https://web4health.info/technical-documentation/Mobile-adjustment-of-the-Web4health-web-site.html

Redesigning a web page to be viewed in mobiles or other devices with a narrow window

Note 1:This document need to be seen with a browser with a vindow width of more than 740 pixels.

Note 2: Do not look at the HTML and CSS behind this page itself, this page does not at all follow the methods descriped here, not need it, since this page itself is to be seen with a wide screen and is not itself meant to be viewed on a mobile or other narrow-screen device.

Note 3: When printing this document, either:

If you print the HTML version of this dockument:

1. go to the "File" menu and choose "Print",
2. Click the "Options..." button.
3. Enable the option to "Print background colors and images" and print the document.

Or print the PDF version at
http://web4health.info/technical-documentation/Mobile-adjustment-of-the-Web4health-web-site.pdf, link at the PDF version of this document.

The web4health.info web site was orginally made for users with stationary computers with large screens (screen window wider than about 740 pixels). But today, a majority of web users use mobile phones or other devices with screens with lower width. Such pages would force a mobile user with a narrow screen to scroll horizontally when viewing sthe page, which would not be nice for them.

The work of redesigning Web4health for smaller windows uses some separate CSS files:

Web4health-mobile.css
media=max-width: 739 px, special codes for mobile phones.
Web4health-homepage-mobile.css
media=max-width: 520px, special code for the home page on mobile phones or other devices with a very narrow width.
Web4health-homepage-responsive.css
media=max-width:739px, special, code for less wide pages.

For windows with wide windows, some other CSS files have also been defined:

web4health-stationary-v1.css
media=min-width: 740px, only for non-mobile screens or other devices with a large window size.
web4health-homepage-print-v1.css
>media="print", special formatting only when printing the web4health home page.
web4health-print-v1.css
media="print", special formatting only when printing pages. When printing an article, you only want to print the araticle itself, not extraneous things usuallly in the left and right margin of the screen version of the article.
web4health-homepage-stationary-v1.css
min-width: 740px, Only for non-mobile viewing of the home page.
web4health-homepage-verywide-v1.css
media=min-width: 947px, speical formatting only for viewing the home page with very wide windows.

Web4health-homepage-notverywide.css
      media=max-width: 946px, code for home page in less than 947 pixels wide windows.

Two very important new classes are

mobilenotshow
      Information which is not at all shown at all on narrow windows.
mobileonlyshow
      Information which is not at all shown on wide windows.

These two codes can be used to suppress part of the html code. A combination of
mobilenotshow in one part of a web page, and **mobileonlyshow** can be used to move
some information to a different place in the web page.

When someone opens one of the home pages of web4health.info with a window wider than
741 pixels,
   mobilenotshow is set to "display:initial" and
   mobileonlyshow is set to "display:none".
When someone sees the same file with a window with a width of 740 pixels or less,
   mobilenotshow is set to "display:none" and
   mobileonlyshow is set to "display:initial".
This is achieved because different .css files are read when the user has a window size with a
width of more or less than 740 pixels.

These classes are mainly used to have different versions of a section of information on wide
and narrow windows. An example is the directory of links to different sections of
web4health, on the web4health home page. This directory uses three columns on stationary
screens, but only two columns on narow screens.

The class **mobilenotshow** is also used to not show at all some sections on mobile screens,
since some less important and not necessary information, information which is shown on
stationary computers, need not be shown, and cannot be shown, in acceptable ways on
mobile screens.

These two classes are given their values in for example the file:
   web4health-homepage-stationary-v1.css
This file is activated olny for windows with windows wider than 740 pixels. For such
windows, it sets:

```
.mobileonlyshow {
    display: none;
}
.mobilenotshow {
    display: initial;
}
```

For windows narrower than 740 pixels, a different css file is read,
   web4health-homepage-responsive-v1.css
and this file contains the statements:

```
.mobileonlyshow {
    display: initial;
}
.mobilenotshow {
    display: none;
}
```

To get different css files to be read with different window sizes. the `<link ...` commmand is put into the `<head>` secition of the html file. such as:

```
<link media="only screen and (max-width: 739px)"
href="/web4health-homepage-responsive-v1.css"rel="stylesheet">
<link media="only screen and (min-width: 740px)"
href="wweb4health.info/web4health-homepage-stationary-v1.css"
rel="stylesheet>"
```

These two statements will read different css files depending on the window being wider or less wide than 740 pixels.

To set the limit at 740 pixels may be rather high, but there are various kinds of display screens which are more or less wide and the user of a stationary computer may have chossen to open his web browser in a narrower windov than the actual width of the screen of the device used.

An alternative way of handling pages with much information, might be to put some information, which on wide windows are included in one page, into- several pages for mobile screens. I am not sure if I will use this method. If used, different variants of the built-in search engine of the web site need to be used, so that searching on a wide screen might show only one page while searching on a narrow screen might show several pages in search results.

Another adaption to narrow screens is that some texts, especially for headers, use a smaller font on mobile screens than on desktop screens. Also, clickable information may need to be more widely separated since clickning on a mobile screen is difficult with too close links, especially links in lists of information below each other, like the directory of links to different sections of web4health on the home page.

Example: of part of the web4health.info/en/ home page as shown on wide windows:

			LANGU-AGES
Addiction	Healthy living	Psychotherapy	ENGLISH
ADHD	Personality disorders	Relations	DEUTSCH
Anorexia	Life	Sex	FARSI
Anxiety, Panic, OCD	Mood swings	Sleeping problems	ITALIANO
Bulimia	Obesity	Stress symptoms	ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΆ
Child care	Phobia	Treatment	POLSKI
Depression	Psychiatric drugs	Workplace	РУССКИЙ
All menus	All answers	More......	SUOMI
			ESPANOL
			SVENSKA

This might on mobiles look like this:

Addiction	Healthy Living
Psychotherapy	ADHD
Personality disorders	Relations
Anorexia	Life
Sex	Anxiety, Panic, OCD
Mood swings	Sleeping problems
Bulimia	Obesity
Stress symptoms	Child care
Phobia	Treatment
Depression	Psychiatric drugs
Workplace	
All menus	All answers
More....	

This web site in different languages:

Note that the main information, the lists of links, is included in both the stationary and responsive version of this part of the page. But the wide screen and narrow screen versions differ in the following ways:

1. The mobile table has only two columns, while the stationary table has three columns.
2. The mobile table uses a smaller font than the stationary table.
3. The mobile table has a larger line distance, so that a mobile users can click with a fingertop, which is less precise than clicking with a mouse.
4. The narrow screen version has a less wide left margin than the wide screen version.
5. The list of languages in the right paart of the stationary window has been simplified and moved to below the list of categories, instead of to the right of it.

This has reduced the screen width from 740 to 250 pixels, which is more suitable for narrow screen devices such as mobile screens.

All of this make the table narrower, so that it fits on the smaller windows of mobile devices without forcing the reader to horizontally scroll the window contents.

This work has only been started, It will probably not be ready until the end of the year 2024.