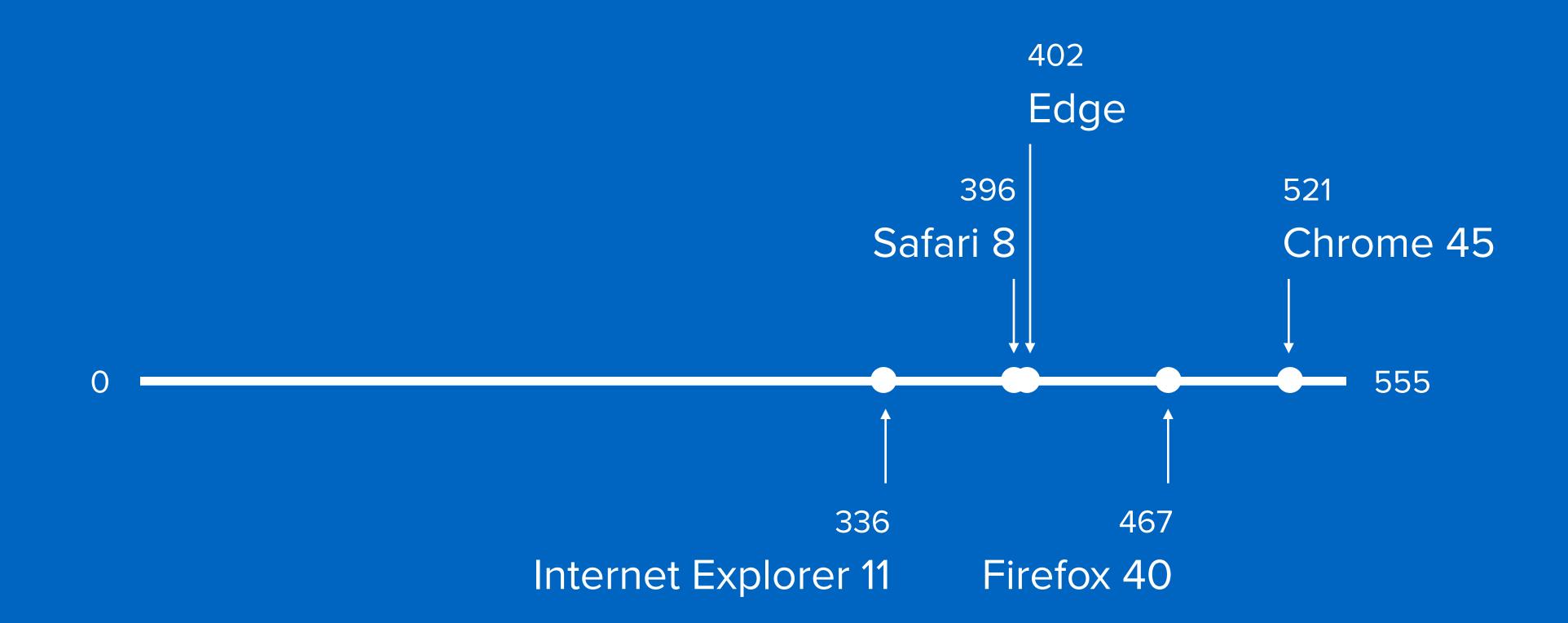
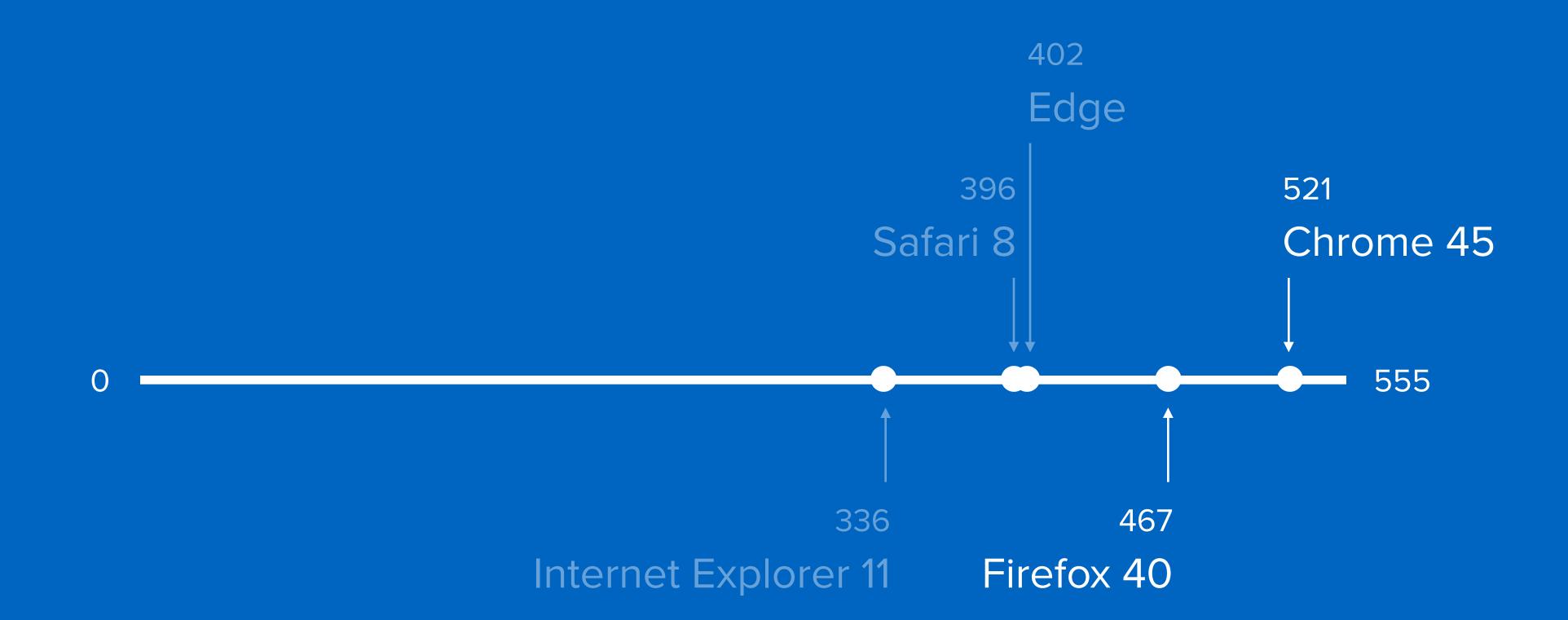
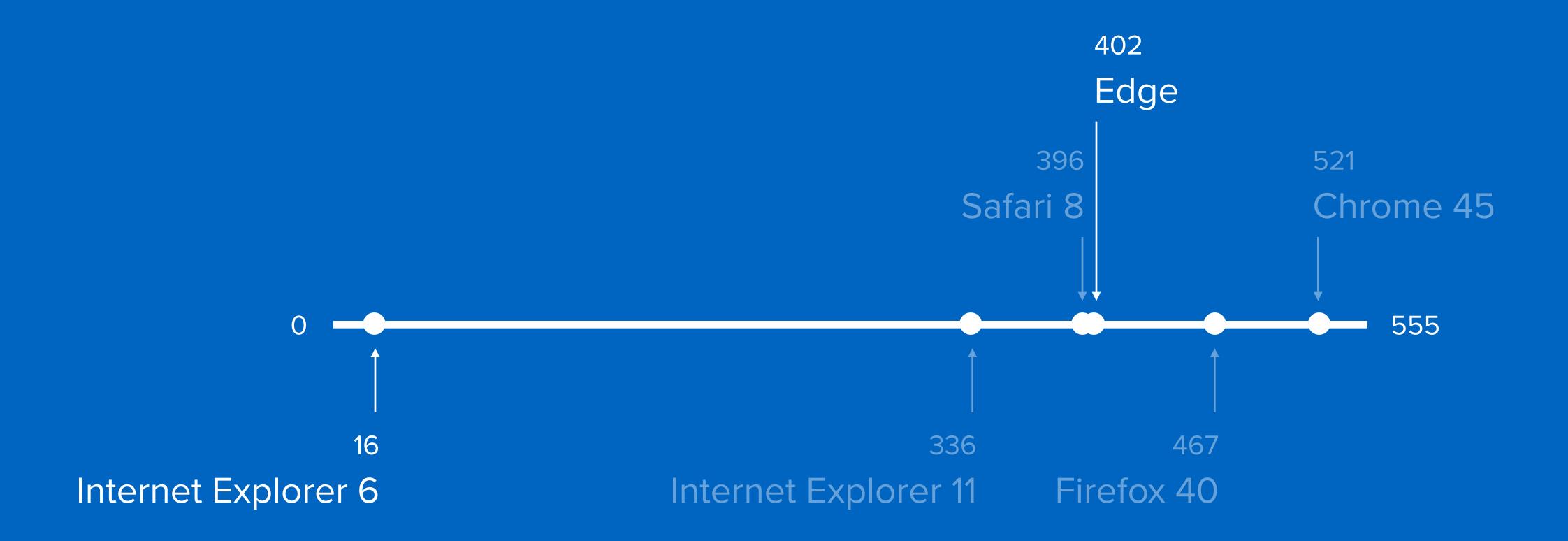
weird browsers

grunnjs — september 9th 2015





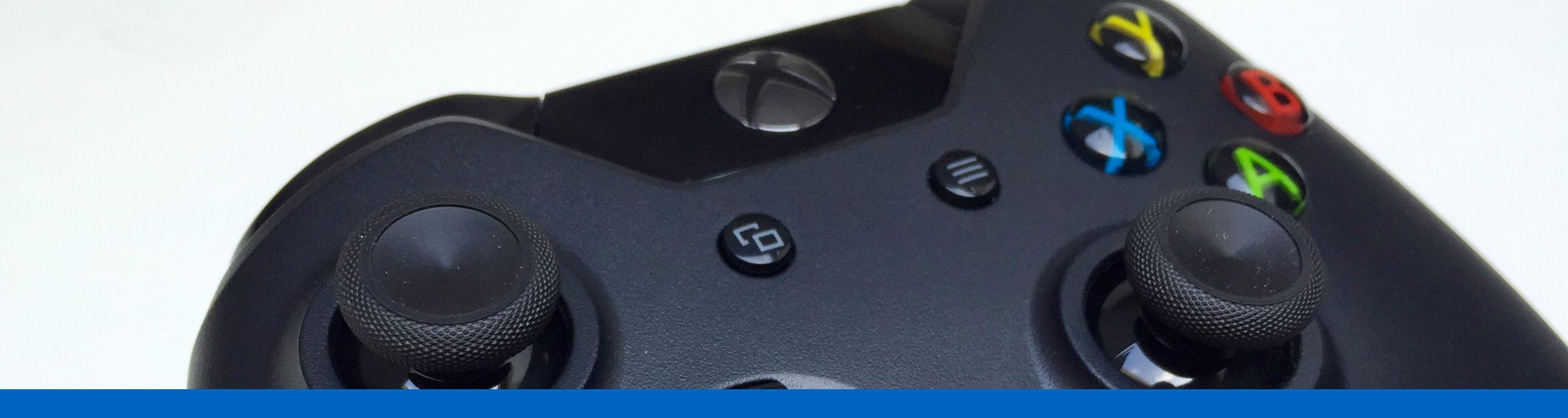


weird browsers

browsers and devices that do not adhere to current expectations

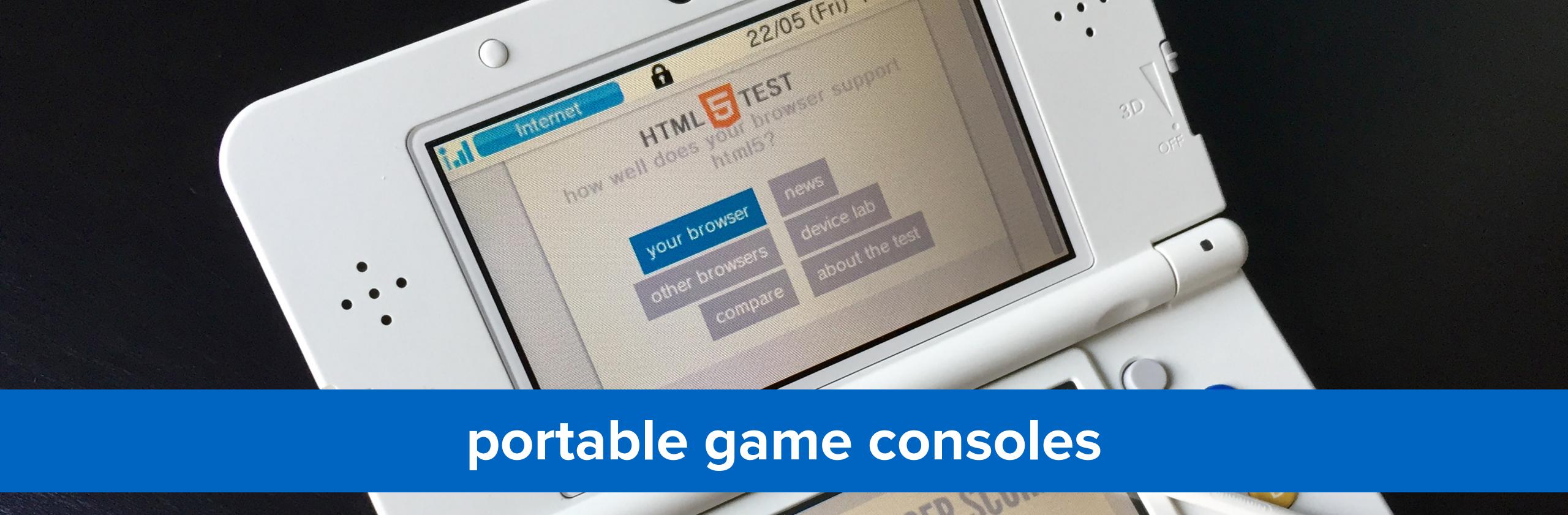
weird browsers

weird browsers?



