

GCS 3205 – Mobile Web Application

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Lecture-4 JQuery Mobile

Outline



<https://jquerymobile.com/>



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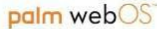
Outline

- ☐ What is jQuery Mobile?
- ☐ Install
- ☐ Pages
- ☐ Transitions
- ☐ Buttons
- ☐ Toolbars
- ☐ Open Panel
- ☐ Collapsible
- ☐ jQuery Mobile Themes



What is JQuery Mobile?

- ❑ JQuery Mobile is a framework for creating mobile web applications. It is built on top of JQuery
- ❑ Framework is a set of ready-to-use functions and objects, so that we do not need to write everything by ourselves

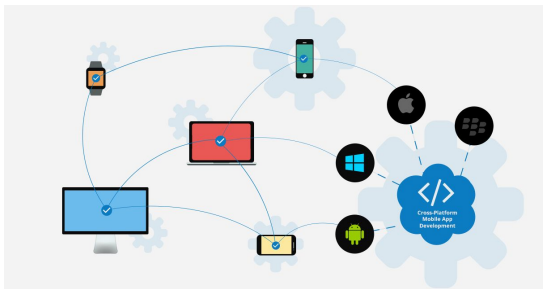


- ❑ JQuery Mobile works on all popular smartphones and tablets.
- ❑ JQuery Mobile uses HTML5 & CSS3 for laying out pages with minimal scripting.



Other Advantages

- ❑ Open Source and free
- ❑ Cross-platform, cross-device and cross-browser compatibility
- ❑ Optimized for touch devices
- ❑ The design is “themable” and customizable



Installation – Method 1

Include jQuery Mobile from a CDN (Content Distribution Network)

```
<head>  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,  
    initial-scale=1">  
  <link rel="stylesheet"  
    href="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.4.1/jquery.mo  
    bile-1.4.1.min.css">  
  <script  
    src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.min.js"><  
  /script>  
  <script  
    src="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.4.1/jquery.mob  
    ile-1.4.1.min.js"></script>  
</head>
```



Installation – Method 2

- ❑ Download the jQuery Mobile library from [jQuerymobile.com](http://jquerymobile.com)
- ❑ Place the downloaded files in the same directory as the pages where you wish to use it.

```
<head>  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,  
initial-scale=1">  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="jquery.mobile-1.4.1.css">  
  <script src="jquery.js"></script>  
  <script src="jquery.mobile-1.4.1.js"></script>  
</head>
```



A simple, standard jQuery Mobile page

```
<body>
<div data-role="page">
  <div data-role="header">
    <h1>Welcome To My Homepage</h1>
  </div>
  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">
    <p>I Am Now A Mobile Developer!!</p>
  </div>
  <div data-role="footer">
    <h1>Footer Text</h1>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
```



Multiple Pages

```
<div data-role="page" id="pageone">  
  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">  
    <a href="#pagetwo">Go to Page Two</a>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

```
<div data-role="page" id="pagetwo">  
  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">  
    <a href="#pageone">Go to Page One</a>  
  </div>  
</div>
```



Using Pages as Dialogs

A dialog box is a type of window used to show special information or request input. (demo)

```
<div data-role="page" id="pageone">  
  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">  
    <a href="#pagetwo">Go to Page Two</a>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

```
<div data-role="page" data-dialog="true"  
id="pagetwo">  
  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">  
    <a href="#pageone">Go to Page One</a>  
  </div>  
</div>
```



Transitions

- ❑ jQuery Mobile has a variety of effects for how to transition from one page to the next.
- ❑ The transition effects can be applied to any link or form submission by using the data-transition attribute:

```
<a href="#anylink" data-transition="slide">Slide to Page Two</a>
```

- ❑ Reverse/backward actions of effects:

```
<a href="#pagetwo" data-transition="slide" data-direction="reverse">Slide</a>
```



Transition Effects

Transition	Description
fade	Default. Fades to the next page
flip	Flips to the next page from back to front
flow	Throws the current page away and comes in with the next page
pop	Goes to the next page like a popup window
slide	Slides to the next page from right to left
slidefade	Slides from right to left and fades in the next page
slideup	Slides to the next page from bottom to top
slidedown	Slides to the next page from top to bottom
turn	Turns to the next page
none	No transition effect



Buttons

A button in jQuery Mobile can be created in three ways:

- ❑ Using the `<input>` element

```
<input type="button" value="Button">
```

- ❑ Using the `<button>` element with `class="ui-btn"`

```
<button class="ui-btn">Button</button>
```

- ❑ Using the `<a>` element with `class="ui-btn"`

```
<a href="#" class="ui-btn">Button</a>
```

- ❑ `<a>` element with `class="ui-btn"` to link between pages, and `<input>` or `<button>` elements for form submission.



Buttons

❏ Navigation Buttons

To link between pages by buttons, use the `<a>` element with `class="ui-btn"`

❏ Grouped Buttons

Use the `data-role="controlgroup"` attribute together with `data-type="horizontal/vertical"` in a container element:

```
<div data-role="controlgroup" data-type="horizontal">  
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn">Button 1</a>  
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn">Button 2</a>  
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn">Button 3</a>  
</div>
```



Buttons

❏ Back Buttons

Use the `data-rel="back"` attribute (this will ignore the anchor's href value):

```
<a href="#" class="ui-btn" data-rel="back">Go  
Back</a>
```

❏ Inline Buttons

Add the `"ui-btn-inline"` class to make the button as wide as its content

```
<a href="#pagetwo" class="ui-btn ui-btn-inline">Go  
to Page Two</a>
```



Toolbars

- ❑ Toolbar elements are often placed inside headers and footers - for "easy-access" navigation
- ❑ The header is located at the top of the page and usually contain a page title/logo or one or two buttons (typically home, options or search).
- ❑ The footer is located at the bottom of the page and can contain as many buttons as needed.



