

CSS 魔法之旅

前端开发部-蔡凤



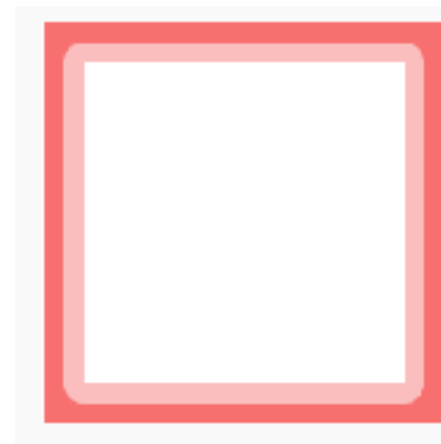
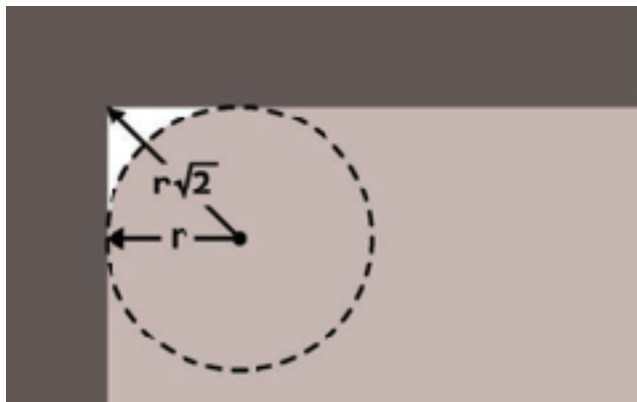
- 1 引言
- 2 背景边框
- 3 形状
- 4 字体
- 5 用户体验

Box-shadow

```
border-radius:10px;  
box-shadow: 0 0 0 5px #f0f0f0,  
           0 0 0 15px #f86f6f,  
           0 0 0 20px #f52b2b;
```

```
border-radius: 10px;  
border: 10px solid #f0f0f0;  
box-shadow: 0 0 0 5px #f86f6f;  
outline: 10px solid #f86f6f;
```

```
box-shadow: 0 5px 4px -4px black;
```



知识点: box-shadow

/* offset-x | offset-y | blur-radius | spread-radius | color
*/

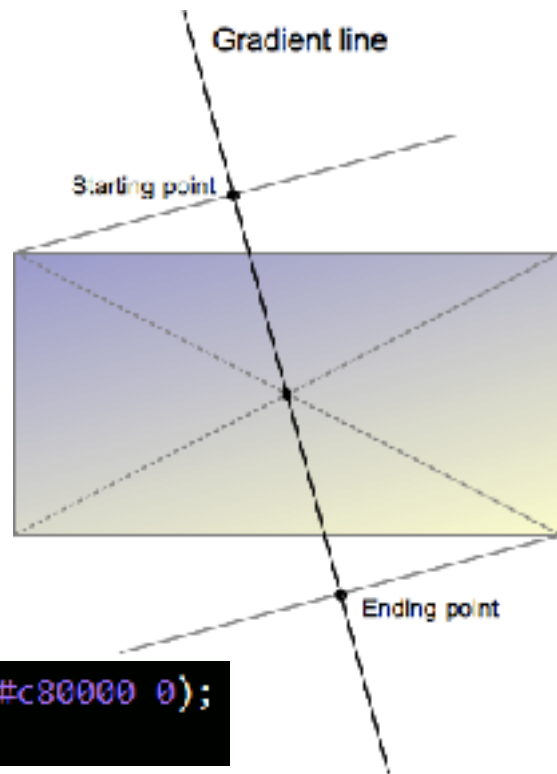
条纹背景

```
background:linear-gradient(#fabebe 20%,#f86f6f 80%)
```