game consoles





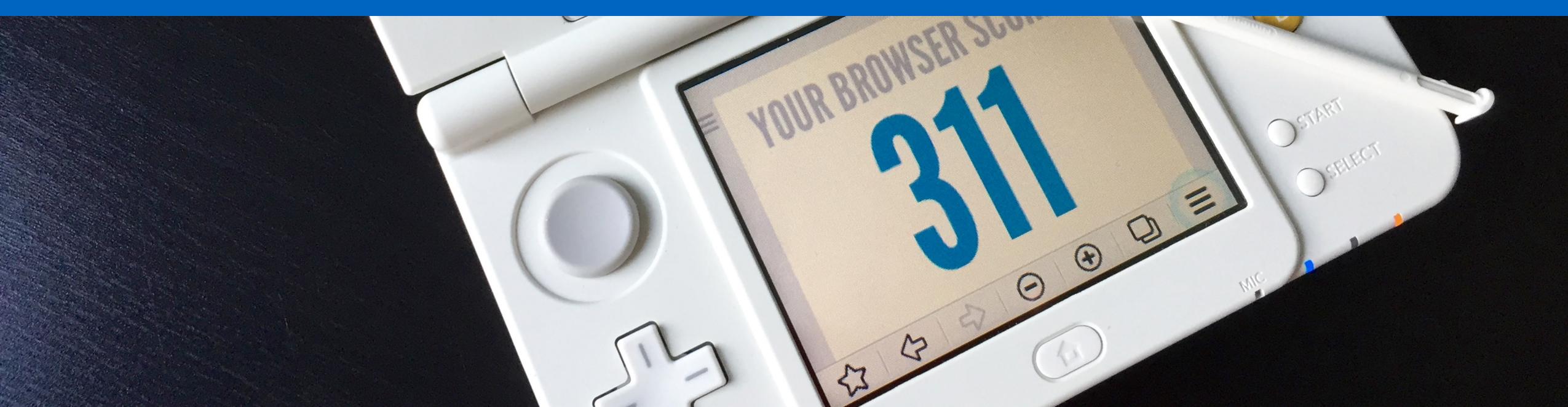






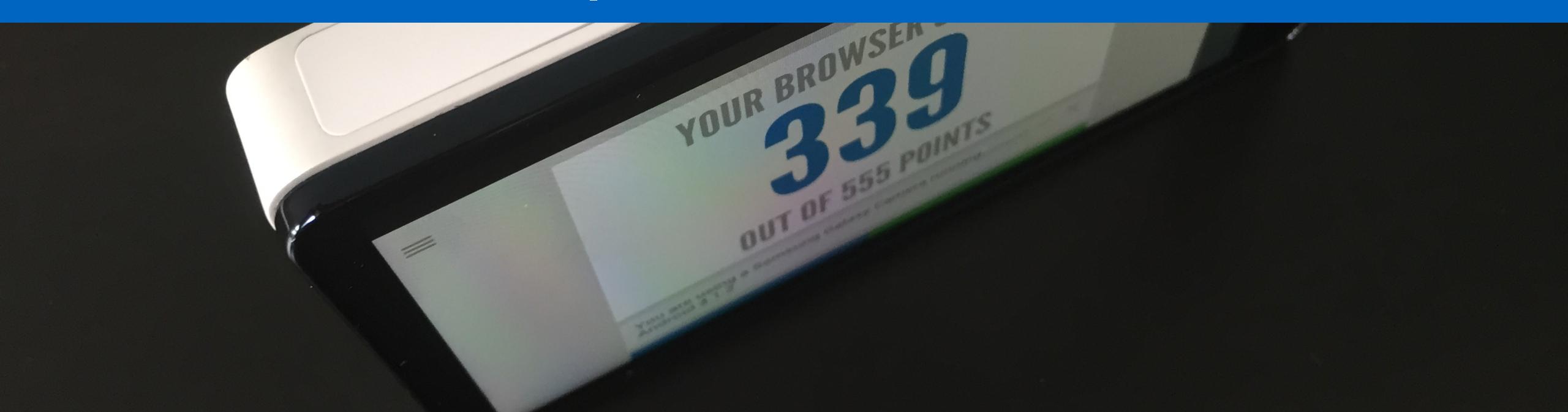


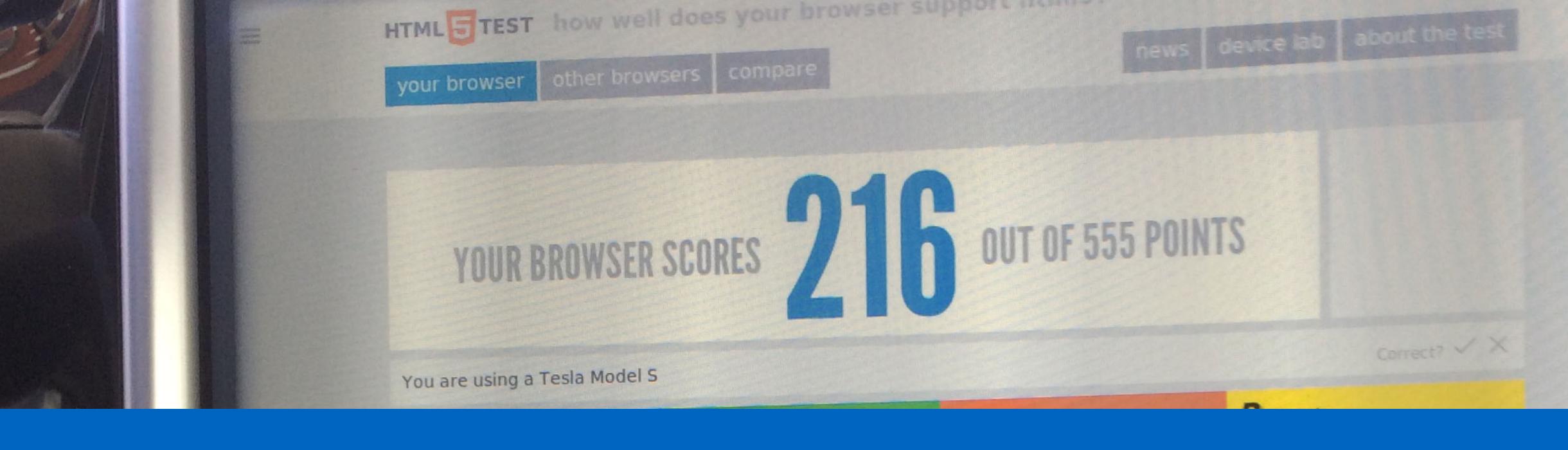




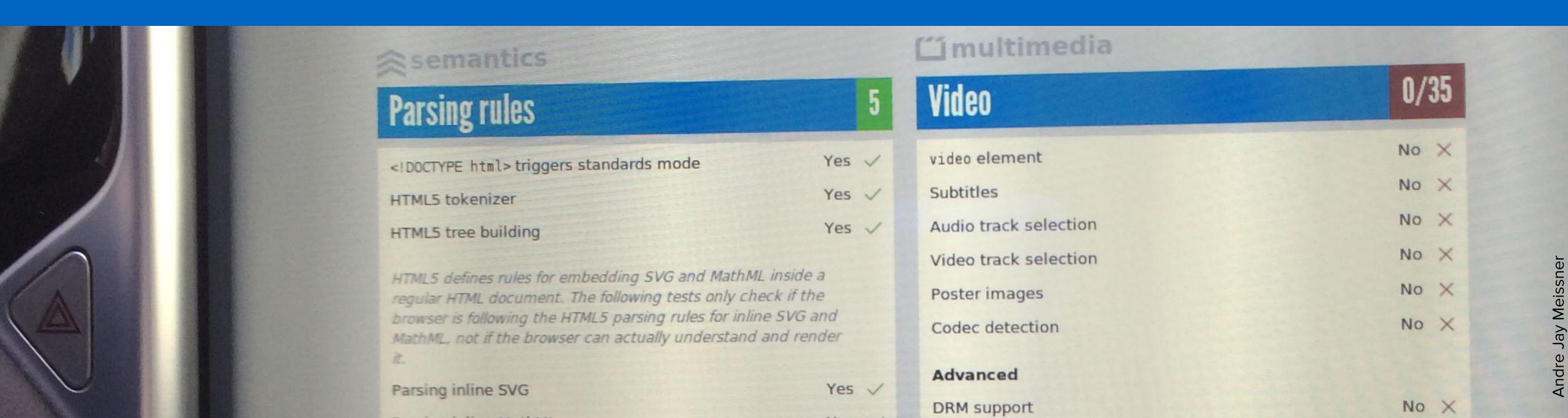


photo cameras





cars



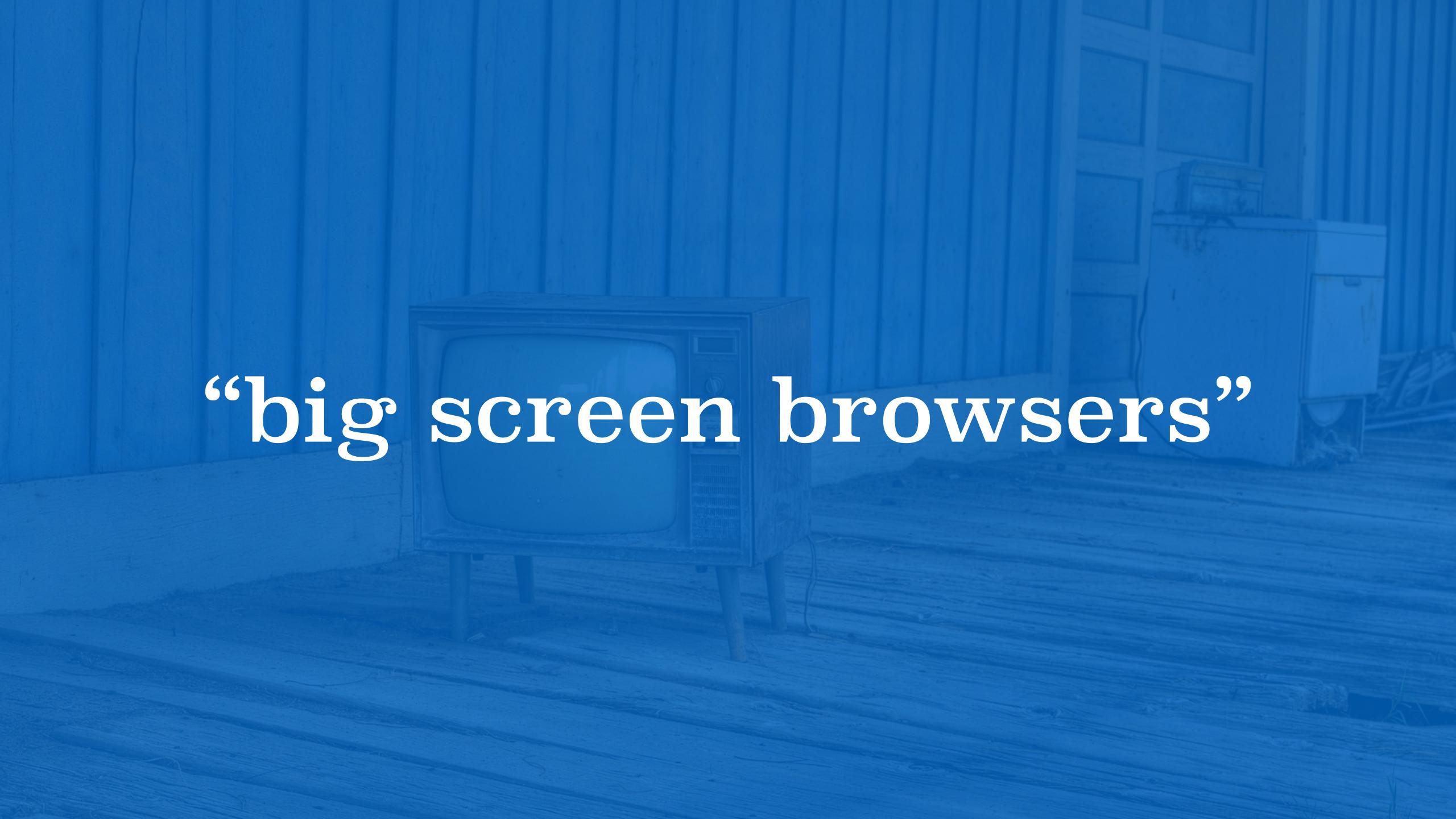
comparable with mobile before the iphone and android

everybody is trying to figure it out





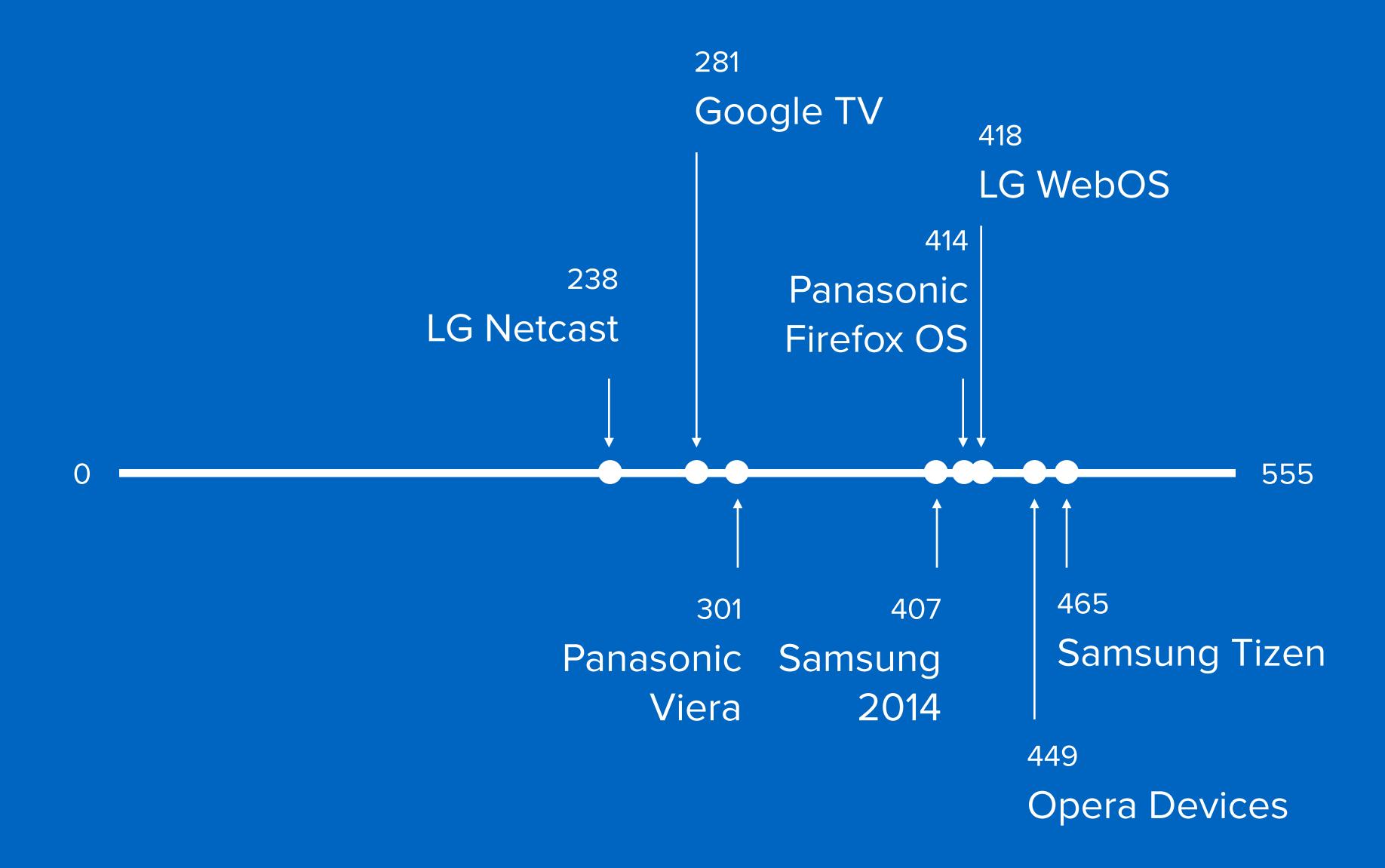
smart tvs, set-top boxes and consoles

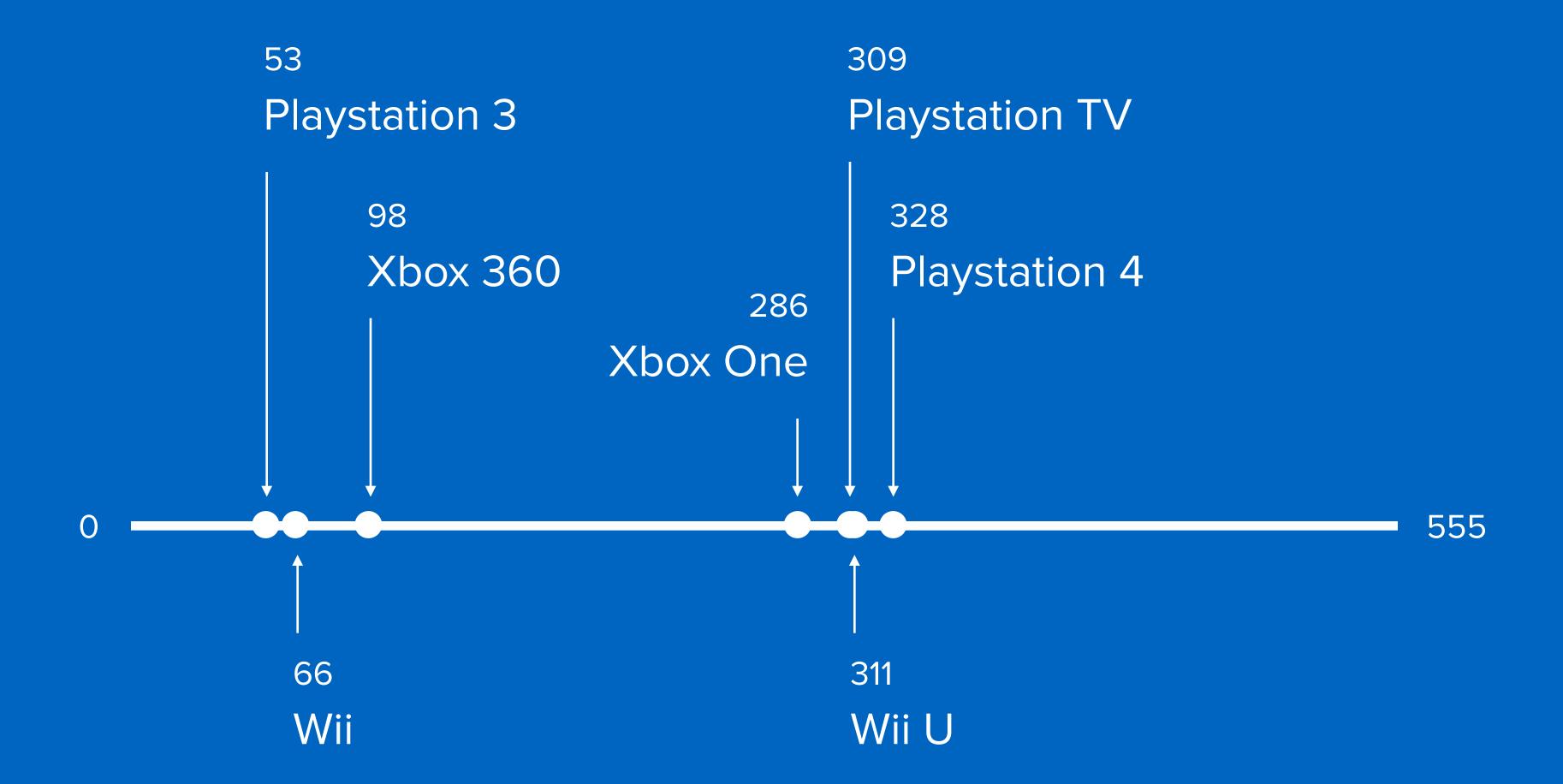


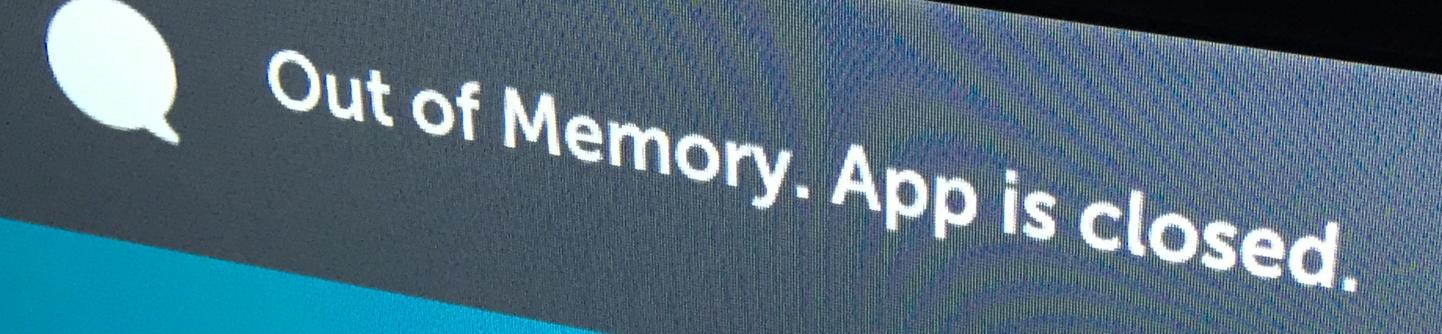


television browsers are pretty good

the last generation of television sets use operating systems that originate from mobile







1 control

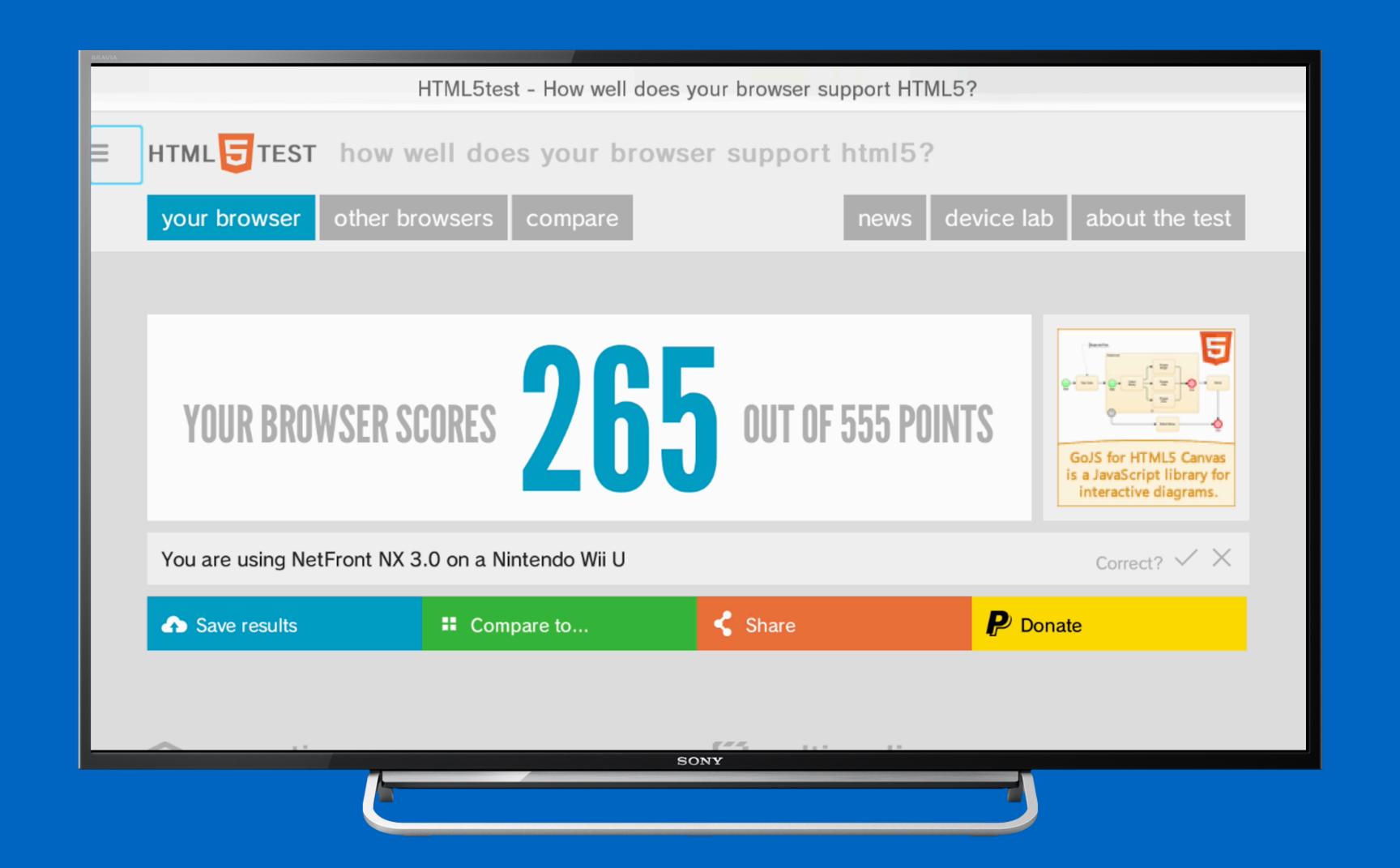
the biggest challenge of of television browsers

navigation

(without mouse or touchscreen)



