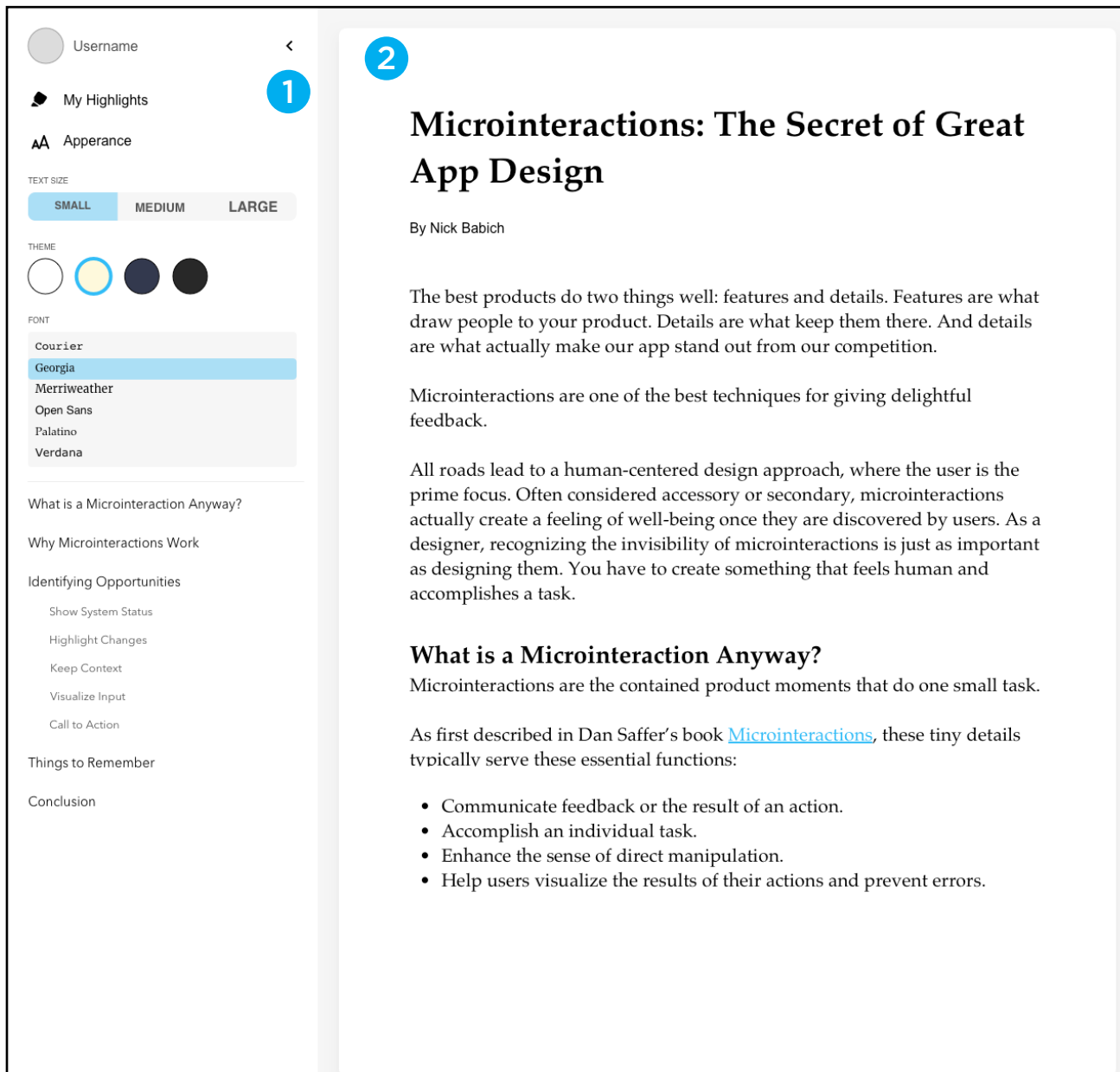


# **FIKA**

## **Reader Extension**

### **UI Guidelines**



1 左侧抽屉菜单 包括：  
管理账号、高亮  
设置、TOC  
.f-drawer

2 阅读区域：  
设计时认为这里应该是一张“电  
子纸” (Digital Paper) 尽量地  
去模仿了纸的阴影和感觉  
.f-paper

## Microinteractions: The Secret of Great App Design

By Nick Babich

The best products do two things well: features and details. Features are what draw people to your product. Details are what keep them there. And details are what actually make our app stand out from our competition.