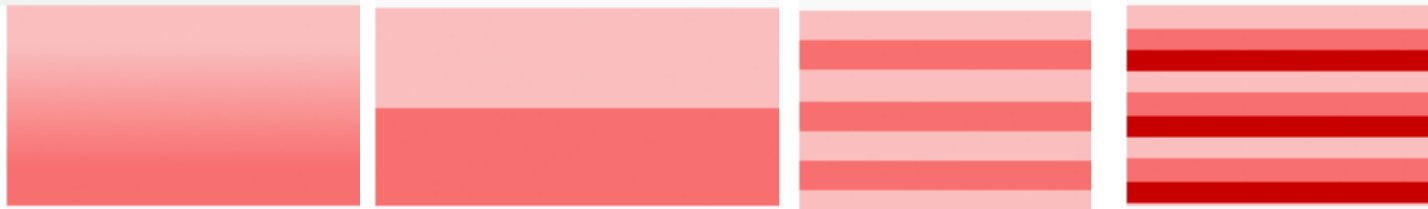
```
background:linear-gradient(#fabebe 50%,#f86f6f 50%)
```

```
background:linear-gradient(#fabebe 50%,#f86f6f 0);  
background-size:100% 30px;
```

```
background:linear-gradient(#fabebe 33.3%,#f86f6f 33.3%,#f86f6f 66.6%, #c80000 0);  
background-size:100% 30px;
```



- 如果多个色标具有相同的位置，它们会产生一个无限小的过渡区域，过渡的起止色分别是第一个和最后一个指定值。从效果上看，颜色会在那个位置突然变化，而不是一个平滑的渐变过程
- 如果某个色标的位置值比整个列表中在它之前的色标的位置值都要小，则该色标的位置值会被设置为它前面所有色标位置值的最大值



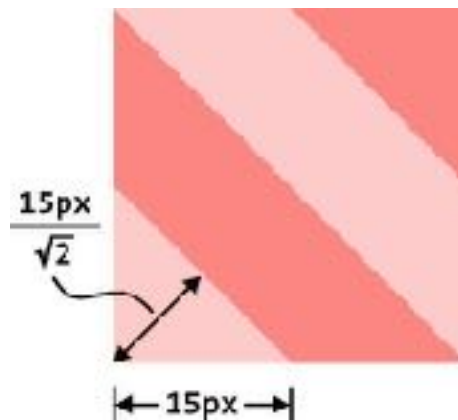
条纹背景二

```
background: linear-gradient(to right, #fabebe 50%, #f86f6f 0);  
background-size: 30px 100px;
```

```
background: linear-gradient(45deg, #fabebe 50%, #f86f6f 0);  
background-size: 30px 30px;
```

```
background: linear-gradient(45deg, #fabebe 25%, #f86f6f 0, #f86f6f 50%, #fabebe 0, #fabebe 75%, #f86f6f 0);  
background-size: 42.42px 42.42px;
```

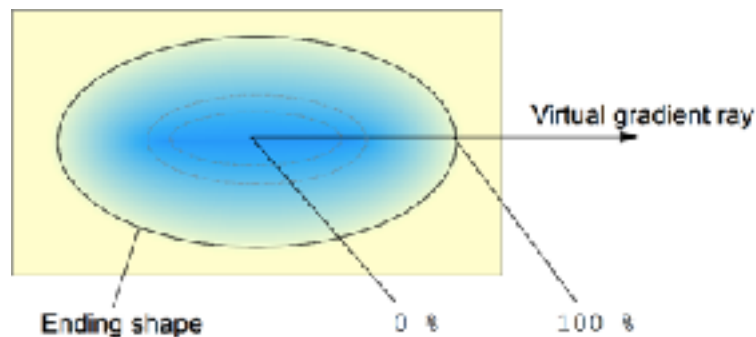
```
background: repeating-linear-gradient(60deg, #fabebe, #fabebe 15px, #f86f6f 0, #f86f6f 30px);
```



波点背景

```
background: #f9f9f9;  
background-image: radial-gradient(#f86f6f 30%, transparent 0),  
                  radial-gradient(#f86f6f 30%, transparent 0);  
background-size: 30px 30px;  
background-position: 0 0, 15px 15px;
```

```
@mixin polka($size, $dot, $base, $accent) {  
  background: $base;  
  background-image: radial-gradient($accent $dot, transparent 0),  
                    radial-gradient($accent $dot, transparent 0);  
  background-size: $size $size;  
  background-position: 0 0, $size/2 $size/2;  
}
```



虚线边框

```
@keyframes ants { to { background-position: 100% } }  
div {  
  max-width: 500px;  
  padding: 20px;  
  border: 1px solid transparent;  
  background: linear-gradient(white, white) padding-box,  
              repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg,  
              black 0, black 25%, white 0, white 50%) border-box;  
  animation: ants 12s linear infinite;  
  background-size: 8px 8px;  
}
```

