

CSS3新特性介绍

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CSS3 边框

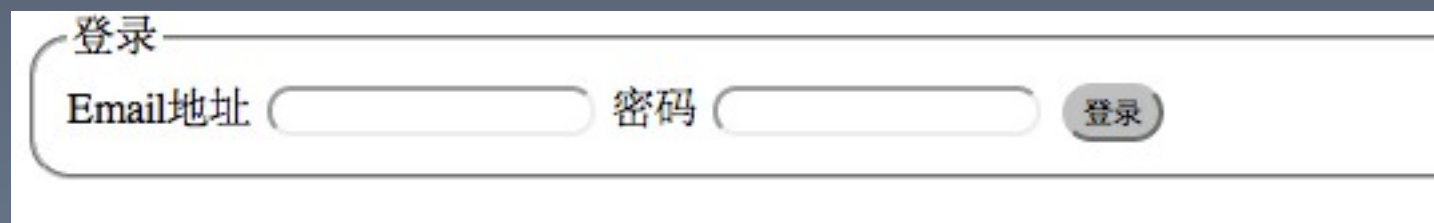
圆角

Web页面元素默认都是长方形的，我们需要为这些元素添加圆角效果，使用户界面看起来更柔和一些。

```
border-radius: 15px;  
-moz-border-radius: 15px;  
-webkit-border-radius: 15px;
```



A login form with sharp rectangular corners. It contains the text "登录" (Login) at the top left, followed by "Email地址" (Email address) and "密码" (Password) labels next to their respective input fields. A "登录" (Login) button is on the right.



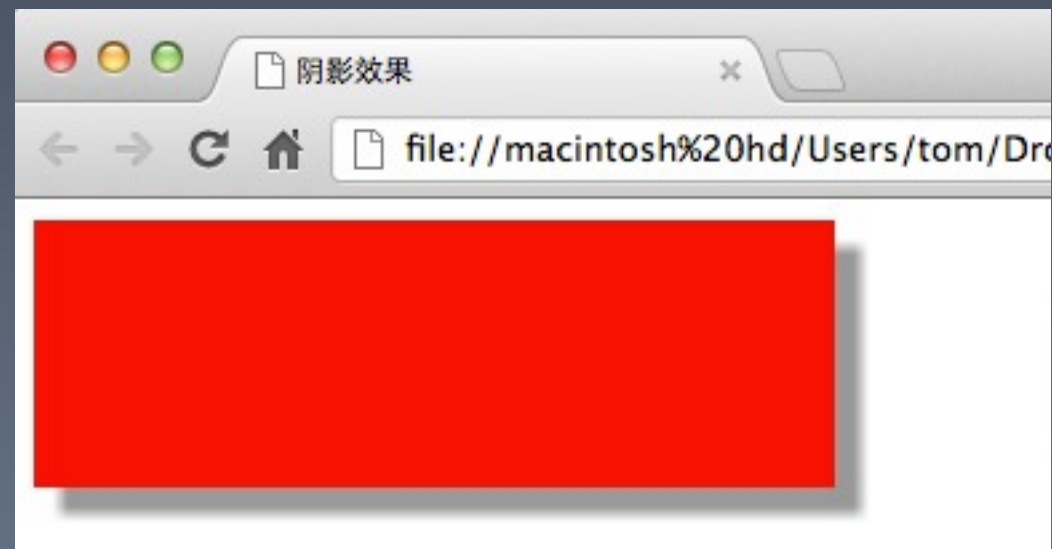
The same login form as above, but with rounded corners. The input fields and the login button now have smooth, curved edges, making the interface look more modern and user-friendly.

边框阴影

box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #999;

1. 水平偏移量， 正数代表阴影会出现在右边， 负数左边；
2. 垂直偏移量， 正数代表阴影会出现在目标元素的下面， 负数上面；
3. 模糊半径， 值越大， 阴影越模糊。
4. 阴影的颜色

```
6 <style>
7   div.shadow_box{
8     box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #999;
9
10    width: 300px;
11    height: 100px;
12    background-color: red;
13  }
14
15  p.shadow-text {
16    text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #666;
17
18    font-size: 72px;
19  }
20 </style>
```



边框图片

border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 stretch;

```
#round
{
-moz-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round; /* Firefox */
-webkit-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round; /* Safari and Chrome */
-o-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round; /* Opera */
border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round;
}

#stretch
{
-moz-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; /* Firefox */
-webkit-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; /* Safari and Chrome */
-o-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; /* Opera */
border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch;
}
```

