



Mobile Applications

jQuery mobile

Slide 1

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JS Libraries

- There are many JS libraries you can use
- Popular examples:
 - jQuery
 - Makes much of what we saw today easier
 - Other inputs such as sliders
 - Includes nice animations
 - D3.js
 - Data handling, includes data tables and charts



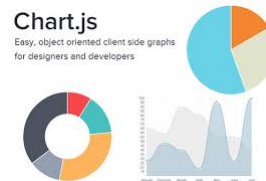
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JS Libraries

- Collection of functionality available for you to use on your own webpages
- Install the library and then use (or don't use) what you need
- You can use more than one at a time
- Many integrate with frameworks, but can be used independently too

JS Libraries





- Document traversal and manipulation
- Event handling
- Animation
- AJAX
- User interface widgets



- Provides a simple syntax for object manipulation

```
document.getElementById('eg'); //returns a HTML DOM Object  
  
var contents = $('#eg'); //returns a jQuery Object  
  
$('#eg').html("Hello"); // Changes the HTML of object with ID 'eg'  
  
$ sign is shorthand for jquery(...)
```



- Lots of useful interface controls
- Interactions
 - Drag, Drop, Resize, Select, Sort
- Widgets
 - Slider, Spinner
 - Date picker
 - Progress bar, tool tip
 - Many more
- Effects
 - Animation
 - Show / Hide
 - Transitions

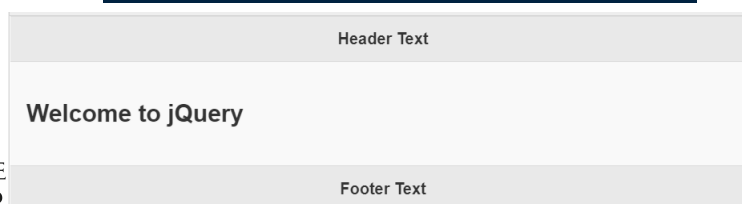


Structure of a jQuery page (single page)

```
<body>
  <div data-role = "page" id = "pageone">
    <div data-role = "header">
      <h1>Header Text</h1>
    </div>

    <div data-role = "main" class = "ui-content">
      <h2>Welcome to jQuery</h2>
    </div>

    <div data-role = "footer">
      <h1>Footer Text</h1>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



Structure of a jQuery page (multipage)

Header

This is the content of page 1.

For more information [click here](#)

Footer

```

<body>
<div data-role = "page" id = "page1">
  <div data-role = "header">
    <h2>Header</h2>
  </div>

  <div role = "main" class = "ui-content">
    <p>This is the content of page 1.</p>
    <p> For more information <a href = "#page2">click here</a></p>
  </div>

  <div data-role = "footer">
    <h4>Footer</h4>
  </div>
</div>

<div data-role = "page" id = "page2">
  <div data-role = "header">
    <h1>Header Text</h1>
  </div>

  <div role = "main" class = "ui-content">
    <p>This is the additional content on page 2.</p>
    <p><a href = "#page1">Back to previous page</a></p>
  </div>

  <div data-role = "footer">
    <h4>Footer Text</h4>
  </div>
</div>
</body>

```

Header Text

This is the additional content on page 2.

[Back to previous page](#)

Footer Text

Structure of a jQuery page

- Can use data-transitions.

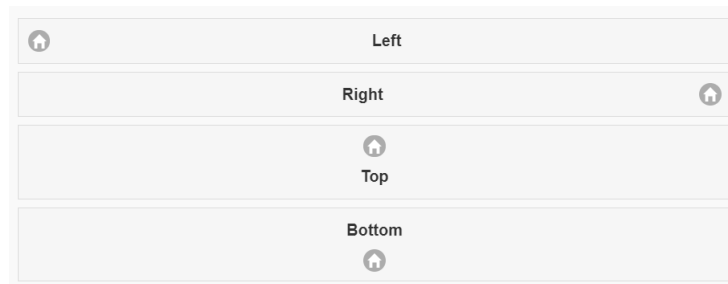
`Page Two`

	Transition & Description	For Pages	For Dialogs
1	fade elements fade in and out of visibility.	Fade Page	Fade Dialog
2	flip Flip the elements from back to front to the next page.	Flip Page	Flip Dialog
3	pop create a popup window.	Pop Page	Pop Dialog
4	flow Display the next page by keeping current page away.	Flow Page	Flow Dialog
5	slide slide the page from right to left.	Slide Page	Slide Dialog
6	slidefade Slides the page from right to left and fades in the next page.	Slidefade Page	Slidefade Dialog
7	slideup Slides the page from bottom to up.	Slideup Page	Slideup Dialog
8	slidedown Slides the page from top to bottom.	Slidedown Page	Slidedown Dialog
9	turn turn to the next page.	Turn Page	Turn Dialog

jQuery icons

- Can be used on buttons etc