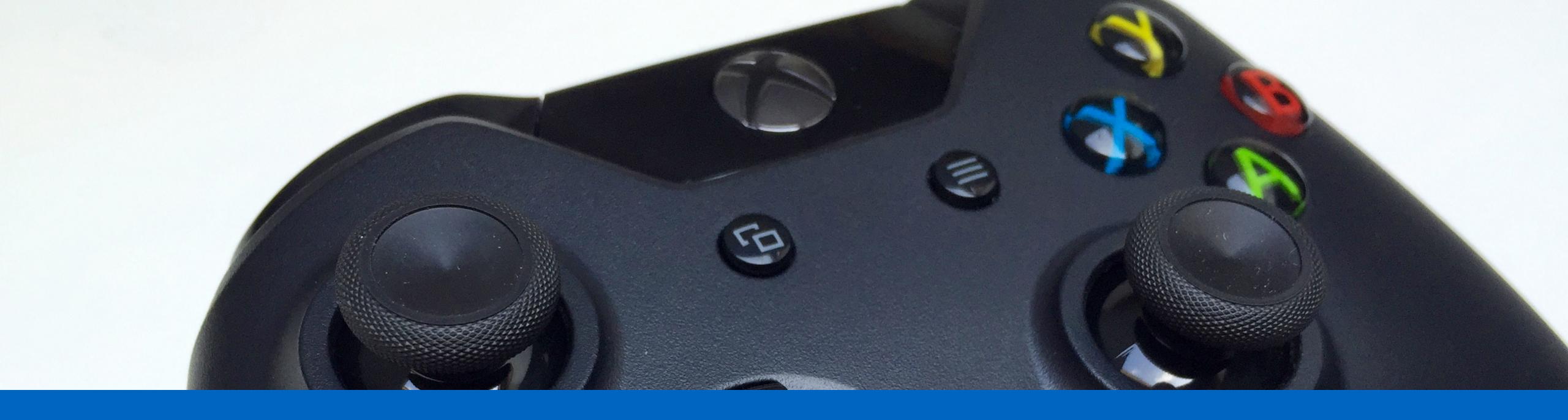




navigation with the d-pad

but it can be worse: moving the cursor with the arrow keys

alternatives



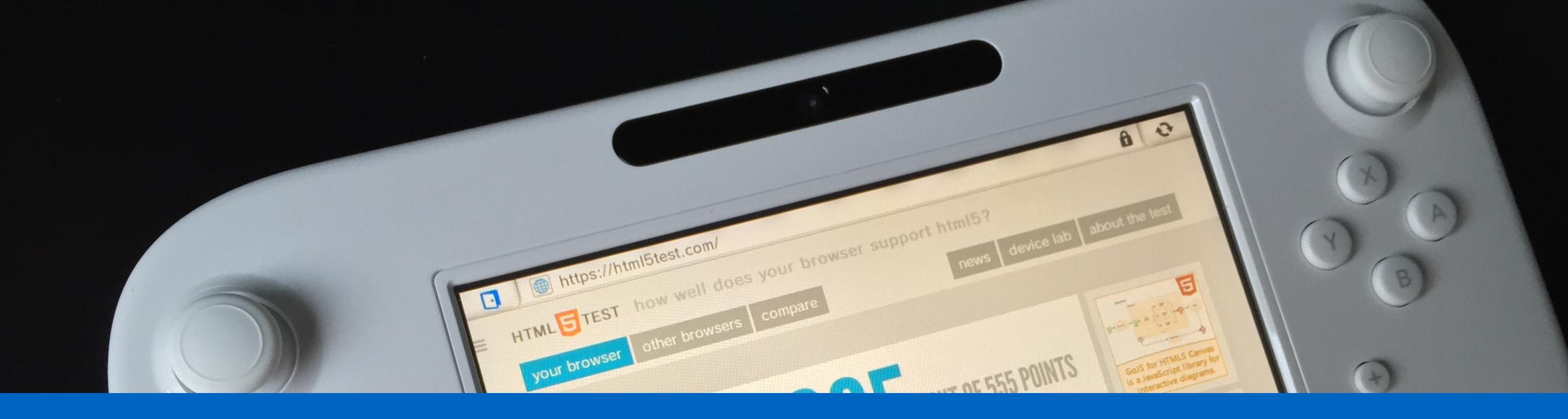
analog controllers







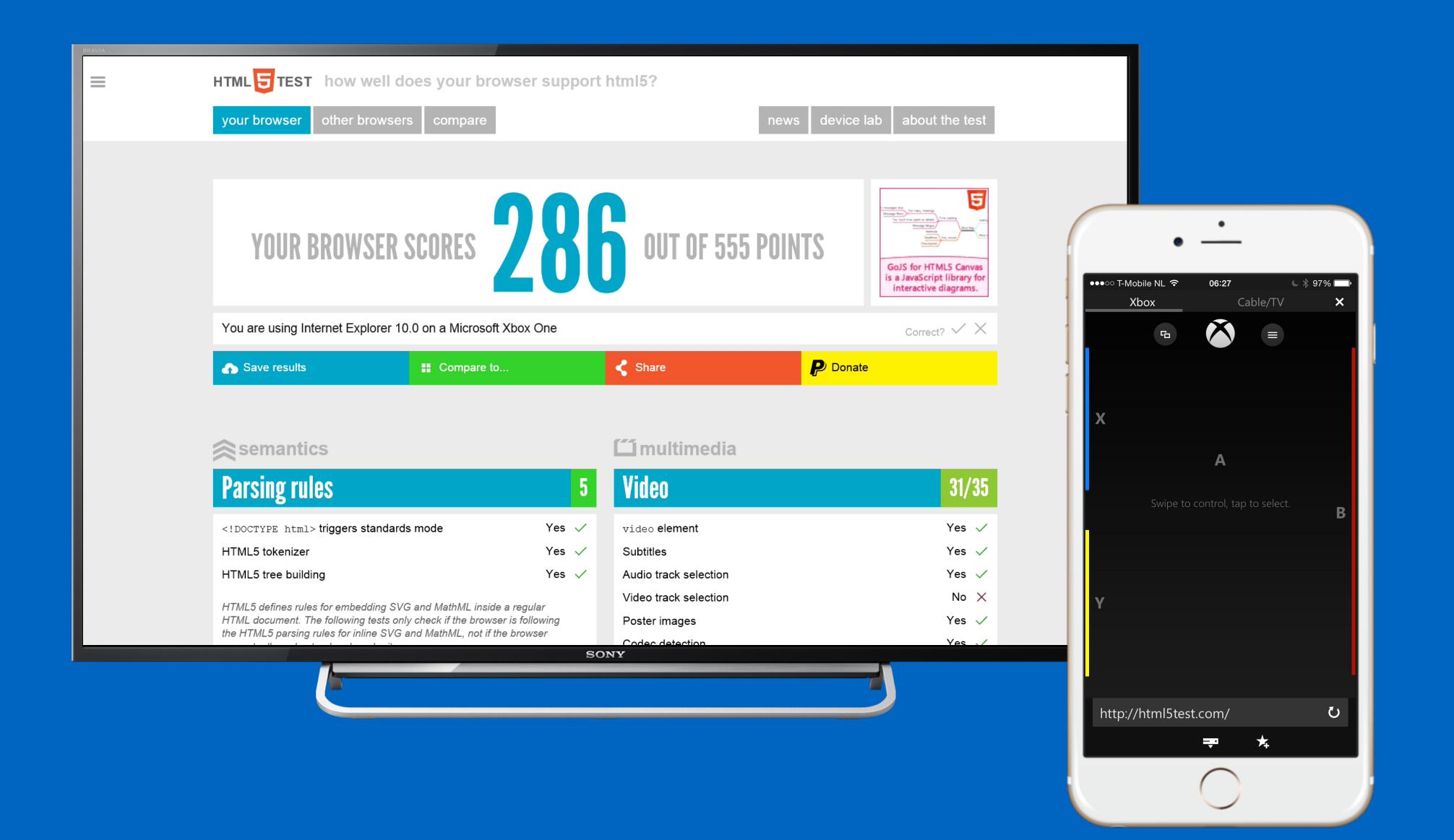


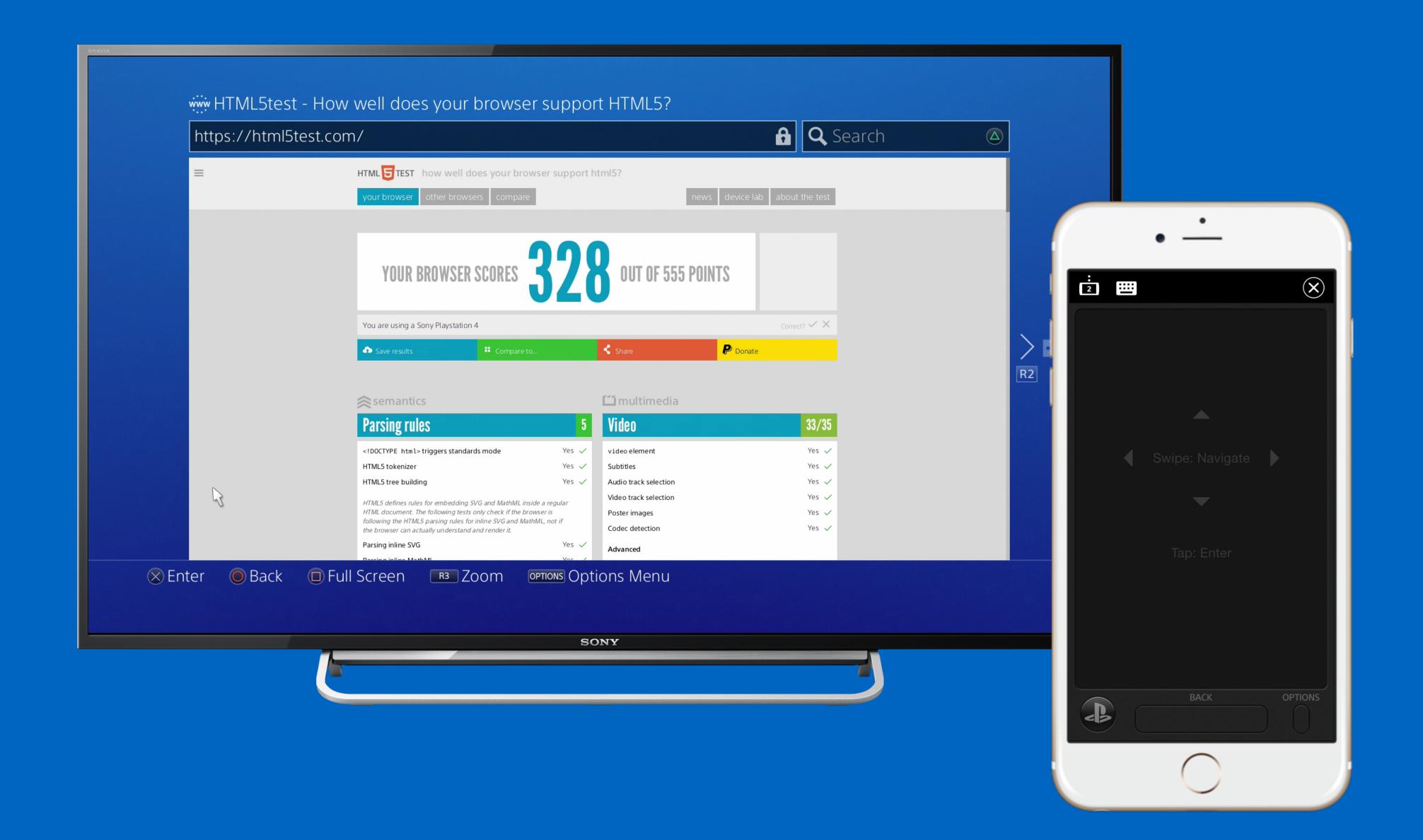


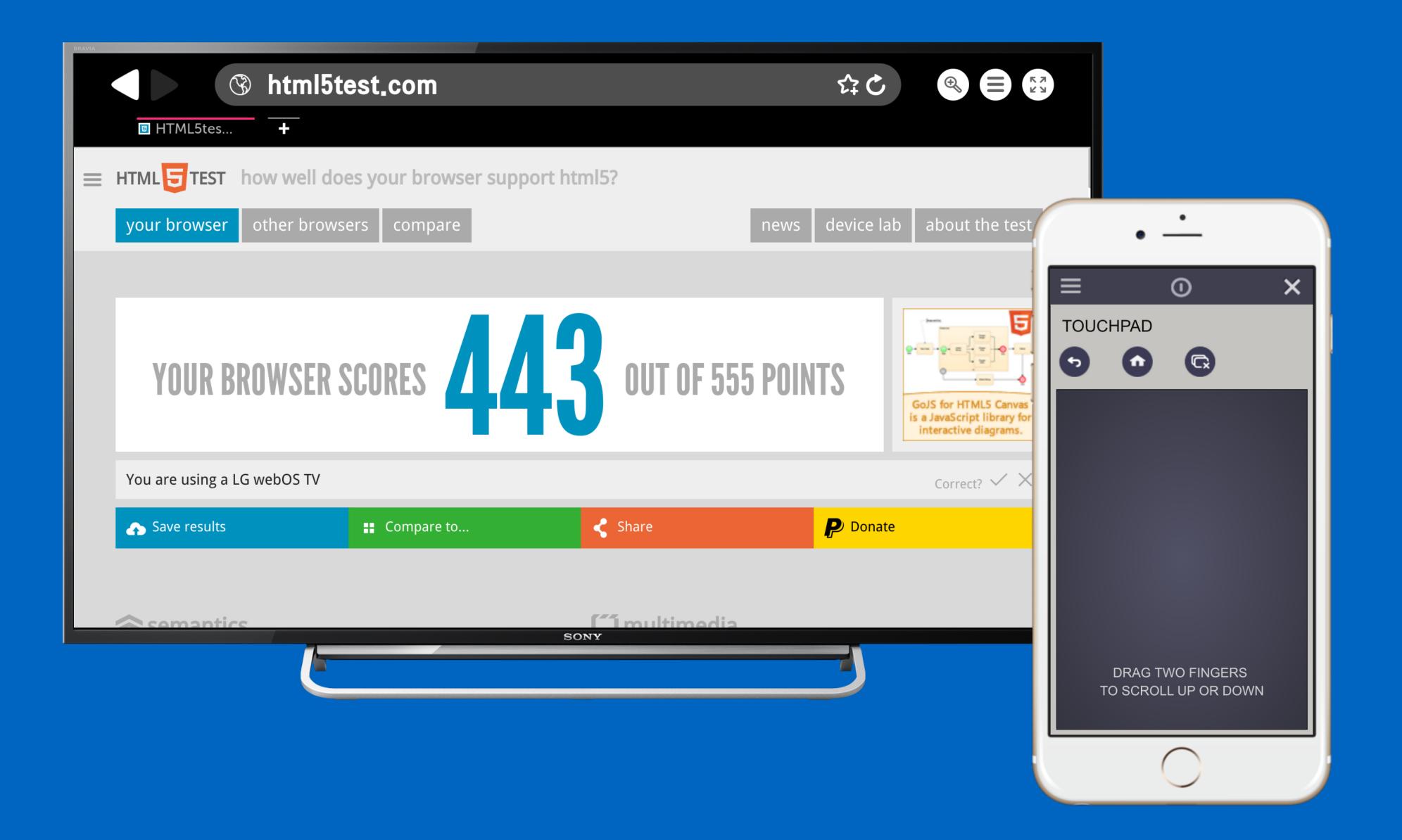
second screen



many manufacturers also create apps for controlling the smart tv, console or set-top box

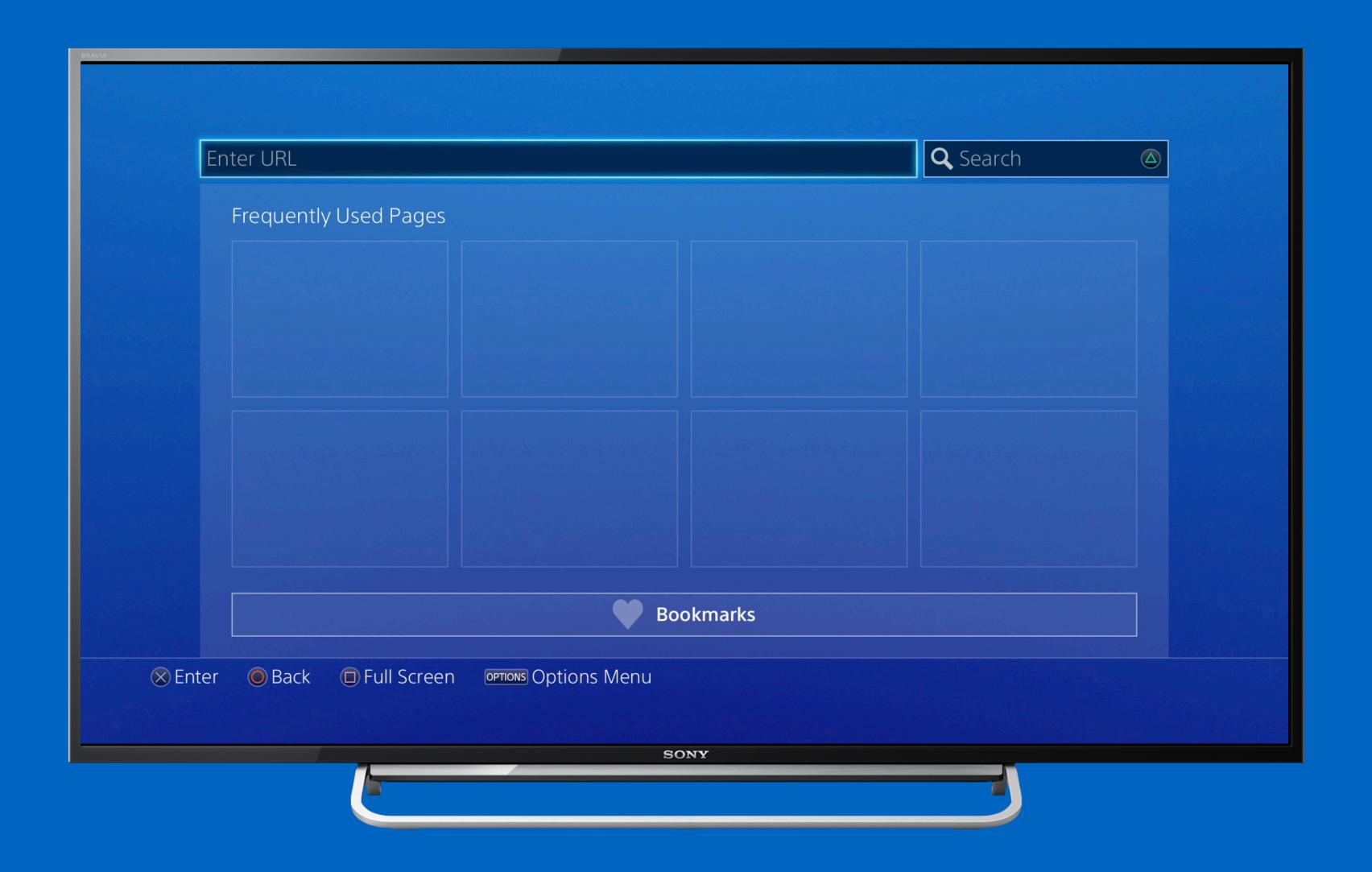






text input (without keyboard)





text input with the d-pad

alternatives





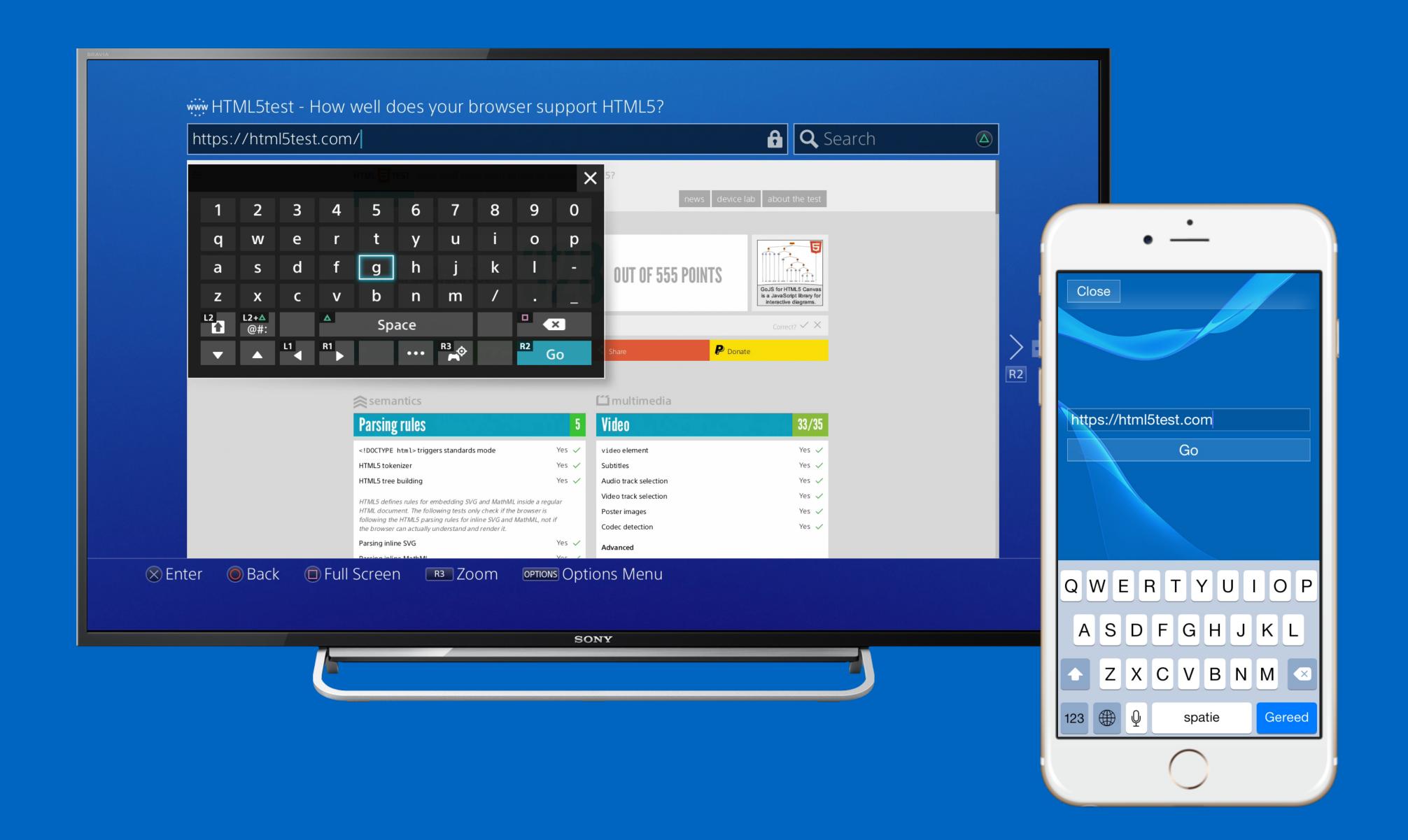


wireless keyboards



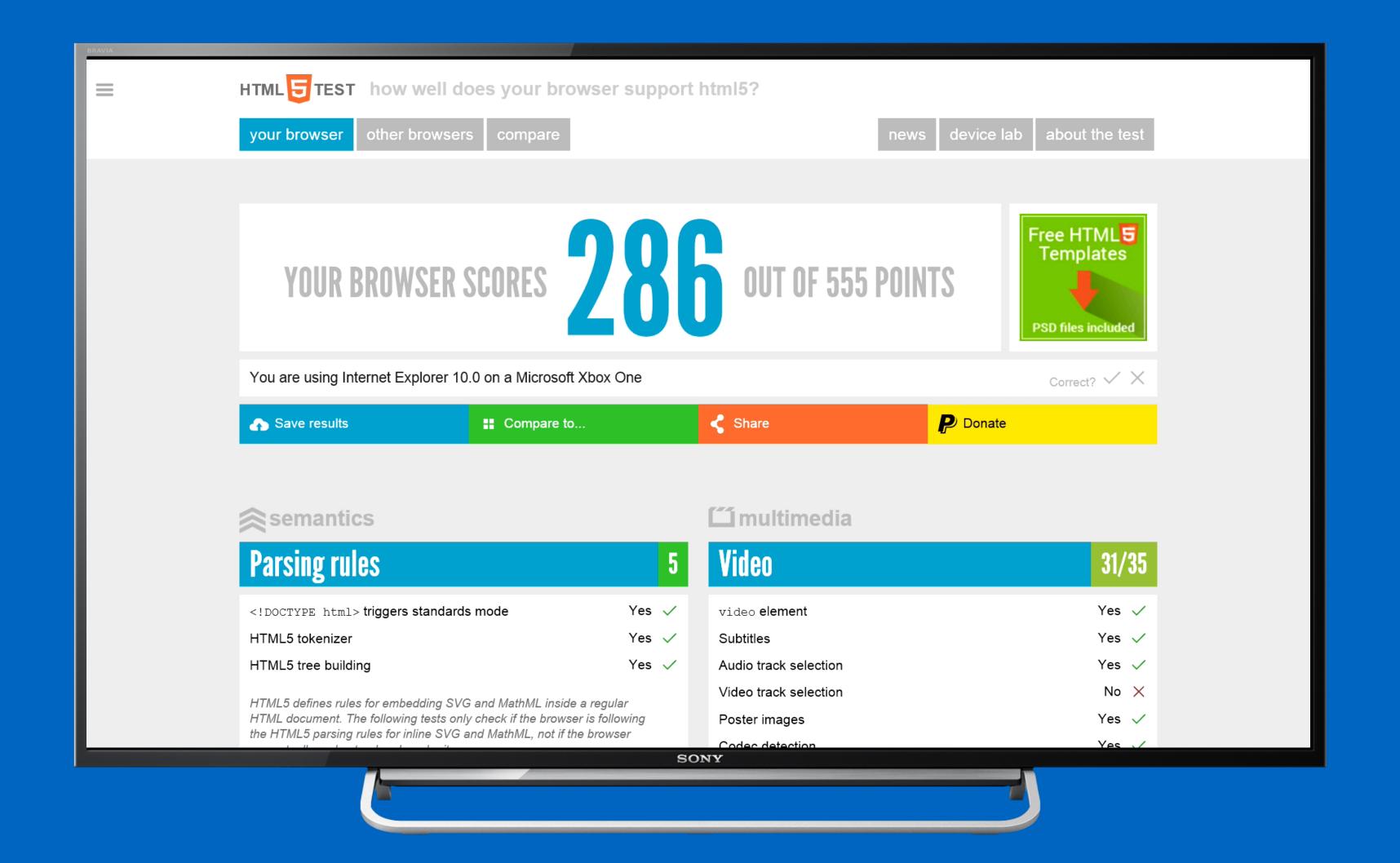
and apps





gesture control

(throw your hands up in the air, and wave 'em like you just don't care)



navigation with gesture control

can we control these input methods directly from javascript?

the d-pad maybe

1

keyboard events

```
window.addEventListener("keypress", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault(); // no navigation
    ...
});
```

the gamepad maybe

1 the gamepad api

```
var gamepads = navigator.getGamepads();
for (var i = 0; i < gamepads.length; i++) {
   ...
}</pre>
```