Note: IE不支持 border-image 属性.

border-image 属性指定使用图片作为边框。



原图:



CSS3 Transform

旋转(rotate)

transform: rotate(-10deg);

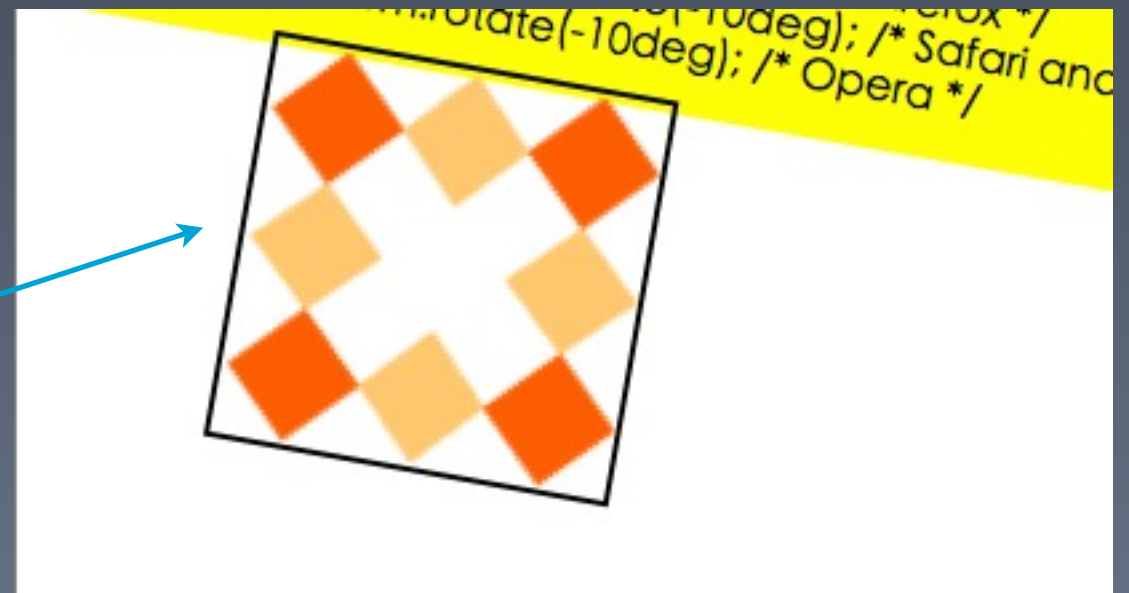
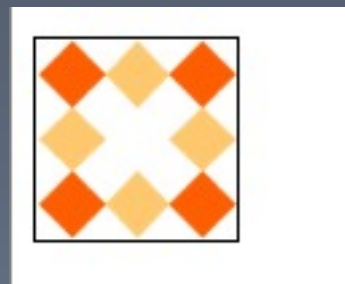
```
#rotate:hover {  
  /* Rotate div */  
  transform: rotate(-10deg);  
  -ms-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* IE 9 */  
  -moz-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Firefox */  
  -webkit-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Safari and Chrome */  
  -o-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Opera */  
}
```

```
transform: rotate(-10deg);  
-ms-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* IE 9 */  
-moz-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Firefox */  
-webkit-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Safari and Chrome */  
-o-transform: rotate(-10deg); /* Opera */
```

缩放(scale)

transform: scale(2.0);

```
#dnd-thumbnails img:hover {  
-webkit-transform: scale(2.0) rotate(10deg);  
-webkit-transform-origin: 50% 75px;  
-moz-transform: scale(2.0) rotate(10deg);  
-moz-transform-origin: 50% 75px;  
margin: 0 100px;  
}
```



Transitions

指定给哪些CSS属性添加效果;

指定效果时长;

```
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="UTF-8">
5  <title>Transitions</title>
6  <style type="text/css">
7  div.width-effect {
8      width:100px;
9      height:80px;
10     background:blue;
11     transition: width 1s;
12     -moz-transition: width 1s; /* Firefox 4 */
13     -webkit-transition: width 1s; /* Safari and Chrome */
14     -o-transition: width 1s; /* Opera */
15 }
16
17 div.width-effect:hover {
18     width:250px;
19 }
20 </style>
21 </head>
22
23 <body>
24     <div class="width-effect">
25     </div>
26 </body>
27 </html>
28
```

Animations

- @keyframe规则
- 指定animation的名字和时长
- 使用from和to指定开始和完成
- 也可以使用百分比形式

Multiple Columns

使用CSS3创建分栏效果！

- column-count: 分几栏
- column-gap: 栏间距
- column-rule: 设置栏属性（宽度，样式，颜色）

Beautiful, compelling icons and images are a fundamental part of the iOS user experience. Far from being merely decorative, the icons and images in your app play an essential role in communicating with users.

