# 学习网站

<https://www.w3school.com.cn/>

[CSS 网格布局 | 菜鸟教程 (runoob.com)](https://www.runoob.com/css3/css-grid.html)

[万字总结我在寒冬里的面试准备经历 - 掘金 (juejin.cn)](https://juejin.cn/post/7270095064440864804)

[前端面试题汇总 (yuque.com)](https://www.yuque.com/cuggz/interview)

[6分钟彻底掌握vue的diff算法，前端面试不再怕！\_哔哩哔哩\_bilibili](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1JR4y1R7Ln/?spm_id_from=333.337.search-card.all.click&vd_source=49e0869b12b6f504cfdd91857a38d4d1)

[Code Hot](https://codehot.cn/list/os)

[小林coding (xiaolincoding.com)](https://xiaolincoding.com/)

# 一、HTML

# 二、CSS

## px、em、rem

[px、rem、em的区别与联系\_px rem-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_44019523/article/details/114155763?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=px%E3%80%81em%E3%80%81rem%E7%9A%84%E5%8C%BA%E5%88%AB&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-114155763.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 关于BFC

[对BFC的理解以及如何创建BFC\_对bfc的理解,如何创建bfc-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/Miller777_/article/details/136495992?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171438168116800211523637%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171438168116800211523637&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-1-136495992-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=%E5%AF%B9BFC%E7%9A%84%E7%90%86%E8%A7%A3%EF%BC%8C%E5%A6%82%E4%BD%95%E5%88%9B%E5%BB%BABFC&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 清除浮动

[css之clear属性，both left right详解，解决父元素高度塌陷-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42667613/article/details/123478712?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171202347716800182743268%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171202347716800182743268&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-7-123478712-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=clear both%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Flex布局

[一文看懂flex布局\_flex-wrap: wrap;-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42825643/article/details/124237261?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171409913416800182116128%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171409913416800182116128&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-124237261-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=flex-wrap&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[flex弹性布局教程-12容器属性align-content\_align-content: flex-start;-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/chenjiebin/article/details/120517726?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=flex%E5%B8%83%E5%B1%80align-content&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-2-120517726.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Grid布局

[css 网格布局 grid 详解\_grid: max-content 1fr / none 是什么意思-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/2301_76669854/article/details/134758040?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171410218116800197043577%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171410218116800197043577&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-6-134758040-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=css%E7%BD%91%E6%A0%BC%E5%B8%83%E5%B1%80grid&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

# 三、JS

## 数据类型

[js数据类型有哪些\_js bigint和symbol属于基本数据类型麽-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34402069/article/details/131164717?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171444542416800197074299%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171444542416800197074299&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-1-131164717-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=js%E6%95%B0%E6%8D%AE%E7%B1%BB%E5%9E%8B&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## defer和async

[async与defer的区别\_defer与async-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/bxqmz/article/details/137262429?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171507082116800211573783%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171507082116800211573783&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-137262429-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=defer%E5%92%8Casync&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## commonjs与es6模块化有什么区别

[面试题57：commonjs与es6模块化有什么区别\_commonjs与es模块化的区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_51066068/article/details/125579114?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171513486716800211585812%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171513486716800211585812&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-18-125579114-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term= ES6%E6%A8%A1%E5%9D%97%E4%B8%8ECommonJS%E6%A8%A1%E5%9D%97%E6%9C%89%E4%BB%80%E4%B9%88%E5%BC%82%E5%90%8C&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Object.is() 与比较操作符 “ ===” 、 “ ==” 的区别

[Object.is() 与比较操作符 “ ===” 、 “ ==” 的区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/Cshaosun/article/details/137968025?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=  === == Object.is()&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-9-137968025.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 深浅拷贝问题

[js中的深拷贝与浅拷贝\_js 深拷贝-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_61480985/article/details/128192967?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171446012616800222829542%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171446012616800222829542&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-128192967-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=js ...%E6%B7%B1%E6%8B%B7%E8%B4%9D%E8%BF%98%E6%98%AF%E6%B5%85%E6%8B%B7%E8%B4%9D&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Proxy和defineproperty

[defineProperty和proxy区别\_proxy和definepropery的区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_43443341/article/details/124041094)

[Proxy 与 defineProperty 的理解、区别、优势、劣势\_proxy和defineproperty的优劣对比-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38290251/article/details/135280017?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=Proxy%E4%B8%8Edefineproperty&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-135280017.142^v100^control&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Promise、async\await