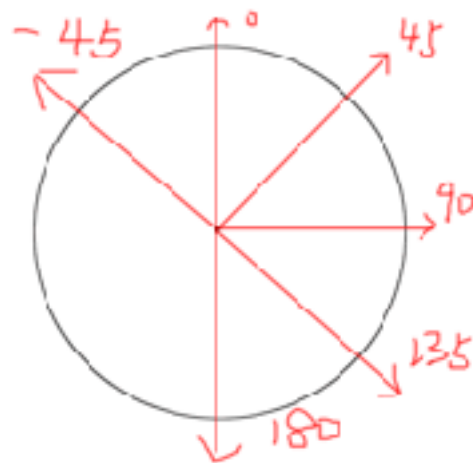


适用场景：

可以写各种虚线边框长度值了

切角

```
@mixin beveled-corners($bg,$ll:0, $lr:$ll, $br:$ll, $bl:$lr) {  
  background: $bg;  
  background:  
    linear-gradient(135deg, transparent $ll, $bg 0)  
    top left,  
    linear-gradient(225deg, transparent $lr, $bg 0)  
    top right,  
    linear-gradient(-45deg, transparent $br, $bg 0)  
    bottom right,  
    linear-gradient(45deg, transparent $bl, $bg 0)  
    bottom left;  
  background-size: 50% 50%;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

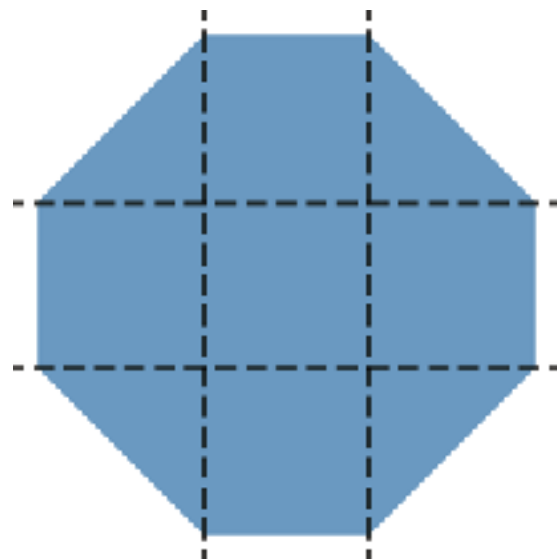
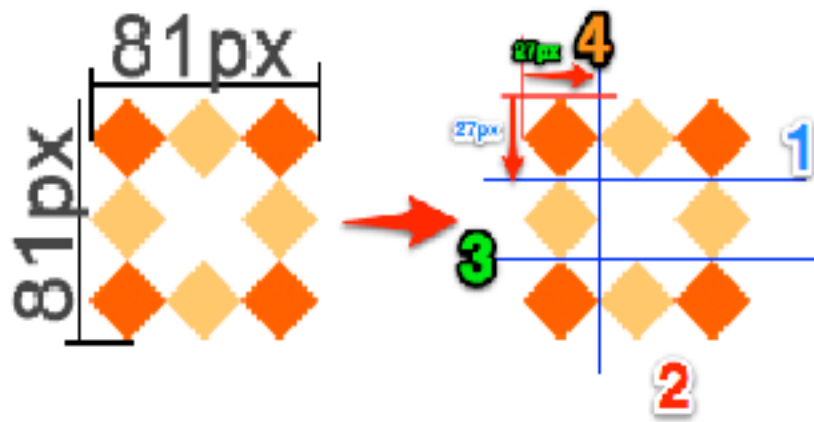


缺点:

- 改起来繁琐
- 动画改变很难

SVG切角

