

# 今天的目标

- 如何组织CSS
- 设定个人的UI设计规范 (UI Kit)



# 课程模板

<https://github.com/lewagon/components-demo>

```
cd ~/code/$GITHUB_USERNAME
git clone git@github.com:lewagon/components-demo.git
cd components-demo
rm -rf .git
stt
```



# 什么是组件 (component) ?

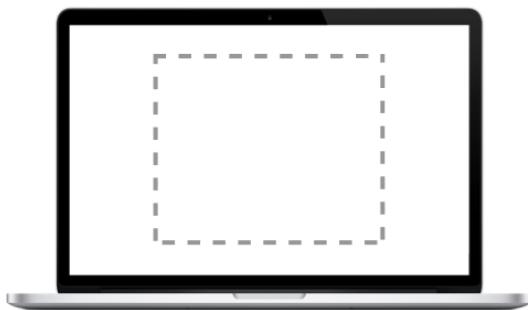


组件 = 乐高积木



# 基础组件

Container



Avatar

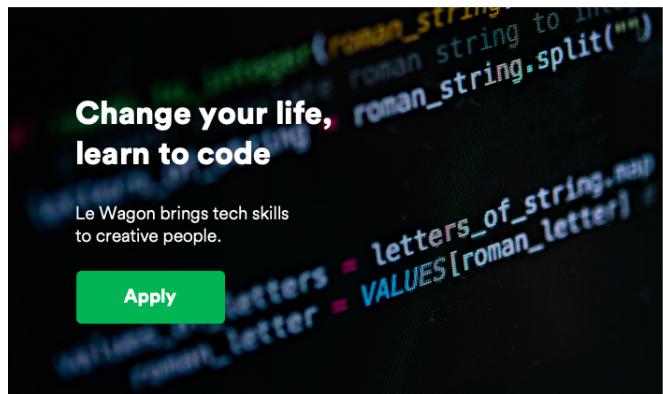


Button



# 高级组件

Hero section (banner)



Card



Form

**Login**

Enter your email

Enter your password

**sign in**



# 可以合并成一个网页！

The laptop screen shows the Le Wagon website. The main headline reads "Change your life, learn to code". Below it, a subtext states "Le Wagon brings tech skills to creative people." A green "Apply" button is visible. In the background of the site, there is a blurred image of a computer screen displaying some code. At the bottom of the laptop screen, there are three cards representing different Le Wagon locations: "Le Wagon Paris" (with a person working at a desk), "Le Wagon Shanghai" (with two people working together), and "Le Wagon Rio" (with a person working at a desk).



