2.1 icon 组件介绍及如何自定义实现图标?

极客时间

扫码试看/订阅

《微信小程序全栈开发实战》视频课程

//developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/component/icon.html

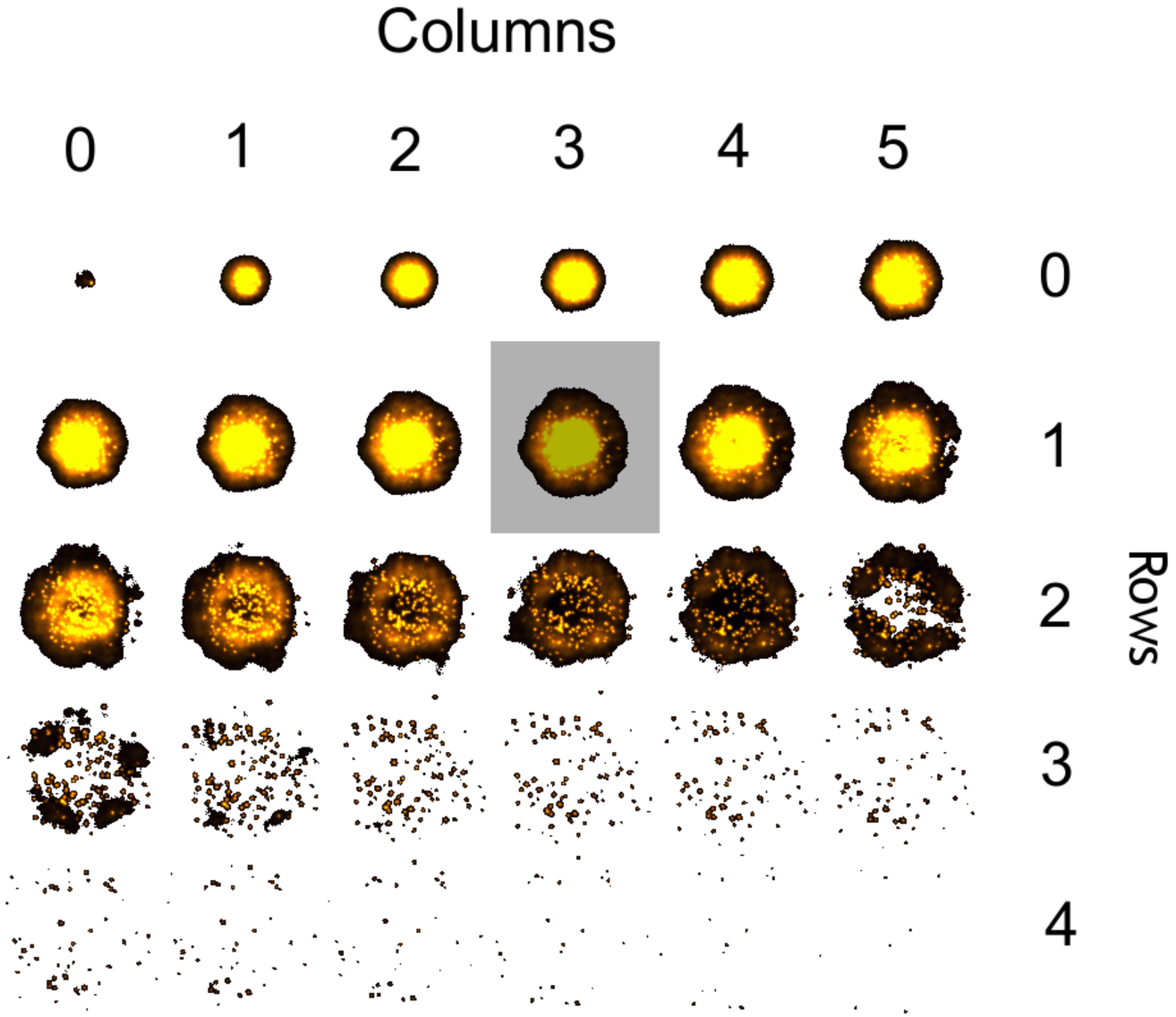
```
<icon type="success" size="30px" color="green" />
```

type类型范围：'success', 'success_no_circle', 'info', 'warn', 'waiting', 'cancel', 'download', 'search', 'clear'

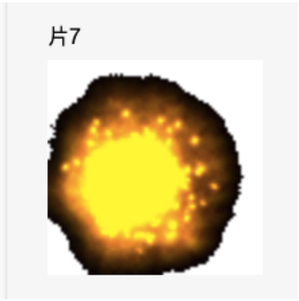
```
<icon type="success" size="100rpx"/>
<icon style="background:grey;" type="success" size="100rpx"/>
```

图标能否与文本同行，放在段落中？

实现 icon 图标的方案有哪些，原理是什么？



```
.sprite_icon {
  display: block;
  width: 80px;
  height: 80px;
  /* 此处在wxss中，可以使用网络图片，不能使用本地图片 */
  background: url("https://cdn.nlark.com/..1bd0.png") -180px -310px;
}
```



```css
/* 使用css3绘制图标 */
.icon-close {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 17px;
  height: 2px;
  background: red;
  transform: rotate(45deg);
}
.icon-close::after {
  content: '';
  display: block;
  width: 17px;
  height: 2px;
  background: red;
  transform: rotate(-90deg);
}
```

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'iconfont';
  src: url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.eot');
  src: url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.eot?#iefix')
    format('embedded-opentype'),
  url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.woff2') format('woff2'),
  url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.woff') format('woff'),
  url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.ttf') format('truetype'),
url('//at.alicdn.com/t/font_1716930_3m30jvz589y.svg#iconfont') format('svg');
}
.iconfont {
  font-family: "iconfont" !important;
  font-size: 16px;
  font-style: normal;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
}
.icon-sun:before {
  content: "\e603";
  color: red;
  font-size: 20px;
}
<icon class="iconfont icon-sun"></icon>
```

www.sojson.com/image2base64.html

```
.svg-icon{
  display: block;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background: url("...Zz4=");
}

<icon class="svg-icon"></icon>
```

https://github.com/Tencent/omi/tree/master/packages/cax/cax

https://developers.weixin.qq.com/community/develop/article/doc/000ca493bc09c0d03a8827b9b5b013

有时候真机上显示 icon 空白，不正常显示的问题。

weui 组件库里的 icon 组件的图标如何取出来，保存到本地？

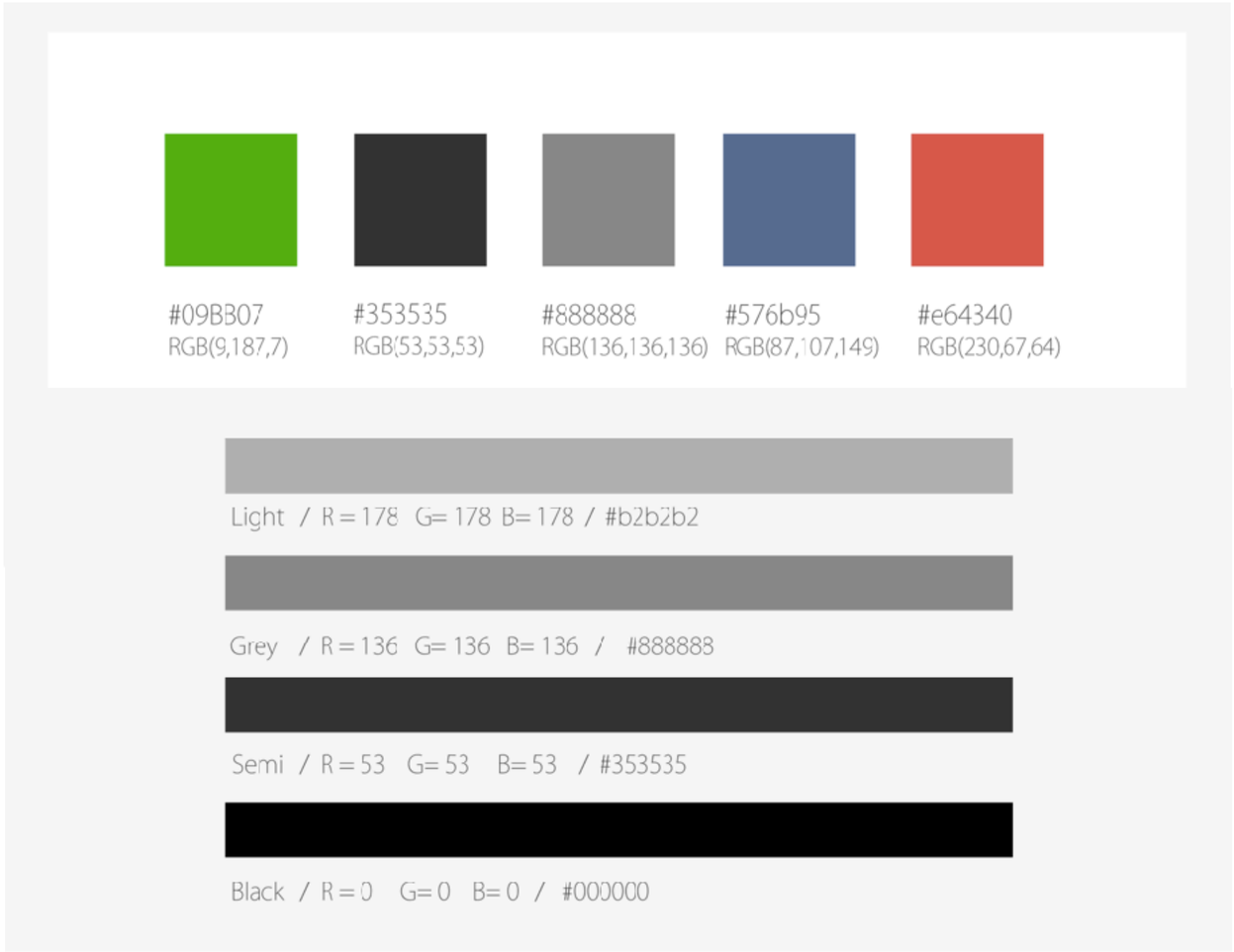
https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/design/#设计

源码：https://git.weixin.qq.com/rxyk/weapp-practice/repository/archive.zip?ref=2.1-icon-514

2.2 progress 组件简介：如何实现一个环形进度条？