Microinteractions are one of the best techniques for giving delightful feedback.

All roads lead to a human-centered design approach, where the user is the prime focus. Often considered accessory or secondary, microinteractions actually create a feeling of well-being once they are discovered by users. As a designer, recognizing the invisibility of microinteractions is just as important as designing them. You have to create something that feels human and accomplishes a task.

4

### What is a Microinteraction Anyway?

Microinteractions are the contained product moments that do one small task.

As first described in Dan Saffer's book [Microinteractions](#), these tiny details typically serve these essential functions:

- Communicate feedback or the result of an action.
- Accomplish an individual task.
- Enhance the sense of direct manipulation.
- Help users visualize the results of their actions and prevent errors.

3

左侧抽屉菜收起后，会显示突出的菜单按钮

```
.f-drawer-btn
```

4

高亮的文字 用蓝色底色标识

```
.f-hl
```

```
<span class="f-hl">  
...</span>
```

# HTML

```
<!--app ! must has 'theme' class-->
<div id="fika" class="f-app theme-blabar"> 1
  <!--drawer-->
  <div class="f-drawer-btn"...>
  <div class="f-drawer">
    <div class="my-2 d-flex align-center justify-space-between"...>
    <div class="f-drawer-tile"...>
    <div class="f-drawer-tile f-appearance-toggle"...>
    <div class="pa-1 f-appearance" style="..."...>
    <hr class="my-2">
    <div class="f-toc"...>

  </div>

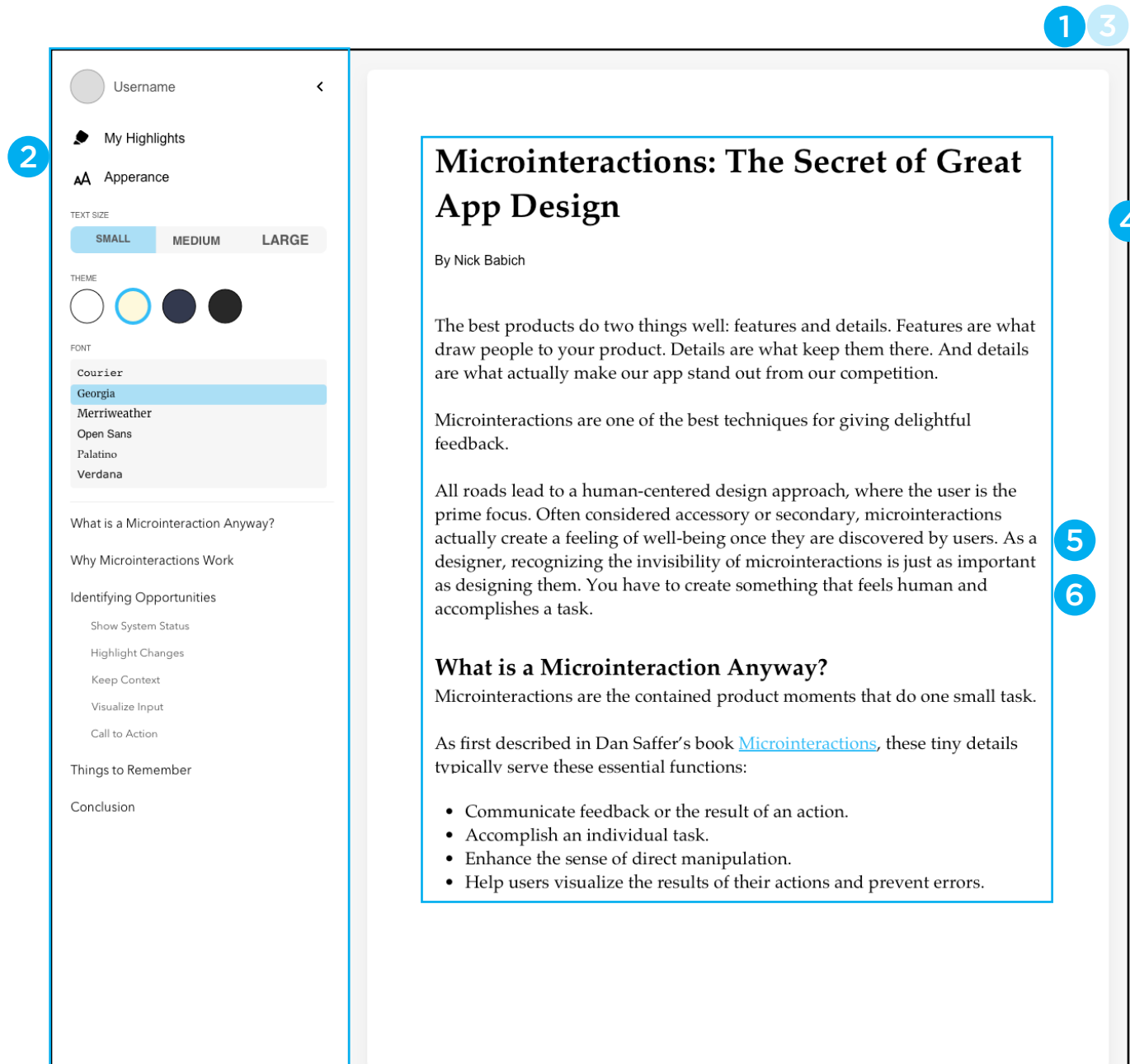
  <!--overlay-->