# 10个组件 = 90%的应用app设计

这是前端开发人员的秘密



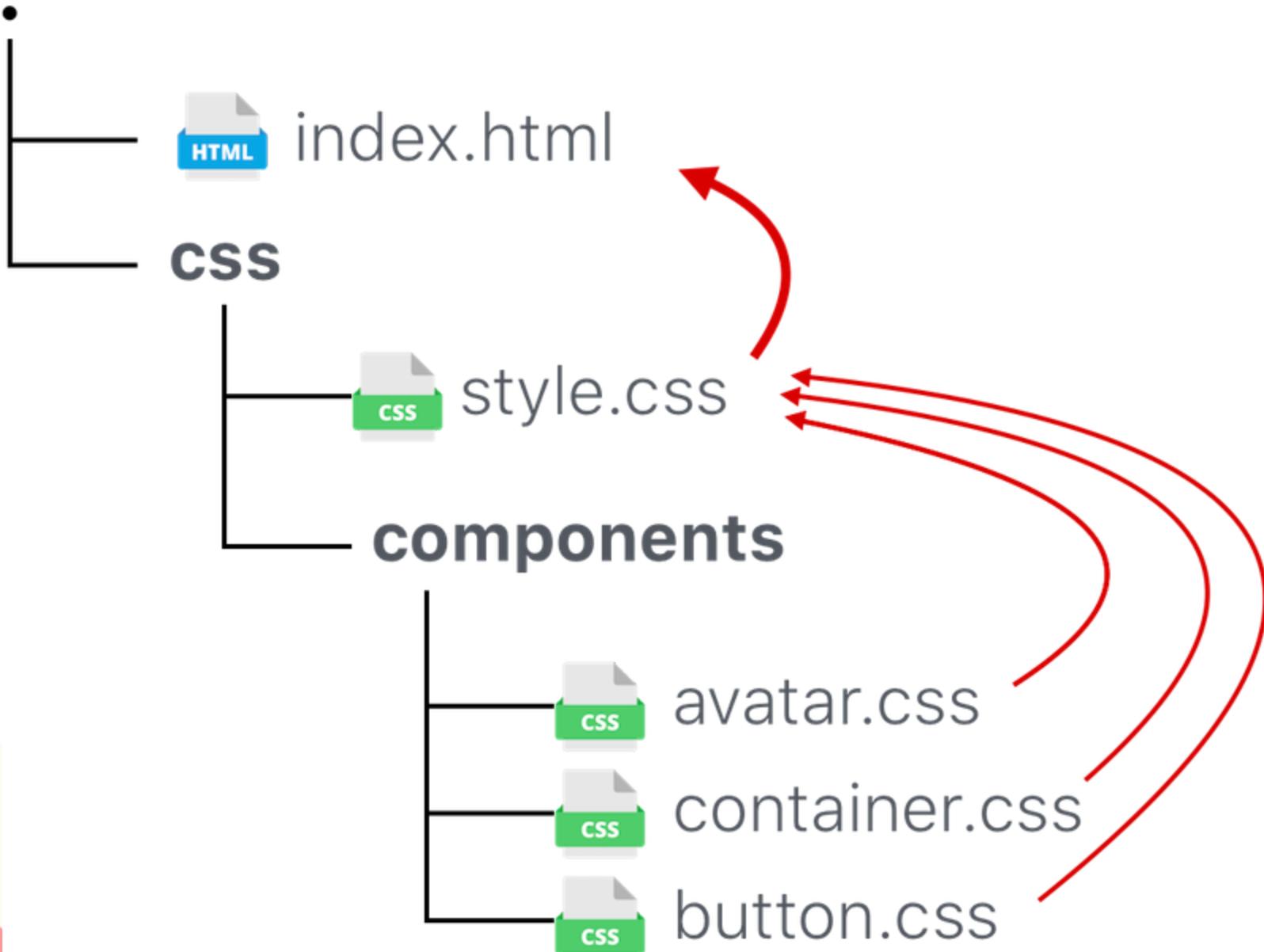
# 专业CSS组织

开始前，我们先了解一下如何像真正的前端开发人员那样组织代码



# 根据组件组织CSS

- 昨天 一个文件 `style.css`
- 今天 每个组件都有各自的文件



## style.css将引入所有外部样式表 (stylesheets)

```
/* style.css */  
  
/* ! [bg] (background.png)  
----- 如何引入组件的样式表 ! [bg] (background.png)  
----- */  
@import url("components/avatar.css");  
@import url("components/container.css");  
@import url("components/button.css");  
  
/* [...] */
```