[Promise详解大全：介绍、九个方法使用和区别、返回值详解\_new promise 返回什么-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_53669554/article/details/131598219?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=promise then%E7%9A%84%E8%BF%94%E5%9B%9E%E5%80%BC&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-8-131598219.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

then和catch的返回值

[promise的三种状态及.then() .catch() .finally() .all() .race()的使用\_.then .catch-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/wxiao_xiao_miao/article/details/120374015?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=promise catch%E7%9A%84%E8%BF%94%E5%9B%9E%E5%80%BC&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-1-120374015.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[Promise - async await的基本用法以及使用陷阱，高效使用技巧\_await promise-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qfc_128220/article/details/121757898?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=promise async await%E4%BD%BF%E7%94%A8&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-121757898.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Proxy

[JS中的Proxy代理详解\_js代理-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37394102/article/details/133124912?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171392081416777224419017%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171392081416777224419017&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-133124912-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=js proxy&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Call,apply,bind

[js的call()、apply()、bind()解析\_js call bind allpy区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_44308109/article/details/124928563?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171394399116800188528635%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171394399116800188528635&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~baidu_landing_v2~default-6-124928563-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=js bind call apply&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[JS高级——实现apply、call、bind函数\_js fn.apply-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/Yuanyuan__/article/details/130670123?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=js bind call apply&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-4-130670123.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 继承的方式

[JS中的八种继承方法\_js 继承-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_70134200/article/details/131730945?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=javascript%E6%9E%84%E9%80%A0%E5%87%BD%E6%95%B0%E7%BB%A7%E6%89%BF&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-4-131730945.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[JS继承的几种方式及优缺点\_构造函数继承的缺点-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_56088882/article/details/125823829?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=javascript%E6%9E%84%E9%80%A0%E5%87%BD%E6%95%B0%E7%BB%A7%E6%89%BF&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-6-125823829.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## http请求的格式

[HTTP请求消息数据格式详解(请求头,请求行,请求体)\_请求头数据和请求体数据啥意思-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_40121580/article/details/107349943?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171274582516800197039641%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171274582516800197039641&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-3-107349943-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=%E8%AF%B7%E6%B1%82%E8%A1%8C%E8%AF%B7%E6%B1%82%E5%A4%B4%E5%92%8C%E6%B6%88%E6%81%AF%E4%BD%93&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Js中的内存管理

[「前端进阶」JS中的内存管理 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)](https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/490835144)

[js---js使用闭包是否会产生内存泄露及解决方案\_js闭包内存泄露解决-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/h18377528386/article/details/126712640?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171334572616800213044323%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171334572616800213044323&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-1-126712640-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=j%E2%80%86s%E9%97%AD%E5%8C%85%E9%80%A0%E6%88%90%E5%86%85%E5%AD%98%E6%B3%84%E9%9C%B2&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## es6新特性

[最全的—— ES6有哪些新特性？\_es6新特性-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/ZLJ_999/article/details/124122540?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171385973516800185824514%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171385973516800185824514&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-2-124122540-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=es6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 尾调用

[【ES6标准入门】JavaScript的函数尾调调优\_尾调用优化js-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_56132701/article/details/133520447?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=%E5%B0%BE%E8%B0%83%E7%94%A8&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-133520447.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## axios

[axios详解以及完整封装方法\_axios封装-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/zrblue/article/details/135318200?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=axios&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-135318200.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 严格模式

[js代码中“use strict” 是什么意思？ 使用它的区别是什么？\_.javascript 代码中的”use strict”;是什么意思 ? 使用它区别是什么?-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_74265396/article/details/135562367?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term= use strict%E6%98%AF%E4%BB%80%E4%B9%88%E6%84%8F%E6%80%9D&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-6-135562367.nonecase&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 事件冒泡和事件捕获

[解释事件冒泡和事件捕获的原理，并说明它们之间的区别与使用场景-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_53291256/article/details/131697929?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=%E4%BA%8B%E4%BB%B6%E5%86%92%E6%B3%A1%E5%92%8C%E4%BA%8B%E4%BB%B6%E6%8D%95%E8%8E%B7&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-1-131697929.nonecase&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 手写new

[手写new函数的详解-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/myname_Christina/article/details/126239863?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171446142216800226587433%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171446142216800226587433&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-1-126239863-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base6&utm_term=%E6%89%8B%E5%86%99 new&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