2 wii u api

```
window.setInterval(function() {
   var state = window.wiiu.gamepad.update();
   ...
}, 100);
```

the webcam



gestures
no*

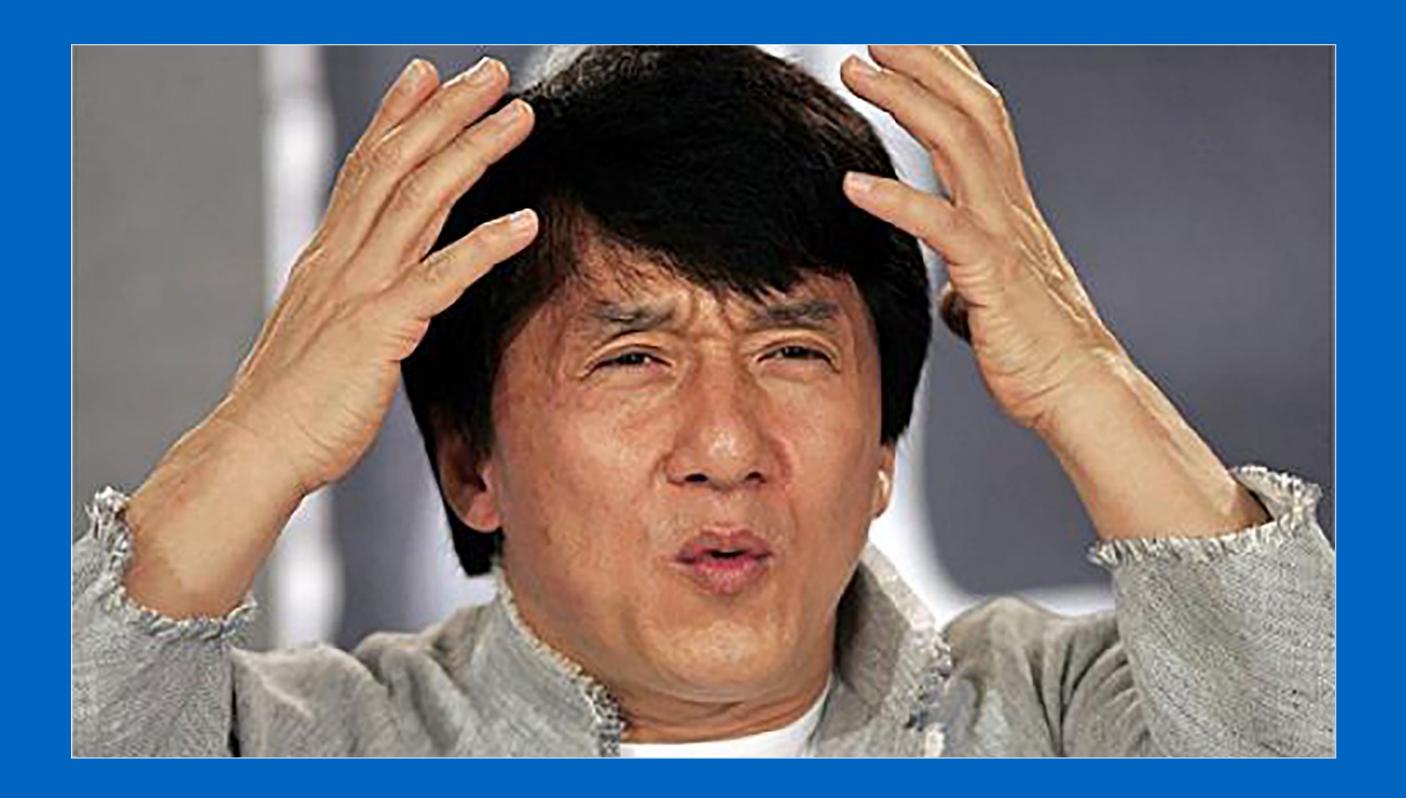


the difference between a television and a monitor

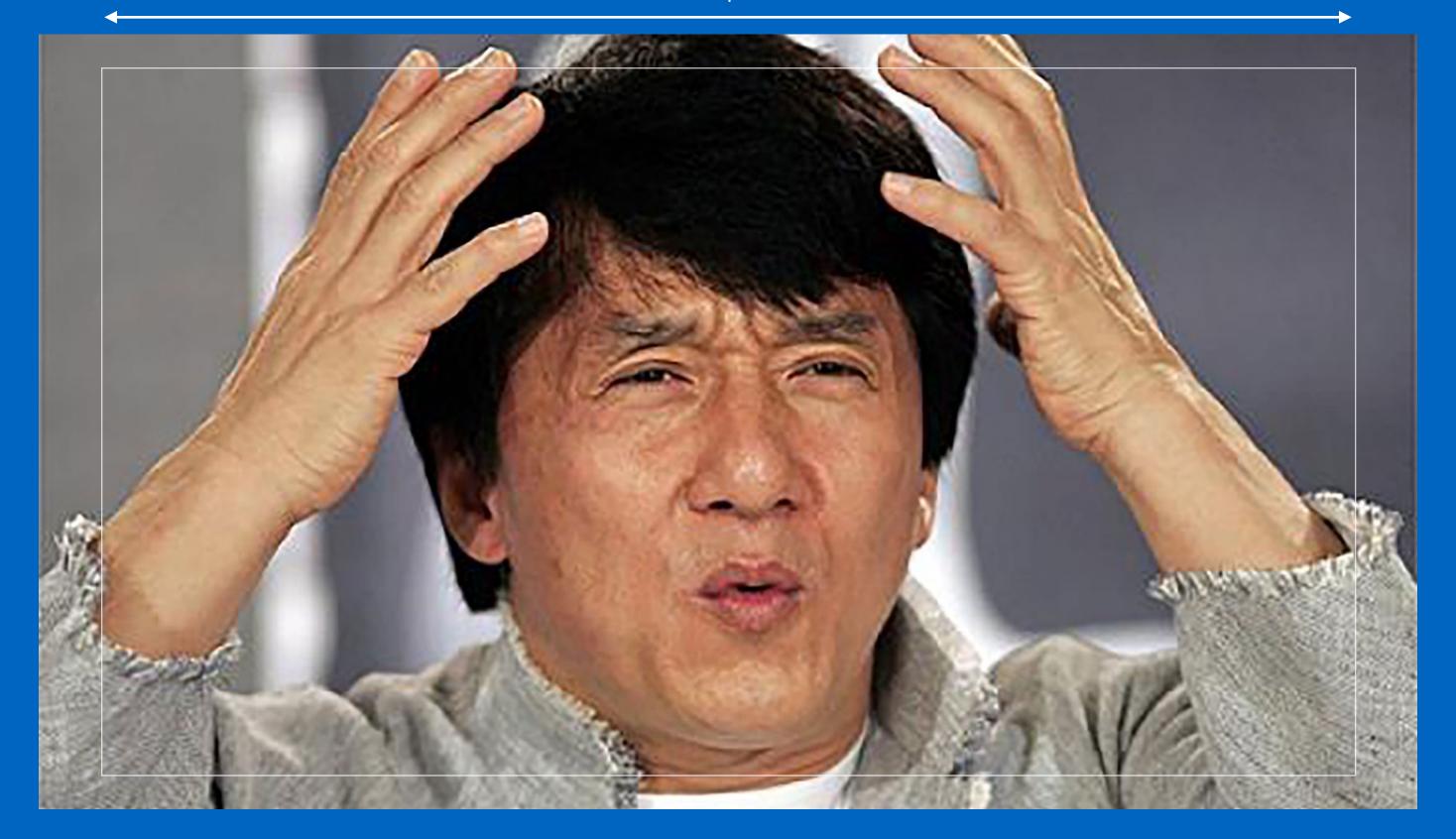
overscan

(let's make it a bit more complicated)

due to historical reasons televisions will not show the borders of the image



the television enlarges all images from the hdmi input by 5%



the television enlarges all images from the hdmi input by 5%

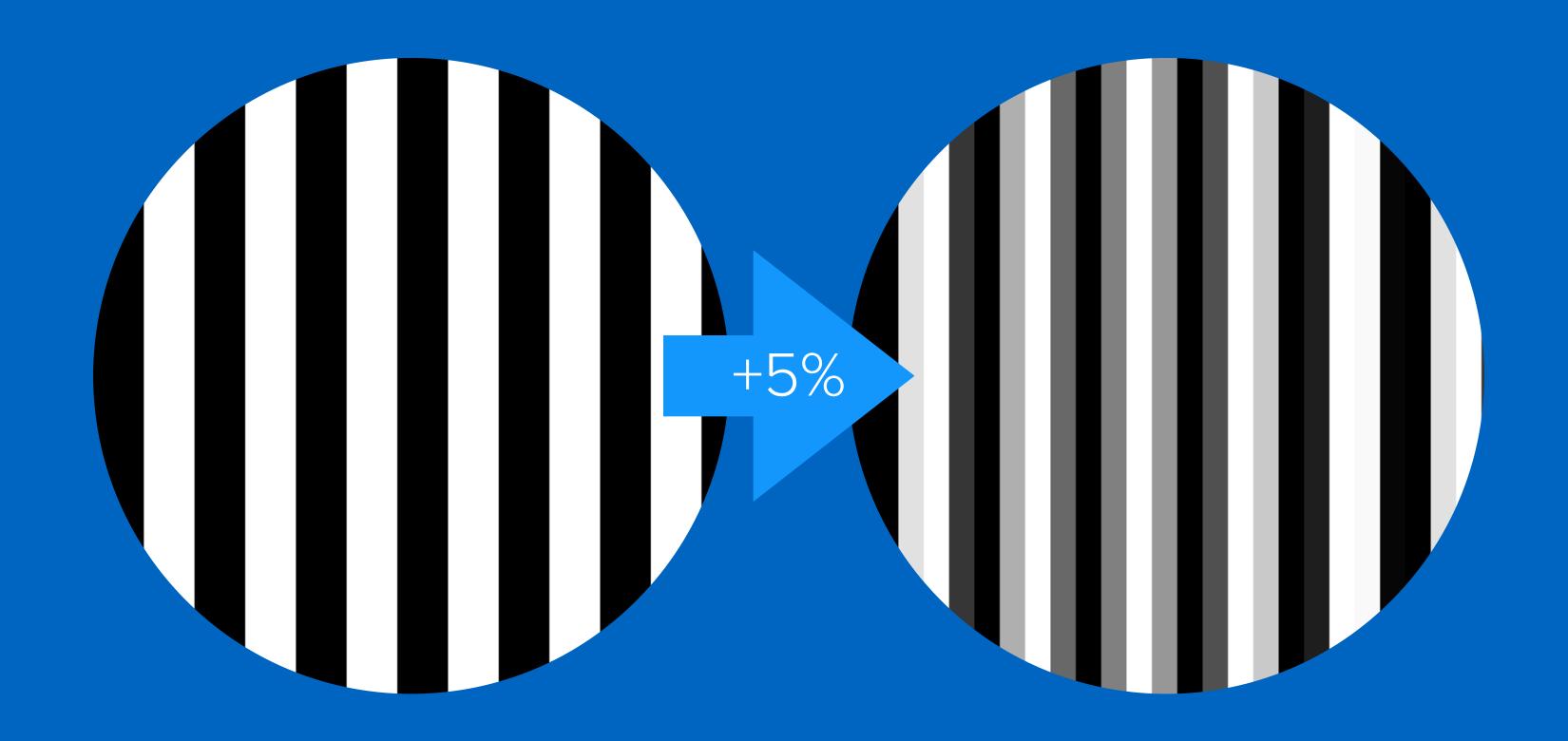


the image is then cropped to 1920 by 1080 pixels

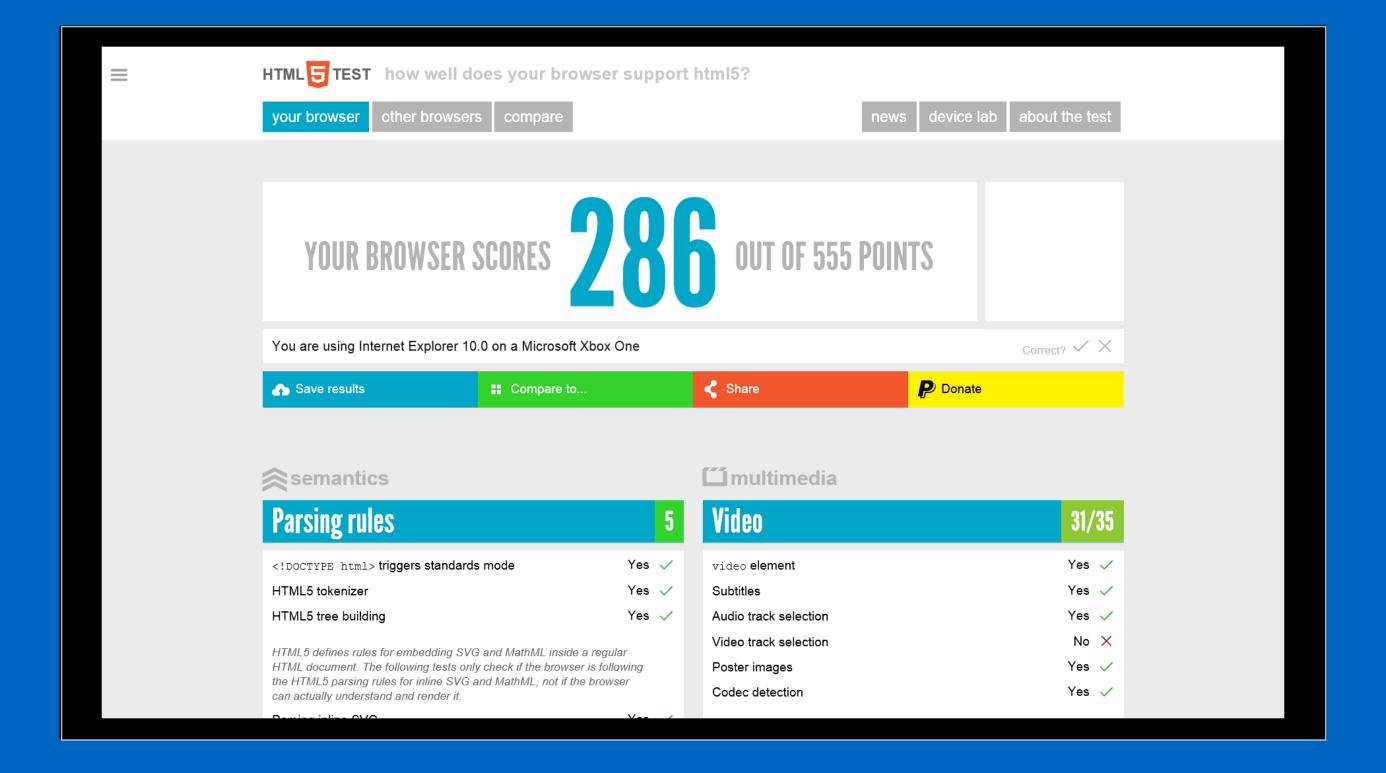


the image is then cropped to 1920 by 1080 pixels

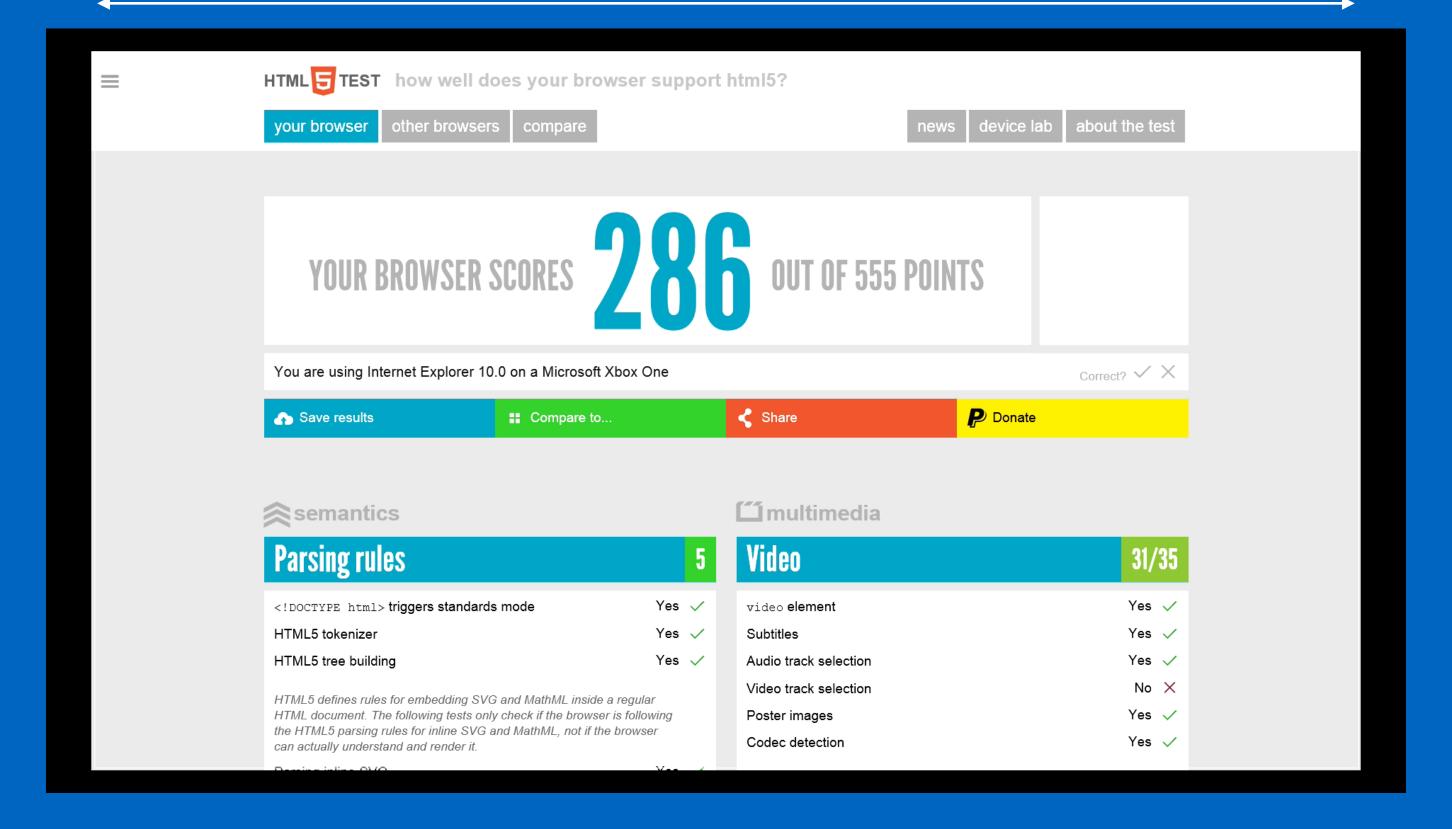
overscan causes blurry output



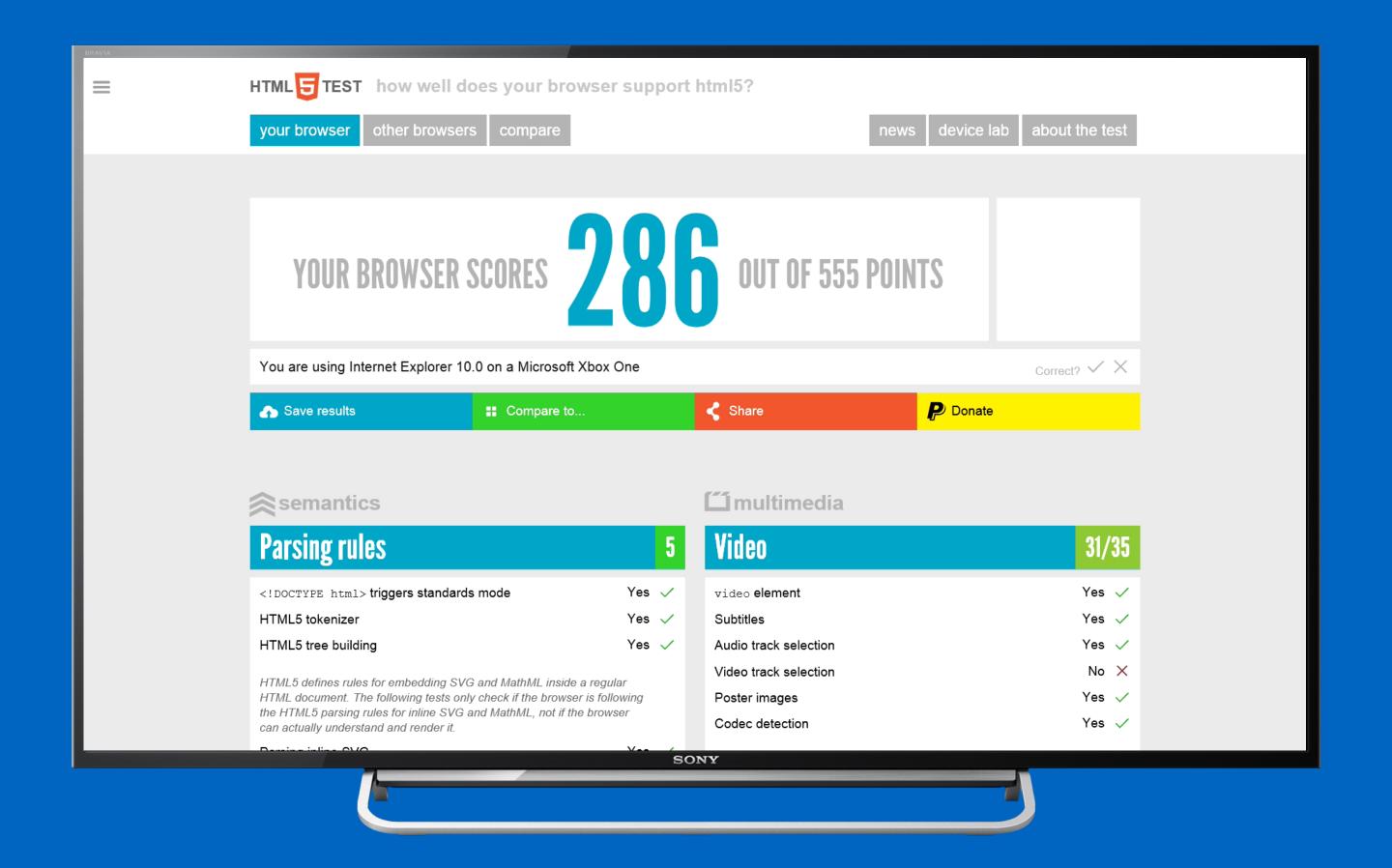
solution 1 overscan correction



the browser does not use the edges of the image



the television will enlarge the image by 5%

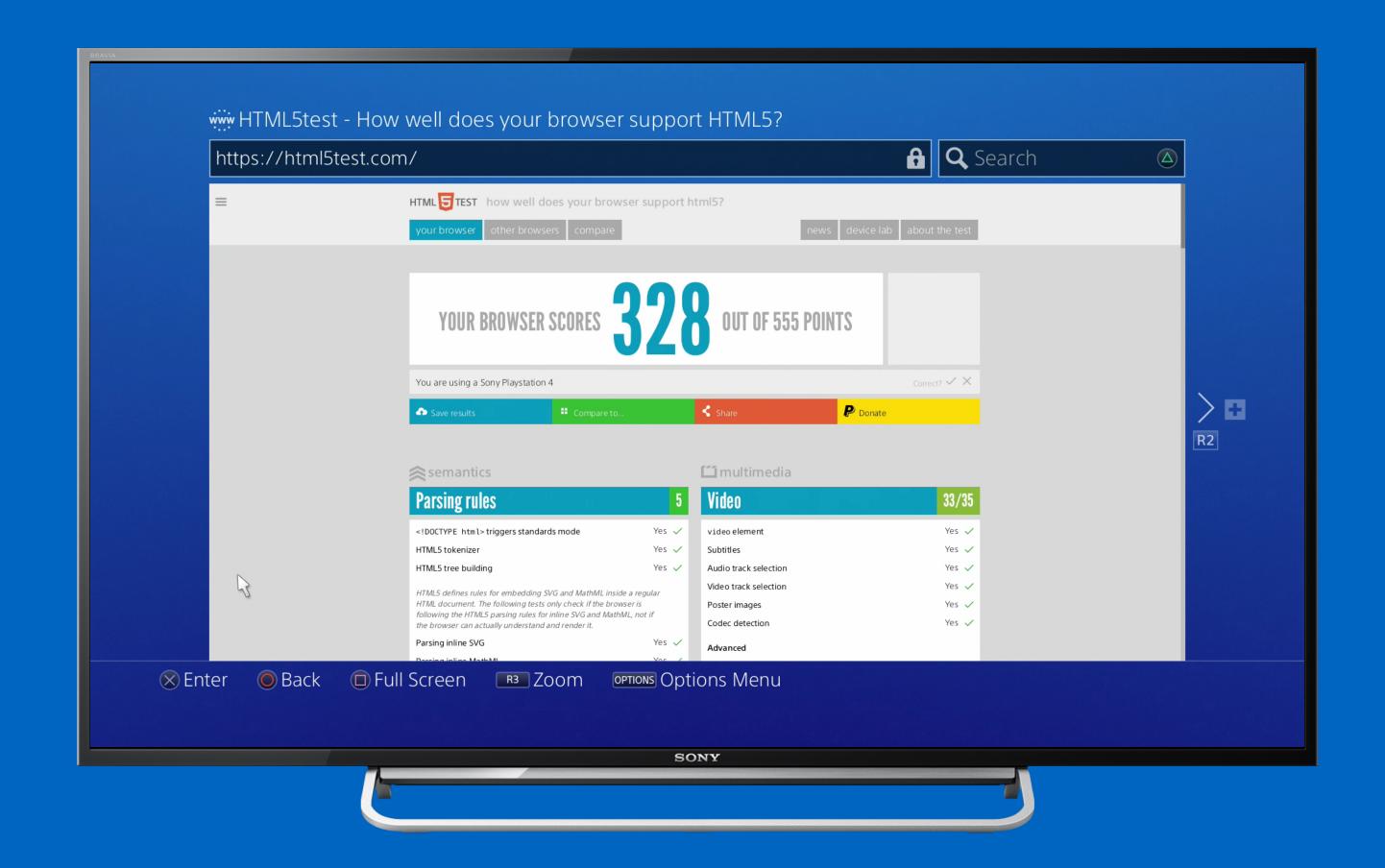


and the content is now fully visible, the unused border is cropped out of the final image