在HTML中用一个link标签来引用所有CSS

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
```

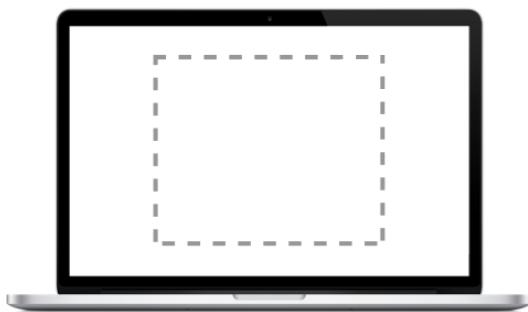


# 第一个组件



## 基础组件（原子）

Container



Avatar



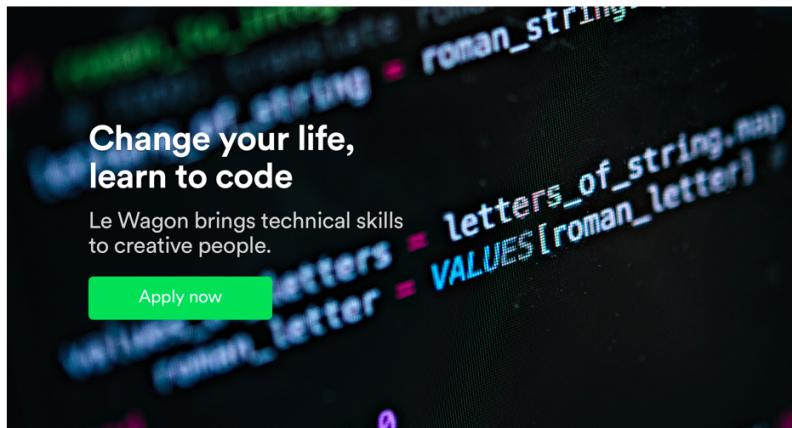
Button



# 结合原子（分子）

构建结构化的组件

Result



HTML

.banner

.container

h1  
p  
a.btn

# Flexbox组件



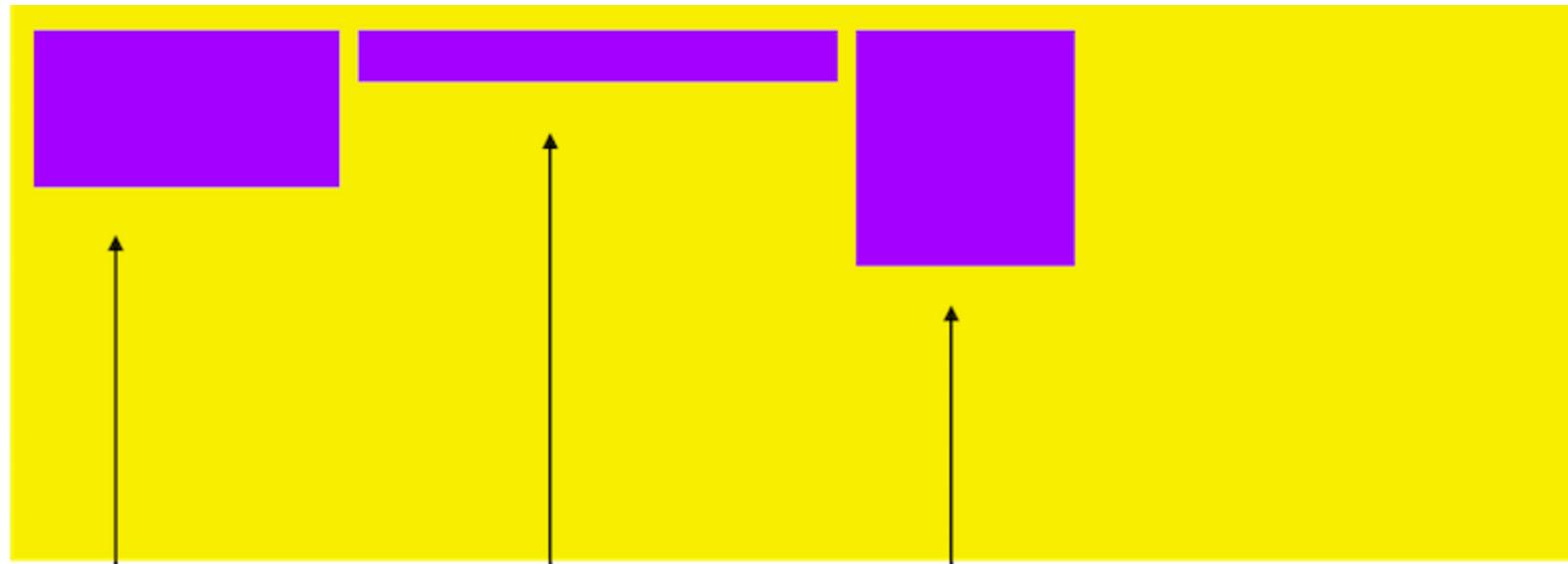
# Flexbox

95%的组件都是用flexbox来构建的



# Flexbox - 词汇

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
}
```



