**1:Add a CSS border on hover without moving the element**

**HTML**:

<div id="homecontainer">

<div id="homeheader">

<ul>

<li><a href ="#">this</a></li>

<li><a href ="#">that</a></li>

<li><a href="#">this again</a></li>

<li><a href="#">that again</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

</div>

**CSS**

#homecontainer{

border-top:1px solid green;

border-bottom:1px solid green;

}

#homeheader a{

text-decoration:none;

color:black;

margin-right:5px;

border:1px solid transparent;

}

#homeheader a:hover{

border-top:1px solid #102447;

border-bottom:1px solid #102447;

}

#homeheader li{

padding:0;

margin:0px 10px;

display:inline;

font-size:1em;

}

1. 当dropdown按钮用js控制开关的时候，如果需要在window size大于比如果550px时候消失， 在@media query里面用 display: none !important;
2. 在JS中如果想用$(window).width()进行内容的变换需要用到resize function；

Eg: $(window).resize(function() {

if ($(window).width() >750) {

$('.current a:first-child').text("All results (1, 234)");

Alert(‘sdfsdfasdf’);

}

});

1. **点击按钮显示相应的内容**

HTML：

<button class="learn-more">Learn More</button>

<button class="learn-more">Learn More</button>

<button class="learn-more">Learn More</button>

<button class="learn-more">Learn More</button>

<p>First paragraph</p>

CSS:

P{display:none}

JS

$(document).ready(function() {

var $b = $('button');

var $p = $('p');

$b.click(function() {

var i = $b.index(this);

$p.hide().eq(i).show()

})

});

**5.Setting Cookies**

$(document).ready(function() {

var isMobileDevice = DetectMobile();

if (isMobileDevice) {

var wantsDesktop = $.cookie('hornsbyPrefersDesktop') == 'yes';

if(!wantsDesktop){

window.location = mobile\_url;

}

}

});

});

$('.desk\_detect').click(function(e){

e.preventDefault();

$.cookie('hornsbyPrefersDesktop','yes');

window.location = $(this).attr('href');

});

**6. 比较好的jquery的写法**

jQuery Syntax

(function($){

$(document).ready(function(){

});

})(jQuery);

1. **Compass中比较流行的CSS框架 blueprint**

通过blueprint创建一个Compass工程，命令：  
 compass create my\_grid --using blueprint

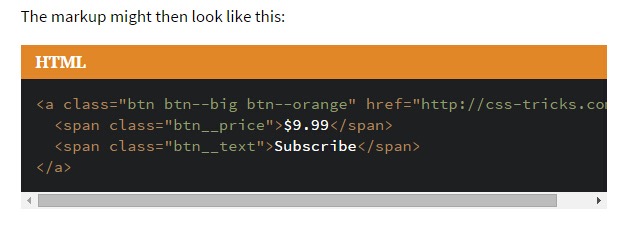
1. **BEM (Block, Element, Modifier) methodology for CSS naming.**

Eg:

