React Native移动开发技术

HTML,CSS,Javascript基础

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本节内容

- HTML基础
- CSS与Flexbox基础
- Javascript基础与JSX、Babel

HTML基础

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

HTML基础

- [Example](#)
  - The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5
  - The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
  - The <head> element contains meta information about the document
  - The <title> element specifies a title for the document
  - The <body> element contains the visible page content
  - The <h1> element defines a large heading
  - The <p> element defines a paragraph

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML基础

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```
<html>

    <head>

        <title>Page title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

HTML基础

- HTML5(2014至今)
  - Semantics: allowing you to describe more precisely what your content is.
  - Connectivity: allowing you to communicate with the server in new and innovative ways.
  - Offline and storage: allowing webpages to store data on the client-side locally offline more efficiently.
  - Multimedia: making video and audio first-class citizens in the Open Web.
  - 2D/3D graphics and effects: allowing a much more diverse range of presentation options.
  - Performance and integration: providing greater speed optimization and better computer hardware.
  - Device access: allowing for the usage of various input and output devices.
  - Styling: letting authors write more sophisticated themes.

CSS与Flexbox基础

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
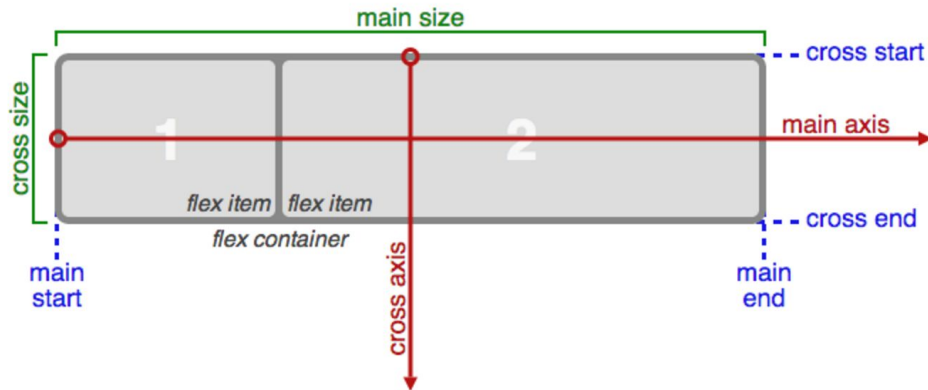
CSS与Flexbox基础

- ## Example
  - The body,h1,p are the described HTML elements.
  - The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.
  - The color property is used to set the color of the text.
  - The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
  - The font-family property is the font family set for text.
  - The font-size property sets the size of the text.

```css
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
}

p {
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

CSS与Flexbox基础

- Flexbox
  - Flexible boxes, or flexbox, is a new layout mode in CSS3.
  - Use of flexbox ensures that elements behave predictably when the page layou accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices.
  - A flex container expands items to fill available free space, or shrinks them to prevent overflow.

CSS与Flexbox基础

- Flexbox [examples](#)
  - The flex property specifies the length of the flex item, relative to the rest of the
    the same container, [example](#).
  - The order property specifies the order of a flexible item relative to the rest of th
    inside the same container, [example](#).
  - The justify-content property horizontally aligns the flexible container's items wh
    not use all available space on the main-axis, [example](#).
  - The align-items property vertically aligns the flexible container's items when th
    use all available space on the cross-axis, [example](#).
  - The align-self property of flex items overrides the flex container's align-items p
    item, [example](#).

Javascript基础与JSX, Babel

- JavaScript is a full-fledged dynamic programming language that, when applied to an HTML document, can provide **dynamic interactivity** on websites.
- It was invented by Brendan Eich, co-founder of the Mozilla project, the Mozilla Foundation, and the Mozilla Corporation.

Javascript基础与JSX, Babel

- [Examples](#)
  - This [example](#) uses the method to "find" an HTML element (with id="demo") an
    element content (innerHTML) to "Hello JavaScript"
  - This [example](#) changes an HTML image by changing the src (source) attribute of an <img> tag.
  - This [example](#) changes the style of an HTML element, is a variant of changing
    attribute.
  - This [example](#) uses Javascript to hide HTML elements can be done by changin
    style.

Javascript基础与JSX, Babel

- JSX
  - JSX is a XML-like syntax extension to JavaScript.
  - It's intended to be used by various preprocessors (transpilers) to transform these tokens into standard JavaScript.
  - Example.

```
//使用JSX
ReactDOM.render(
  <div>
    // with jsx
  </div>,
  document.getElementById('impl')
);

//不使用JSX
React.render(
    React.createElement('div', null, 'without jsx'),
    document.getElementById('impl')
);
```

- Babel
  - Babel is a JavaScript compiler.
  - Examples.

相关引用

1. W3School
2. A Guide to Flexbox
3. 我们就来谈谈Flexbox布局
4. 移动端全兼容的flexbox速成班
5. JSX
6. Babel
7. Jsbin