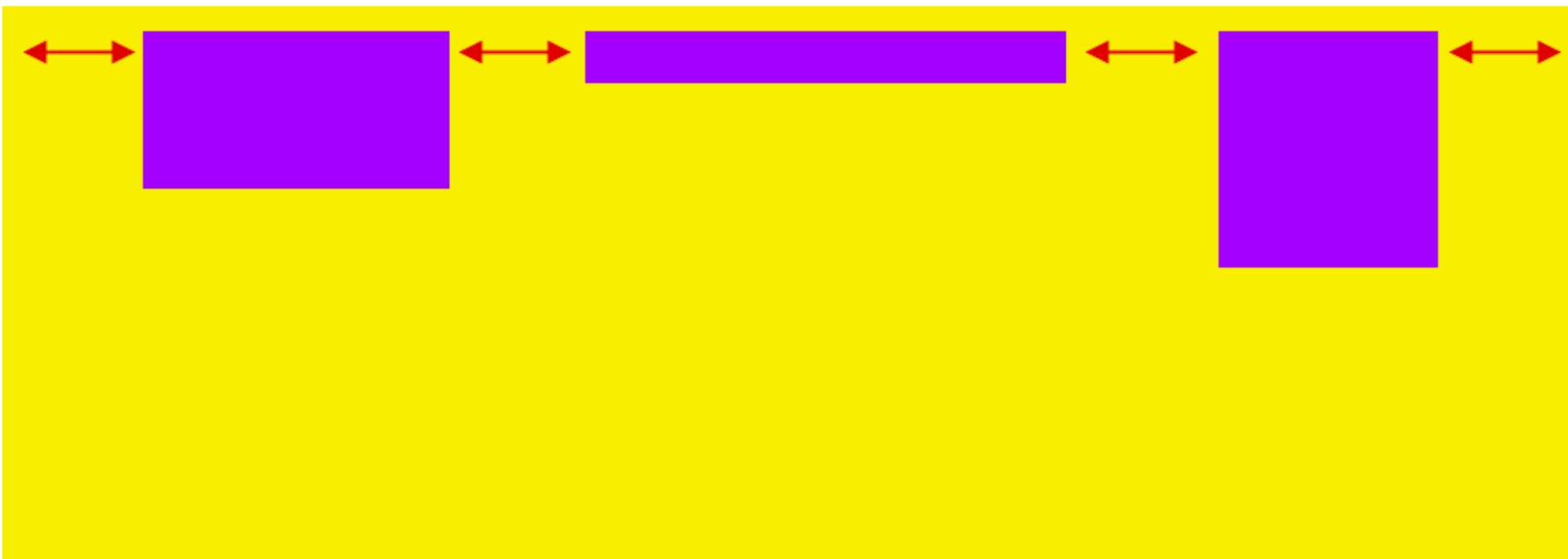
flex item

flex item

flex item

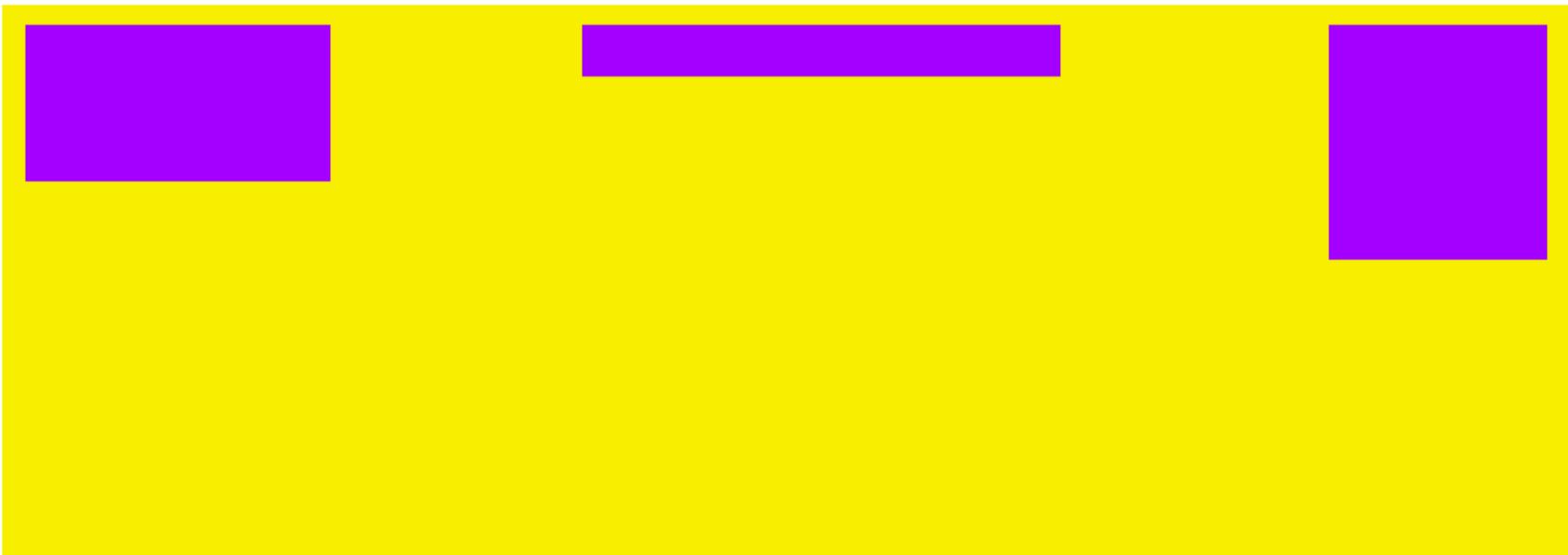
# Flexbox - 内容对齐 (1)

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