第一课移动端适配

1.字体大小

01.根据父元素改变大小（em）

```
div {
            font-size: 48px;
        }
        p {
            font-size: 1em;  //48px
            width:2em //96px
        }
 <div>
        <p>Hello World</p>
 </div>
```

02.根据根节点来改变大小（rem）

```
html {
            font-size: 32px;
        }
        div {
            font-size: 24px;
        }
        p {
            font-size: 1rem;  //32px
            width:2rem  //64px
        }
<div>
        <p>Hello World</p>
</div>
```

2.百分比

```
html {
            font-size: 32px;
        }
        div {
            width: 20px;
        }
        p {
            width:50%;  //10px
        }
<div>
        <p>Hello World</p>
</div>
```

3.适配样式

01.css适配

```
<style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
        }
        html {
            font-size: 100px;
        }
        @media screen and (min-width: 320px) and (max-width: 375px) {
            #box {
                font-size: .2rem;
                width: 1rem;
                height: 1rem;
                background: pink;
            }
        }
        @media screen and (min-width: 375px) and (max-width: 414px) {
            #box {
                font-size: .4rem;
                width: 2rem;
                height: 2rem;
                background: red;
            }
        }
        @media screen and (min-width: 414px) and (max-width: 980px) {
            #box {
                font-size: .6rem;
                width: 3rem;
                height: 3rem;
                background: green;
            }
        }
</script>

  <div id="box">hello world!</div>
```

02.js适配

```
 <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
        }
        #box {
            width: 10rem;
            height: calc(10rem / 5);/*比起下面直接设置效果要好*/
            /* height:10rem/5; */
            background: pink;
            /*
                calc()用于动态计算长度值的
                任何长度值都可以使用calc()函数进行计算
                calc()函数支持'+''-''*''/'
             */
        }
```

```
    </style>
  <body>
    <div id="box">123</div>

    <script>
        remChagne()
        window.addEventListener('resize', remChagne)
        function remChagne() {
            const html = document.querySelector('html')
            //实时获取宽度
            const width = html.getBoundingClientRect().width
            //const width = window.screen.width
            console.log(width)
            // getBoundingClientRect()用于获得页面中某个元素的左右上下分别想对于浏览器视窗的位置
            // getBoundingClientRect().width 获得元素的内容宽
            html.style.fontSize = width / 7.5 + 'px'
            // html.style.fontSize = width / 10 + 'px'
        }
    </script>
</body>
```

4.固定宽度

通过window.screen.width来设置meta属性

无论页面大小如何变化，其宽度不会发生变化

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="zh">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <!-- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> -->
    <title>ducument</title>
    <script>
        layout()
        window.addEventListener('resize', layout)
        function layout() {
            const width = window.screen.width
            const fixWidth = 750
            const meta = document.createElement('meta')
            const scale = width / fixWidth
            meta.setAttribute('name', 'viewport')
            meta.setAttribute('content', 'width=' + 750 + ', initial-scale=' + scale +
            ', maximum-scale=' + scale + ", user-scalable=no")
            document.head.appendChild(meta)
        }
    </script>
    <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
        }
        #box {
```

```
            font-size: 1rem;
            width: 375px;
            height: 370px;
            background: pink;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">123</div>
</body>
</html>
```