```
border: 21px solid transparent;
border-image: 1 url('data:image/svg+xml,\
    <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="3" height="3"
      fill="%23f8d66f">\
      <polyon points="0,1 1,0 2,0 3,1 3,2 2,3 1,3 0,2" />\
    </svg>');
background: $baseColor;
background-clip: padding-box;
```



CSS滤镜 (filter)

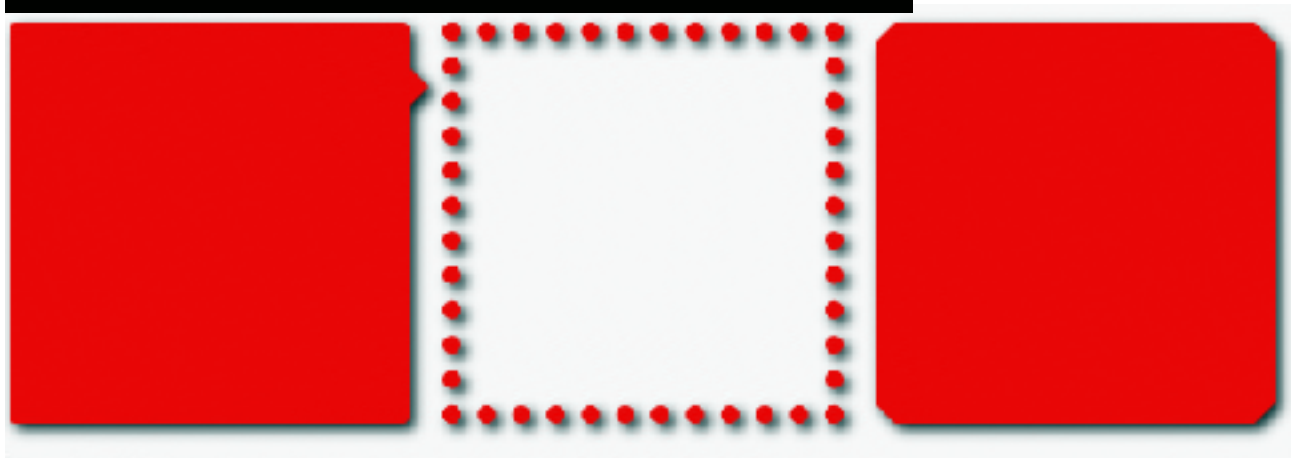
```
filter: blur(5px); //模糊
filter: drop-shadow(16px 16px 20px rgba(0,0,0,.29)); //阴影
filter: brightness(0.4); //亮度
filter: contrast(200%); //对比度
filter: grayscale(50%); //灰度
filter: hue-rotate(90deg); //色相旋转
filter: invert(75%); //反相
filter: opacity(25%); //透明度
filter: saturate(30%); //饱和度
filter: sepia(60%);
```

```
content: "";
position: absolute;
top: 10%;
width: 100%;
height: 100%;
background: inherit;
background-size: 100% 100%;
filter: blur(10px) brightness(80%) opacity(.8);
z-index: -1;
```



不规则投影

```
filter: drop-shadow(3px 3px 3px rgba(0,0,0,.5));
```



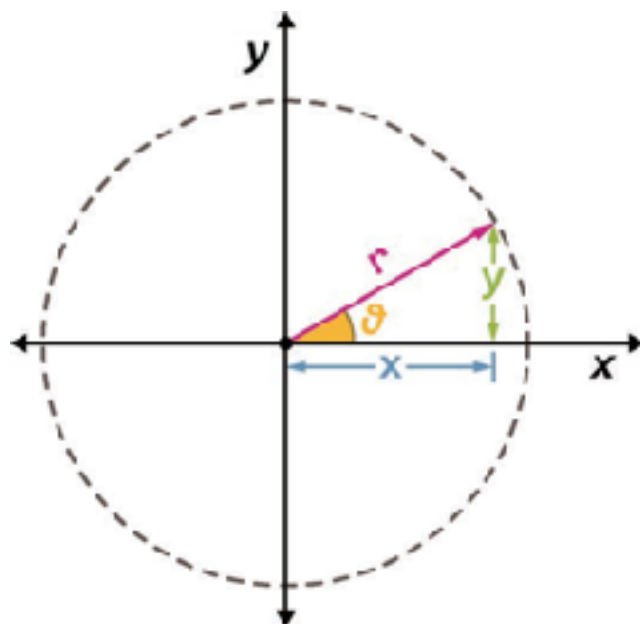
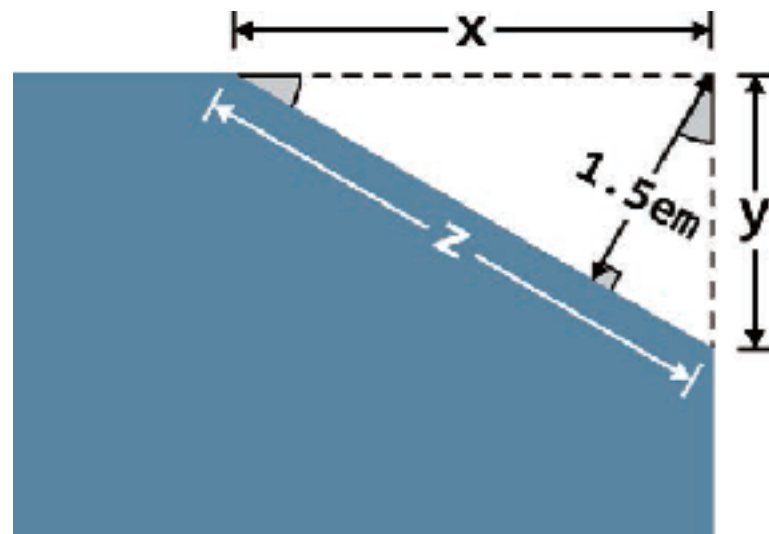
filter: drop-shadow(x偏移, y偏移, 模糊大小, 色值);

- I. 没有内阴影效果
- II. 不能阴影叠加

IE	Edge	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari	Opera Mini	Android Browser	Chrome for Android
			49			10.2			
		55	60	10.1	47	10.3		4.4	
11	15	56	61	11	48	11	all	56	61
	16	57	62	TP	49				
		58	63		50				
		59	64						

折角效果一