-evenly;  
}
```



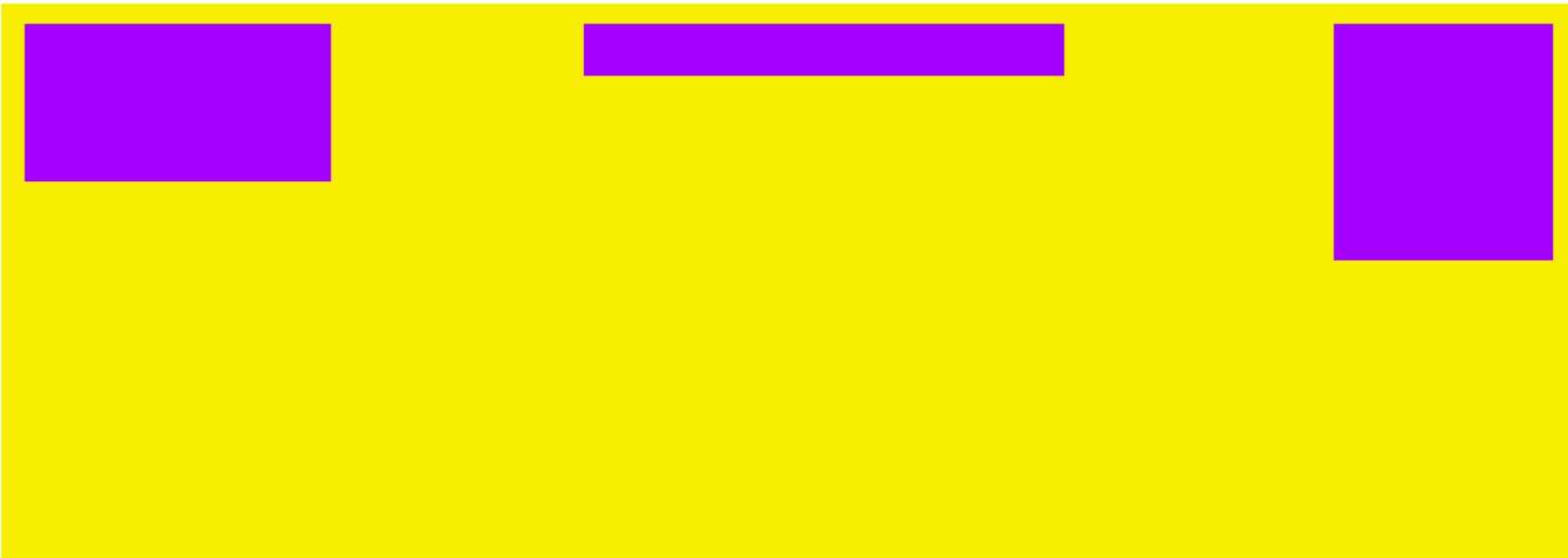
## Flexbox - 内容对齐 (2)

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
}
```