```
<!-- 2 代码示例-->
<view class="gap">代码示例,单击模拟网络异步</view>
<progress show-info bindtap="onTapProgressBar"
stroke-width="2" percent="{{percentValue}}"
backgroundColor="#f2f2f2" active-mode="forwards"
active bindactiveend="onProgressActiveEnd"/>
```

- https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/design/# 字体



如何实现一个下载文件并显示动态进度条的功能？

progress 已产生的进度条如何设置圆角？

```
<progress border-radius="5" percent="20" show-info />
```

本地组件样式：~/Library/Application\ Support/微信开发者工具/WeappCode/package.nw/js/vendor/dev/wx-components.css

```
.wx-progress-inner-bar {
  width: 0;
  height: 100%;
 }
 .wx-progress-inner-bar {
  border-radius: 5px;
 }
```

已经加载完的进度条 progress，
如何点击某个按钮让它重新加载呢？

```
this.setData({ percentValue: 0 });
if (wx.canIUse('nextTick')) {
  wx.nextTick(() => {
    this.setData({ percentValue: 100 });
  });
} else {
  setTimeout(() => {
    this.setData({ percentValue: 100 });
  }, 17)
}

onTapReloadBtn(e){
  this.setData({percentValue:0})
  this.setData({percentValue:50})
}
```

能否实现一个圆环形进度条呢？

```
<view class='canvasBox'>
  <view class='bigCircle'></view>
  <view class='littleCircle'></view>
  <canvas canvas-id="runCanvas" id="runCanvas"
class='canvas'></canvas>
</view>

properties: {
  percent: {
    type: Number,
    value: 50,
    observer: function (newVal, oldVal) {
      this.draw(newVal);
    }
  },
}

var num = (2 * Math.PI / 100 * c) - 0.5 * Math.PI;//c是进度值percent
that.ctx2.arc(w, h, w - 8, -0.5 * Math.PI, num)
```

```
<!-- 环形进度条 -->
<circle-progress id="progress1" percent="{{percentValue}}" />

drawProgress(){
  if (this.data.percentValue >= 100){
    this.setData({
      percentValue:0
    })
  }
  this.setData({
    percentValue:this.data.percentValue+10
  })
}

const ctx2 = wx.createCanvasContext(canvasId, this)
const query = wx.createSelectorQuery().in(this)
query.select('#'+id).boundingClientRect((res)=>{
  ...
}).exec()
```

progress 右边进度的百分比数字，
它的颜色怎么设置？

```
<progress percent="40" stroke-width="5" show-info
style="color:red"/>
.wx-progress-info {
  color: red;
}
```

progress 组件右侧的百分比文字，
与左边离得太近了，可否增加一个边距？

```
.wx-progress-info {
  color: red;
  margin-left: 5px;
}
```

源码：https://git.weixin.qq.com/rxyk/weapp-practice/repository/archive.zip?ref=2.2-progress-515

实践：从 iconfront.cn 搜索两个图标，以自定义的方式用在自己的小程序项目中

2.3 富文本组件 rich-text 简介：如何单击预览节点图片并保存？

```
<rich-text space="emsp" nodes="{{nodes}}" bindtap="tap"></rich-text>

nodes: [{
  name: 'div',
  attrs: {
    class: 'div_class',
    style: 'line-height: 20px;padding:20px;'
  },
  children: [
    {
      type: 'text',
      text: '小程序实践'
    },{
      name:'img',
      attrs:{
        src:'https://www.yishulun.com/favicon.ico',
        style:'width:100px'
      }
    },{
      name:'img',
      attrs:{
        src:'https://www.yishulun.com/image/篆刻-茹意.png',
        style:'width:100%'
      }
    },{
      name:'img',
      attrs:{
        src:'https://www.yishulun.com/image/篆刻-茹意.png',
        style:'width:100%'
      }
    }
  ]
}],
```

```
{
  type: 'text',
  text: 'message'
}
{
  name:'img',
  attrs:{
    src:'https://www.yishulun.com/favicon.ico',
    style:'width:100%'
  }
}
```

```
<img src="https://www.yishulun.com/favicon.ico" style='width:30px'/>
```

https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/component/rich-text.html

如何预览、保存 rich-text 富文本组件中的图片？

```
// 取出 urls
function findUrl(nodes){
  let urls = []
  nodes.forEach(item=>{
    if (item.attrs){
      for (const key in item.attrs) {
        if (key == 'src') {
          urls.push(item.attrs[key])
        }
      }
    }
    if (item.children){
      urls = urls.concat( findUrl(item.children) )
    }
  })
  return urls
}
this.data.urls = findUrl(this.data.nodes)

tap(e) {
  let urls = this.data.urls
  wx.previewImage({
    current: urls[0],
    urls: urls
  })
}
```

在富文本 rich-text 中
如何解决图片之间的间距问题？

```
{
  name:'img',
  attrs:{
    src:'https://www.yishulun.com/images/篆刻-茹意.png',
    style:'width:100%;font-size:0;display:block;'//修改样式
  }
}
.img{
  font-size:0;
  display:block;
}
{
  name:'img',
  attrs:{
    src:'https://www.yishulun.com/images/篆刻-茹意.png',
    class: 'img'
  }
}
```

在富文本 rich-text 里面怎么插入 ad 广告标签？
如何将 HTML 文本直接解析呈现？

```
https://github.com/jin-yufeng/Parser

{
  "usingComponents": {
    "parser":"../parser/parser"
  }
}

tagStyle:{
  img: 'font-size:0;display:block;',//样式
},
html:"<div>小程序实践<span>message</span><img src='https://www.yishulun.com/
image/篆刻-茹意.png' /><img src='https://www.yishulun.com/image/篆刻-茹意.png' /
></div>"

<parser html="{{html}}" tag-style="{{tagStyle}}" />
```

miniprogram/pages/2.1/parser/libs/MpHtmlParser.js:

```
Comment() {
  var key;
  if (this.data.substring(this.i + 2, this.i + 4) == '--') key = '-->';
  else if (this.data.substring(this.i + 2, this.i + 9) == '[CDATA[') key = ']]>';
  ...
}

// 处理属性
matchAttr(node) {
  ...
  switch (node.name) {
    case 'a':
    case 'ad':
      this.bubble();
      break;
    case 'font':
    ...
```

miniprogram/pages/2.1/parser/trees/trees.wxml:

```
<!--trees 递归子组件-->
<wxs module="handler" src="./handler.wxs" />
<block wx:for="{{nodes}}" wx:key="index" wx:for-item="n">
  <rich-text wx:if="{{n.en||n.svg||n.err}}" class="_svg" nodes="{{[n]}}" />
<!--图片-->
<image wx:elif="{{n.name=='img'}}" class="_img" ...
  <!--文本-->
  <text wx:elif="{{n.type=='text'}}" decode>{{n.text}}</text>
  <text wx:elif="{{n.name=='br'}}">\n</text>
  <!--链接-->
  <view wx:elif="{{n.name=='a'}}" ...
  </view>
  <!--视频-->
  <block wx:elif="{{n.name=='video'}}">
  ...
  <!--广告-->
  <ad wx:elif="{{n.name=='ad'}}" unit-id="{{n.attrs['unit-id']}}".../>
  ...
```

miniprogram/pages/2.1/parser/trees/trees.wxml:

```
<!--图片-->
<image wx:elif="{{n.name=='img'}}" ... bindtap="imgtap" bindload="{{canIUse?
handler.load:'loadImg'}}" binderror="error" />
```

miniprogram/pages/2.1/parser/trees/trees.js:

```
// 图片点击事件
imgtap(e) {
  ...
    this.top.triggerEvent('imgtap', {
      id: e.target.id,
      src: attrs.src,
      ignore: () => preview = false
    })
    if (preview) {
      ...
      wx.previewImage({
        current,
        urls
      })
    }
  }
}
```