```
background: #58a;  
background:  
linear-gradient(to left bottom,  
transparent 50%, rgba(0,0,0,.4) 0)  
no-repeat 100% 0 / 3em 1.732em,  
linear-gradient(-150deg,  
transparent 1.5em, #58a 0);
```



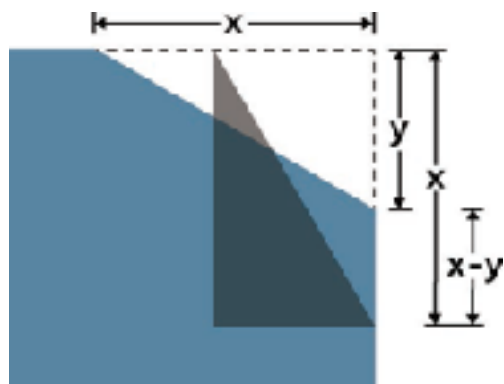
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

折角效果二

```
position: relative;
background:
  linear-gradient(-150deg,
    transparent 1.5em, #58a 0);
&::before{
  content: '';
  position: absolute;
  top: 0; right: 0;
  background: linear-gradient(to left bottom,
    transparent 50%, rgba(0,0,0,.4) 0)
    100% 0 no-repeat;
  height: 3em;
  width: 1.73em;
  transform: translateY(-1.3em) rotate(-30deg);
  transform-origin: bottom right;
}
```



CurrentColor

```
a {  
  color: rgb(255, 40, 146);  
}  
.icon {  
  display: inline-block;  
  width: 16px; height: 20px;  
  background-image: url(/css/i/sprite_icons.png);  
  background-color: currentColor; /* 该颜色控制图标的颜色 */  
}  
.icon1 { background-position: 0 0; }  
.icon2 { background-position: -20px 0; }  
.icon3 { background-position: -40px 0; }  
.icon4 { background-position: -60px 0; }  
.link { margin-right: 15px; }  
.link:hover { color: #333; }
```

← 返回

↻ 刷新

★ 收藏

🖼 展开图片



已领取

适用场景：

background-color

gradient

box-shadow

Svg fill

纯色背景下的小ico



@font-face

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'example';  
  src: url(example.ttf);  
  font-style: normal;  
  font-weight: normal;  
  unicode-range: U+0025-00FF;  
}
```

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: BASh;  
  src: local("Microsoft Yahei");  
}  
@font-face {  
  font-family: quote;  
  src: local('SimSun');  
  unicode-range: U+201c, U+201d;  
}  
  
.font {  
  font-family: quote, BASh;  
}
```

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'I';  
  font-style: normal;  
  src: local('FZYaoLi');  
}  
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'I';  
  font-style: italic;  
  src: local('FZShuTi');  
}  
  
.i {  
  font-family: I;  
}
```