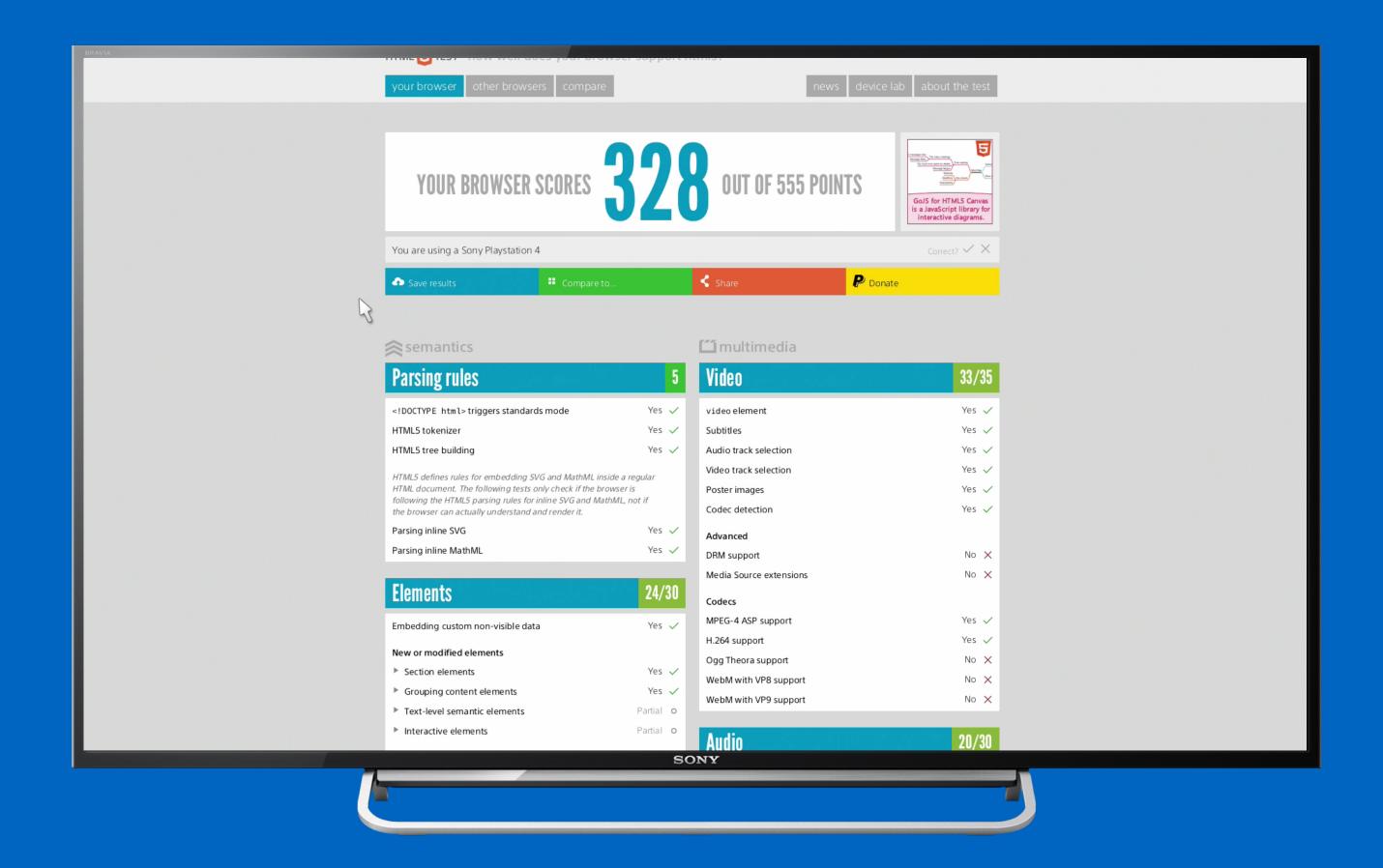
but not every television set enlarges the image by exactly 5%, this can vary between manufacturers and models



configure the correct overscan correction in the system preferences



the playstation 4 will always show the browser without overscan correction in full screen mode

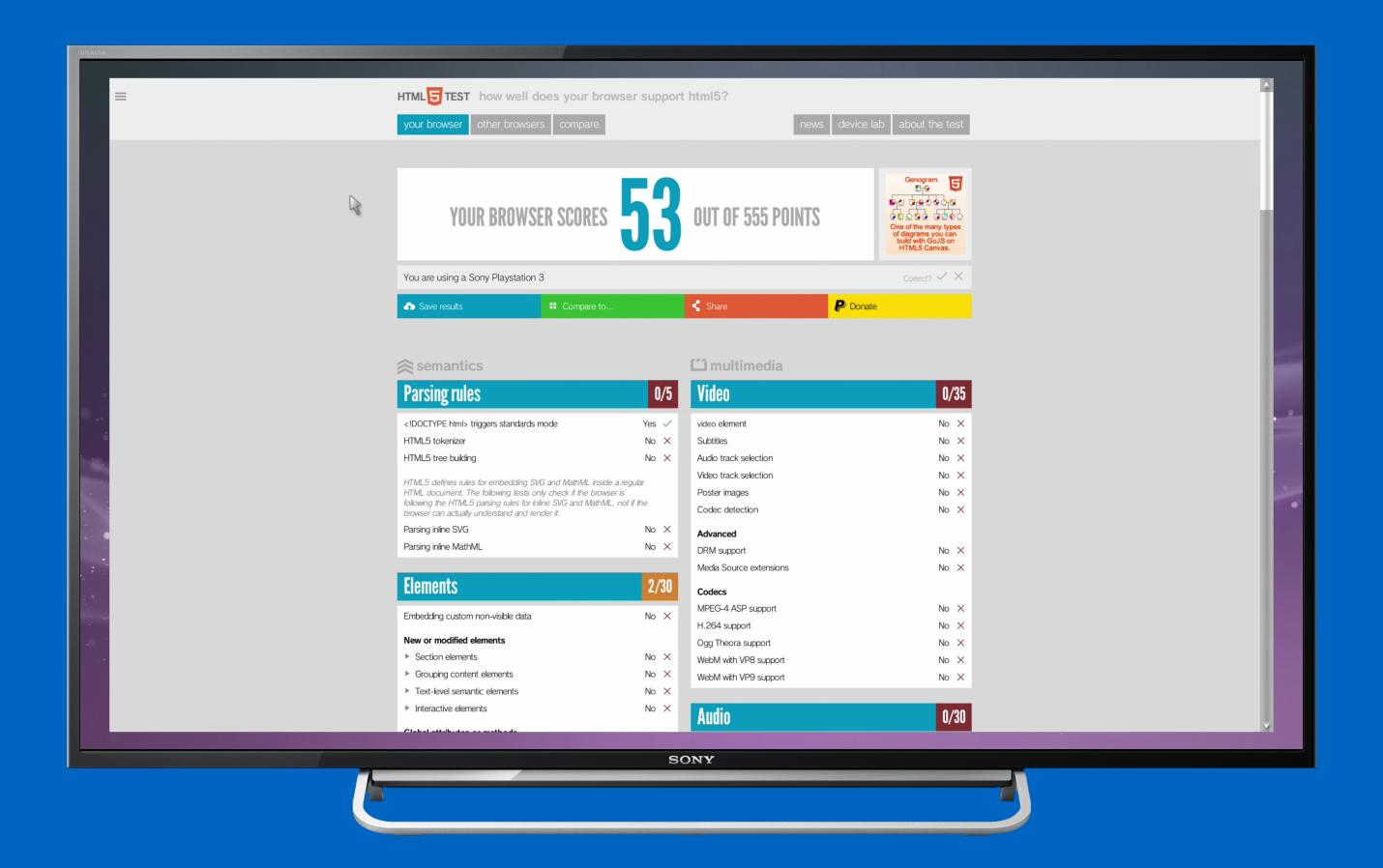


the playstation 4 will always show the browser without overscan correction in full screen mode

solution 2 no overscan

it is possible to disable overscan on many television sets

'screen fit', 'pixel perfect' or 'just scan'



the playstation 3 always shows the browser with overscan correction

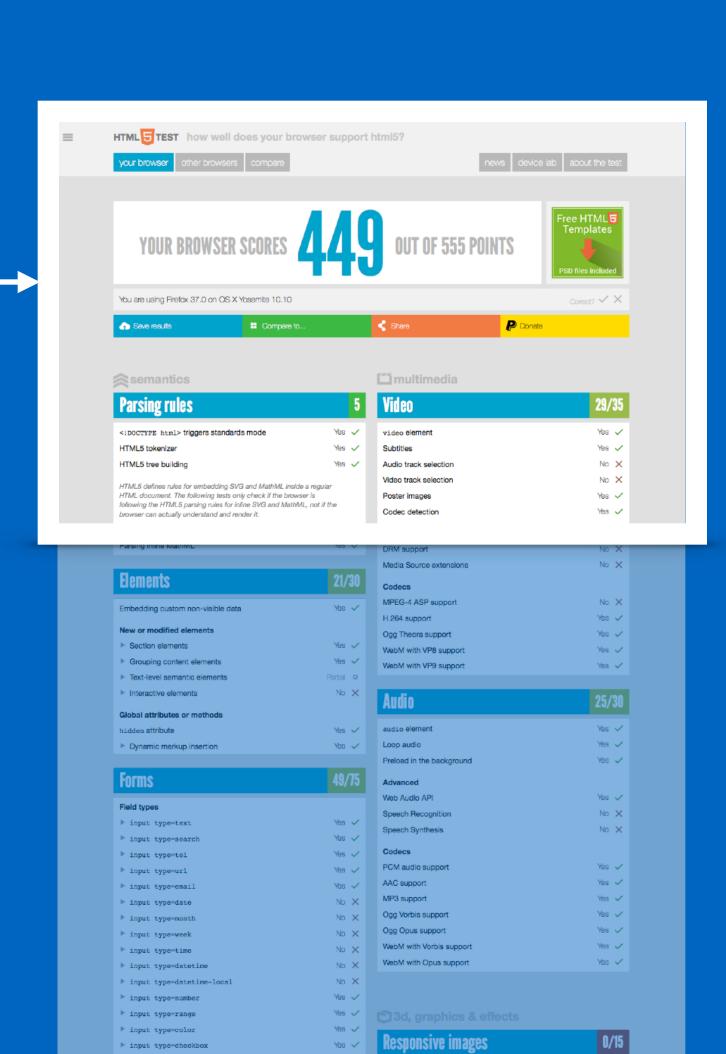
the viewport

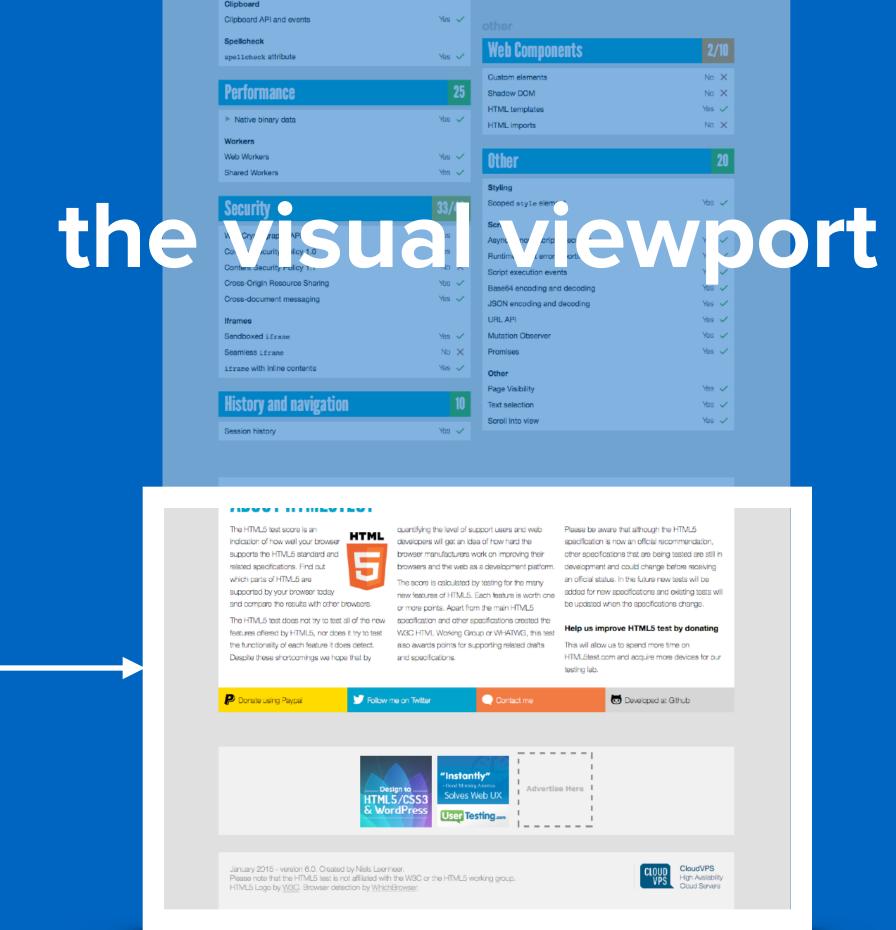
(i really need some aspirine!)

the visual viewport

the visual viewport determines which part of the website will be visible

measured in device pixels





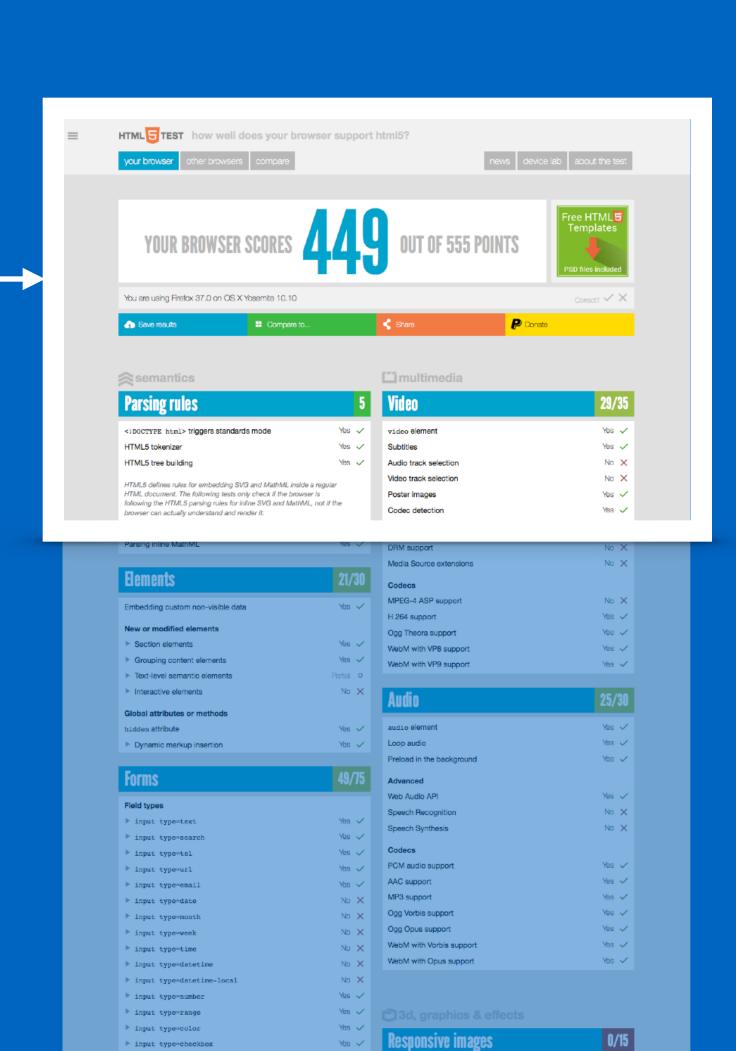
the visual viewport determines which part of the website will be visible

measured in device pixels

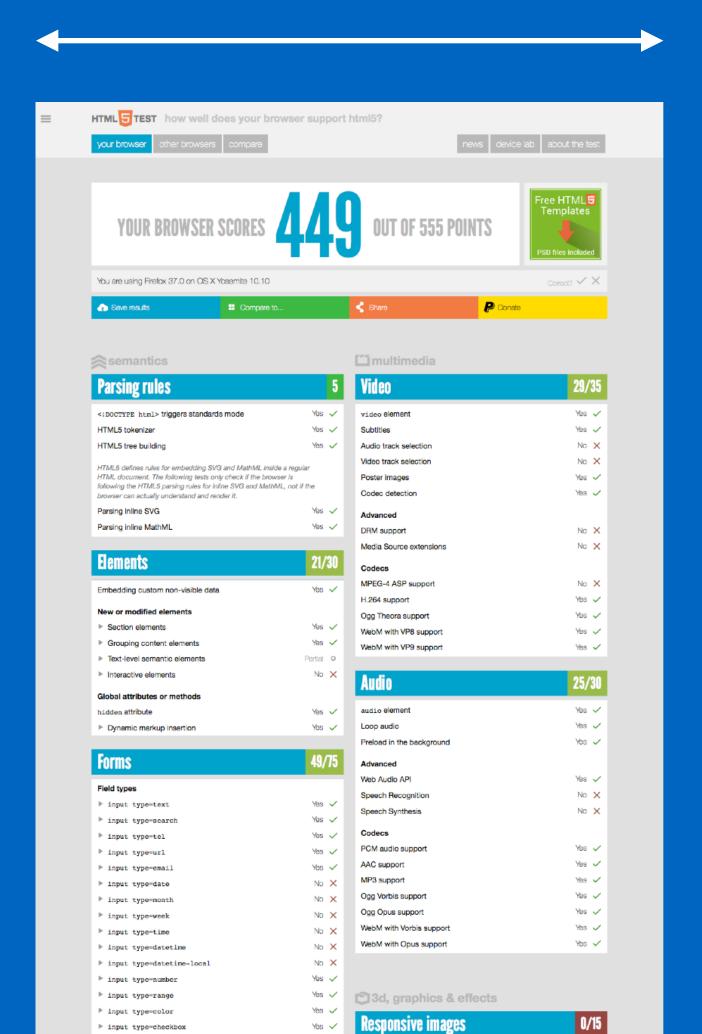
the visual viewport

the visual viewport determines which part of the website will be visible

measured in device pixels

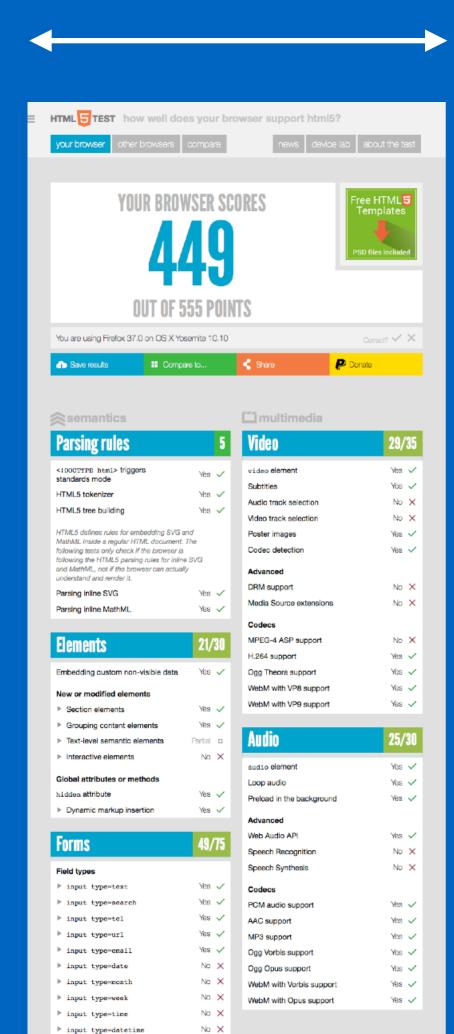


the layout viewport



the layout viewport determines the width in css pixels on which the site will be rendered