Toolbars - Header Bars

Two buttons:

```
<div data-role="header">
<a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-icon-home
ui-btn-icon-left">Home</a>
  <h1>Welcome To My Homepage</h1>
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-icon-search
ui-btn-icon-left">Search</a>
</div>
```

Only left button:

```
<div data-role="header">
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-btn-left ui-icon-home
ui-btn-icon-left">Home</a>
  <h1>Welcome To My Homepage</h1>
</div>
```

Only right button:

```
<div data-role="header">
  <h1>Welcome To My Homepage</h1>
  <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-btn-right ui-icon-home
ui-btn-icon-left">Search</a>
</div>
```



Toolbars - Header Bars

Center the buttons:

```
<div data-role="footer" style="text-align:center;">
```

Group buttons:

```
<div data-role="footer" style="text-align:center;">
  <div data-role="controlgroup" data-type="horizontal">
    <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-icon-plus ui-btn-icon-left">Add
Me On Facebook</a>
    <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-icon-plus ui-btn-icon-left">Add
Me On Twitter</a>
    <a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-icon-plus ui-btn-icon-left">Add
Me On Instagram</a>
  </div>
</div>
```



Panel

Panels in jQuery Mobile will slide out from the left or the right side of the screen with additional content. (demo)

```
<div data-role="page" id="pageone">
  <div data-role="panel" id="myPanel">
    <h2>Panel Header..</h2>
    <p>Some text in the panel..</p>
  </div>

  <div data-role="header">
    <h1>Standard Page Header</h1>
  </div>

  <div data-role="main" class="ui-content">
    <p>Click on the button below to open the Panel.</p>
    <a href="#myPanel" class="ui-btn ui-btn-inline">Open Panel</a>
  </div>

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



Open Panel

- ❑ To create a panel, add the `data-role="panel"` attribute to a `<div>` element and specify an id.

```
<div data-role="panel" id="myPanel">  
  <h2>Panel Header..</h2>  
  <p>Some text..</p>  
</div>
```

- ❑ To access the panel, create a link that points to the id of the panel `<div>`.

```
<a href="#myPanel" class="ui-btn ui-btn-inline">Open  
Panel</a>
```



Collapsibles

- ❑ Collapsibles allow you to hide or show content.
- ❑ To create a collapsible block of content, assign the `data-role="collapsible"` attribute to a container.

```
<div data-role="collapsible">  
  <h1>Click me - I'm collapsible!</h1>  
  <p>I'm the expanded content.</p>  
</div>
```

- ❑ By default, the content is closed. To expand the content when the page loads, use `data-collapsed="false"`



Nested Collapsible Blocks

Demo:

```
<div data-role="collapsible">
  <h1>Click me - I'm collapsible!</h1>
  <p>I'm the expanded content.</p>
  <div data-role="collapsible">
    <h1>Click me - I'm a nested collapsible block!</h1>
    <p>I'm the expanded content in the nested collapsible
block.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```



Collapsible Sets

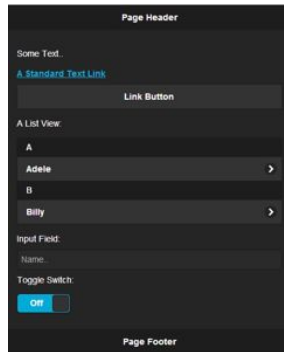
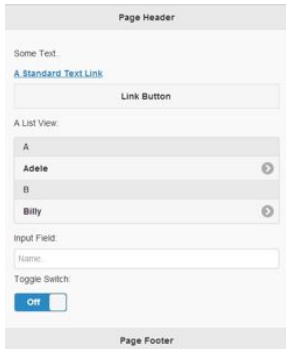
Create several collapsible content blocks, and then wrap a new container with the `data-role = "collapsibleset"` around the collapsible blocks (demo)

```
<div data-role="collapsibleset">
  <div data-role="collapsible">
    <h1>Click me - I'm collapsible!</h1>
    <p>I'm the expanded content.</p>
  </div>
  <div data-role="collapsible">
    <h1>Click me - I'm collapsible!</h1>
    <p>I'm the expanded content.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```



jQuery Mobile Themes

jQuery Mobile provides two different style themes, "a" and "b" - each with different colors for buttons, bars, content blocks, and so on.



jQuery Mobile Themes

Use the data-theme attribute to customize the look of the application:

```
<div data-role="page" data-theme="a/b">
```

For buttons with class="ui-btn", use the "ui-btn-a/b" class to style the button either gray (default) or black:

```
<a href="#" class="ui-btn ui-btn-a/b">Button</a>
```



Add New Themes

- ❑ Add or edit new themes by editing the CSS file.
 - ❑ Just copy a block of styles and rename the classes with a letter name (c-z), and adjust colors and fonts as you like.
- ❑ Add new styles by using theme classes in the HTML document
 - ❑ add the class `"ui-bar-(a-z)"` for toolbars, `"ui-body-(a-z)"` for the content and `ui-page-theme-(a-z)"` for the page



Add New Themes

```
<style>
    .ui-bar-f
    {
    color:red;
    background-color:yellow;
    }
    .ui-body-f
    {
    font-weight:bold;
    color:white;
    background-color:purple;
    }
    .ui-page-theme-f
    {
    font-weight:bold;
    background-color:green;
    }
</style>
```



THANK YOU