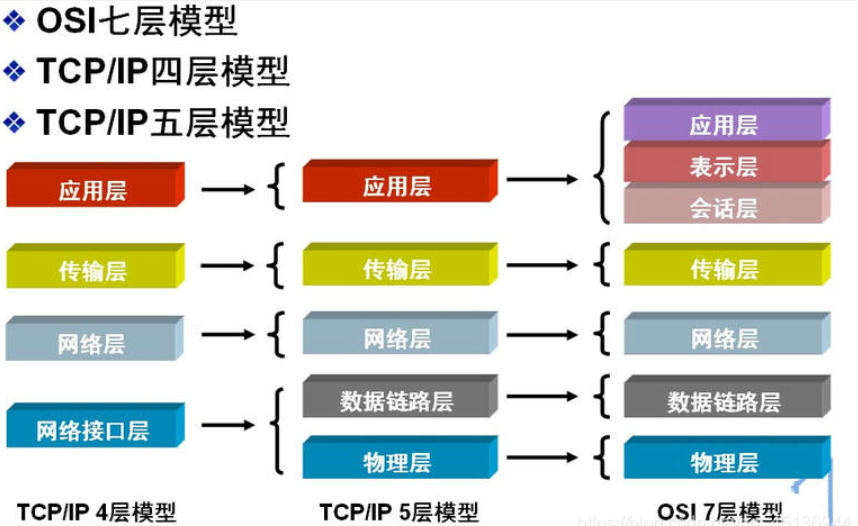
## webpack之loader与plugin

[webpack中loader和plugin的区别\_webpack loader和plugin区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/SH744/article/details/127423169?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171522713316800222848162%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171522713316800222848162&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-5-127423169-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=webpackloader%E5%92%8Cplugin&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 跨域

