Comp 322/422 - Software Development for Wireless and Mobile Devices

Fall Semester 2017 - Week 4

Dr Nick Hayward

Cordova app - API plugin examples

- a few API plugins to consider
 - accelerometer
 - camera
 - connection
 - device
 - file
 - geolocation
 - InAppBrowser
 - media and capture
 - notification
 - StatusBar
 - ...

setup

create our initial plugin test shell application

cordova create plugintest2 com.example.plugintest plugintest2

add any required plaforms, eg: Android, iOS, Windows...

cordova platform add android --save

- then run an initial test to ensure the shell application loads correctly
 - run in the Android emulator or
 - run on a connected Android device

cordova emulate android

or

cordova run android

- then start to update the default www directory
- modify the initial settings in our app's config.xml file

application structure

- might update our initial Cordova template
 - better structure for plugin test application
 - structure might look as follows

```
- hooks
- platforms
  - android
  - platforms.json
|- plugins
  |- cordova-plugin-whitelist
  - android.json
  - fetch.json
- res
  - icon
  - splash
- www
  - assets
    |- images
     - scripts
     - styles
  - docs
     - json
     - txt
     - xml
  - media
     - audio
     - images
     - video
  |- index.html
|- config.xml
```

Cordova app - templates - basic

- Cordova default template for project structure
 - create command used for basic structure...
- create custom, reusable template for a new project
 - e.g. create starting template for tabs, menu &c. based app...
- to create a custom template
 - start with new project structure for Cordova
 - then modify to create and configure app structure
 - set required icons, splashscreens, designs &c. for template
- then we can start to package a reusable template

Cordova app - templates - structure

each template uses the following directory structure

```
|-- template_package
|__ package.json
|__ index.js
|__ template_src
|_ ... (app template contents...)
```

- template specific code is added to template_src directory
- package.json includes reference to template's index.js file
- index.js used to export reference to template src directory

Cordova app - templates - template_src

template src usually includes the following structure

```
|-- hooks (add custom hooks for template, app &c...)
|-- www
|__ css
|__ index.css
|__ img
|__ logo.png
|__ js
|__ index.js
|__ index.html
|-- config.xml
```

- add any custom scripts to the hooks directory
- design and build our template in the www directory
- template_src/config.xml will usually follow pattern of default Cordova config
- then add template customisations, e.g.
- name, description, icons, splashscreens...if necessary

Cordova app - templates - package.json

- package.json includes template specific metadata
 - add keyword cordova:template & ecosystem:cordova
 - used for package distribution, e.g. NPM
- add reference to index.js

"main": "index.js"

- output will be similar to a standard NPM package.json file
 - created for NPM package management
 - then initialised using the command,

npm init

Cordova app - templates - template index.js

- then add necessary export reference for template_src to our template index.js file
 - follows a standard pattern

```
var path = require('path');
module.exports = {
    dirname : path.join(__dirname, 'template_src')
};
```

Cordova app - templates - finish & create

- template is now ready to be published and shared online
 - use NPM, GitHub, &c.
- use as the template for a new local project

cordova create basic com.example.basic BasicTemplate --template <path-to-template>

- add the local directory path for the custom template
 - replace <path-to-template with local directory for template...
- creates new Cordova project with custom template
 - uses template_src for the project

plugins - add camera plugin

- now add the camera plugin to our test application
- two ways we can add camera functionality to our application
 - use the camera plugin
 - use the more generic Media Capture API
- main differences include
 - camera plugin focuses on camera capture and functionality
 - media capture includes additional options such as video and audio recording
- add the camera plugin using the following Cordova CLI command

cordova plugin add cordova-plugin-camera

- provides standard navigator object
 - enables taking pictures, and choose images from local image library