```
<parser bindimgtap="onTapImage" html="{{html}}" tag-
style="{{tagStyle}}" />

onTapImage(e){
  console.log('iamge url', e.detail.src)
}
output:
iamge url https://www.yishulun.com/image/篆刻-茹意.png
iamge url https://www.yishulun.com/favicon.i

github.com/icindy/wxParse

本课源码: https://git.weixin.qq.com/rxyk/weapp-practice
/repository/archive.zip?ref=2.3-richtext-515-2
```

2.4 view 及 Flex 布局简介：如何使用 view 实现常见的UI布局？（一）

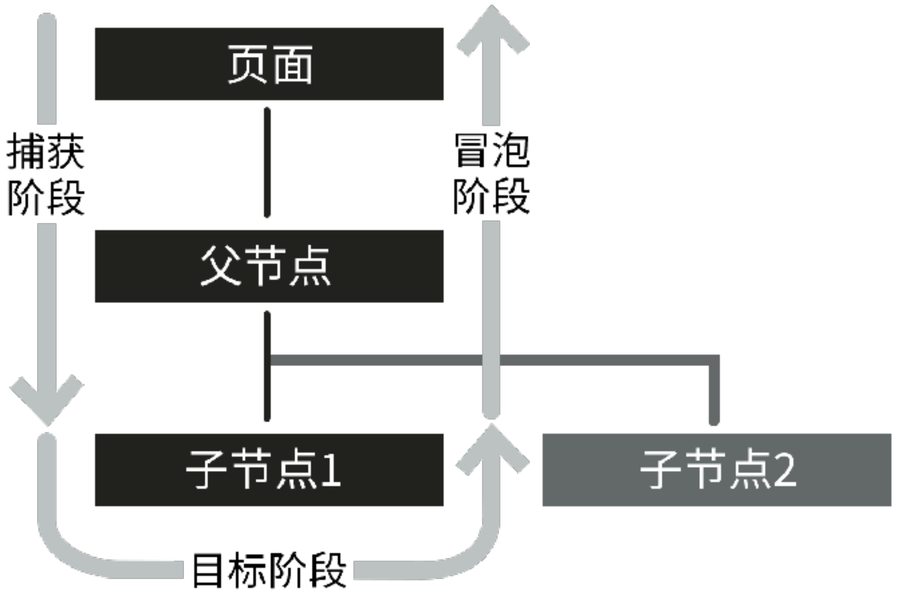
hover-class

```
<view hover-class="bc_red" class="section__title">content</view>
```

hover-stop-propagation

```
<!-- 阻止父节点出现 hover 状态 -->
<view hover-class="bc_red" class="section__title">
parent
<view hover-stop-propagation hover-class="bc_green" class="section__title">
child view
</view>
</view>
```

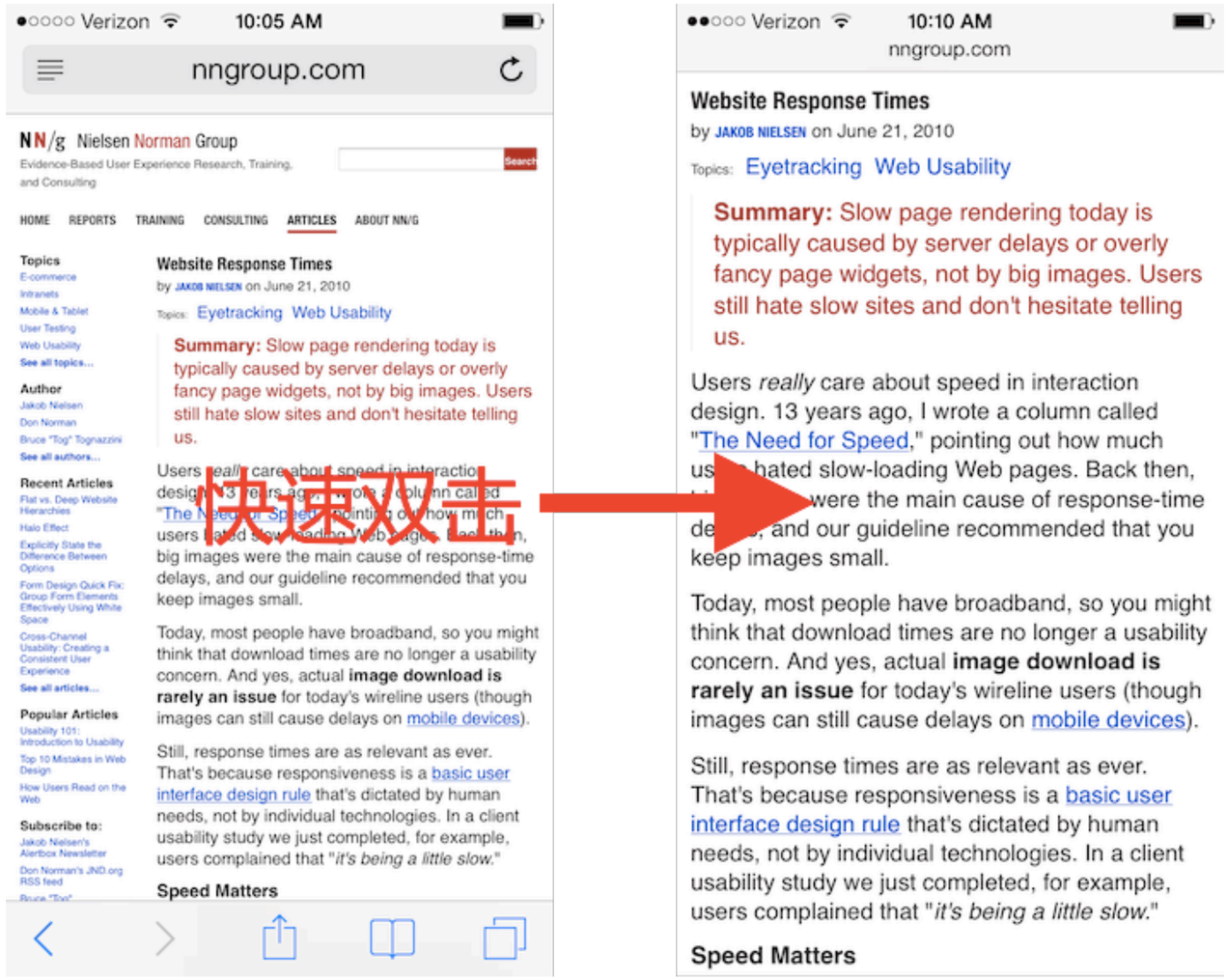
<!-- 阻止父节点出现 hover 状态 -->
<view id="parentView" bindtap="onTap" hover-class="bc_red" class="section__title">
parent
<view id="childView" bindtap="onTap" hover-stop-propagation hover-class="bc_green" class="section__title">
child view
</view>
</view>
onTap(e){
console.log(e.target)
}
output:
{id: "parentView", offsetLeft: 20, offsetTop: 460, dataset: {…}}
{id: "childView", offsetLeft: 20, offsetTop: 485, dataset: {…}}
{id: "childView", offsetLeft: 20, offsetTop: 485, dataset: {…}}



```
<!-- 阻止父节点出现 hover 状态，阻止冒泡 -->
<view id="parentView" bindtap="onTap" hover-class="bc_red" class="section__title">
parent
<view id="childView" catchtap="onTap" hover-stop-propagation hover-class="bc_green" class="section__title">
child view
</view>
</view>
```

hover-start-time、hover-stay-time

拒绝 300 毫秒延迟


●○○○○ Verizon
10:05 AM
nngroup.com
NN/g Nielsen Norman Group
Evidence-Based User Experience Research, Training, and Consulting
HOME REPORTS TRAINING CONSULTING ARTICLES ABOUT NN/G
Topics
Author
Recent Articles
Popular Articles
Subscribe to:
Website Response Times
by JAKOB NIELSEN on June 21, 2010
Topics: Eyetracking Web Usability
Summary: Slow page rendering today is typically caused by server delays or overly fancy page widgets, not by big images. Users still hate slow sites and don't hesitate telling us.
Users really care about speed in interaction design. 13 years ago, I wrote a column called "The Need for Speed," pointing out how much users hated slow-loading Web pages. Back then, big images were the main cause of response-time delays, and our guideline recommended that you keep images small.
Today, most people have broadband, so you might think that download times are no longer a usability concern. And yes, actual image download is rarely an issue for today's wireline users (though images can still cause delays on mobile devices).
Still, response times are as relevant as ever. That's because responsiveness is a basic user interface design rule that's dictated by human needs, not by individual technologies. In a client usability study we just completed, for example, users complained that "it's being a little slow."
Speed Matters
快速双击
●●○○○ Verizon
10:10 AM
nngroup.com
Website Response Times
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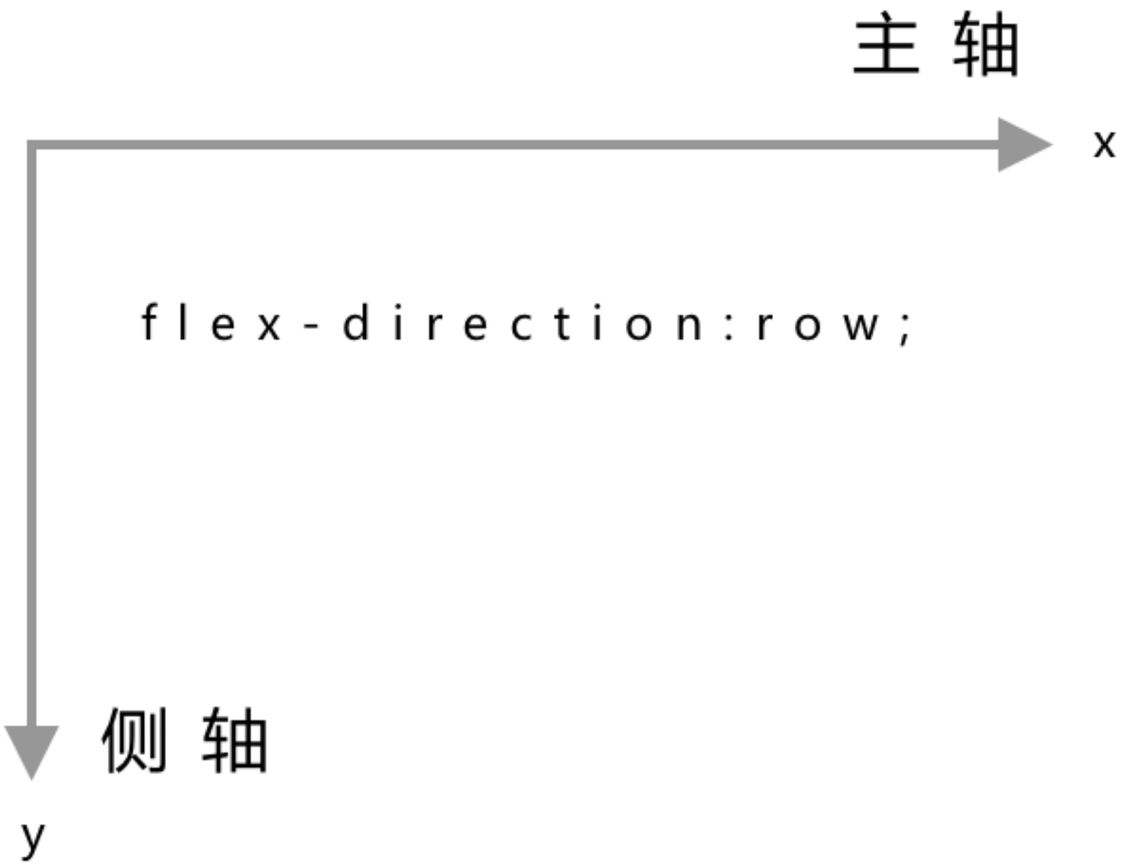
Speed Matters

使用 hover-class 定义按钮状态