  <div class="f-overlay"></div> 3
  <!--paper-->
  <div class="f-paper"> 4
    <!--article ! must has 'f-size' and 'f-font' class-->
    <div class="f-article f-size-medium f-font-georgia"> 5
      <h1 class="f-title">Microinteractions: The Secret of Great App Design</h1>
      <div class="f-subtitle">By Nick Babich</div>

      <!--sample article content -->
      <div class="f-content"...>

    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

- 1 app主体 必须有theme class  
.f-app  
.theme-{\$theme}
- 2 抽屉按钮 .f-drawer-btn  
抽屉菜单 .f-drawer  
菜单项目 .f-drawer-tile  
外观设置 .f-appearance  
目录 .f-toc
- 3 到window 小于1280px时, 抽屉菜单  
会悬浮在深色overlay上  
.f-overlay
- 4 阅读区域 (电子纸)  
.f-paper
- 5 文章组件 此处设置控制字号大小和字体的  
class  
.f-article  
.f-size-{\$size}  
.f-font-{\$font}
- 6 标题 .f-title  
副标题 可以防止抓取来的文章副标题、作者、时间、摘要、前言  
.f-subtitle  
  
正文内容  
.f-content

# 对应上一页HTML的标注



# 外观设置

字体 FONT:

```
.f-font-{ }
```

```
courier  
georgia  
merriweather  
open-sans  
palatino  
verdana
```

其中“open-sans”和“merriweather”，不是web safe font  
需要添加字体包。字体包位置在：/assets/fonts  
(\*只用到了Regular, Italic, Bold, BoldItalic)

主题 THEME:

```
.f-theme-{ }
```

```
vanilla 香草  
latte 拿铁  
blabar 蓝莓 (瑞典语)  
licorice 甘草
```

字号 SIZE:

```
.f-size-{ }
```

```
small  
medium  
large
```

## Stylus & CSS

牵扯到很多主题、字号等控制，需要使用变量。使用了Stylus  
作为CSS preprocessor，使用方式如下：

1. 安装stylus

```
npm i stylus -g
```

2. 编译

```
stylus -c styles/index.styl
```

```
-w    watching file changes  
-c    compress output file  
-o    output to dir  
/styles/index.styl 为主文件
```