# 四、网络

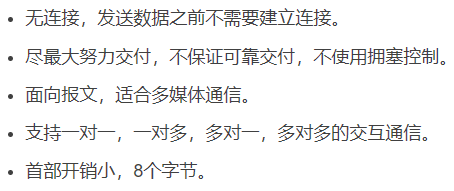
## 协议栈层次



## 各层协议有哪些

## UDP

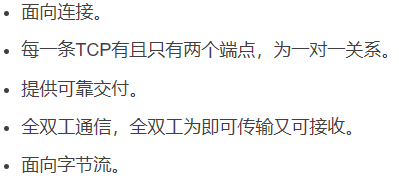
**适用于对网络通讯质量要求不高时，要求网络通讯速度要快的场景**

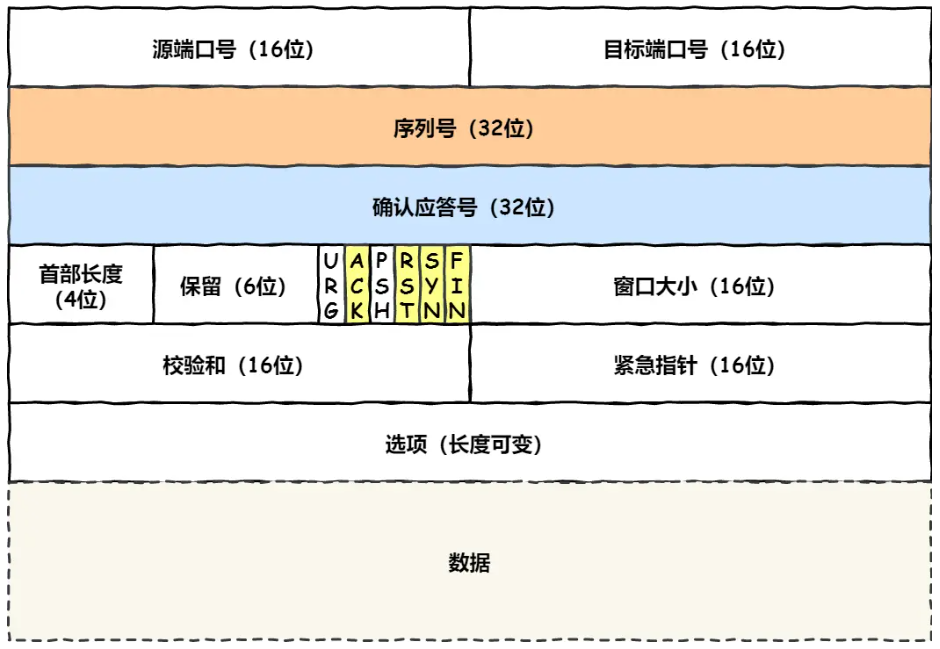




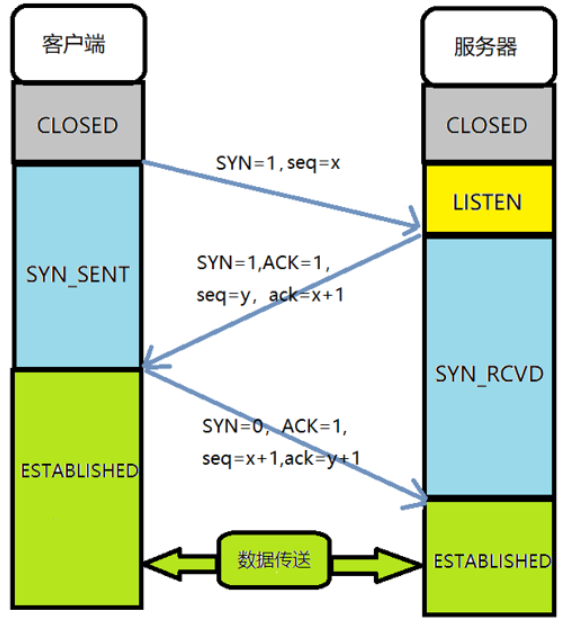
## TCP

**当对网络通讯质量有要求时，比如HTTP、HTTPS、FTP等传输文件的协议， POP3、SMTP等邮件传输的协议**





## 三次握手



## 为什么需要三次握手

三次握手才可以阻止重复历史连接的初始化（主要原因）

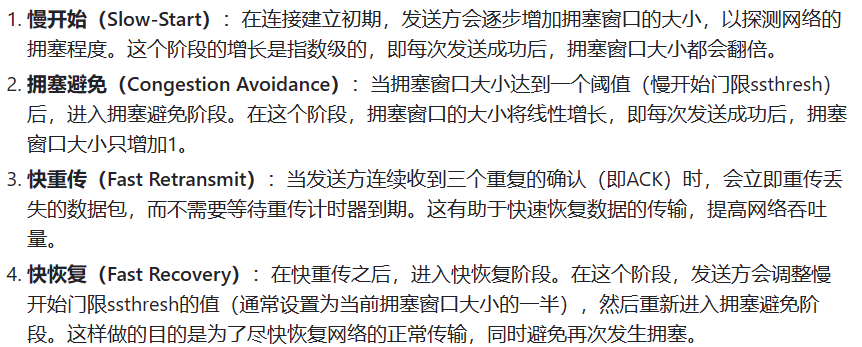
三次握手才可以同步双方的初始序列号

三次握手才可以避免资源浪费

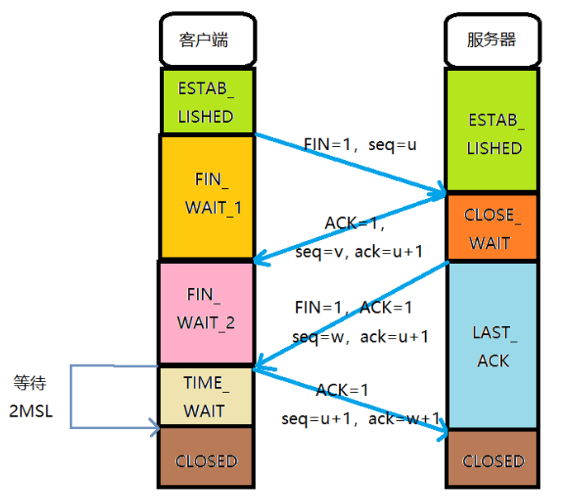
## TCP为什么可靠

[详细总结：TCP为何是可靠的\_tcp为什么是可靠连接-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_40861091/article/details/102022443?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171125457616800185868423%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171125457616800185868423&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-102022443-null-null.142^v99^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=tcp%E4%B8%BA%E4%BB%80%E4%B9%88%E5%8F%AF%E9%9D%A0&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 拥塞控制



## 四次挥手

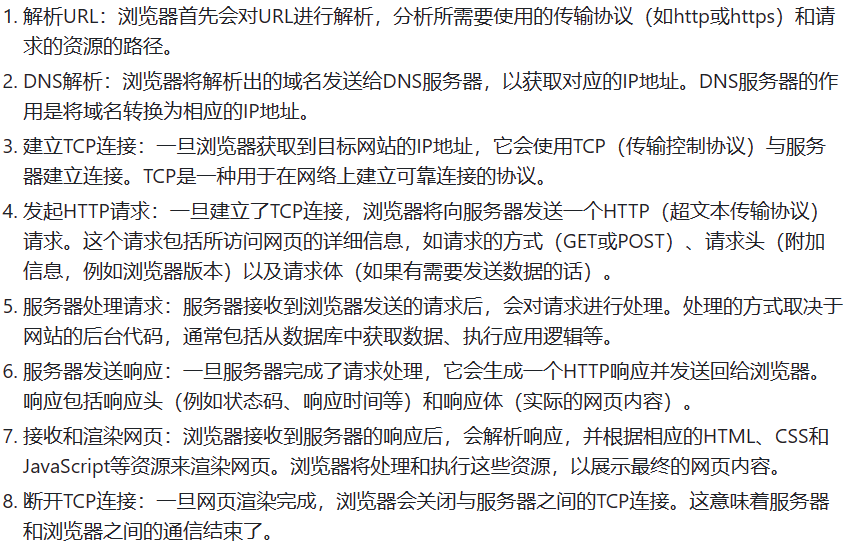


报文段最大生存时间MSL（Maximum SegmentLifetime）

## RST报文

[TCP重置报文段及RST常见场景分析-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_30670925/article/details/102234522?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=RST%E6%8A%A5%E6%96%87&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-3-102234522.142^v99^pc_search_result_base1&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 输入一个网址会发生什么



