# <picture> example

The viewport on the left is above 800px wide so a landscape version of the lighthouse photo will be displayed.

```
<picture>
  <source media="(min-width: 800px)"
    sizes="80vw"
    srcset="lighthouse-landscape-640.jpg 640w,
            lighthouse-landscape-1280.jpg 1280w,
            lighthouse-landscape-2560.jpg 2560w">
  
</picture>
```








# Picturefill

## A RESPONSIVE IMAGE POLYFILL

The [picture element](#), [srcset](#) and [sizes attributes](#), and associated features allow web developers to deliver an appropriate image to every user depending on a variety of conditions like screen size, viewport size, screen resolution, and more. Picturefill enables support for the [picture](#) element and associated features in browsers that do not yet support them, so you can start using them today!

Picturefill development is sponsored by [filament group](#) and  [bocoup](#), and maintained by the [Picturefill Team](#). Ongoing discussion of the project is conducted via [Slack](#).

### CONTRIBUTING, BUG REPORTS, AND MORE INFORMATION

For more information on the development of Picturefill and how you can file bugs or contribute fixes, check out [the project on GitHub](#).

- Support for Picture elements in older browsers via ‘Polyfills’
- A Javascript library to permit use of <picture>
- Disabled if browser has native support