```
<!-- 普通按钮 -->
<view class="section">
<button hover-class="rect-btn__hover_btn" type="primary">完成</button>
</view>
<!-- 圆形按钮 -->
<view class="section">
<button hover-class="circle-btn__hover_btn">
<icon type="success" size="80px"></icon>
</button>
</view>
<!-- 距形按钮 -->
<view class="section">
<button type="default" class="btn" plain hover-class="rect-btn__hover_btn">
<icon type="success_no_circle" size="26px"></icon>完成
</button>
</view>
```

```
.btn{
  display: flex;
  align-items: middle;
  padding: 8px 50px 8px;
  border: 1px solid #b2b2b2;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  width:auto;
}
/* 圆角按钮 */
.circle-btn__hover_btn {
  opacity: 0.8;
  transform: scale(0.95, 0.95);
}
/* 方框按钮 */
.rect-btn__hover_btn {
  position: relative;
  top: 3rpx;
  left: 3rpx;
  box-shadow: 0px 0px 8px rgba(175, 175, 175, .2) inset;
}
```

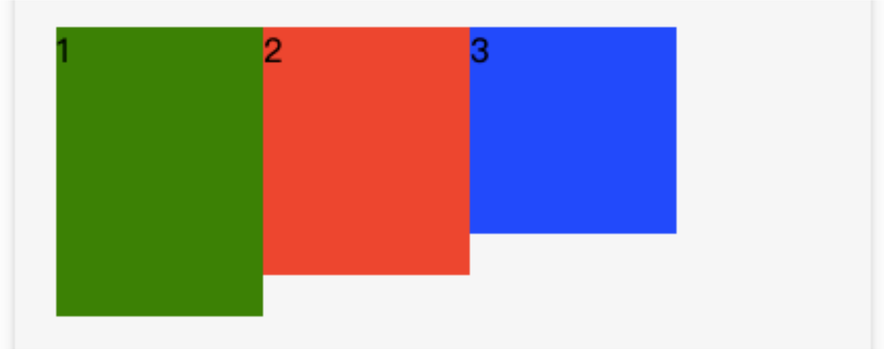
2.5 view 及 Flex 布局简介：如何使用 view 实现常见的UI布局？（二）



justify-content

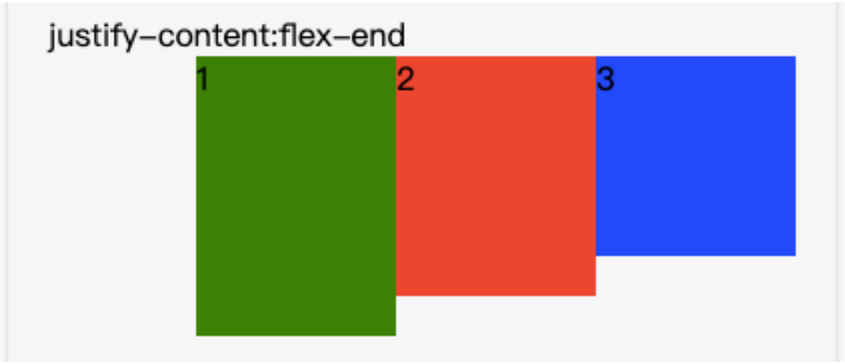
第一个值：flex-start

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">4 justify-content:flex-start</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;;justify-content:flex-start">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



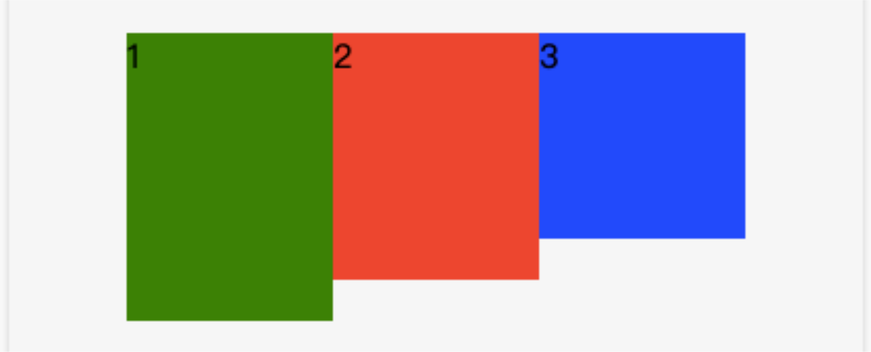
第二个值：flex-end

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">5 justify-content:flex-end</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:flex-end">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



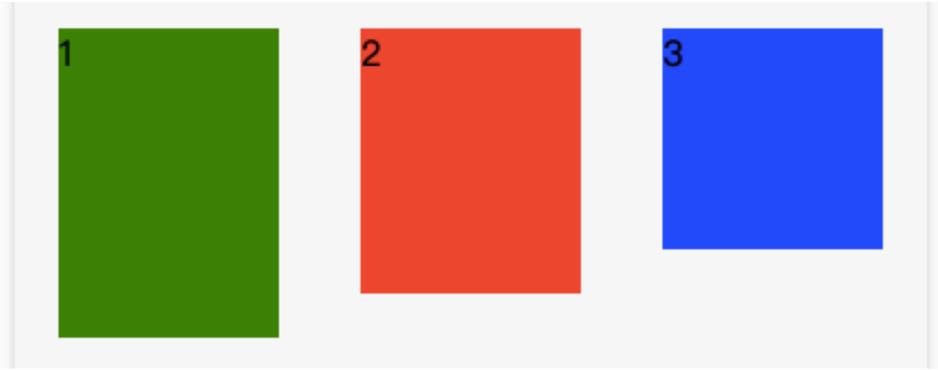
第三个值：center

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">6 justify-content:center</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:center">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



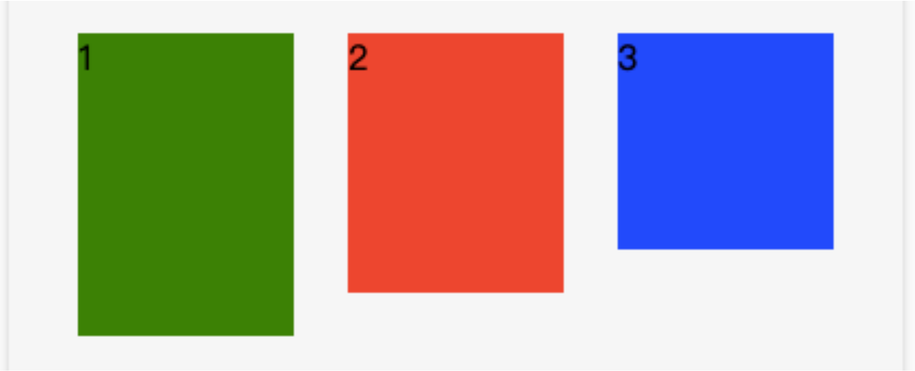
第四个值：space-between

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">7 justify-content:space-between</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-between">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



第五个值：space-around

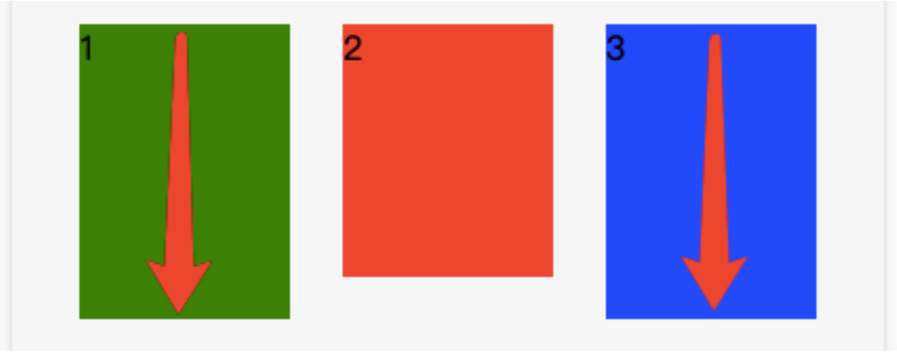
```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">8 justify-content:space-around</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



align-items

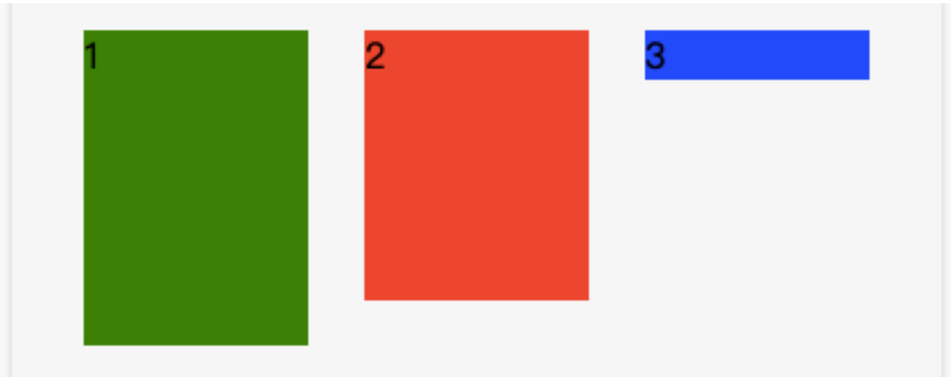
第一个值：stretch

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">10 align-items:stretch</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around;align-items:stretch;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