## DNS解析流程

[多张图带你彻底搞懂DNS域名解析过程\_域名解析过程以及缓存存放的位置-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_45629285/article/details/122969104?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171133962516800197012486%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171133962516800197012486&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-1-122969104-null-null.142^v99^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=dns%E5%9F%9F%E5%90%8D%E8%A7%A3%E6%9E%90%E8%BF%87%E7%A8%8B&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## DNS劫持

## HTTP状态码



## GET和POST

GET 的语义是请求获取指定的资源。GET 方法是安全、幂等、可被缓存的。

POST 的语义是根据请求负荷（报文主体）对指定的资源做出处理，具体的处理方式视资源类型而不同。POST 不安全，不幂等，（大部分实现）不可缓存。

## 常见的http请求头以及响应头

[常见的http请求头以及响应头\_请求头和响应头的常见字段-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/hannah2233/article/details/125911821?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171527036516800188575255%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171527036516800188575255&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-3-125911821-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=http%E8%AF%B7%E6%B1%82%E5%A4%B4&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## http1.0、1.1、2.0、3.0

[HTTP 1.0 / 1.1 / 2.0 / 3.0 区别\_http/1.0-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_52963553/article/details/129894192?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=http1.0 1.1 2.0 3.0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-7-129894192.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## HTTPS

## Session 和 cookie

# 五、Vue

## 双向绑定，如何双向更新数据

[Vue双向绑定：原理篇（详细）\_vue实现双向绑定原理-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_51670675/article/details/124069519?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171195693616800197053191%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fblog.%22%7D&request_id=171195693616800197053191&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~blog~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-7-124069519-null-null.nonecase&utm_term=vue%E5%8F%8C%E5%90%91%E7%BB%91%E5%AE%9A&spm=1018.2226.3001.4450)



## Vue生命周期

## Vue3 defineEmits组件自定义事件实现子=>父发送信号

[【超细节】Vue3组件事件怎么声明，defineEmits与emit\_vue3 defineemits-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_42373175/article/details/132088531?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=vue3 defineEmits(["submit"])&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-0-132088531.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Vue3 defineExpose暴露子组件的属性和方法供父组件调用

[Vue3中的defineExpose\_vue3 defineexpose-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_59233142/article/details/135530798?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=vue3 defineExpose&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-4-135530798.nonecase&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Vue3 defineProps定义子组件的参数，父组件可以向子组件传参

## Vue3 v-model加在自定义组件上实现双向通信

[自定义组件V-Model-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/S_3405008677/article/details/126827852?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171318945016800178537159%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171318945016800178537159&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-1-126827852-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=%E8%87%AA%E5%AE%9A%E4%B9%89%E7%BB%84%E4%BB%B6 v-model&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[vue中内置指令v-model的作用和常见使用方法介绍以及在自定义组件上支持-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/shanghai597/article/details/134786130?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171318945016800178537159%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171318945016800178537159&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~baidu_landing_v2~default-13-134786130-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=%E8%87%AA%E5%AE%9A%E4%B9%89%E7%BB%84%E4%BB%B6 v-model&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Vuex

[vuex和pina的区别\_pinia和vuex区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_22182989/article/details/136445323?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171525315716800182120769%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171525315716800182120769&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-136445323-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=vuex%E5%92%8Cpinia%E7%9A%84%E5%8C%BA%E5%88%AB%EF%BC%9F&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