the layout viewport



the layout viewport determines the width in css pixels on which the site will be rendered

the layout viewport



the layout viewport determines the width in css pixels on which the site will be rendered

the default layout viewport is different on every smart tv, console or set-top box

between 800 and 1920 css pixels

it is possible to change the width of the layout viewport with the 'meta viewport' tag

device scale factor

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=1024">

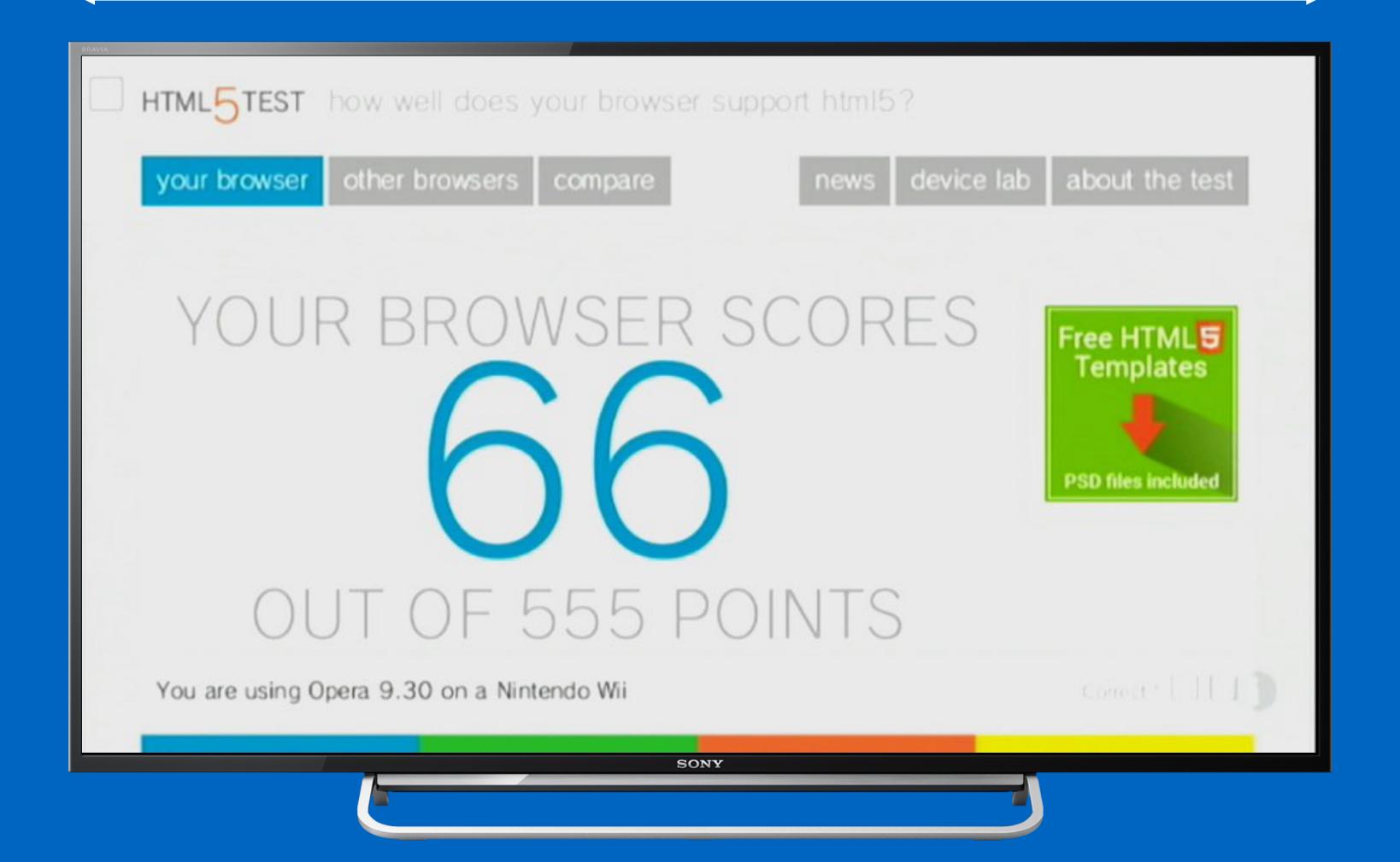
complication:

meta viewport is not supported it is not possible to get the same layout viewport width in all of the different browsers

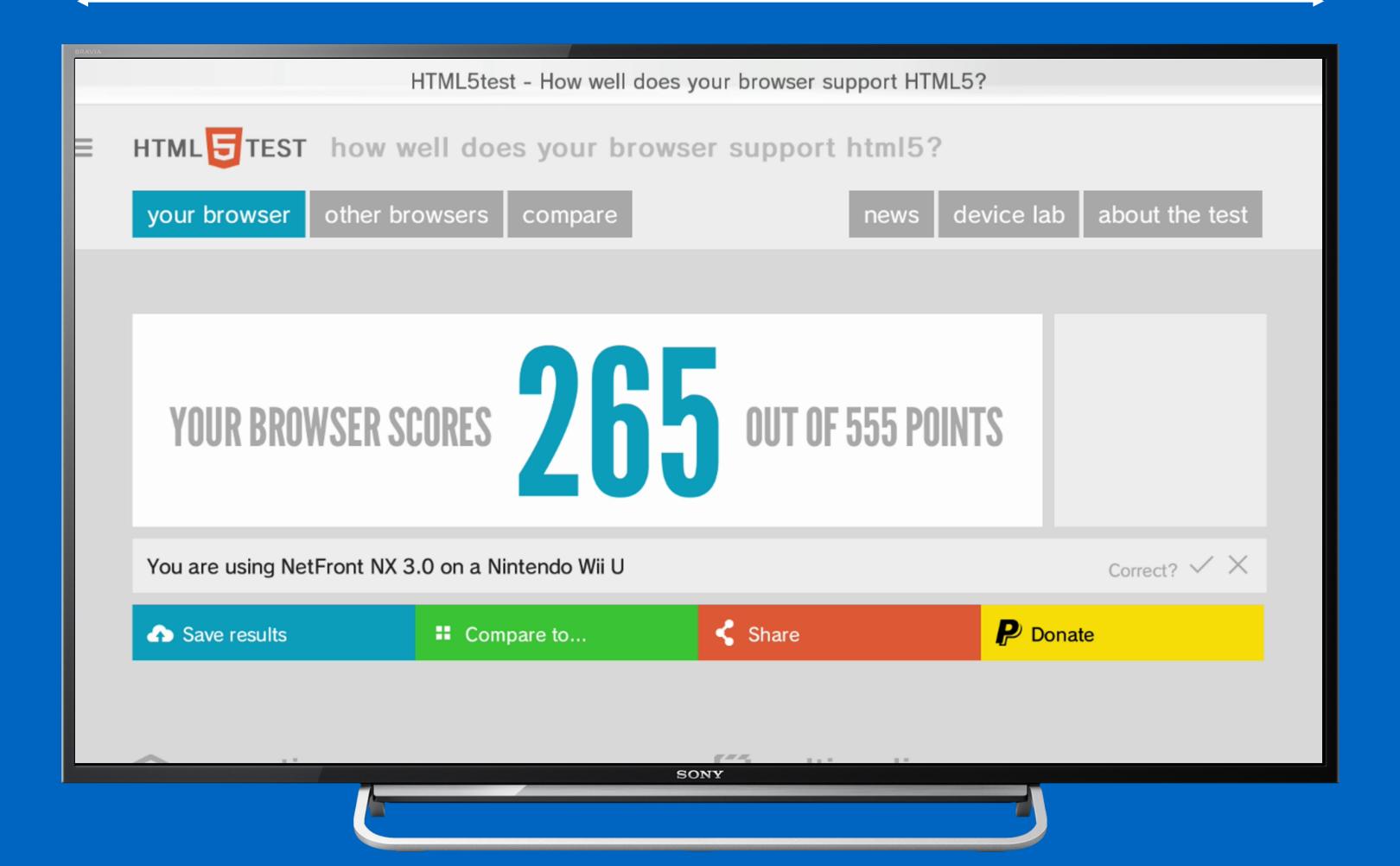
complication:

device pixel ratio is not supported

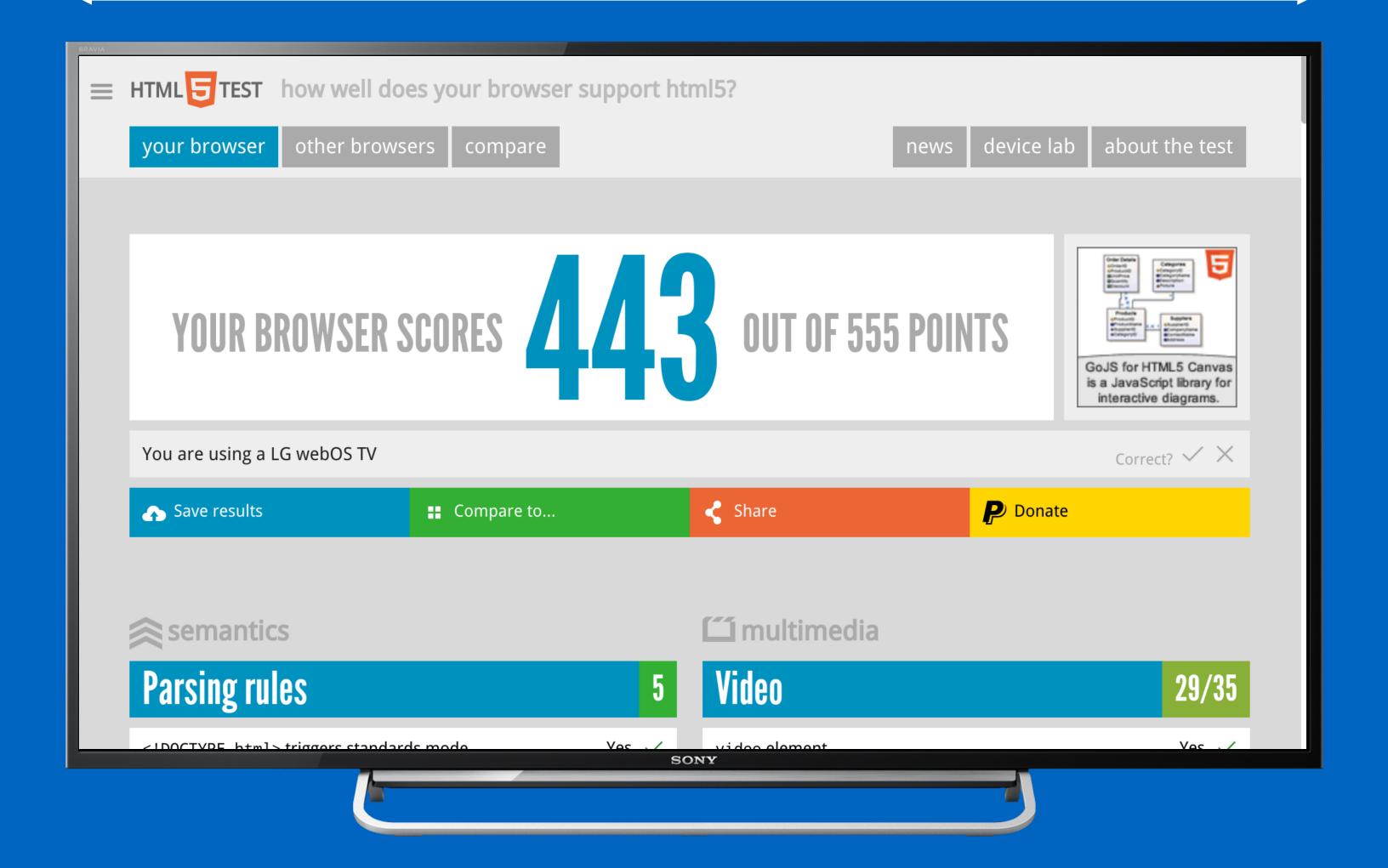
there is no proper way to show images with the same resolution as the physical screen