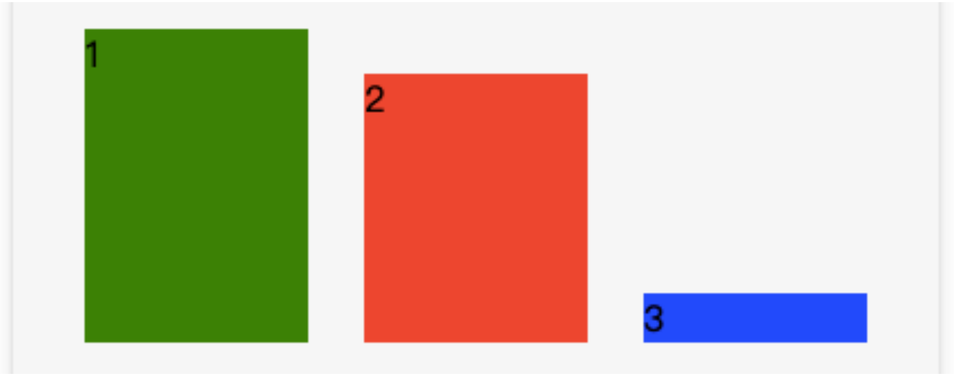
第二个值：flex-start

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">11 align-items:flex-start</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around;align-items:flex-start;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



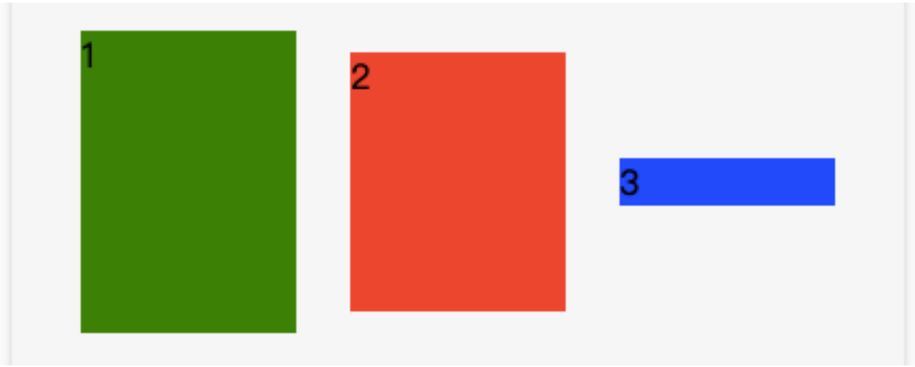
第三个值：flex-end

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">12 align-items:end</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around;align-items:flex-end;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



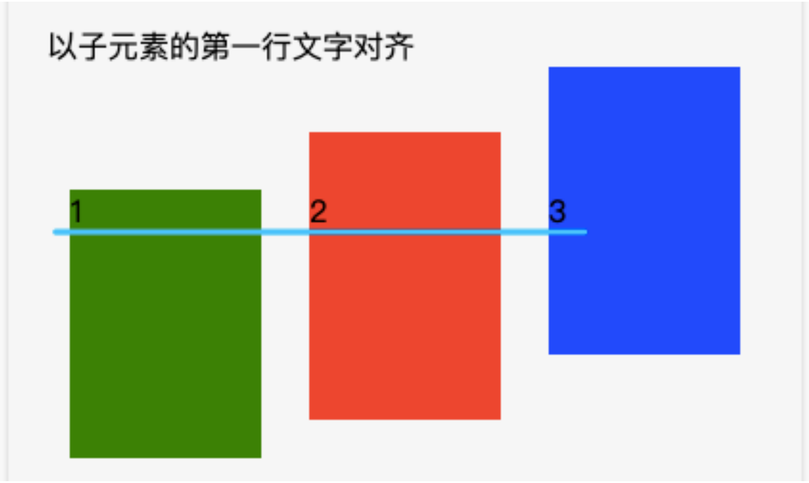
第四个值：center

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">12 align-items:center</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around;align-items:center;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



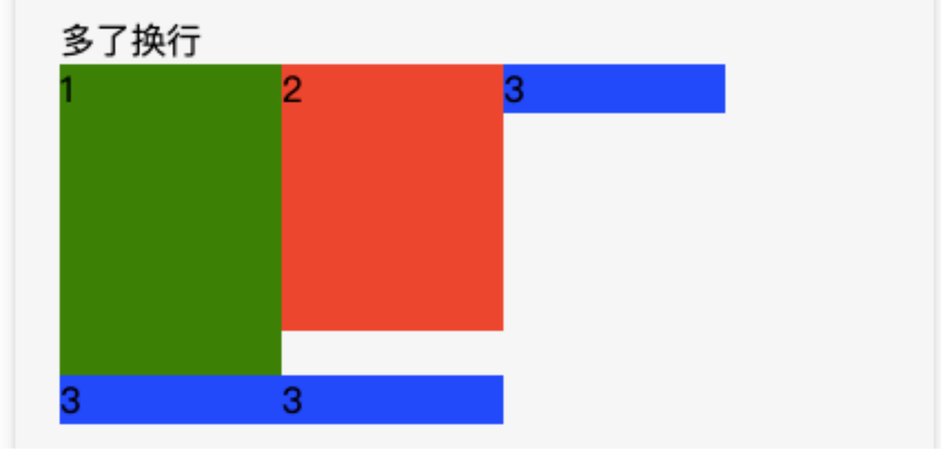
第五个值：baseline

```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">14 以子元素的第一行文字对齐</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:space-around;align-items:baseline;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view style="padding-top:30px;" class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;line-height:150px;" class="flex-item bc_blue"><text>3</text></view>
</view>
</view>
```