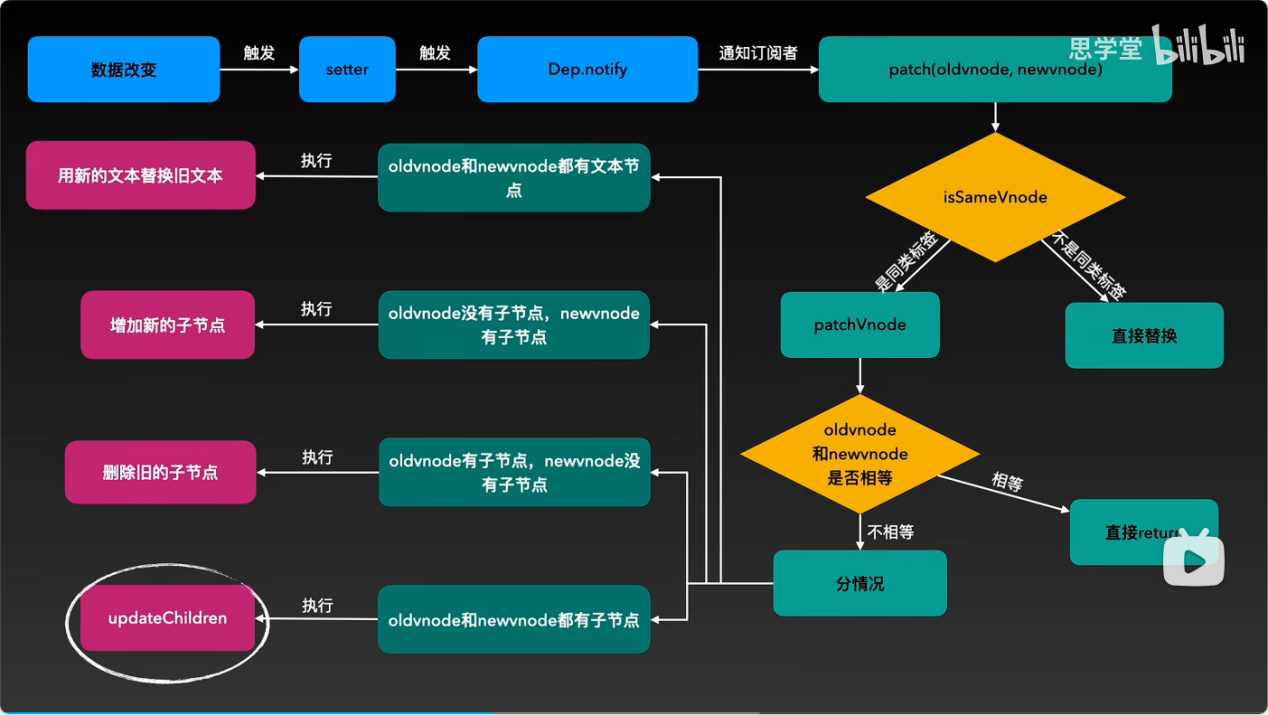
## Vue3和vue2的区别

[vue2和vue3的区别\_vue2和vue3区别-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/du_aitiantian/article/details/128902488?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171525484816800188570912%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171525484816800188570912&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-1-128902488-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=Vue3%E5%92%8Cvue2%E7%9A%84%E5%8C%BA%E5%88%AB&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Diff算法

[vue 虚拟dom和diff算法详解\_vue的dom diff算法-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_42707287/article/details/113994483?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171525493816800188588407%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171525493816800188588407&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-1-113994483-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=Diff%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[【Vue】中Key的作用\_vue中key的作用-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/z914020826/article/details/127231981?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=vue key%E7%9A%84%E4%BD%9C%E7%94%A8&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-1-127231981.nonecase&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)



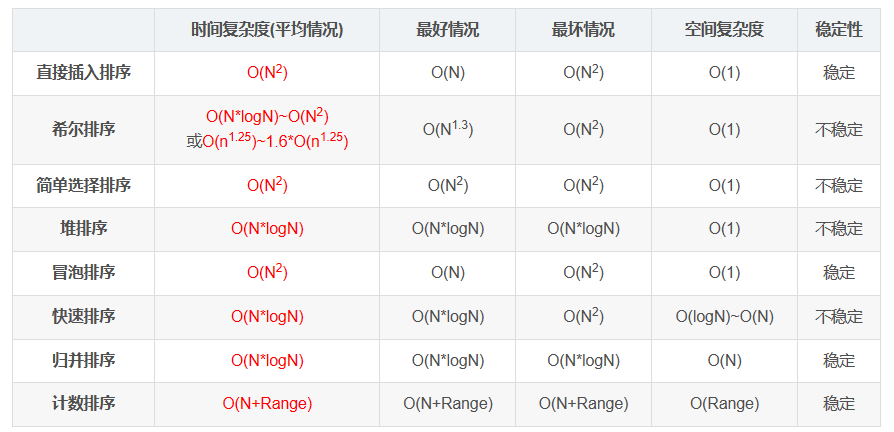
# 六、其他

## Session、cookie和JWT

[全网最细总结-Seesion,Cookie以及JWT的区别\_cookie,session,jwt-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42898642/article/details/131206223?spm=1001.2014.3001.5506)