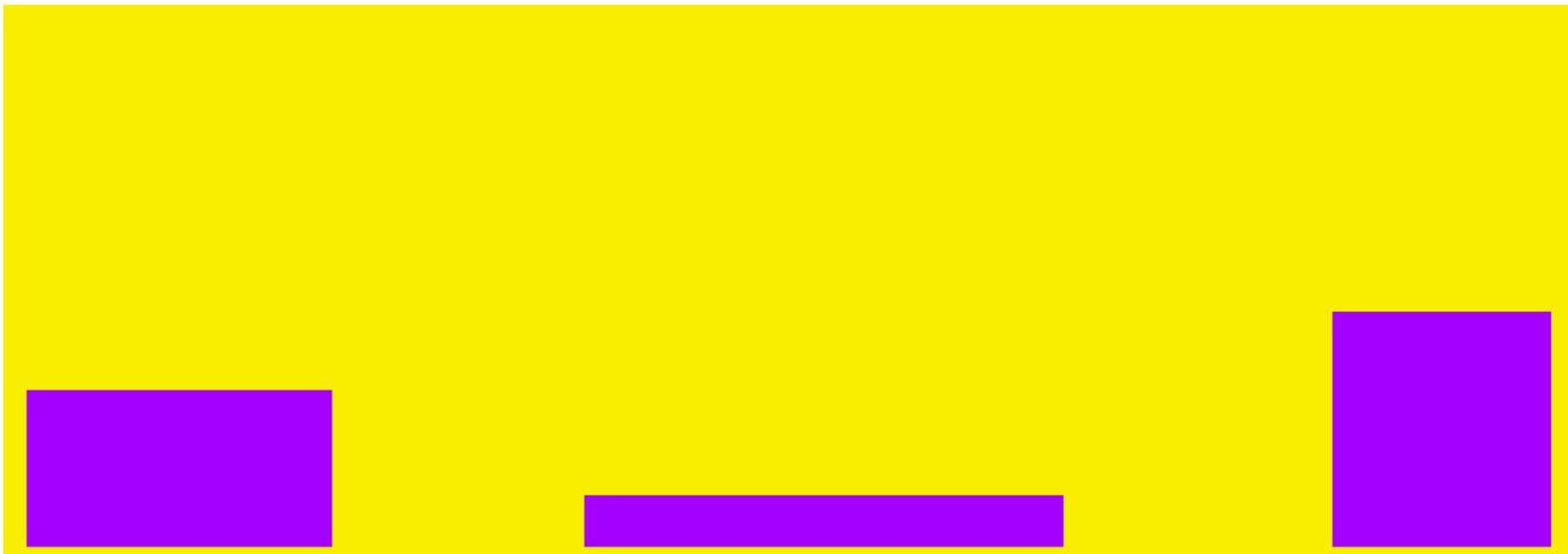
# Flexbox - 元素对齐 (1)