flex-wrap 的值

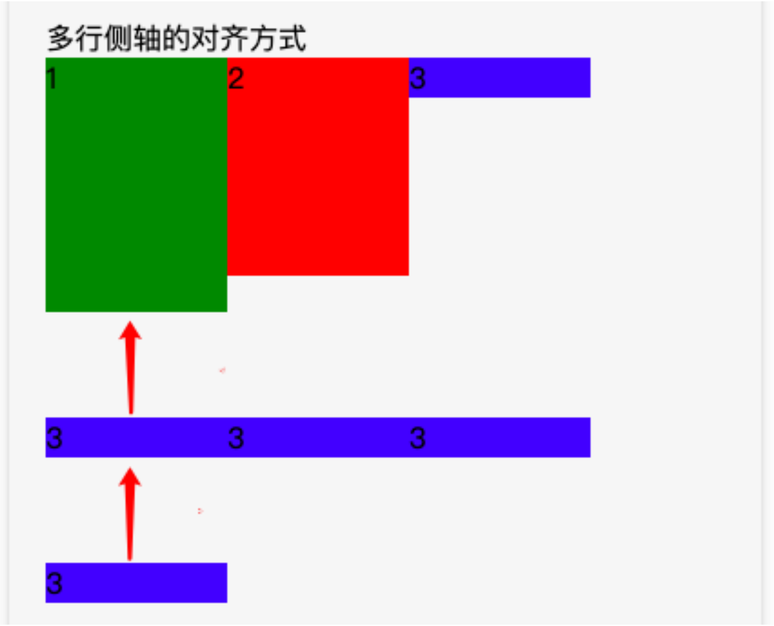
```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">元素多了，换行</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:flex-start;align-items:baseline;flex-wrap:wrap;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



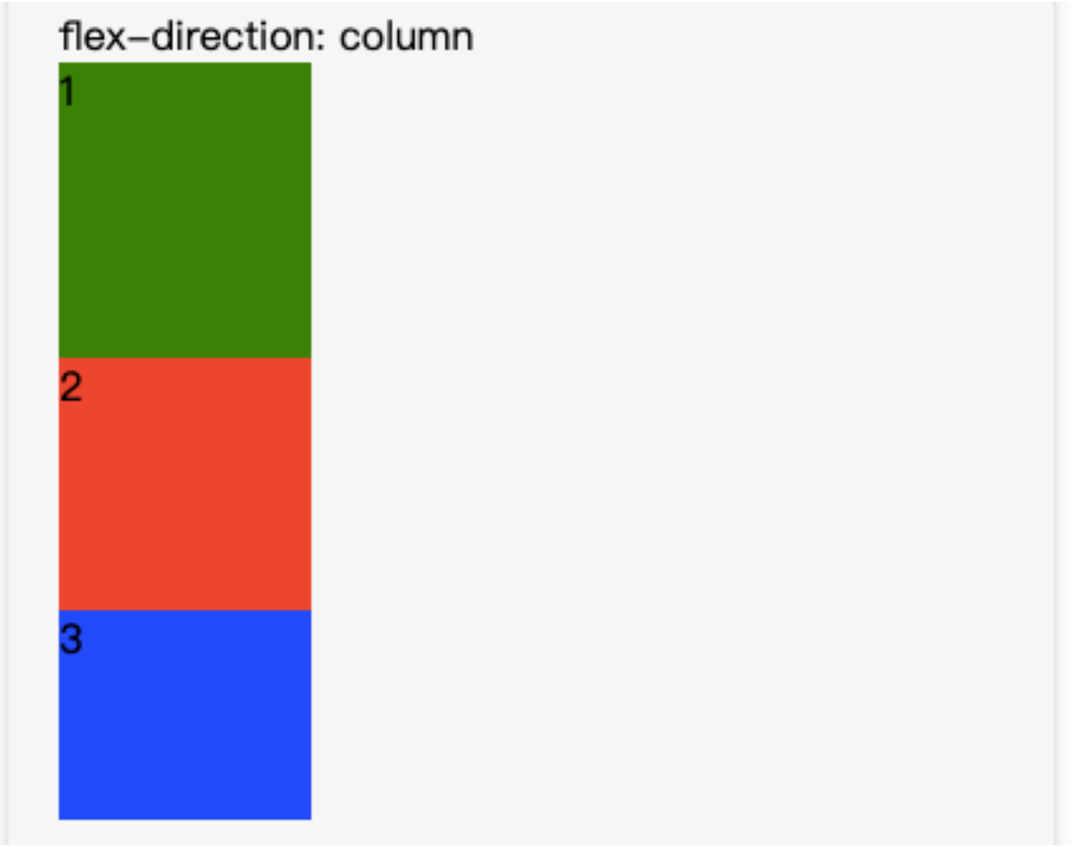
align-content的值

stretch、center、flex-start、flex-end、space-between、space-around

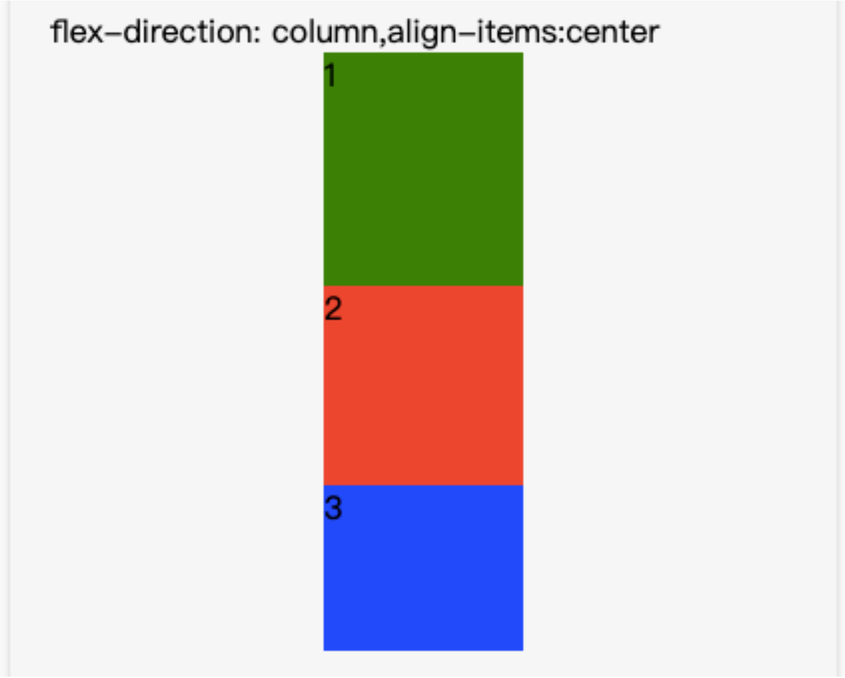
```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">18 多行侧轴的对齐方式</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="flex-direction:row;justify-content:flex-start;align-items:baseline;flex-wrap:wrap;align-content:space-between;height:300px;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
<view style="height:auto;" class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



flex-direction 的值



```
<view class="section">
<view class="section__title">21flex-direction: column,align-items:center</view>
<view class="flex-wrp" style="height: 300px;flex-direction:column;align-items:center;">
<view class="flex-item bc_green">1</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_red">2</view>
<view class="flex-item bc_blue">3</view>
</view>
</view>
```



如何把 view 上的内容绘制在画布上，生成一张海报？

https://github.com/Kujiale-Mobile/Painter

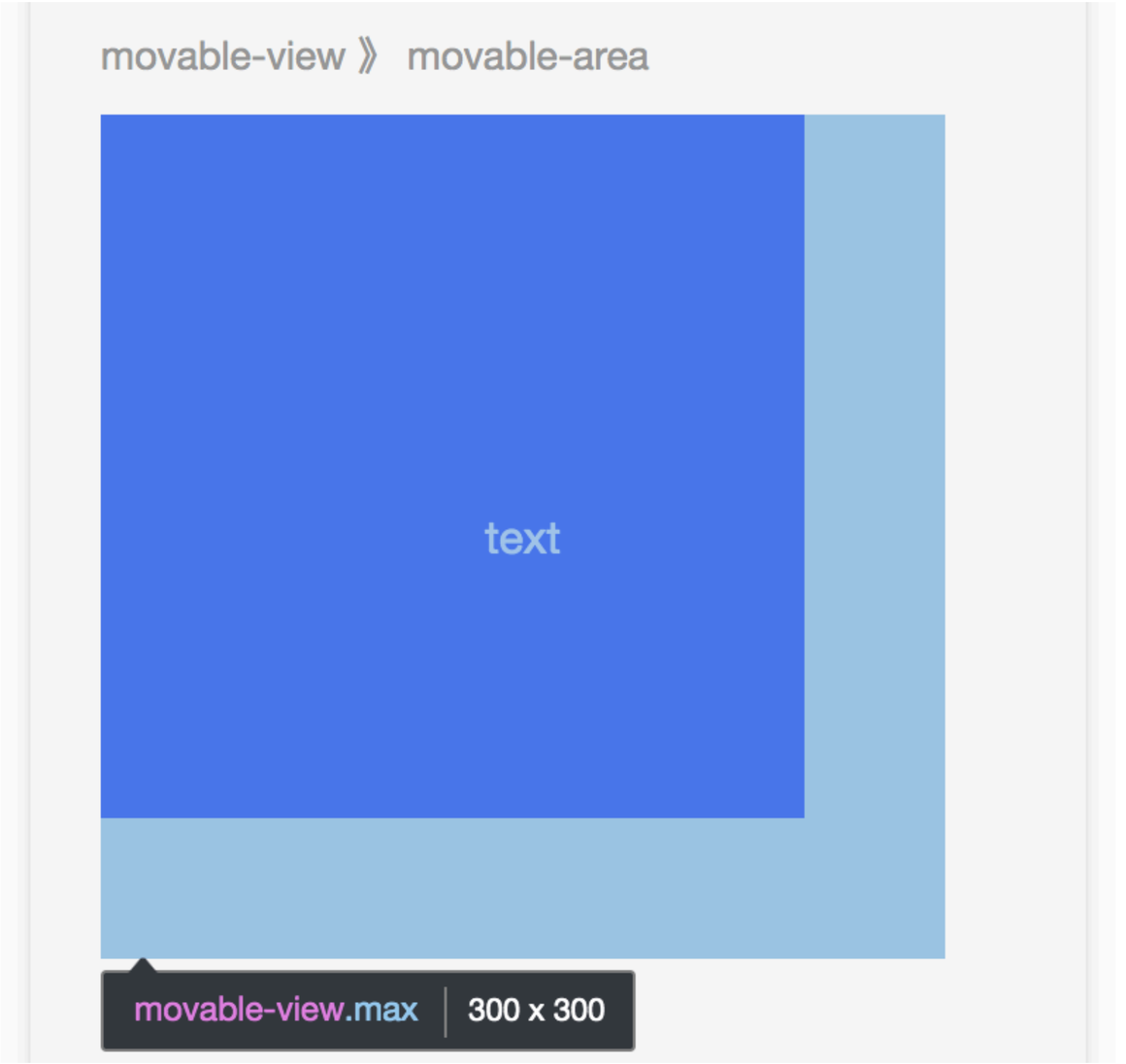
2.6 可移动容器及可移动区域介绍：如何实现单条消息左滑删除功能？（一）

关于元素的定位

```
#word { position: sticky; top: 10px; }
```

关于sticky： https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/CSS/position

三种拖拽情况

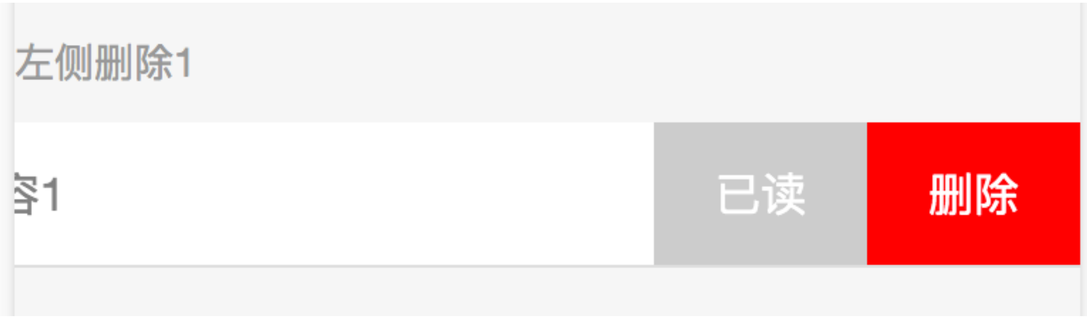


实现动画

```
<movable-area>
  <movable-view inertia damping="20" friction="1"
bindchange="onMovableViewChange" animation="{{true}}" x="{{x}}" y="{{y}}"
direction="all">text</movable-view>
</movable-area>
```