## 排序算法

[万字总结——常见的八大排序算法（插入排序、希尔排序、选择排序、堆排序、冒泡排序、快速排序、归并排序、计数排序）\_排序算法总结-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_73900674/article/details/132418128?ops_request_misc=&request_id=&biz_id=102&utm_term=%E6%8E%92%E5%BA%8F%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduweb~default-2-132418128.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)



## 免密登录过期怎么办

## 单例模式、中介者模式、状态模式在前端里的应用

[C++设计模式-状态模式详解\_状态模式c++-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/wb175208/article/details/85239414?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171532689516800178599666%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171532689516800178599666&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~baidu_landing_v2~default-2-85239414-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=%E7%8A%B6%E6%80%81%E6%A8%A1%E5%BC%8FC++&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## Webpack原理，AST，插件

## Keep-alive原理

[Vue中keep-alive缓存的详解（深度理解）\_vue keepalived 配置详解-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_69422396/article/details/135479434?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171532692116800213084865%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171532692116800213084865&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-3-135479434-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=Keep-alive%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## OSI七层模型和TCP/IP四层网络模型

## 前端性能优化的手段

[前端性能优化9大策略（面试一网打尽）！-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/chaoPerson/article/details/130743570?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171533222316800188598725%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171533222316800188598725&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-1-130743570-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=%E5%89%8D%E7%AB%AF%E6%80%A7%E8%83%BD%E4%BC%98%E5%8C%96%E7%9A%84%E6%89%8B%E6%AE%B5&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## XMLHttpRequest

[XMLHttpRequest 状态码：readyState、status\_xmlhttp.readystate-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_54954413/article/details/126185846?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171533842316800225536182%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171533842316800225536182&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-3-126185846-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=XMLHttpRequest %E7%8A%B6%E6%80%81&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## 浏览器渲染的原理

## 继承方式 手写代码

## 跨域：代理服务器的原理

[（最清楚）跨域问题使用代理服务器解决的原理\_代理服务器解决跨域问题原理-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/m0_74114657/article/details/134392111?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171534582416800225575935%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171534582416800225575935&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first_rank_ecpm_v1~rank_v31_ecpm-2-134392111-null-null.142^v100^control&utm_term=%E8%B7%A8%E5%9F%9F %E4%BB%A3%E7%90%86%E6%9C%8D%E5%8A%A1%E5%99%A8%E7%9A%84%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

## jsonp手写

## CORS要设置哪些属性

## Promise all race手写代码

## 响应式布局

## Axios原理

## Vue路由原理

[vue-router 路由超详细教程\_vue router-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_47124112/article/details/126730114?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171540450916800182197029%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171540450916800182197029&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_positive~default-1-126730114-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=Vue%E8%B7%AF%E7%94%B1&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[hash模式与history模式-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37086980/article/details/138399837?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171540533016800182717519%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334.pc%5Fall.%22%7D&request_id=171540533016800182717519&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~timeliness~default-6-138399837-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=hash%E4%B8%8Ehistory%E6%A8%A1%E5%BC%8F%E7%9A%84%E5%8C%BA%E5%88%AB&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

[vue-router 原理\_vue-router原理-CSDN博客](https://blog.csdn.net/AIROU_ao/article/details/128134863?ops_request_misc=%7B%22request%5Fid%22%3A%22171541718716800178521393%22%2C%22scm%22%3A%2220140713.130102334..%22%7D&request_id=171541718716800178521393&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~sobaiduend~default-2-128134863-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base1&utm_term=vue router%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187)

# 项目

## Element-plus用到的组件记录

1. 修改密码时的侧边栏 el-drawer
2. 消息对话框 ElMessageBox
3. 消息提示框 ElNotification
4. 下拉菜单 el-dropdown
5. 各种图标 el-icon
6. 菜单栏 el-menu
7. 标签栏el-tabs
8. 布局Layout
9. 表格el-table
10. 悬浮时有提示的图标按钮el-tooltip
11. 开关 el-switch
12. Cascader 级联选择器，管理菜单权限列表时，需要指定权限或菜单的上级
13. Select 选择器，展示图标列表
14. Tree 树形控件，配置角色权限时展示权限列表
15. Popconfirm 气泡确认框，删除按钮被点击的时候弹除确认框
16. el-date-picker ，优惠券页面选择优惠券的开始和结束时间

17.用el-container容器进行布局

## 项目难点

路由守卫中Token的存取

动态组件与路由的结合

对async/await和promise的理解不到位

## 项目介绍

这个项目实现了电商平台的后台管理网页。项目使用vue3进行开发，并用到了element-plus组件库和windicss样式库。用pinia存储用户数据，用axios与后端通信。实现的功能主要有登录退出；对商品，商品分类，商品规格的增加删除修改，对普通用户的管理，设置用户的会员等级；对管理员用户的管理，设置管理员的权限和角色,不同角色可以设置不同的权限，权限不同在系统里能看到的内容就不同；对订单的管理，修改订单评论