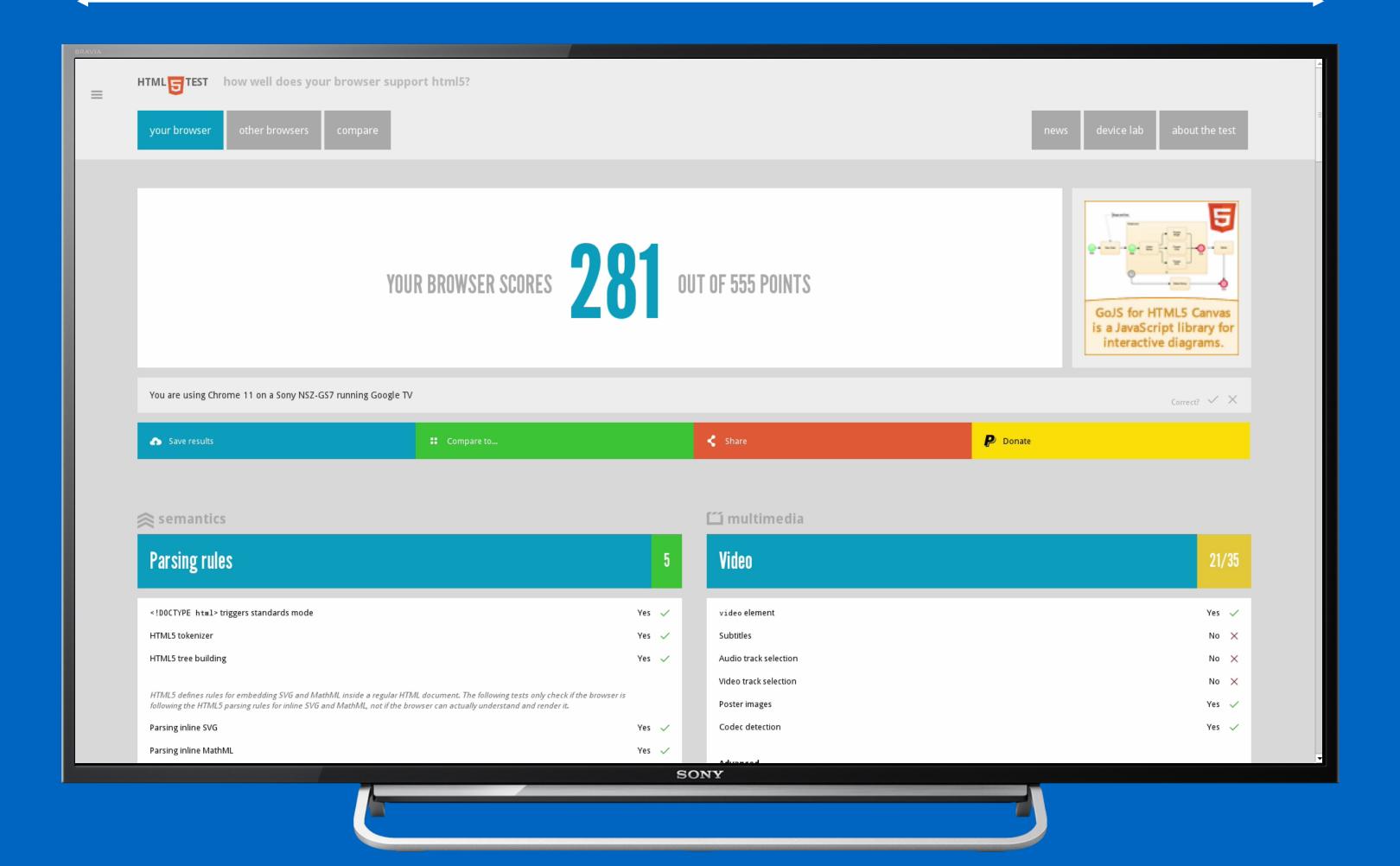
nintendo wii



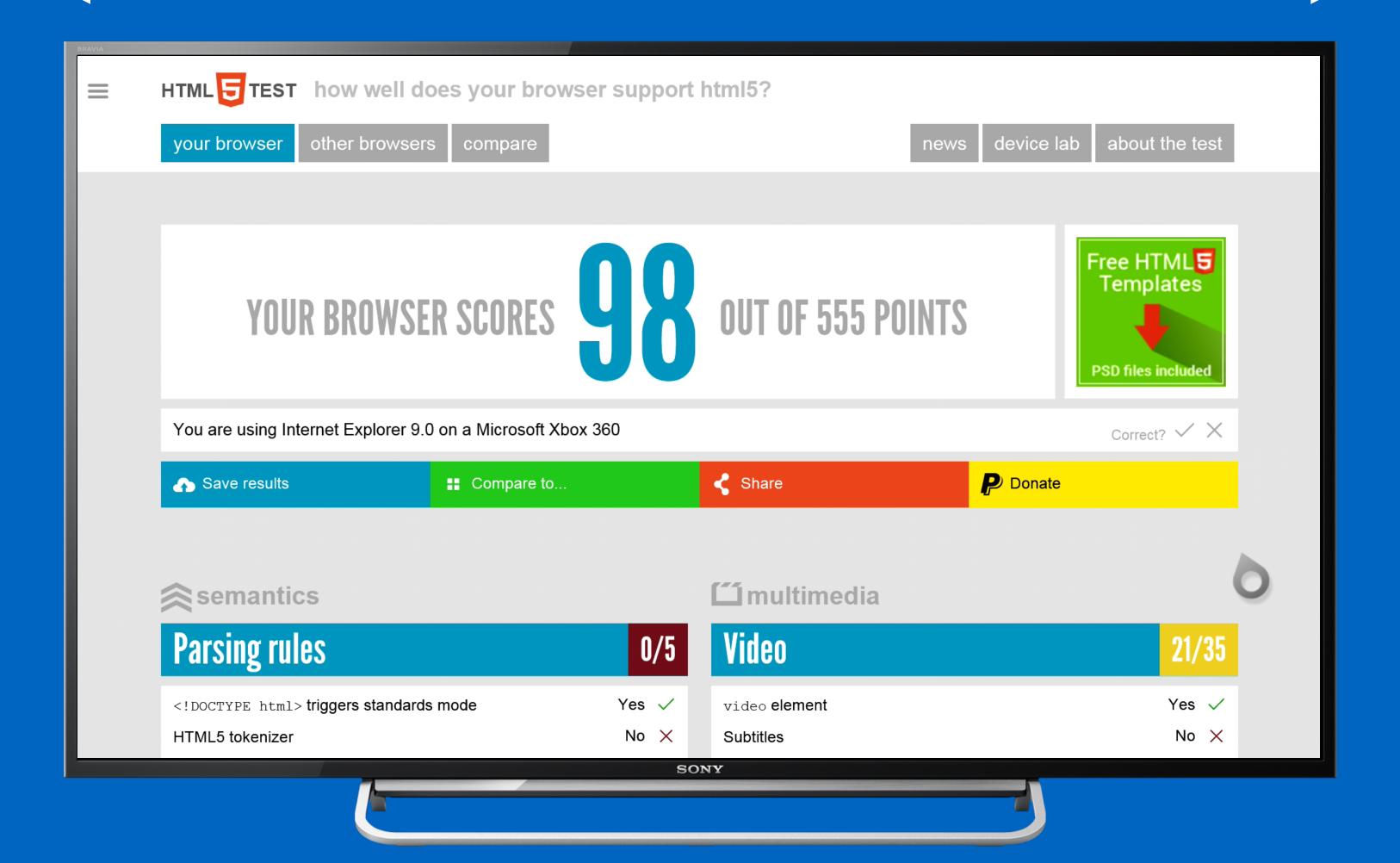
nintendo wii u



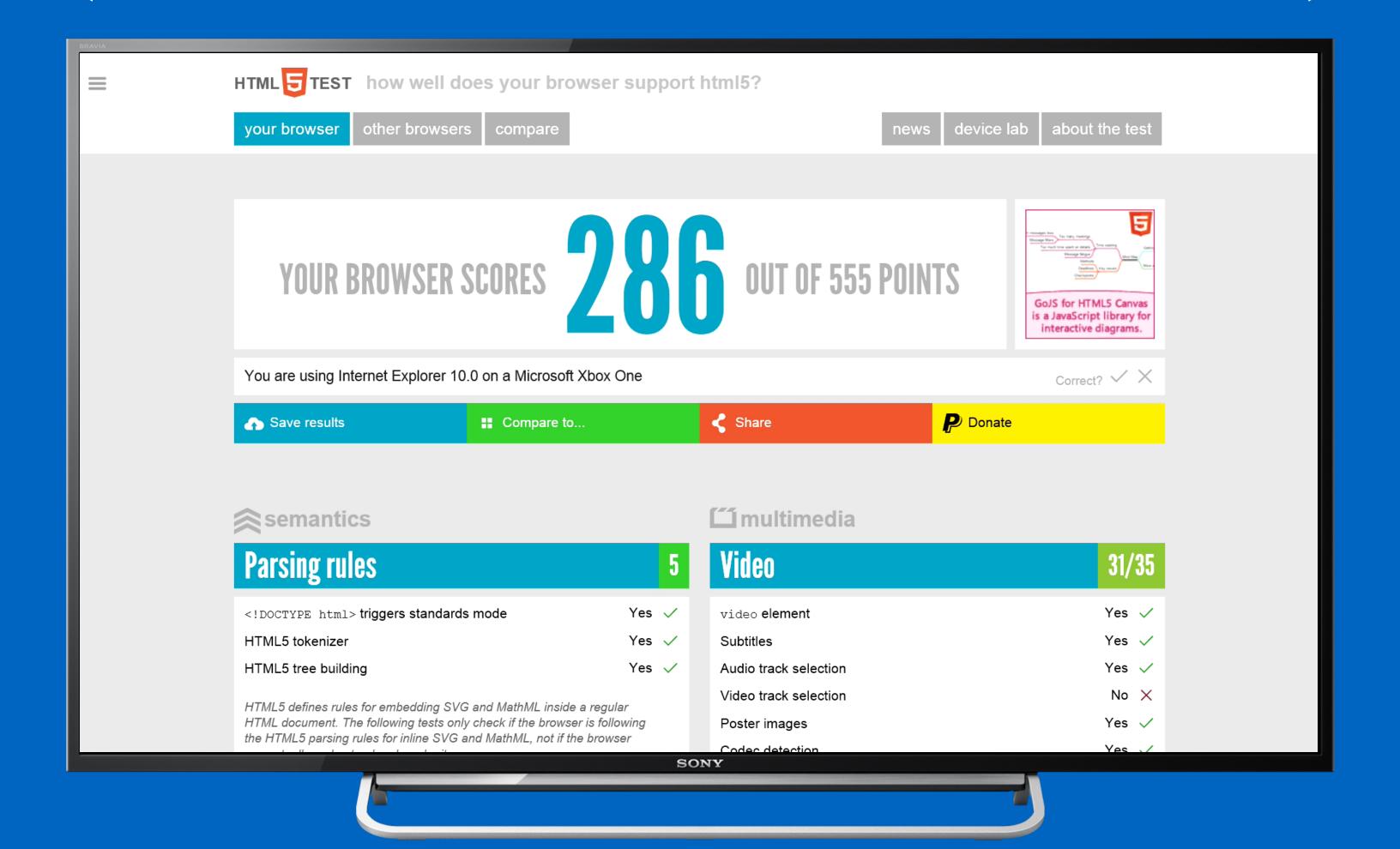
lg webos



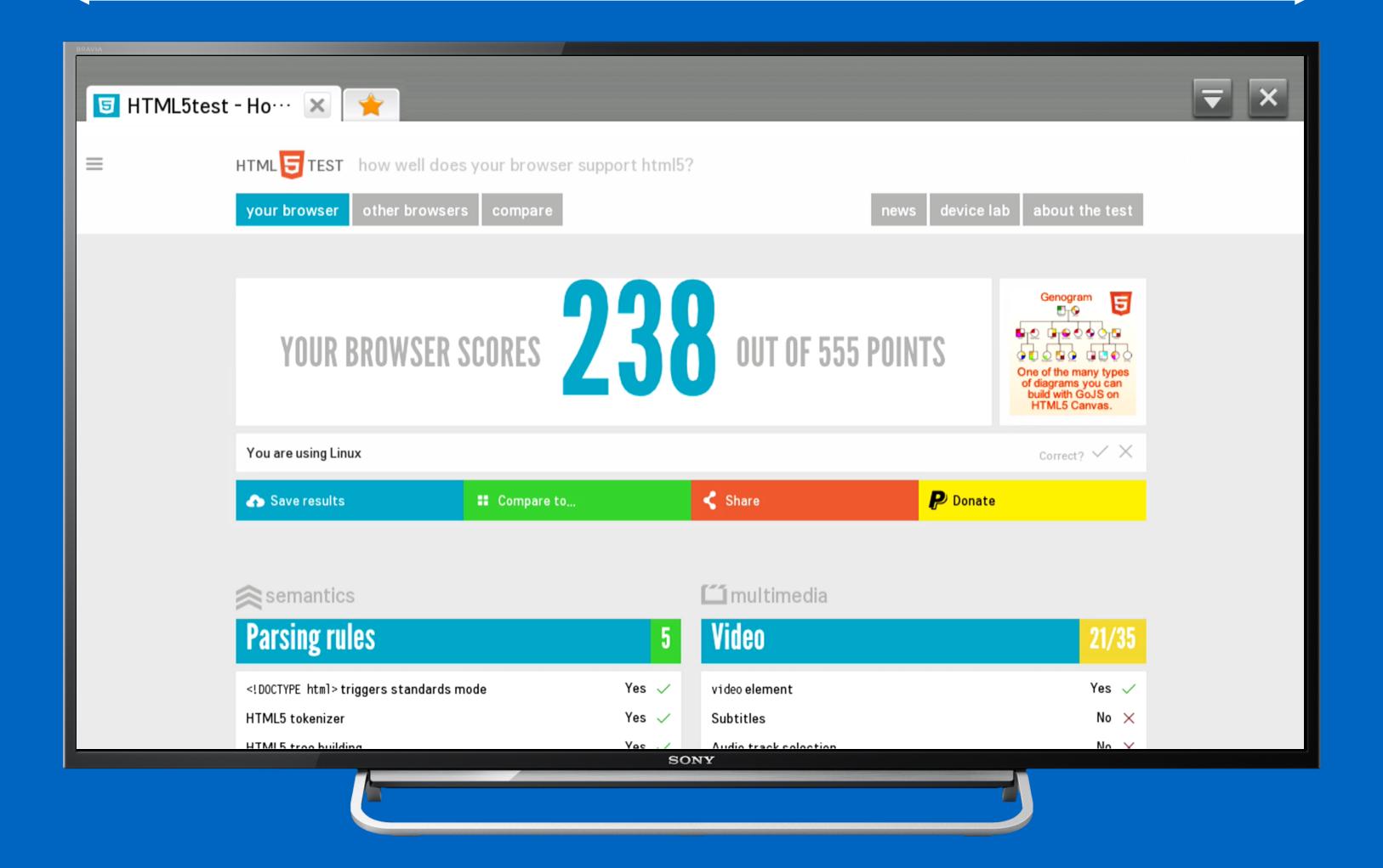
google tv



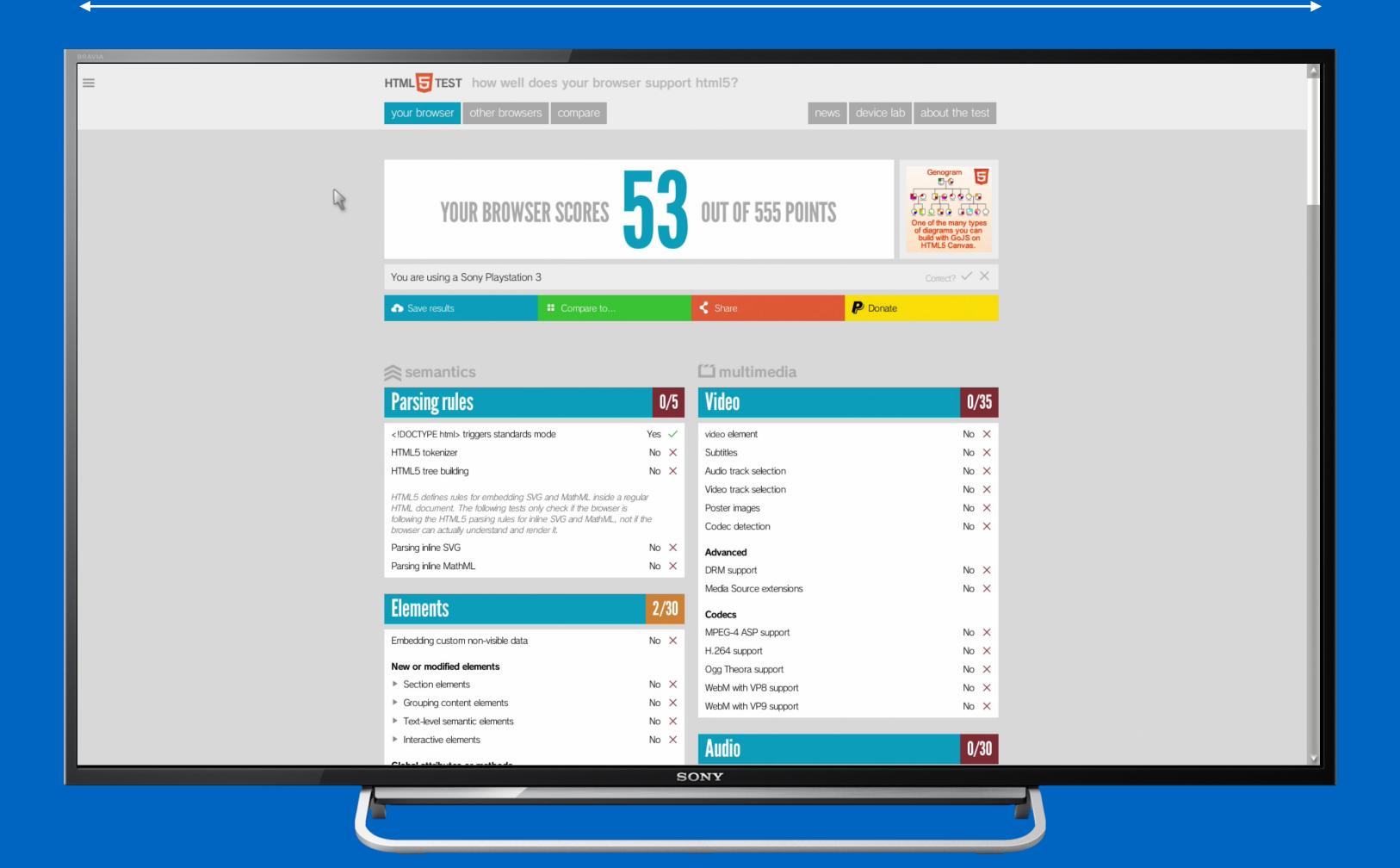
microsoft xbox 360



microsoft xbox one



lg netcast



sony playstation 3



sony playstation 4

| Nintendo Wii | 800 | |
|----------------------|------|--|
| LG WebOS | 960 | |
| Nintendo Wii U | 980 | |
| Philips 2014 series | 980 | |
| Google TV | 1024 | |
| Playstation TV | 1024 | |
| Samsung Tizen | 1024 | |
| Xbox 360 | 1051 | |
| Xbox One | 1200 | |
| LG Netcast | 1226 | |
| Panasonic Viera | 1256 | |
| Opera Devices | 1280 | |
| Samsung 2014 series | 1280 | |
| Panasonic Firefox OS | 1536 | |
| Playstation 3 | 1824 | |
| Playstation 4 | 1920 | |

device pixels != device pixels (of course not)

sometimes devices pixels are not physical devices pixels, but virtual device pixels

the browser renders in a lower resolution which is upscaled to the resolution of the display

distance to the screen

"Make fonts and graphics on the site larger to account for viewing distance. People sit proportionally farther from a TV than from a computer monitor of the same size."

Internet Explorer for Xbox One Developer Guide

fluid design++ the size of the contents is determined by the width of the viewport

use percentages for positioning

```
.left { width: 60%; }
.right { left: 60%; width: 40%; }
```

base the fontsize on the viewport

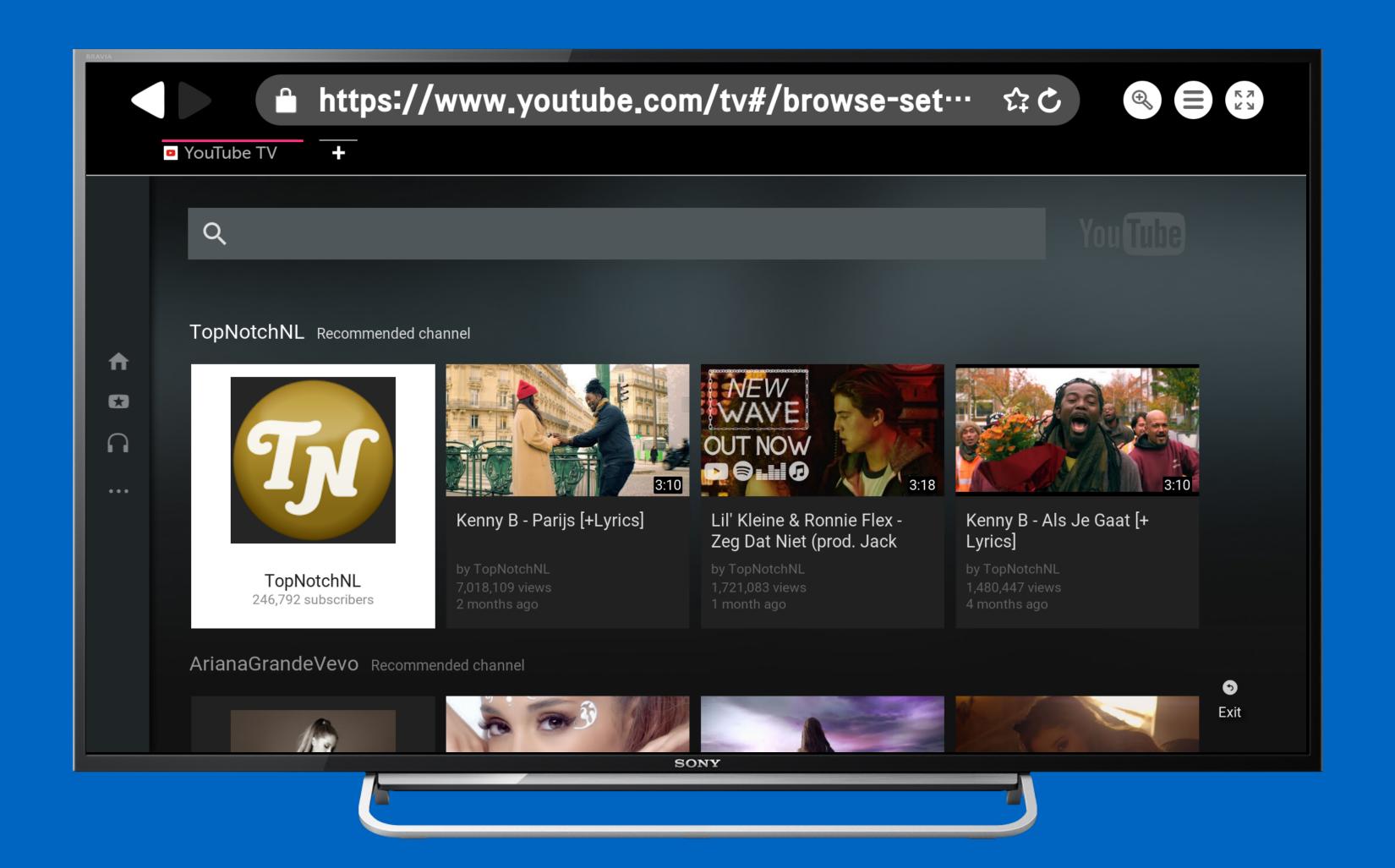
```
document.body.style.fontSize =
   ((window.innerWidth / 1920) * 300) + '%';
```

or maybe use viewport units — with polyfill

```
body { font-size: 3vw; }
.left { width: 60vw; height: 100vh; }
.right { width: 40vw; height: 100vh; }
```

use a safe margin around the contents

```
body {
   padding: 5%;
}
```



youtube tv website

identifying smart tv's

(css for televisions)

```
css media typ
amedia tv {
   body {
      font-size:
```

1 css media types

all television browsers use the css media type 'screen'

if (screen.width == 12 && screen.height =

2 screen size

monitors and phones often use hd resolutions, television browsers often use other resolutions

(3) useragent sning

3 useragent sniffing

not all smart tv's are recognisable

```
Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux; ko-KR)
AppleWebKit/534.26+ (KHTML, like Gecko)
Version/5.0 Safari/534.26+
```

4 couch mode

the only reliable way to optimise a website for television is to make two different websites...

or give the user the ability to switch on couch mode



be careful with feature detection

"Basically every feature that talks to the operating system or hardware, is suspect."

– Me

```
if (!!navigator.geolocation) {
 navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(
    success, failure
else {
  // alternative
```

```
if (!!navigator.geolocation) {
  navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(
    success, failure
  );
}
```

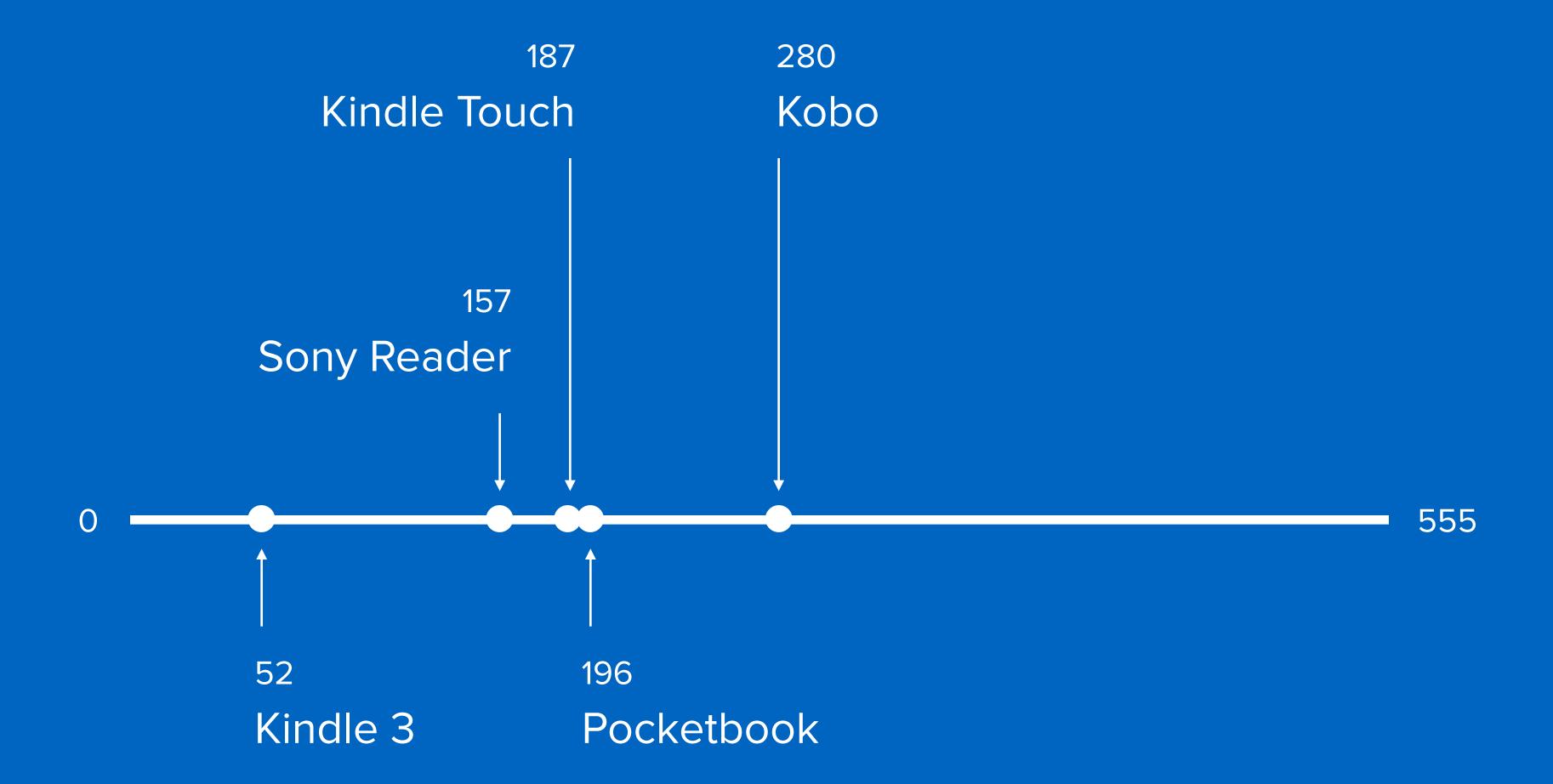
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$ failure is called with a "permission denied" error code
- 2 no callback at all to success or failure

```
if (!!navigator.geolocation) {
   navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(
      success, failure
   );
}
```

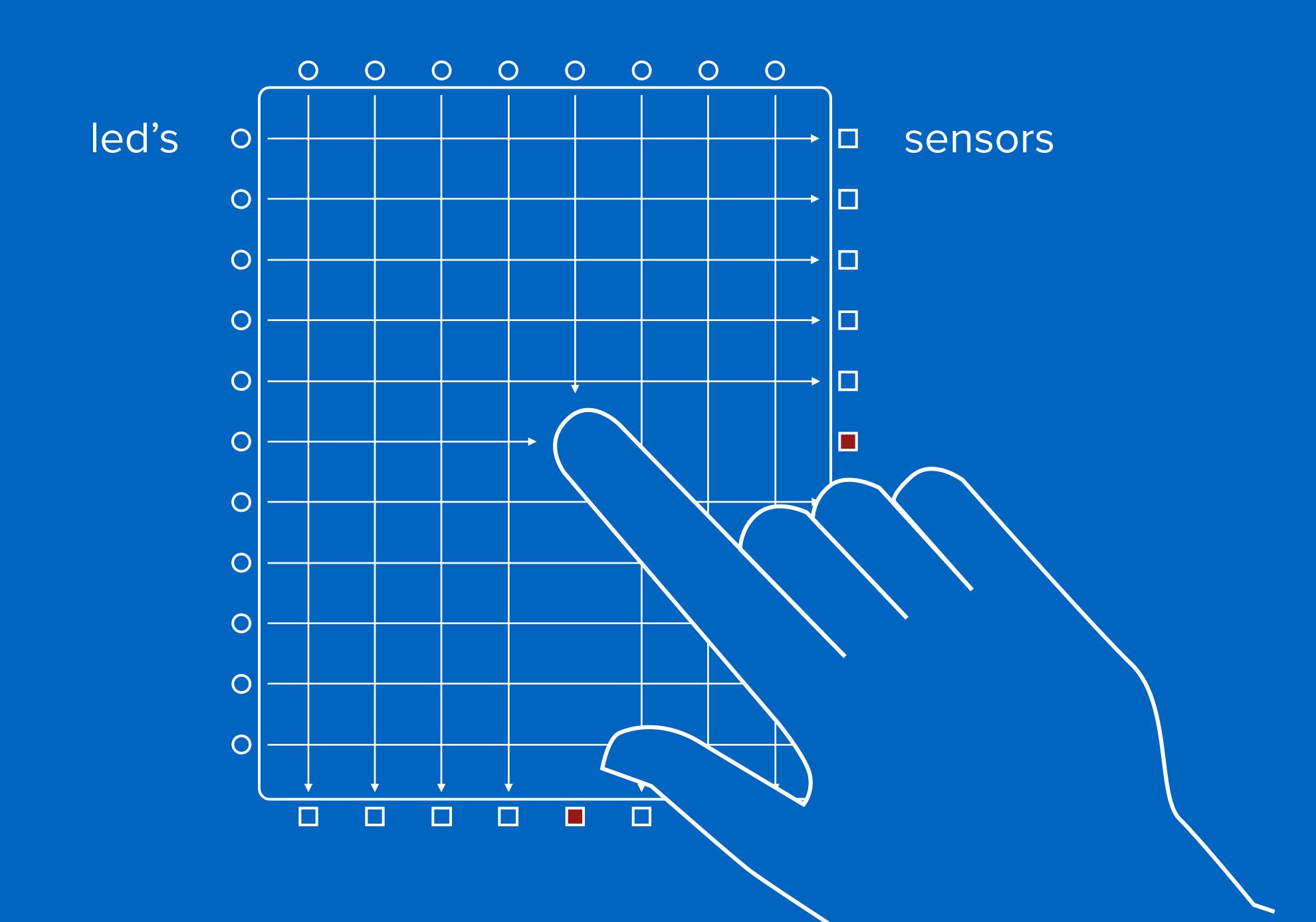
- (3) success is called with longitude = 0 and latitude = 0
- 4 success is called with the coordinates of Mountain View, USA