```
<body>
  <div data-role = "main" class = "ui-content">
    <a href = "" class = "ui-btn ui-icon-home ui-btn-icon-left">Left</a>
    <a href = "" class = "ui-btn ui-icon-home ui-btn-icon-right">Right</a>
    <a href = "" class = "ui-btn ui-icon-home ui-btn-icon-top">Top</a>
    <a href = "" class = "ui-btn ui-icon-home ui-btn-icon-bottom">Bottom</a>
  </div>
</body>
```



- <https://api.jqueryui.com/theming/icons/>



jQuery grids

- Great for formatting (parts of) a page as a table/grid
- 1-5 columns styles

- 1 **Basic grids** Include *ui-grid-solo* class in `<div>` to create a single column grid, the grid width is 100%
- 2 **Two column grids** Add class *ui-grid-a* to a `<div>` and include two child container with class *ui-block-a* and *ui-block-b* to create two column layout.
- 3 **Three-column grids**
The *ui-grid-b* class is used to create a three column grid, it includes three child container with class *ui-block-a/b/c*.
- 4 **Four-column grids** The *ui-grid-c* class is used to create a four column grid, it includes four child container with class *ui-block-a/b/c/d/e*.
- 5 **Five-column grids** The *ui-grid-d* class is used to create a five column grid, it includes five child container with class *ui-block-a/b/c/d*.



jQuery grids

- Great for formatting (parts of) a page as a table/grid
- 1-5 columns styles

```
<body>
<h2>Three Column Grid Example</h2>
<div class = "ui-grid-b">
  <div class = "ui-block-a">
    <div class = "ui-bar ui-bar-a">First Block</div>
  </div>
  <div class = "ui-block-b">
    <div class = "ui-bar ui-bar-b">Second Block</div>
  </div>
  <div class = "ui-block-c">
    <div class = "ui-bar ui-bar-a">Third Block</div>
  </div>
</div>

<h2>Three Column Grid button Example</h2>
<fieldset class = "ui-grid-b">
  <div class = "ui-block-a">
    <a class = "ui-btn ui-corner-all ui-shadow ui-btn-b">Button 1</a>
  </div>
  <div class = "ui-block-b">
    <a class = "ui-btn ui-corner-all ui-shadow ui-btn-a">Button 2</a>
  </div>
  <div class = "ui-block-c">
    <a class = "ui-btn ui-corner-all ui-shadow ui-btn-b">Button 3</a>
  </div>
</fieldset>
```

may be responsive (add ui-responsive)

Three Column Grid Example

First Block	Second Block	Third Block
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Three Column Grid button Example

Button 1	Button 2	Button 3
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jQuery controls

- Lots of them!
- Filter, buttons, flipswitches, checkboxes, radio buttons, datepicker, collapsible data, ...

```
<form class = "ui-filterable">
  <input id = "filterBasic-input" data-type = "search">
</form>

<ul data-role = "listview" data-filter = "true" data-input = "#filterBasic-input">
  <li>Audi</li>
  <li>Benz</li>
  <li>BMW</li>
  <li>Datsun</li>
  <li>Ferrari</li>
  <li>Ford</li>
  <li>Mahindra</li>
  <li>Maruti Suzuki</li>
  <li>Renault</li>
  <li>Volkswagen</li>
</ul>
```

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jQuery controls II

- Lots of them!
- Filter, buttons, flipswitches, checkboxes, radio buttons, datepicker, collapsible data, ...

```
<form>
<h2>Basic Radio Example</h2>
<fieldset data-role = "controlgroup">
  <input type = "radio" id = "radio1" name = "radio-choice-0" />
  <label for = "radio1">Radio 1</label>

  <input type = "radio" id = "radio2" name = "radio-choice-0" />
  <label for = "radio2">Radio 2</label>

  <input type = "radio" id = "radio3" name = "radio-choice-0" />
  <label for = "radio3">Radio 3</label>
</fieldset>
</form>
```

Basic Radio Example

- Radio 1
- Radio 2
- ☒ Radio 3

```
<form>
<label>
  <input type = "checkbox">CheckBox 1
</label>

<label>
  <input type = "checkbox">CheckBox 2
</label>

<label>
  <input type = "checkbox">CheckBox 3
</label>
</form>
```

☐ CheckBox 1

☒ CheckBox 2

☒ CheckBox 3

```
<div data-role = "collapsible">
  <legend>Heading</legend>
  <p>Hi! This is collapsible content.</p>
</div>
```

+ Heading

- Heading

Hi! This is collapsible content.

```
<h3>Basic checkbox switch with custom labels</h3>
<input type = "checkbox" data-role = "flipswitch" data-on-text = "YES"
data-off-text = "NO" />
```

☐ NO ☒ YES

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jQuery controls III

- Lots of them!
- Filter, buttons, flipswitches, checkboxes, radio buttons, datepicker, collapsible data, ...