使用技术：vue3、pinia、vue-router、element-plus、windicss、vite、axios

1.使用element-plus搭建页面结构，windicss进行样式美化

2.使用vue-router完成页面之间的跳转，在路由守卫中检查用户token是否存在以实现免密登录

3.用async/await二次封装axios请求；在axios请求拦截器中携带token，在axios响应拦截器中发起消息弹窗提示错误信息

4.使用pinia管理数据，实现登录时获取token，页面刷新时根据token获取用户数据，退出登录时删除token和用户数据

5.使用defineEmits、defineExpose、defineProps进行父子组件间的通信

6.使用component标签和keep-alive实现动态组件和页面缓存，使用组件transition实现后台页面切换时的淡入淡出动画

7.自定义permission指令检查用户权限以此决定是否渲染安装了该指令的组件，实现按钮级别的权限控制功能

8.利用vue3组合式api的特性为不同页面中的相似功能封装统一接口，提高代码复用率，提升开发效率

# 八、已投递

## 1.已投递

1.滴滴

[滴滴 - 校园招聘 (didiglobal.com)](https://campus.didiglobal.com/campus_apply/didiglobal/96064" \l "/candidateHome/applications)

2.字节

[应聘记录 (bytedance.com)](https://jobs.bytedance.com/referral/pc/position/application?token=MTsxNzE0Mjc4MzAwMjA2OzczMTk2ODY0NDkzNTA4NTQxNzE7NzMyMDUwMDUzMjgxMTU0ODk3ODsx)

3.腾讯

[应聘进度 | 腾讯校招 (qq.com)](https://join.qq.com/progress.html)

4.美团

[个人中心 | 美团招聘 (meituan.com)](https://zhaopin.meituan.com/web/personalCenter/deliveryRecord)

5.京东

[京东校招 (jd.com)](https://campus.jd.com/home" \l "/myDeliver?type=present)

6.快手

[快手校招 - 快手校招-投递记录 (kuaishou.cn)](https://campus.kuaishou.cn/recruit/campus/e/" \l "/campus/my-apply)

7.百度

[百度校园招聘 (baidu.com)](https://talent.baidu.com/jobs/center)

8.飞猪

[飞猪招聘官网 (fliggy.com)](https://career.fliggy.com/personal/campus-application?lang=zh)

9.小红书

[投递记录 (xiaohongshu.com)](https://job.xiaohongshu.com/record/campus)

10.合合信息

[合合信息招聘门户 (zhiye.com)](https://intsig.zhiye.com/login?goto=personal/deliveryRecord)

11.momenta

[应聘记录 - 加入Momenta (feishu.cn)](https://momenta.jobs.feishu.cn/intern/position/application)

12.钉钉

[钉钉招聘官网 (dingtalk.com)](https://talent.dingtalk.com/personal/campus-application?lang=zh)

13.蚂蚁

[蚂蚁集团招聘官网 (antgroup.com)](https://talent.antgroup.com/personal/campus-application)

14.东方财富

[东方财富-校园招聘 (mokahr.com)](https://app.mokahr.com/campus-recruitment/eastmoney/57971" \l "/candidateHome/applications)

15.阿里国际数字商业 广州

[阿里国际数字商业集团招聘官网 (alibaba.com)](https://aidc-jobs.alibaba.com/personal/campus-application?lang=zh)

## 2.测评

钉钉

蚂蚁

京东 [人才评估 (ceping.com)](https://360buy.ceping.com/pc?elink=zGiefBc0rGbL/Ak4w/CqdspRa5fYRRJpUG0RUedSHKPZ3zBhlk5hhUxZa/bpy9ViXhPJbWdwhVfvJ5V78Yq3zg==" \l "/promise)

## 3.笔试

七牛云 5.8 19:30 [2024年春招前端笔试\_牛客 (nowcoder.com)](https://exam.nowcoder.com/cts/17342254/summary?id=2A3086DF63FDA6E95D2B1AAD67C4DCC3)

## 4.面试

美团 简历挂

快手 简历挂

阿里国际数字商业 简历评估通过待发面试链接

飞猪 一面5.10 10:00 一面挂

字节 一面5.10 19:00 一面挂

钉钉 一面5.11 10:00 一面挂

蚂蚁 一面5.11 14:00

腾讯 一面5.11 19:00 [https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/Rh3jLsgXn70C](https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/Rh3jLsgXn70C" \t "https://mail.qq.com/cgi-bin/_blank)