类名是i, 标签是i

类名是i, 标签是span

我是“微软雅黑”或者是“苹方字体”

Unicode-range

```
unicode-range: U+26;           /* single codepoint */
unicode-range: U+0-7f;
unicode-range: U+0025-00ff;     /* codepoint range */
unicode-range: U+4??;          /* wildcard range */
unicode-range: U+0025-00ff, U+4??; /* multiple values */
```

计算方法

String.charCodeAt(0).toString(16)

适合使用的场景

中文内容中的某部分中文字符做特殊字体处理
或者是英文字体中部分字符做特殊字体处理

常用的

汉字：[0x4e00,0x9fa5]（或十进制
[19968,40869]）

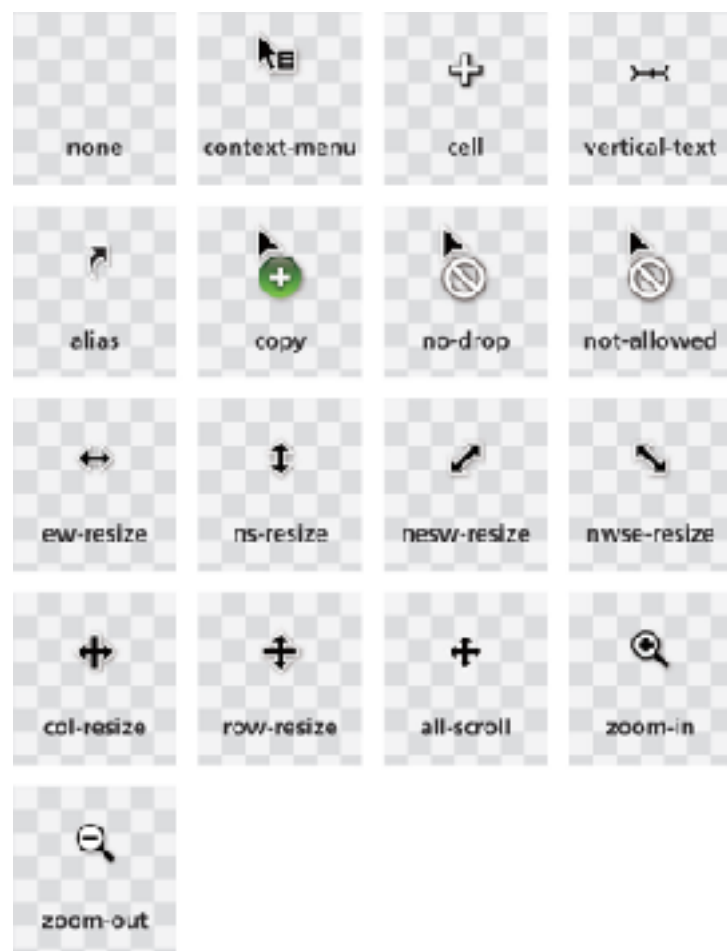
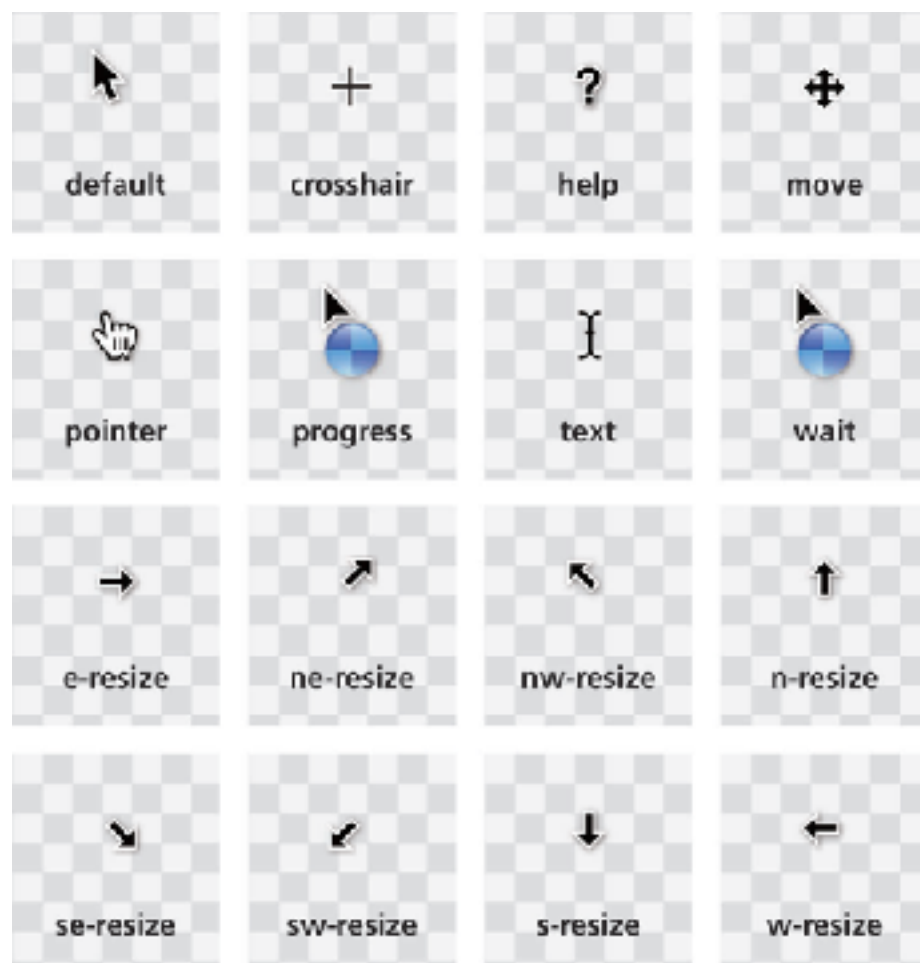
数字：[0x30,0x39]（或十进制[48, 57]）