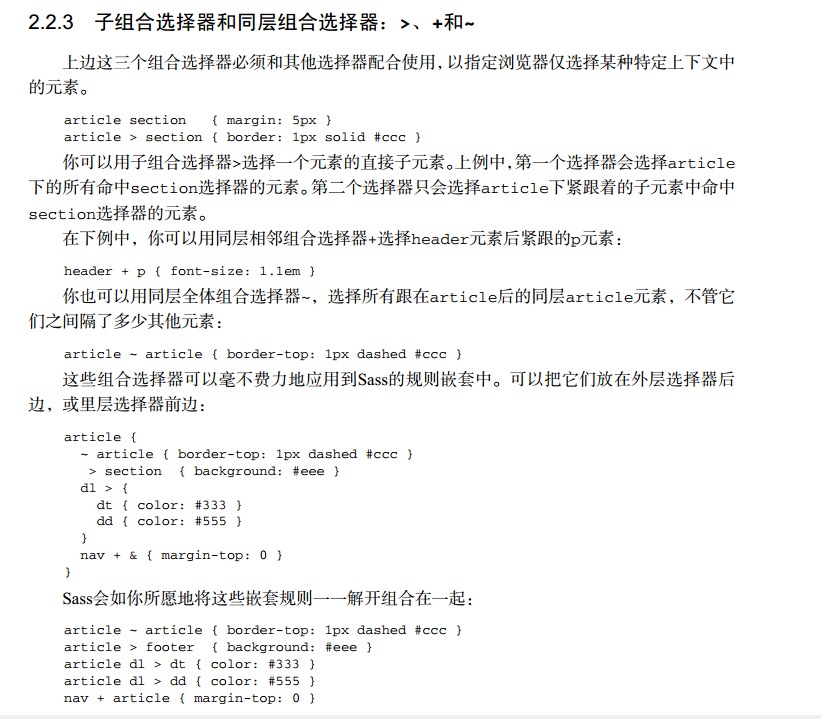
**/\* Block component \*/ .btn {**

**/\* Element that depends upon the block \*/ .btn\_\_price {}**

**/\* Modifier that changes the style of the block \*/ .btn--orange**

****

1. **子组合选择器和同层组合选择器：> , + 和 ~**



1. **当@import “compass”的时候已经包含了以下四大模块：**

- CSS3

- Helpers

- Typography

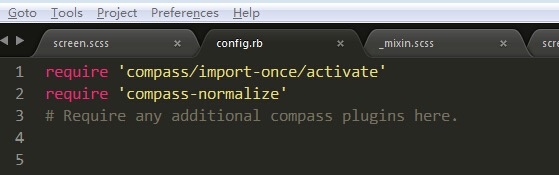
- Utilities

但不包含reset 和layout 模块， 所以需要单独import

@import “compass/reset” 和 @import “compass/layout”

1. **在compss中加如normalize 插件**

第一步：



第二步：

在terminal 中输入

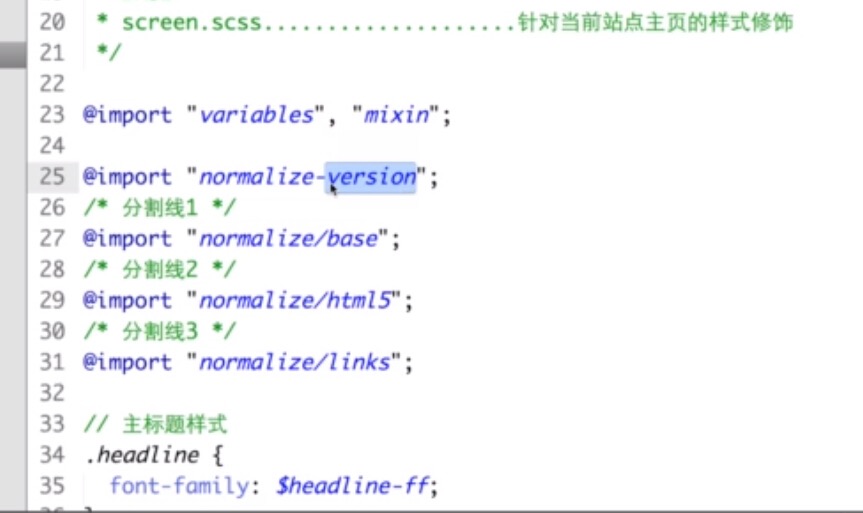
gem install compass-normalize;

第三步：

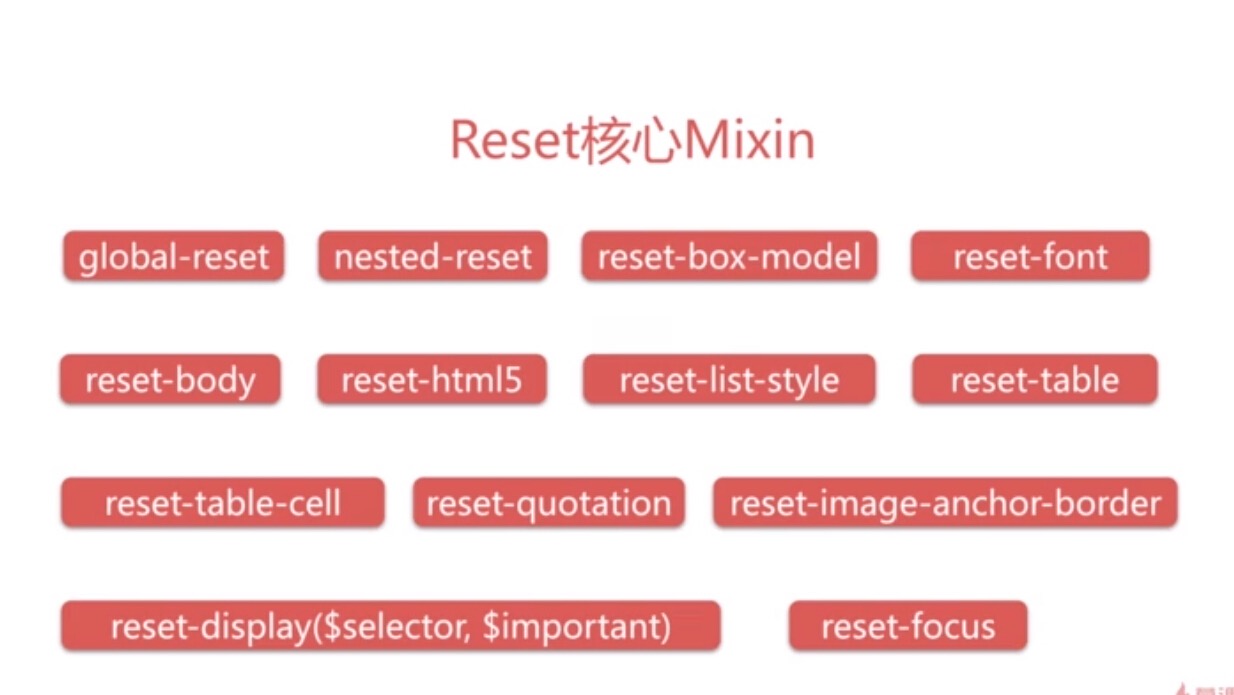
在screen.scss中g

@import "normalize";

