Basics of JavaScript Web Apps

Implementing the ArcGIS API for JavaScript

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Time	Caption
0:00	In this demonstration, you will be introduced to building a web page using the ArcGIS
0:04	API for JavaScript. You want to build a web page that displays a basic map. You can
0:12	use the sandbox in the ArcGIS API for JavaScript samples to start. First, I will open
0:18	the Get Started With MapView (2D) sample. The sample page provides a link for
0:23	exploring the sample in the sandbox. The benefit of using the sandbox is that it is
0:30	intuitive, and you cannot permanently break the sample. I will check which objects
0:35	from the ArcGIS for JavaScript API are already available to the web page. The dojo
0:41	Require function loads the individual objects to be used in the web page. In the code,
0:48	the referenced JavaScript library is the ArcGIS for JavaScript API. The sample
0:56	imports the map and MapView objects from the ArcGIS for JavaScript API. The
1:01	domReady! object is already loaded from the dojo library using Require. The ArcGIS
1:07	for JavaScript API is built on top of dojo, making all dojo objects accessible. The
1:15	domReady! object forces the running script to wait until the DOM has completely
1:19	loaded. Some of the script objects use DOM elements for display, making it
1:24	essential that the DOM has completely loaded in the browser. Next, I will change the
1:29	basemap. The Map object includes a basemap property that can be set to a
1:34	predefined basemap. I will browse to the Help to locate the Map object, and click
1:40	More Details for the basemap property. You can see several basemaps that can be
1:45	applied to the Map object. For now, I will set the basemap property to Terrain. To
1:54	preview the changes made to the code, I will click Refresh. The map refreshes,
2:01	displaying the Terrain basemap. Now I will center the map by setting the center
2:08	property for the MapView object. I will set the property to –122.187 for the X value,
2:15	and 46.2013 for the Y value. After I refresh the code, the map is centered at a specified
2:25	location, but the scale does not change. Next, I will specify an initial zoom factor for
2:31	the MapView object. I will search the Help for the MapView object to set the Zoom
2:43	property. To learn more about the setting property, I will click More Details. The lower
2:52	the integer value for the Zoom property, the smaller the scale. I want the basemap

2:57	to appear at a larger scale. Setting the Zoom property to 13 displays the basemap at
3:02	a much larger scale. Now that I have successfully modified the JavaScript code, I
3:08	want to further style the MapView using CSS. The Div element ID is viewDiv. The
3:16	display of the Div element on a web page depends entirely on the CSS rules
3:20	specified in the style. I will now change the map width and height by specifying
3:25	different pixel values for the height and width declaration properties. Refreshing the
3:29	sample displays the web page with the map resized in the top-left corner. I will now
3:36	change the style to center the map horizontally on the page. Setting the margin-left
3:41	and margin-right declaration values to Auto will automatically center the DIV
3:46	horizontally. The only changes I made to the code are in the style. I did not change
3:52	the structural HTML or JavaScript. In this demonstration, you saw that the ArcGIS
3:57	API for JavaScript sandbox allows you to quickly modify existing code and view the
4:02	results in a browser. You can also download completed code to further modify it.