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  align-items: flex-start;  
}
```



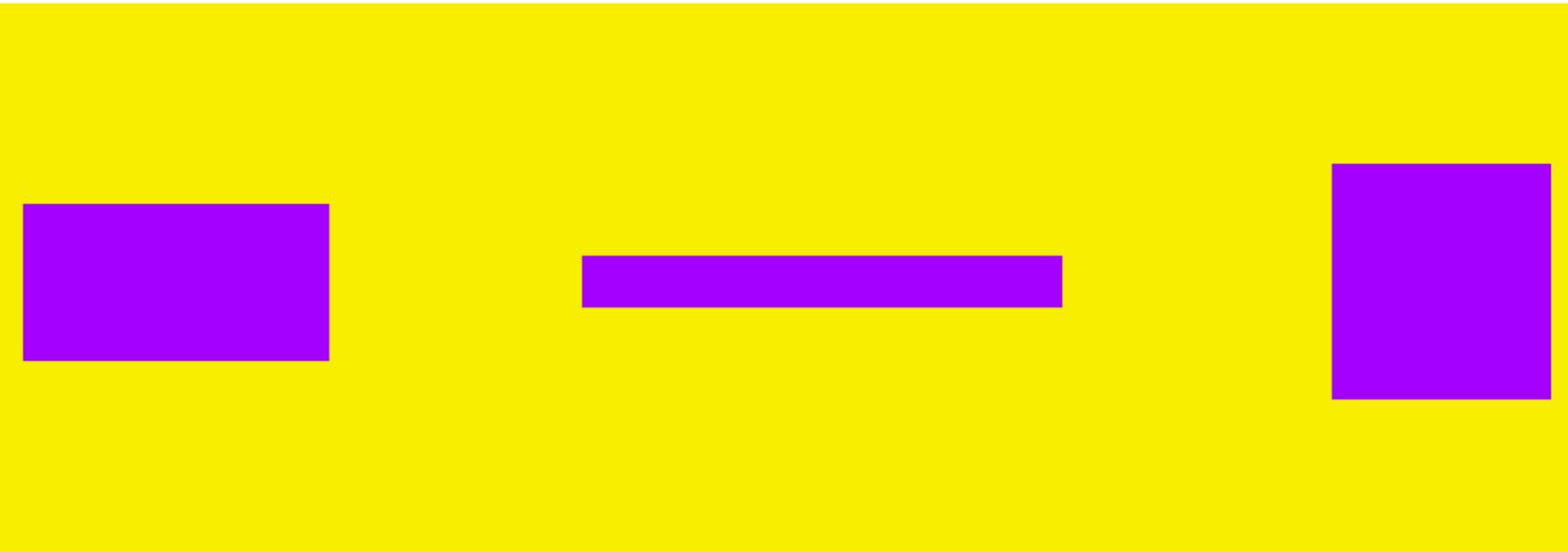
## Flexbox - 元素对齐 (2)

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  align-items: flex-end;  
}
```



## Flexbox - 元素对齐 (3)

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  align-items: center;  
}
```



# Flex item - 弹性增长