For the best results, enlist the help of a professional graphic designer. An experienced graphic designer can help you develop an overall visual style for your app and apply that style to all the icons and images in it.

Use universal imagery that people will easily recognize. Avoid focusing on a secondary or obscure aspect of an element.

Embrace simplicity. In particular, avoid cramming lots of different images into your icon. Try to use a

single object that expresses the essence of your app. Start with a basic shape and add details cautiously. If an icon's content or shape is overly complex, the details can become confusing and may appear muddy at smaller sizes.

Use color and shadow judiciously to help the icon tell its story. Don't add color just to make the icon more colorful. Also, smooth gradients typically work better than sharp delineations of color.

In general, avoid using "greek" text or wavy lines to suggest text. If you want to show text in your icon, but you don't want to draw attention to the words themselves, start with actual text and make it hard to read by shrinking it or doubling the layers.

Don't reuse iOS app icons in your interface. It can be confusing to users to see the same icon used to mean slightly different things in multiple locations throughout the system.

Portray real substances accurately. Icons that represent real objects should also look as though they are made of real materials and have real mass. Realistic icons accurately replicate the characteristics of substances such as fabric, glass, paper, and metal, and convey an object's weight and feel.

Use transparency when it makes sense. Transparency in an image can help depict glass or plastic, but it can be tricky to use convincingly. You should not use transparency in your app icon.

CSS3 Selectors

- 奇偶行不同背景颜色显示;
- 除第一列外其他列文本右对齐;
- 最后一行加粗显示;
- 倒数第二行用不同颜色显示;

条目	价格	数量	总价
咖啡杯	\$10.00	5	\$50.00
衬衫	\$20.00	5	\$100.00
订书机	\$9.00	4	\$36.00
		汇总	\$186.00
		运费	\$12.00
		总价	\$198.00

:nth-of-type

奇偶行不同背景颜色显示;

【传统做法是给奇偶行设置不同的css类名】

使用:nth-of-type可以查找特定类型的第n个页面元素，结合even和odd关键字实现“斑马纹”效果。

```
20 tr:nth-of-type(even){
21     background-color: #F3F3F3;
22 }
23 tr:nth-of-type(odd) {
24     background-color: #ddd;
25 }
```

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衬衫	\$20.00	5	\$100.00
订书机	\$9.00	4	\$36.00
		汇总	\$186.00
		运费	\$12.00
		总价	\$198.00

:nth-child

除第一列外其他列文本右对齐

查找某元素的子元素，和nth-of-type一样，也可以使用关键字或者公式。

公式： $an+b$ ， a 是倍数， b 是偏移量。

- `table tr:nth-child(n+2)`: 除第一行外的所有行；
- `table tr:nth-child(2n)`: 每两行选择一行；
- `table tr:nth-child(2n+4)`: 用偏移量改变起始行，从第四行开始隔一行选择一行；

```
table td:nth-child(n+2) {  
  text-align: right;  
}
```

除第一列以外的其他列文本向右对齐；

:last-child

最后一行加粗显示

获取一组元素中的最后一个子元素

```
34  /*START:bold-last-row */
35  tr:last-child{
36      font-weight: bolder;
37  }
38  /*END:bold-last-row */
```

另外一个经常用到的场景：设置底边距

条目	价格	数量	总价
咖啡杯	\$10.00	5	\$50.00
衬衫	\$20.00	5	\$100.00
订书机	\$9.00	4	\$36.00
		汇总	\$186.00
		运费	\$12.00
		总价	\$198.00

:nth-last-child

倒数第二行用不同颜色显示

从最后一个元素反向查找

```
55  /*START:second_to_last_row */
56  tr:nth-last-child(2){
57    color: green;
58  }
59  /*END:second_to_last_row */
60
61  /*START:align_last_three_rows */
62  tr:nth-last-child(-n+3) td{
63    text-align: right;
64  }
65  /*END:align_last_three_rows */
66
```

条目	价格	数量	总价
咖啡杯	\$10.00	5	\$50.00
衬衫	\$20.00	5	\$100.00
订书机	\$9.00	4	\$36.00
		汇总	\$186.00
		运费	\$12.00
		总价	\$198.00