自实现左滑删除效果

```
<movable-area style="width:750rpx;height:100rpx;">
<movable-view style="width:1050rpx;height:100rpx;" direction="horizontal" class="max" direction="all">
<view class="left">这里是插入到组内容 1</view>
<view class="right">
<view class="read">已读</view>
<view class="delete">删除</view>
</view>
</movable-view>
</movable-area>
```



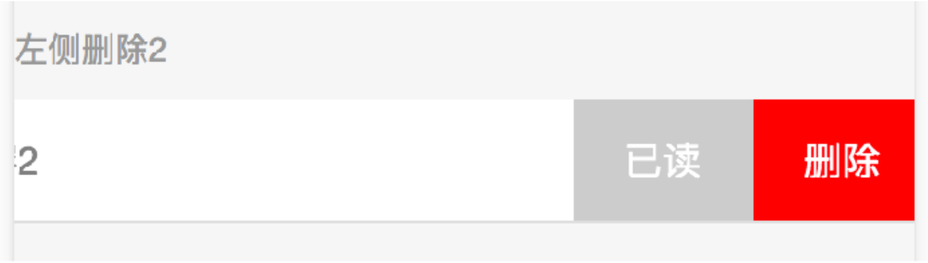
2.7 可移动容器及可移动区域介绍：如何实现单条消息左滑删除功能？（二）

使用 npm 安装项目模块

https://github.com/wechat-miniprogram/slide-view

```
cd miniprogram
npm init -y
npm install --save miniprogram-slide-view
```

```
{
"usingComponents": {
"slide-view": "miniprogram-slide-view"
}
}
```



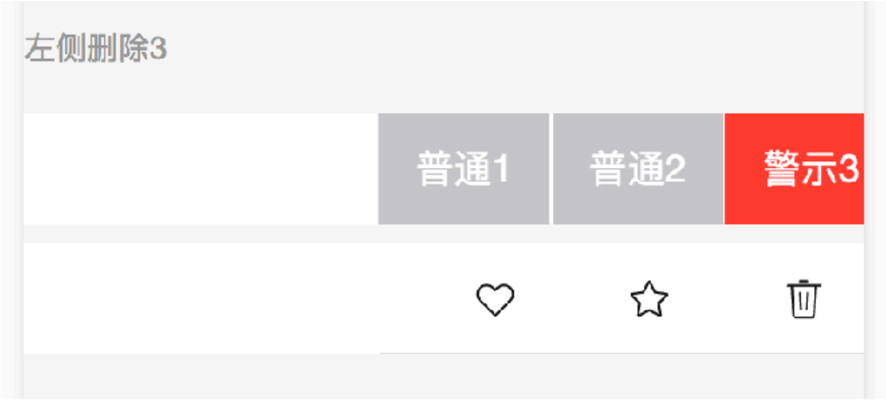

```
<slide-view class="slide" width="750" height="100" slideWidth="300">
<view class="left" slot="left">这里是插入到组内容 2</view>
<view class="right" slot="right">
<view class="read">已读</view>
<view class="delete">删除</view>
</view>
</slide-view>
```

“Component is not found in path”

以扩展声明的方式，使用 weui 组件库

https://github.com/wechat-miniprogram/weui-miniprogram

- kbone: 多端开发框架
- weui: WeUI 组件库




```
"useExtendedLib": {
"weui": true
}
```

```
/* @import '/miniprogram_npm/weui-miniprogram/weui-wxss/dist/style/weui.wxss'; */
<mp-slideview buttons="{{slideButtons}}" icon="{{true}}" bindbuttontap="slideButtonTap">
<view class="weui-slidecell">
左滑可以删除（图标 Button）
</view>
</mp-slideview>
```

weui组件slideview源码：weui-miniprogram/src/slideview

```
<wxs module="handler" src="./slideview.wxs"></wxs>
<view ....>
<view ...class="weui-slideview__left left" style="width:100%;">
<slot></slot>
</view>
<view class="weui-slideview__right right">
...
</view>
</view>
```

关于页面未注册错误

"xxx" has not been registered yet.

课后作业

https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/extended/weui/

npm install --save wxml-to-canvas

关于 Canvas Api 错误：createImage fail: http://tmp/xxx....png

错误：createImage fail: http://tmp/xxx....png

```
data: {
use2dCanvas: false
}

const use2dCanvas = false //compareVersion(SDKVersion, '2.9.2') >= 0

img = ` https://cdn.nlark.com/yuque/0/2020/png/1252071/1590050624644-dd5948db-22fe-48d9-af37-8a2a9f099715.png `

const isNetworkFile = /^https?:\/\/.test(img)
const isTempFile = /^wxfile:\/\/.test(img)
const isTempFile = true
```

2.8 scroll-view 介绍：在小程序中如何实现滚动锚定？

左右滑动

滑动指示

了解 scroll-view 的滚动属性

scroll-x

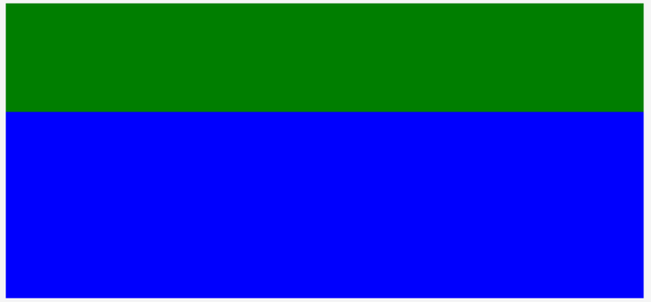
scroll-y

scroll-top

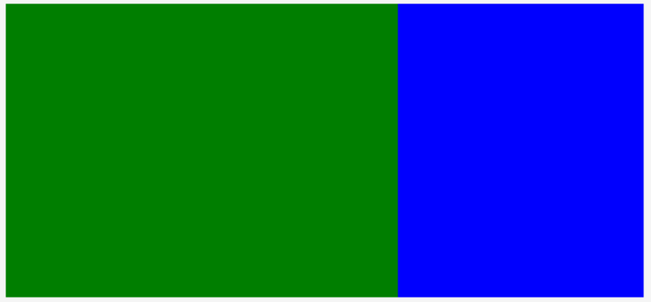
scroll-left

scroll-into-view

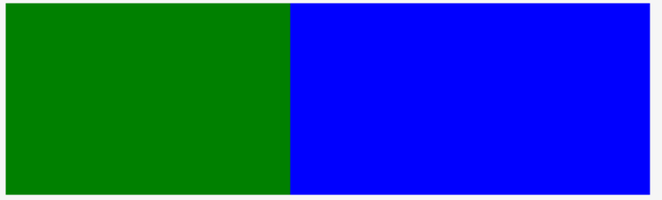
片5 Vertical Scroll
纵向滚动



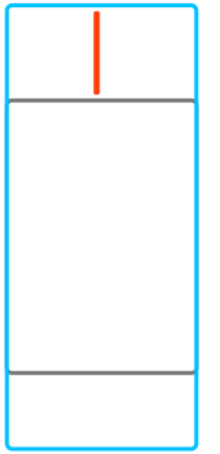
片5 Horizontal Scroll
横向滚动



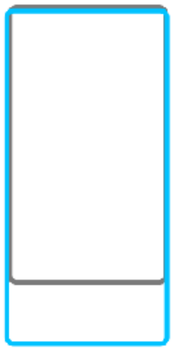
片5 双向滚动



如何理解 scroll-top 属性?



scroll-top>0



0

关于绑定更新

scroll-into-view 属性

滚动锚定：scroll-anchoring

overflow-anchor: none

overflow-anchor: auto

upper-threshold

lower-threshold

bindscrolltoupper

bindscrolltolower

bindscroll

```
.slideViewClass  .weui-cell{
 padding: 0;
}
```

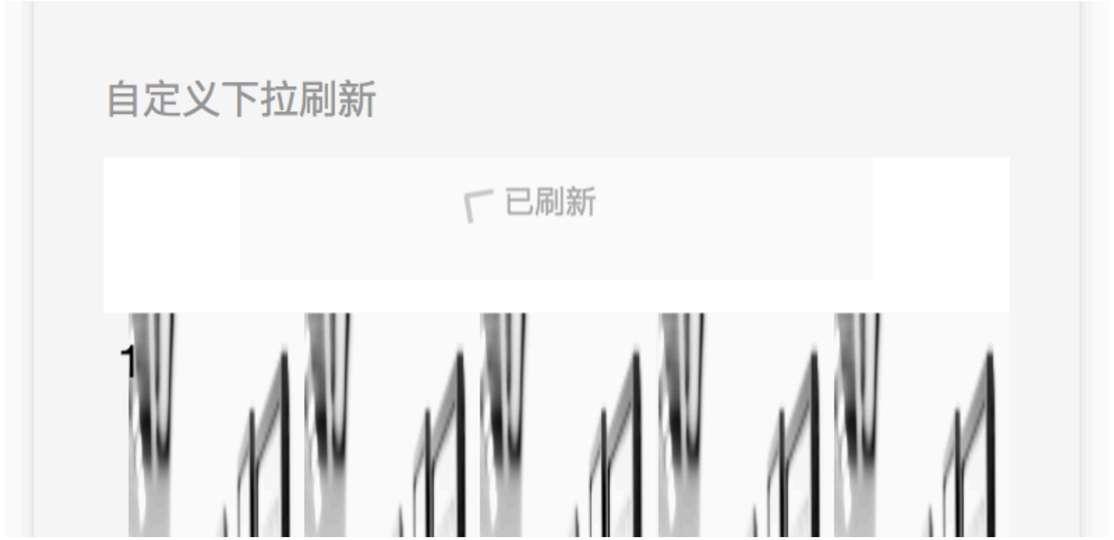
2.9 scroll-view 介绍：如果渲染一个滚动的长列表？

与下拉更新相关的属性：

- refresher-enabled
- refresher-threshold
- refresher-triggered
- bindrefresherpulling
- bindrefresherrefresh
- bindrefresherrestore
- bindrefresherabort