```
<form method = "post" action = "demo.php">
<label for = "fname">Name</label>
<input type = "text" name = "fname" id = "fname"
placeholder = "Full Name">

<label for = "date">Date</label>
<input type = "date" name = "date" id = "date">

<label for = "select">Select City</label>
<select name = "select" id = "select">
  <option value = "1">Belgaum</option>
  <option value = "2">Pune</option>
  <option value = "3">Chennai</option>
  <option value = "4">Bangalore</option>
  <option value = "5">Mumbai</option>
</select>
</form>
```

Name

Full Name

Date

dd/mm/yyyy

Select City

Belgaum

Name

Full Name

Date

dd/mm/yyyy

Select City

Belgaum

Belgaum

Pune

Chennai

Bangalore

Mumbai

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jQuery Events

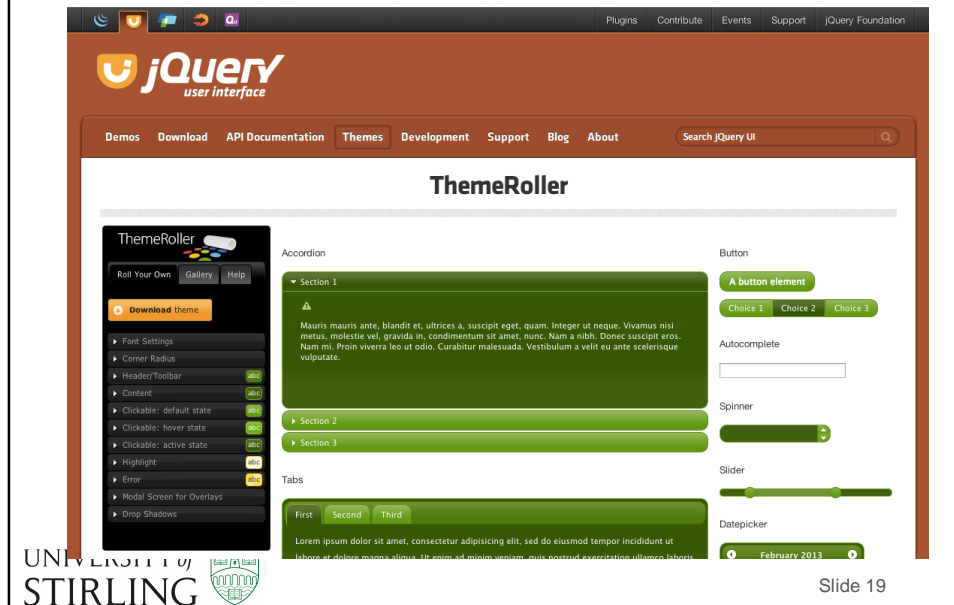
- Lots of them!

1	<u>Tap Event</u> Fires when the user taps on an element.
2	<u>Taphold Event</u> Fires when the user taps on an element and holds for a couple of seconds.
3	<u>Swipe Event</u> Fires when the user horizontally drags more than 30px over an element.
4	<u>Swipeleft Event</u> Fires when the user drags more than 30px over an element in the left direction.
5	<u>Swiperight Event</u> Fires when the user drags more than 30px over an element in the right direction.

jQuery Themes

- Designs (fonts, size, colours etc) for jQuery elements
- There are standard themes
- Design your own! (ThemeRoller)
- jQuery provides two types of themes "a" and theme "b" to customise the look of an application
- Set different theme on the buttons, navbars, blocks, links and so on; using data-theme attribute.
- `<div data-role = "page" id = "pageone" data-theme = "a">`

jQuery Themes



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jQuery API Reference

- <https://api.jqueryui.com/>
- <https://jqueryui.com/demos/>
- <http://demos.jquerymobile.com/1.4.5/tabs/>



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jQuery AJAX support

- Traditionally webpages required a full reload to update their content.
 - E.g. for web-based email users had to manually reload their inbox to check and see if they had new mail.
 - slow and it required user input.
 - When the user reloaded the inbox, the server had to reconstruct the entire web page and resend all of the HTML, CSS, JavaScript, as well as the user's email.
- Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML).
- Using Ajax, data could be passed between the browser and the server, without reloading the web page. (used by Google maps, Google mail)

jQuery AJAX support II

- Ajax requests are triggered by JavaScript code;
 - Code sends a request to a URL,
 - When it receives a response, a callback function is triggered to handle it.
 - Request is asynchronous, the rest of the code continues to execute while the request is being processed
- Different browsers implement the Ajax API differently.
 - developers had to account for all the different browsers to ensure that Ajax would work universally.
 - Fortunately, jQuery provides Ajax support that abstracts away painful browser differences.
- Most jQuery applications don't use XML, despite the name "Ajax"; instead, they transport data as plain HTML or JSON (JavaScript Object Notation).