HTML5 Mobile Web Development

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About the instructor

Jake Carter is a web and software developer at RogueSheep, an award-winning Seattle-based company dedicated to creating top-tier applications that focus on design and usability. While he currently develops for Apple's iOS devices, Jake has a personal and professional enthusiasm for web standards. Staying on the cutting edge of technology is more than just a job for Jake—it's a passion.

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Week 3 Tip Sheet

XMLHttpRequest()
The XMLHttpRequest() is a JavaScript object used for transferring information to and from a server. Because of cross-site scripting security issues, it can only communicate with the domain it was loaded from. To get around this you can use a proxy script on your sever. This way your XMLHttpRequest() can talk to the script on your server and the proxy script can talk to the external domain you wish to exchange information with.

Related Links
Spec - http://www.w3.org/TR/XMLHttpRequest/

JSON
JSON is a string format, based on a subset of JavaScript, that can be used to exchange information. Because a JSON string is made up of a subset of JavaScript, it can easily be converted into a full JavaScript object.

Although you can use JavaScript's eval() command to convert a JSON string into a JavaScript object, it is very dangerous. This is because the eval() command can run any arbitrary code that you pass in. Because of this, you should always use a JSON parser to convert between JSON strings and JavaScript objects.

I would highly recommend using a JSON parser instead of the eval() command. One can be found at http://www.json.org.

Example JSON String
```
{
"Name": "Value",
"ArrayOfNumbers": [1,2,3],
"ArrayOfObjects": [{"ObjectProperty":"ObjectValue"},
{"AnotherObjectProperty":"AnotherValue"}]
}
```

Related Links
http://www.json.org/
http://chris.photobooks.com/json/default.htm

Transitions

Syntax

transition-property

Specifies the property to attach the transition to. Valid values include none, all, or any animatable property. A full list can be found at the link below. Keep in mind that not all of these animatable properties have been implemented yet.

http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-transitions/#animatable-properties-

transition-duration

How long the transition should take. This should be specified in a css time (number followed by an s for seconds or ms for milliseconds).

transition-timing-function

Describes how the browser will calculate the change. Valid values include ease, linear, ease-in, ease-out, ease-in-out, and cubic-bezier().

transition-delay

How much time should pass before the transition starts. This should be specified in a css time (number followed by an s for seconds or ms for milliseconds).

Related Links

http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-transitions/

Web Fonts

Syntax

```
/* Specify a web font with the following */
@font-face {
  font-family: 'font name';
  src: url('path/to/font') format('font format');
}

/* The following is how you use the font you specified above */
h1 {
  font-family: 'font name';
}
```

Font name can be anything you want to call the font. If font name is a single word you do not need the quotes around it.

Font path can be a relative path on your server or a full url to where the font is hosted.

Font format is the type of font your using. For example if your using a TrueType Font, you would use:

```
format('truetype');
```

Related Links

http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-css3-webfonts-20020802/
http://line25.com/tutorials/spice-up-your-web-typography-with-font-face
http://opentype.info/blog/2010/04/13/the-ipad-and-svg-fonts-in-mobile-safari/