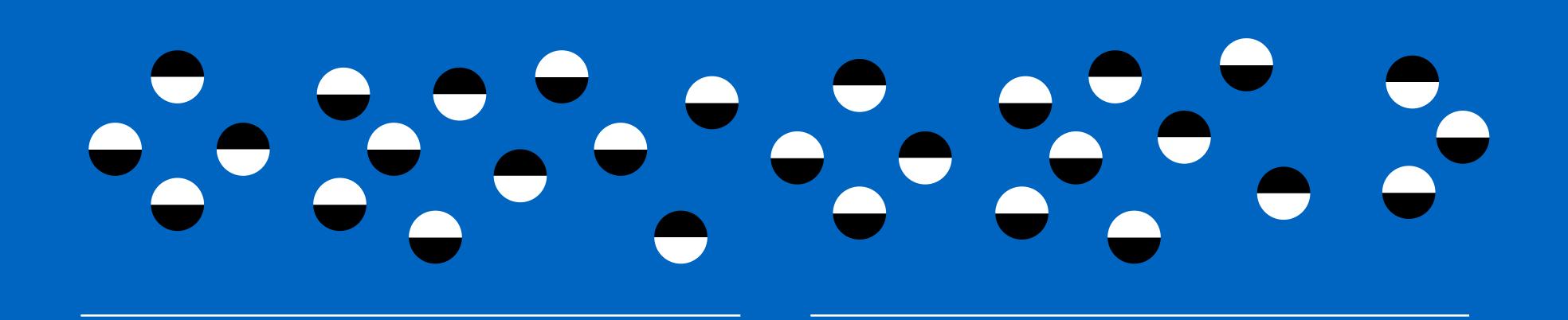
infrared touch screen

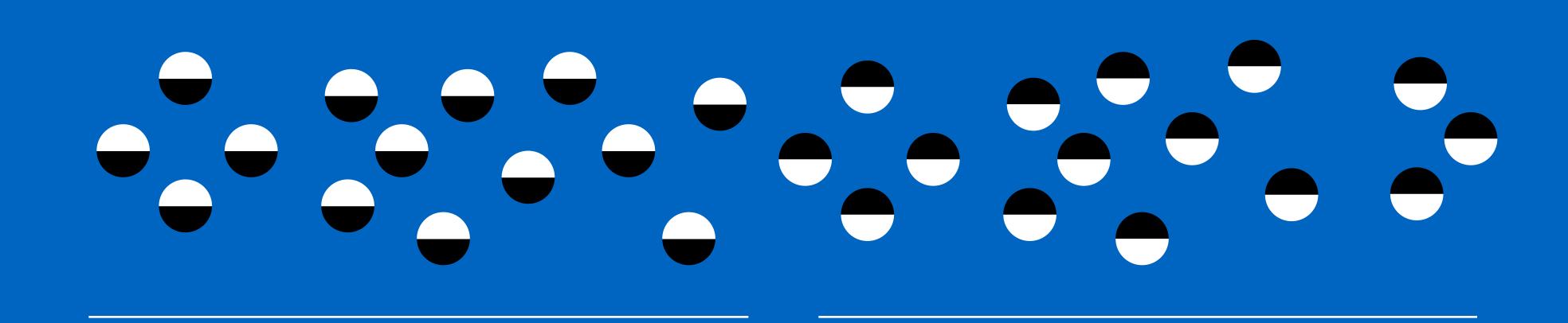


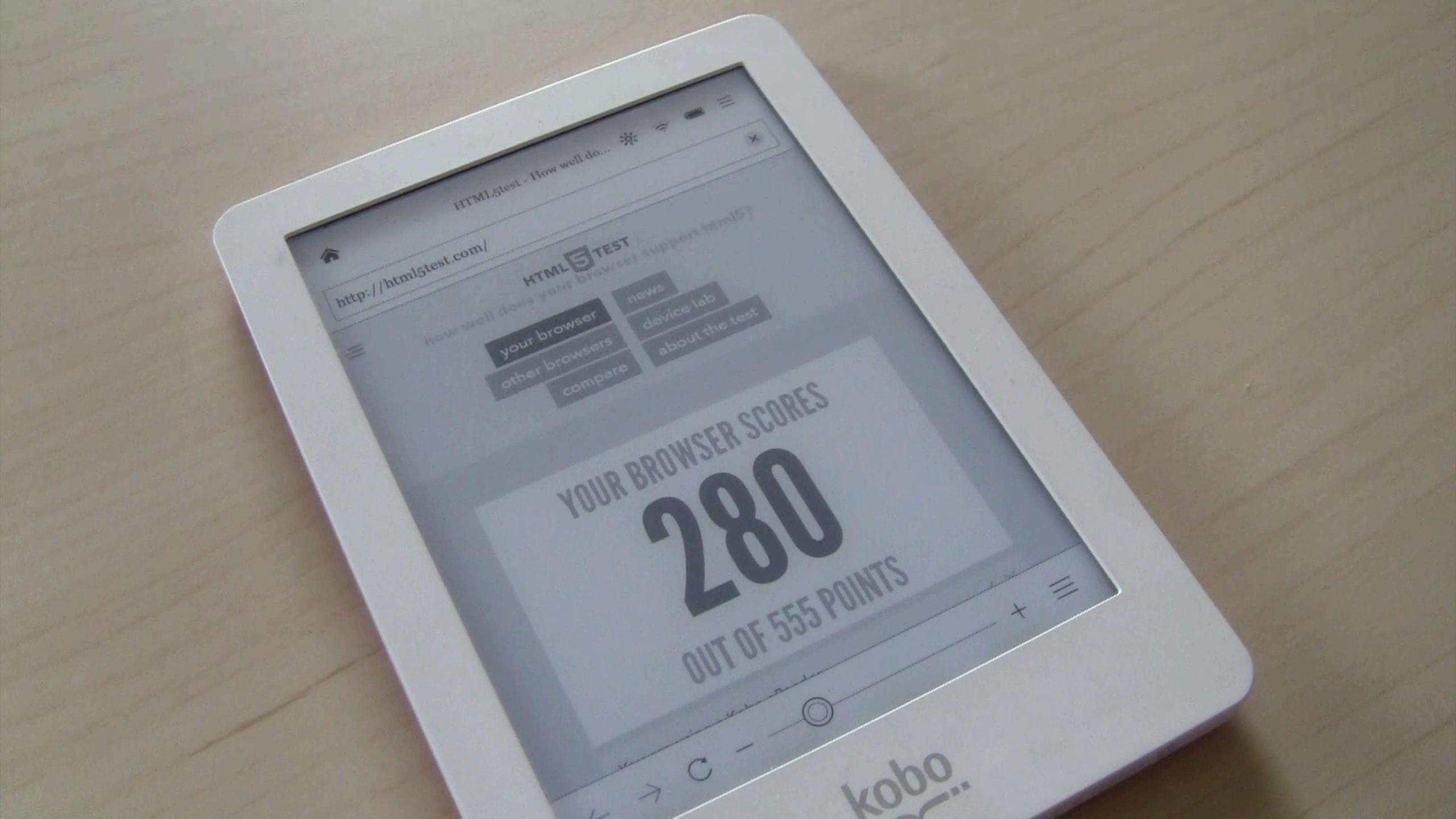
| | mouse events | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| | down/up | move | touch events |
| amazon kindle touch | yes | | |
| pocketbook basic touch | yes | | |
| kobo glow | yes | yes | |
| sony reader | yes | yes | 1 finger |

e-ink screens

(slow, slower, slowest)







maybe css animations and transitions weren't such a great idea after all

two completely different colors can look exactly the same in black and white

two completely different colors can look exactly the same in black and white

identifying e-readers

(css for e-ink screens)

1 css monochrome mediaquery @media (monochrome) }

1 css monochrome mediaquery

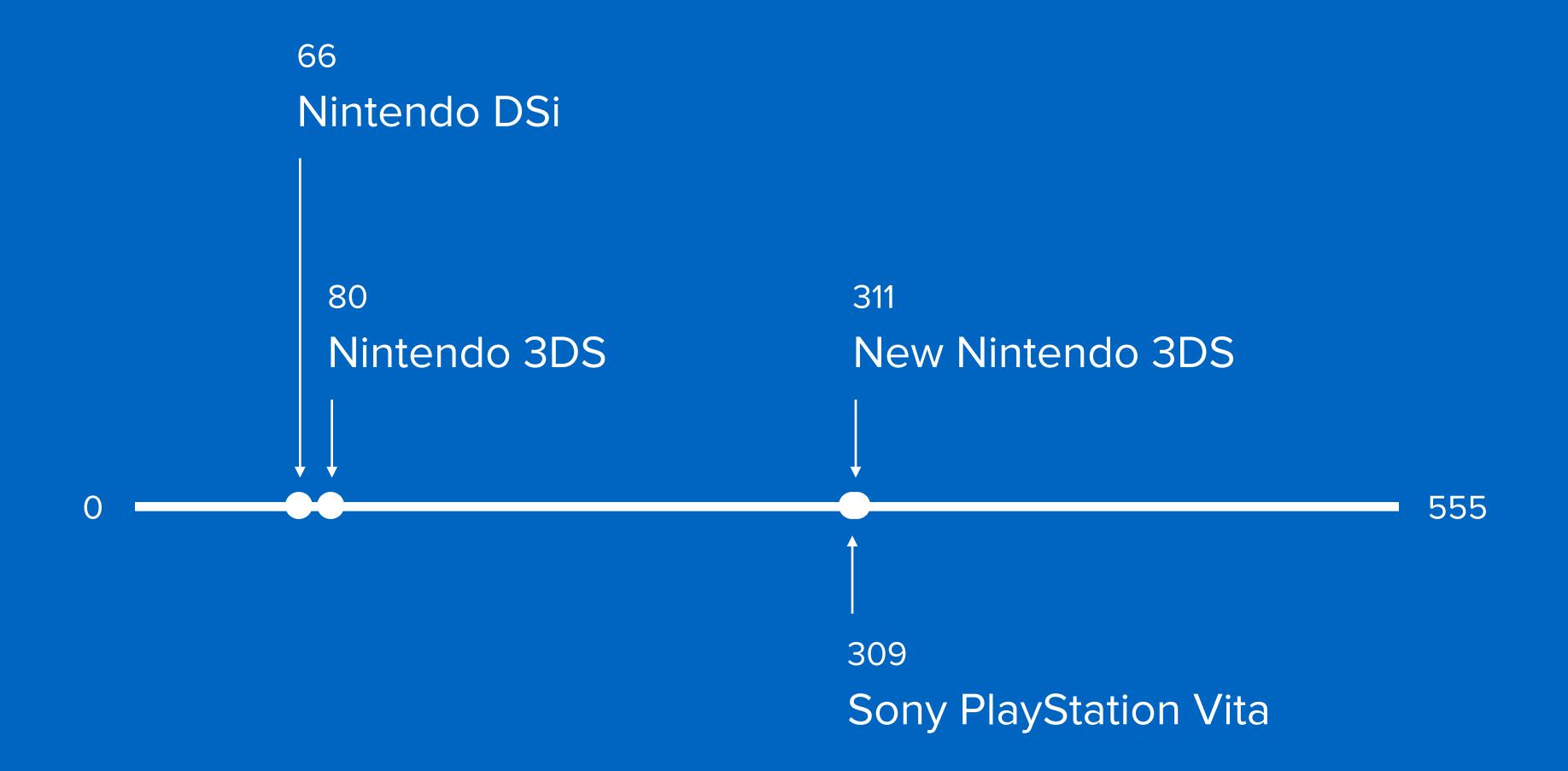
all tested e-readers act like they have a color screen

2 useragent sniffing

there is no universal marker in the useragent string, but we can recognise individual manufacturers and models









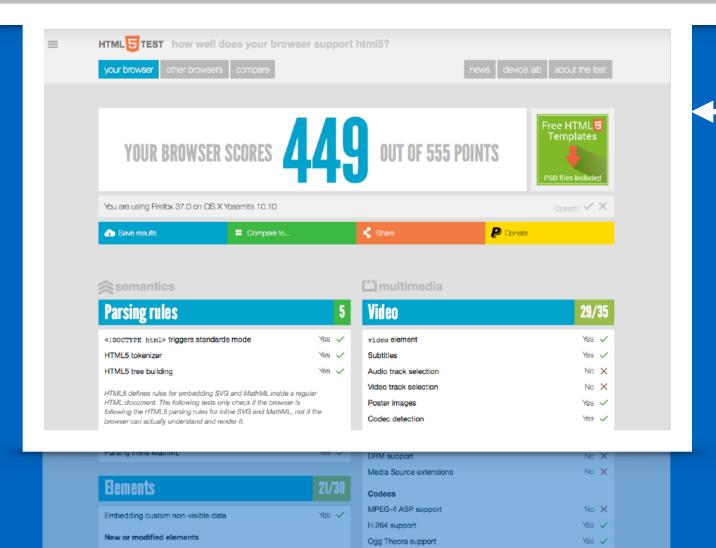
two screens

(surprisingly normal)

a dual visual viewport

(the bottom one is the primary visual viewport)

3d screen, but only 2d is supported in the browser

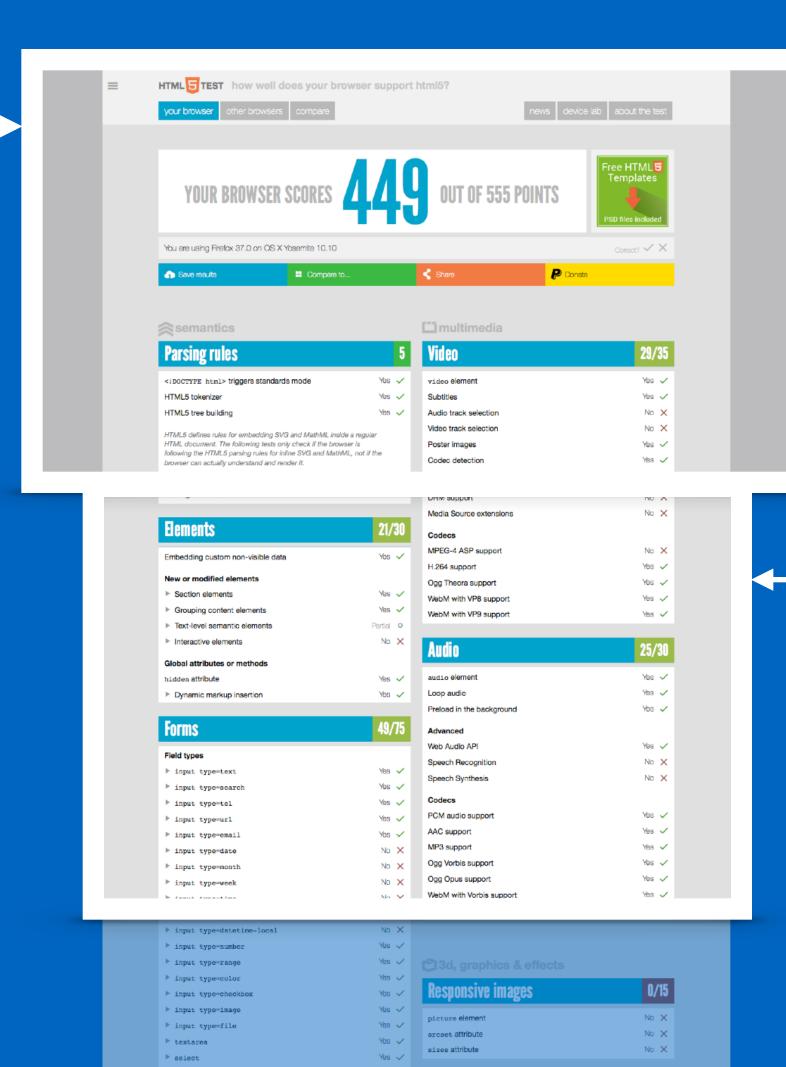


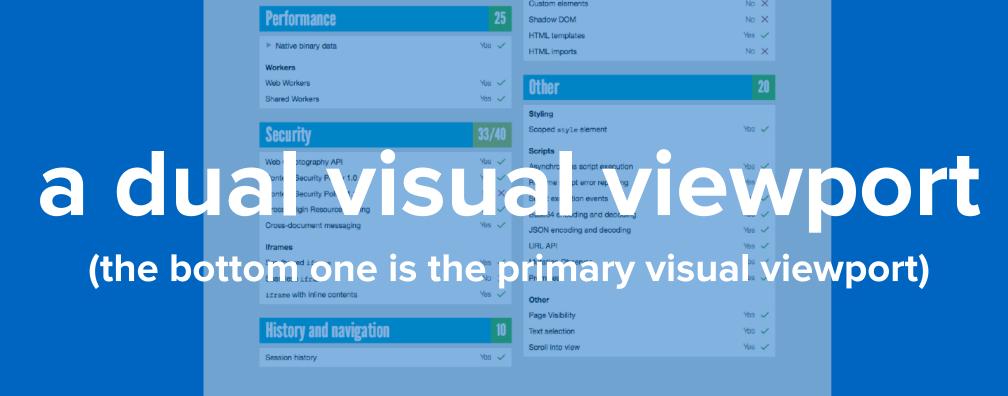
WebM with VP8 support WebM with VP9 support

a dual visual viewport

(the bottom one is the primary visual viewport)

3d screen, but only 2d is supported in the browser





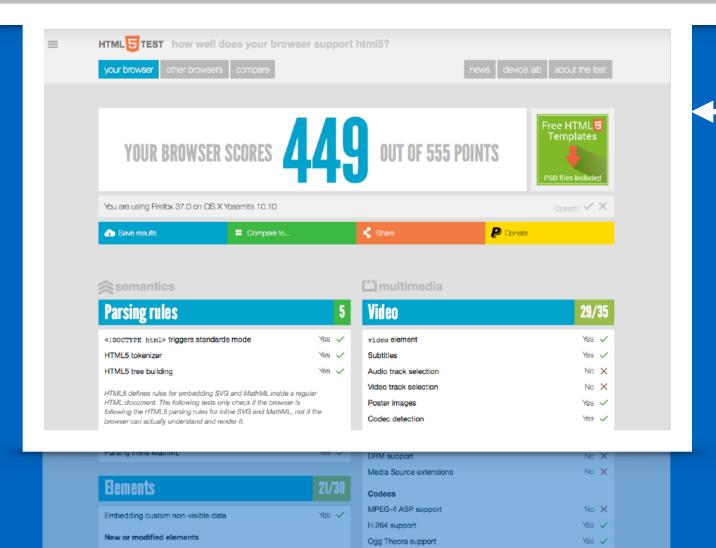
3d screen, but only 2d is supported in the browser



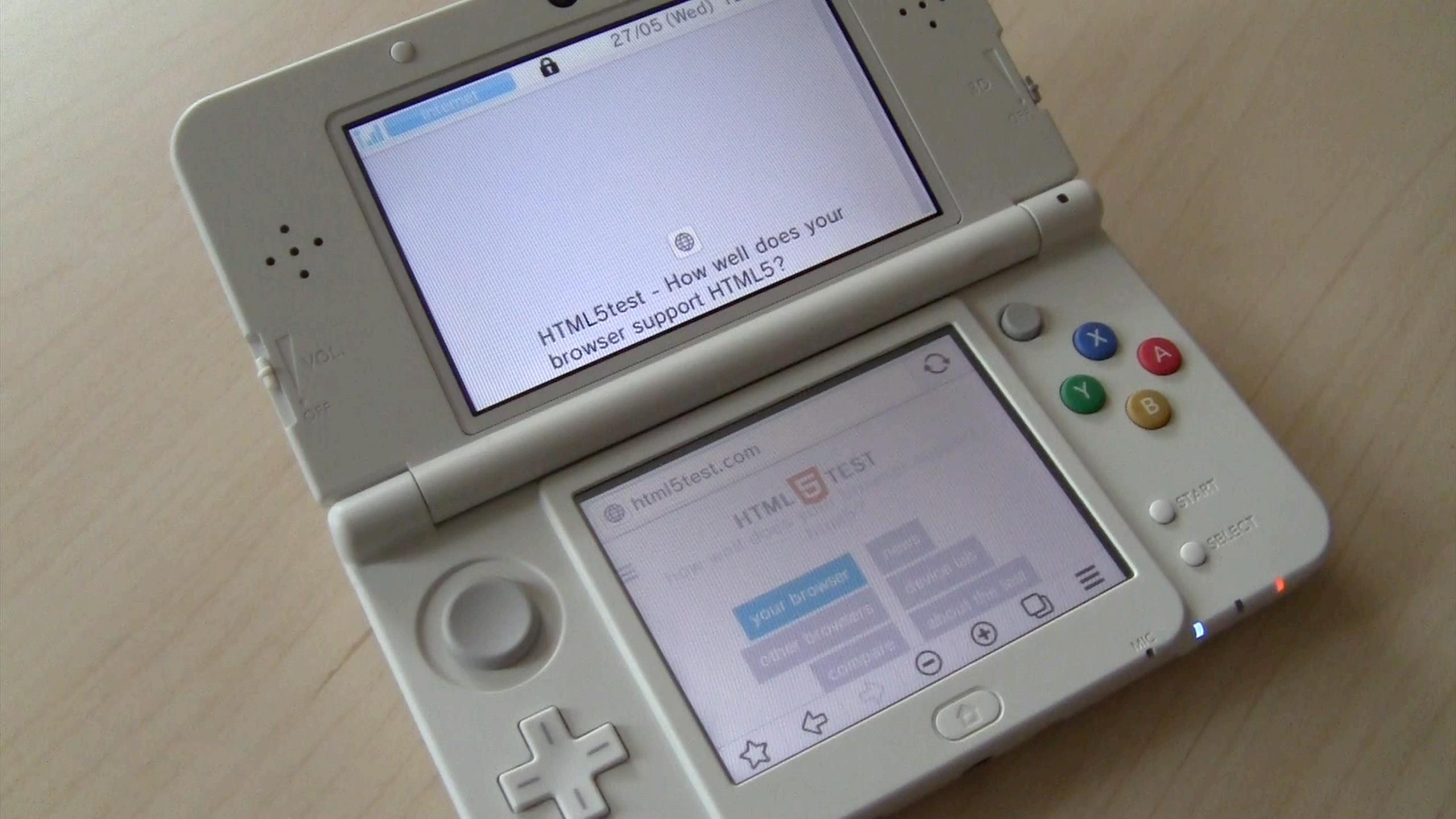
a dual visual viewport

(the bottom one is the primary visual viewport)

3d screen, but only 2d is supported in the browser



WebM with VP8 support WebM with VP9 support



weird browsers!

"We cannot predict future behavior from a current experience that sucks"

Jason Grigsby

thank you

niels leenheer

@html5test