小写字母：[0x61,0x7a]（或十进制[97, 122]）

大写字母：[0x41,0x5a]（或十进制[65, 90]）



Cursor



Calc ()

- 使用“+”、“-”、“*”和“/”四则运算；
- 可以使用百分比、px、em、rem等单位；
- 可以混合使用各种单位进行计算；
- 表达式中有“+”和“-”时，其前后必须要有空格，如"width: calc(12%+5em)"这种没有空格的写法是错误的；
- 表达式中有“*”和“/”时，其前后可以没有空格，但建议留有空格。

```
background: #f60;  
height: 50px;  
padding: 10px;  
border: 5px solid green;  
width: 90%;  
width: -moz-calc(100% - (10px + 5px) * 2);  
width: -webkit-calc(100% - (10px + 5px) * 2);  
width: calc(100% - (10px + 5px) * 2);
```

```
.search-field {  
    background-position: calc(100% - 10px) center;  
    ...  
}
```

Current aligned	Usage relative	Date relative	Show all	IE	Edge *	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari *	Opera Mini *	Android Browser *	Chrome for Android
						55	49	10.1	47	10.2		4.4	
11	15	56	61	11	48	11	all	56	61				
	16	57	62	TP	49								
		58	63		50								
		59	64										

CSS attr

```
[data-balloon]:after {
  @include alpha(0);
  pointer-events: none;
  @include transition(all 0.18s ease-out 0.18s);
  font-family: sans-serif !important;
  font-weight: normal !important;
  font-style: normal !important;
  text-shadow: none !important;
  font-size: 12px !important;
  background: #fff;
  border-radius: 4px;
  color: #000;
  border: 1px solid currentColor;
  content: attr(data-balloon);
  padding: .5em 1em;
  position: absolute;
  white-space: nowrap;
  z-index: 30;
}

[data-balloon]:before {
  background: no-repeat url('data:image/svg+xml,
    <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox
    strokes="black" stroke-width="1px">
      <path transform="rotate(0)" d="M2.658,3.00
      835,12.002 13.658,12.002 C14.285,12.002
    </svg>');
  background-size: 100% auto;
  width: 12px;
  height: 7px;
  @include alpha(0);
  pointer-events: none;
  @include transition(all 0.18s ease-out 0.18s);
  content: '';
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 12;
}
```

```
[data-unit]:after{
  content: attr(data-unit);
  color:#e4393c;
}
```

```
a[href^="http"] {
  background: url(external-icon.svg) no-repeat;
  padding-left: 10px;
}
```

<p data-unit="元">剩余话费</p>
Hover me!

Whats up!

剩余话费元

Hover me!



谢谢！