也可以只引入部分子模块



**Rest 核心Mixin**



在compass模块中，CSS3模块是主动使用最频繁的模块

CSS3模块主要提供跨浏览器的CSS3的能力。

用browsersupport 模块去指定css3默认支持哪些浏览器

**12. Tick Check box show/hide contents:**

HTML

<table class="options">

<tr>

<td>

<input type="checkbox" value="form">Make a donation

</td>

<td>

<input type="checkbox" value="bench">Make a bench

</td>

<td>

<input type="checkbox" value="tree">Make a tree

</td>

<td>

<input type="checkbox" value="bequest">Make a bequest

</td>

</tr>

</table>

<div class="form donation">This is donation detials</div>

<div class="bench donation">This is bench details</div>

<div class="tree donation">This is tree dtails</div>

<div class="bequest donation">This is bequest details</div>

JS:

(function($){

$(document).ready(function(){

$(':checkbox').click(function(){

if($(this).attr("value")=="form"){

$(".form").toggle();

}

if($(this).attr("value")=="bench"){

$(".bench").toggle();

}

if($(this).attr("value")=="tree"){

$(".tree").toggle();

}

});

});

})(jQuery)

**13 jQuery Tabs**

HTML:

<ul class='tabs'>

<li><a href='#tab1'>Tab 1</a></li>

<li><a href='#tab2'>Tab 2</a></li>

<li><a href='#tab3'>Tab 3</a></li>

</ul>

<div id='tab1'>

<p>Hi, this is the first tab.</p>

</div>

<div id='tab2'>

<p>This is the 2nd tab.</p>

</div>

<div id='tab3'>

<p>And this is the 3rd tab.</p>

</div>

CSS:

ul,p,div{

padding:0;

margin:0;

}

ul li{

list-style:none;

}

li{

display:inline-block;

}

a{

background:grey;

margin:0 1px;

padding:4px 5px;

text-decoration:none;

color:white;

font-size:12px;

}

div{

background:white;

height:100px;

width:500px;

line-height:100px;

margin:1px 1px;

}

.active{

background:white;

color:black;

}

JS:

$('ul.tabs').each(function(){

// For each set of tabs, we want to keep track of

// which tab is active and it's associated content

var $active, $content, $links = $(this).find('a');

// If the location.hash matches one of the links, use that as the active tab.

// If no match is found, use the first link as the initial active tab.

$active = $($links.filter('[href="'+location.hash+'"]')[0] || $links[0]);

$active.addClass('active');

$content = $($active[0].hash);

// Hide the remaining content

$links.not($active).each(function () {

$(this.hash).hide();

});

// Bind the click event handler

$(this).on('click', 'a', function(e){

// Make the old tab inactive.

$active.removeClass('active');

$content.hide();

// Update the variables with the new link and content

$active = $(this);

$content = $(this.hash);

// Make the tab active.

$active.addClass('active');

$content.show();

// Prevent the anchor's default click action

e.preventDefault();

});

});

**14.Json字符串和json对象的区别：**

字符串：这个很好解释，指使用“”双引号或’’单引号包括的字符。例如：var comStr = 'this is string';  
json字符串：指的是符合json格式要求的js字符串。例如：var jsonStr = "{StudentID:'100',Name:'tmac',Hometown:'usa'}";  
json对象：指符合json格式要求的js对象。例如：var jsonObj = { StudentID: "100", Name: "tmac", Hometown: "usa" };

**15.HTML5 Web Storage**

HTML5中的存储机制让原先必须保存在服务端数据库中的内容现在可以直接保存在客户端本地，

两种对象使用方法：

1. sessionStorage  
   保存数据：sessionStorage.setItem(key,value);  
   读取数据：sessionStorage.getItem(key);
2. localStorage  
   保存数据：localStorage.setItem(key,value);  
   读取数据：localStorage.getItem(key);

两者的区别： sessionStorage方法如果关闭了浏览器，这个保存的数据就丢失了，再打开浏览器读取不到任何数据；localstorage方法即使关闭浏览器，下次打开点击读取数据时候，仍然能读取到浏览器保存的数据；

**16. Jquery里面一些选框例子:**