```
.flexbox {  
  display: flex;  
  align-items: center;  
}  
  
.item {  
  flex-grow: 1;  
}
```



# 如何创建类别卡片样式

Result



HTML

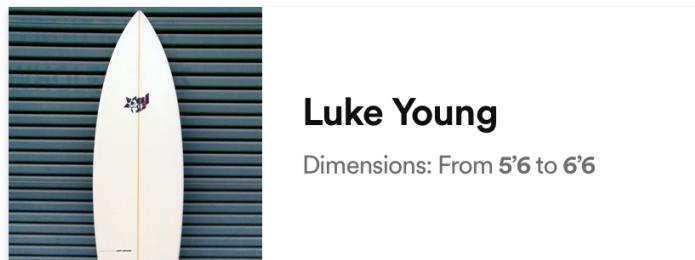
.card-category

h2



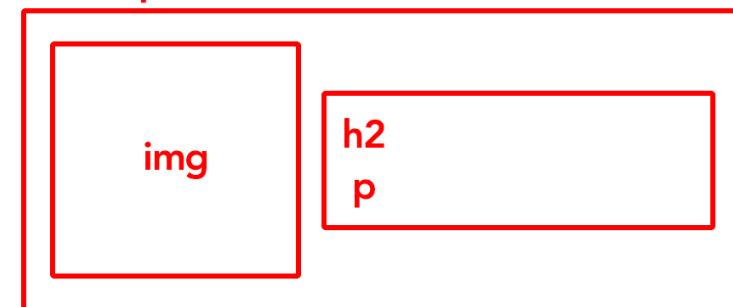
# 如何创建产品卡片样式

Result



HTML

.card-product



# Flex quiz - 如何创建以下旅行卡片的样式呢？

Result



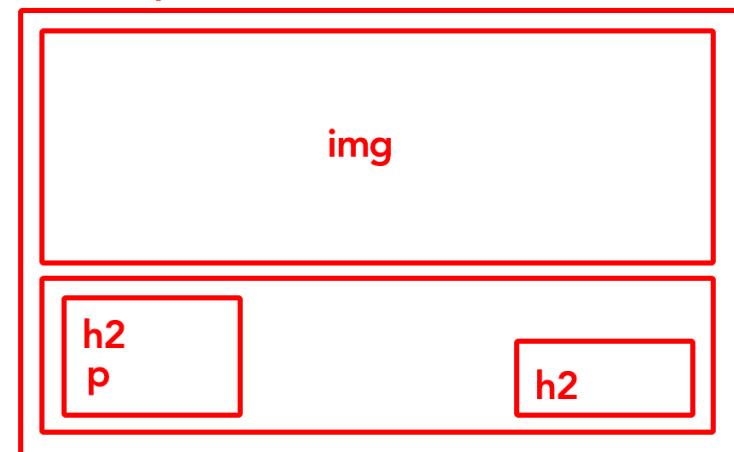
Trip to Athens

Discover the capital of Greece!

£179.99

.card-trip

HTML



# 接下来，我们将使用flexbox来构建更多的组件

- 一个类别卡片
- 一个产品卡片
- 一个旅行卡片

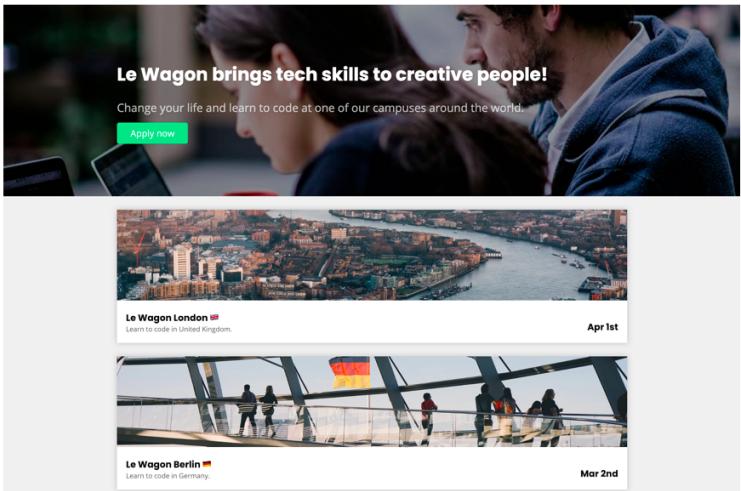


# 如何建设一个网页



# 将组件组合到一个页面中

Result



HTML

.banner

.container

.container

.card-trip

.card-trip



让我们来创建一些组件吧！