使用 wxs 自定义实现下拉刷新

```
<wxs module="refresh">
    ...
    onPulling: function (e, instance) {
      var p = Math.min (e.detail.dy/ 80, 1)
      var icon = instance.selectComponent ('#refresherIcon')
      icon.setStyle ({
        opacity: p,
        transform: "rotate (" + (90 + p * 180) + "deg)"
      })
      var view = instance.selectComponent ('.refresh-container')
      view.setStyle ({
        opacity: p,
        transform: "scale (" + p + ")"
      })
      if (e.detail.dy >= 80) {
        if (pullingMessage == "下拉刷新") {
          pullingMessage = "释放更新"
          instance.callMethod ("setData", {
            pullingMessage
          })
        }
      }
    }
  }
</wxs>
```



```
onRefresh: function (e, instance) {
  // 此时手拉开了，进入了加载中的状态
  pullingMessage = "更新中"
  instance.callMethod ("setData", {
    pullingMessage: pullingMessage,
    refresherTriggered: true
  })
  instance.callMethod ("willCompleteRefresh", {})
}
```

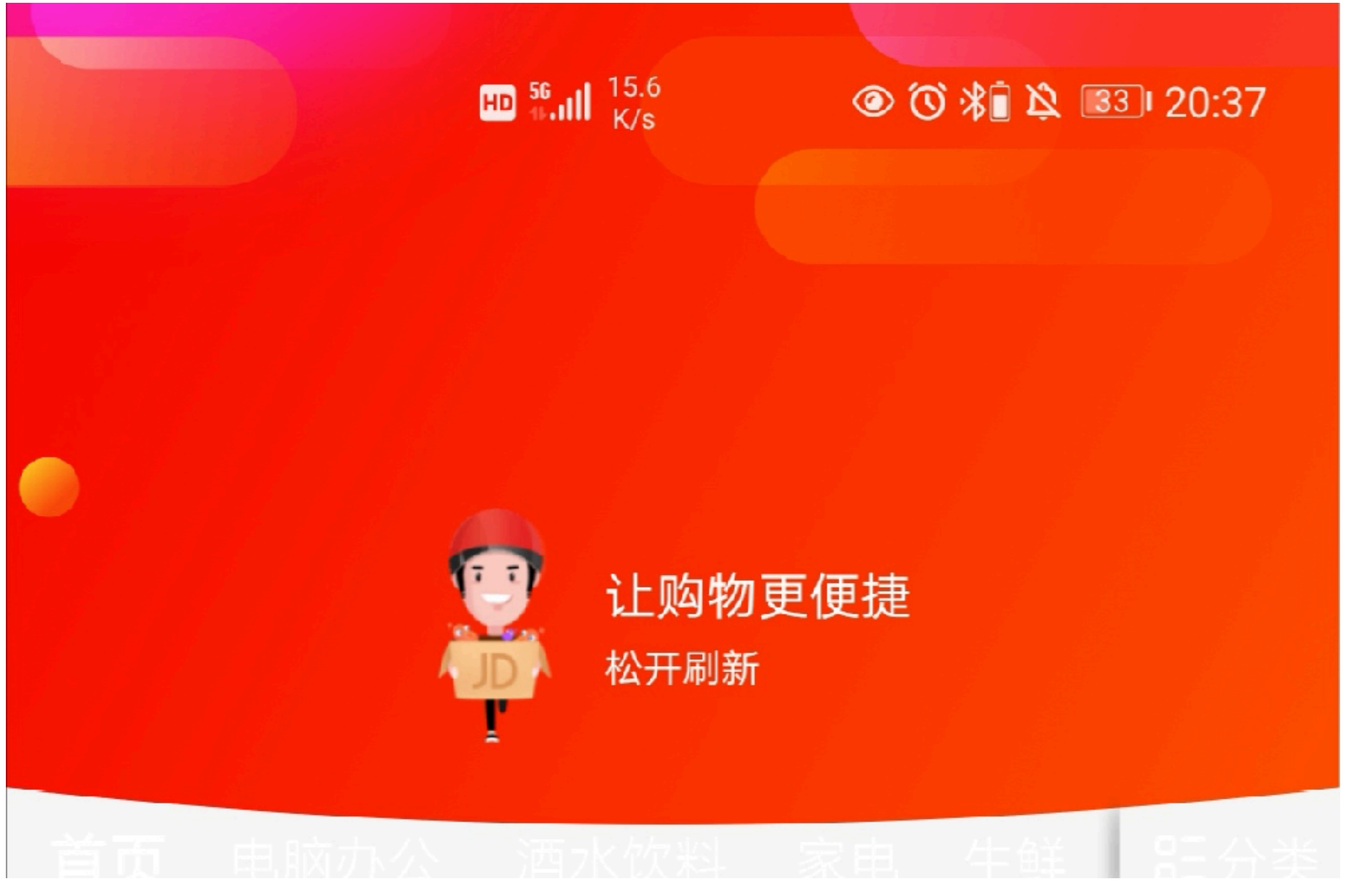
```
willCompleteRefresh (){
  let intervalId = setInterval (()=>{
    let pullingMessage = this.data.pullingMessage
    console.log (pullingMessage,pullingMessage == ' 更新中 ')
    if (pullingMessage.length < 7){
      pullingMessage += '.'
    } else {
      pullingMessage = ' 更新中 '
    }
    this.setData ({
      pullingMessage
    })
  },500)
  setTimeout (()=>{
    clearInterval (intervalId)
    this.setData ({
      pullingMessage:"已刷新",
      refresherTriggered:false,
    })
  },2000)
}
```

mescroll：https://github.com/mescroll/mescroll

minirefresh：https://github.com/minirefresh/minirefresh

最佳实践

```
white-space:nowrap;
display:inline-block
```



使用 scroll-view 时，如何优化使用 setData 向其传递大数据、渲染长列表？

```
// 更新二维数组
const updateList = `tabs [${activeTab}].list [${page}]`
const updatePage = `tabs [${activeTab}].page`
this.setData ({
[updateList]: res.data,
[updatePage]: page + 1
})
<view wx:for="{{gameListWrap}}" wx:for-item="gameList">
...
</view>
```

```
let tabData = this.data.tabs [activeTab]
tabData.list.push (res.data)
tabData.page = page+1
let key = `tabs [${activeTab}]`
this.setData ({
[key]: tabData
})
```

```
const updateListStr = `gameListData [${activeTab}][${page}]`
const updatePageStr = `pages [${activeTab}]`
this.setData ({
[updateListStr]: res,
[updatePageStr]: page + 1
})
```

使用recycle-view扩展组件：
https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/extended/component-plus/recycle-view.html

```
<recycle-view height="200" batch="{{batchSetRecycleData}}" id="recycleId" batch-
key="batchSetRecycleData" style="background:white;">
  <recycle-item wx:for="{{recycleList}}" wx:key="index" class='item'>
    <view>
      {{item.id}}: {{item.name}}
    </view>
  </recycle-item>
</recycle-view>
var ctx = createRecycleContext({
  id: 'recycleId',
  dataKey: 'recycleList',
  page: this,
  itemSize: {
    width: rpx2px(650),
    height: rpx2px(100)
  }
})
let newList = []
...
ctx.append(newList)
```

如何实现购物类小程序分类选择物品的页面？

```
<!-- 左侧菜单 -->
<scroll-view scroll-y='true' class='nav'>
<view wx:for='{{list}}' wx:key='{{item.id}}' id='{{item.id}}'
class='navList {{currentIndex==index?"active":""}}' bindtap="menuListOnClick" data-
index='{{index}}'>{{item.name}}</view>
</scroll-view>
<!-- 右侧内容 -->
<scroll-view scroll-y='true' scroll-into-view='{{activeViewId}}' bindscroll='scrollFunc'>
<view class="fishList" wx:for='{{content}}' id='{{item.id}}' wx:key='{{item.id}}'>
<p>{{item.name}}</p>
</view>
</scroll-view>
```

```
// 单击左侧菜单
menuListOnClick:function (e){
  let me=this;
  me.setData ({
    activeViewId:e.target.id,
    currentIndex:e.target.dataset.index
  })
}
// 滚动时触发，计算当前滚动到的位置对应的菜单是哪个
scrollFunc:function (e){
  this.setData ({
    scrollTop:e.detail.scrollTop
  })
  for (let i = 0; i < this.data.heightList.length; i++) {
    let height1 = this.data.heightList [i];
    let height2 = this.data.heightList [i + 1];
    if (!height2 || (e.detail.scrollTop >= height1 && e.detail.scrollTop < height2)) {
      this.setData ({
        currentIndex: i
      })
      return;
    }
  }
  this.setData ({
    currentIndex: 0
  })
}
```

作业

极客时间

扫码试看/订阅

《微信小程序全栈开发实战》视频课程