plugins - add camera page

```
<!-- camera page -->
<div data-role="page" id="camera">
 <div data-role="header">
   <h3>plugin tester - camera</h3>
   </div><!-- /header -->
 <div data-role="navbar" data-iconpos="left">
    <a class="ui-btn" data-icon="home" data-transition="slide" href="#home">home</a>
    <a class="ui-btn" data-icon="arrow-1" data-rel="back">back</a>
   </div><!-- /navbar -->
 <div data-role="content">
   <input type="button" id="takePhoto" data-icon="camera" value="Take Photo" />
   <div id="photo">
    <img id="imageView" style="width: 100%;"></img>
   </div><!-- /photo -->
   <div data-role="popup" id="photoSelector" style="min-width: 250px;">
    Choose Photo
      <a id="cameraPhoto" href="#">Take Photo with Camera</a>
      <a id="galleryPhoto" href="#">Get Photo from Gallery</a>
    </div><!-- /photoSelector -->
 </div><!-- /content -->
</div><!-- /camera page -->
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Home

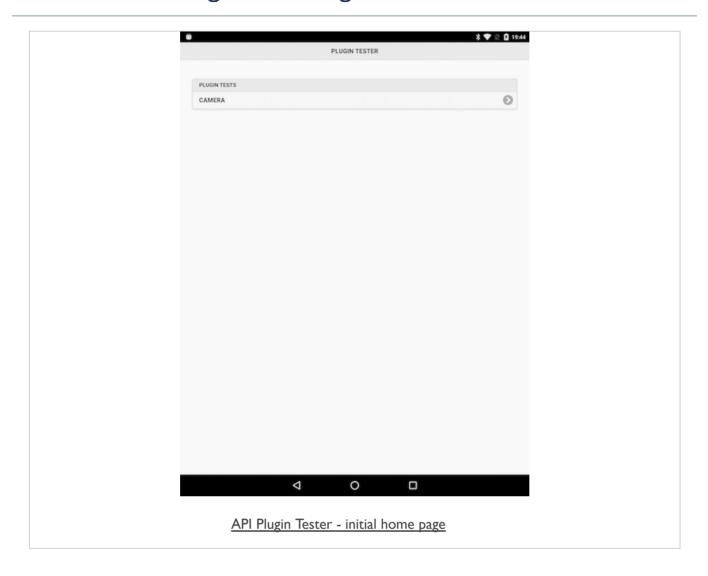
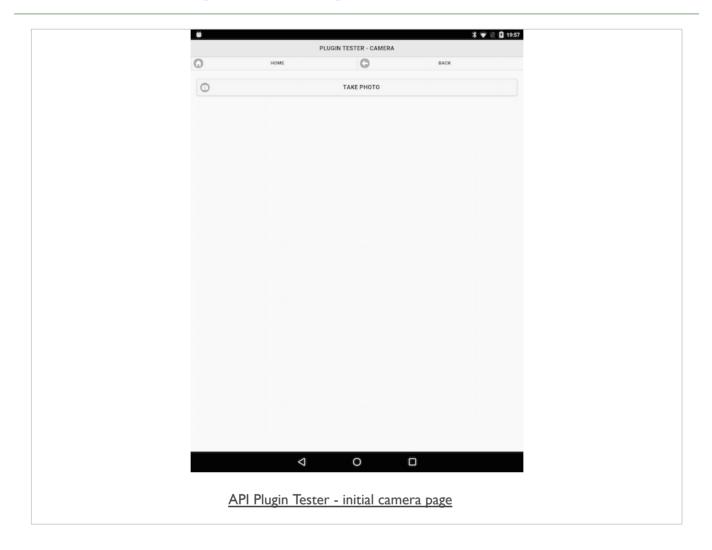


Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - add camera logic

- basic UI is now in place
- start to add some logic for taking photos with the device's camera
- need to be able to get photos from the device's image gallery
- app's logic in initial plugin.js file
- handlers for the tap events
 - a user tapping on the **takePhoto** button
 - then the options in the **photoSelector**
 - take a photo with the camera
 - get an existing photo from the gallery
- use the onDeviceReady() function
 - add our handlers and processors for both requirements
 - add functionality for camera and gallery components

plugins - add camera logic

- add our handlers for the tap events
- initial handlers for takePhoto, cameraPhoto, and galleryPhoto

```
$("#takePhoto").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    //show popup options for camera
    $("#photoSelector").popup("open");
})

$("#cameraPhoto").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    //hide popup options for camera
    $("#photoSelector").popup("close");
})

$("#galleryPhoto").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    //hide popup options for camera
    $("#photoSelector").popup("close");
})
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - add camera logic

- capture an image using this plugin with the native device's camera hardware
- use the provided navigator object for the camera
 - then call the getPicture function
- also specify required callback functions for the camera
- and add some required options for quality...

```
//Use from Camera
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
   quality: 50,
   sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.CAMERA,
   destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

- quality option has been reduced to 50 for testing
 - choose a value between 0 and 100 for our final application
 - I 00 being original image file from the camera
- option for destinationType now defaults to FILE_URI could be changed to DATA URL
 - NB: DATA_URL option can crash an app due to low memory, system resources...
 - returns a base-64 encoded image
 - then render in a chosen format such as a JPEG

plugins - add camera logic

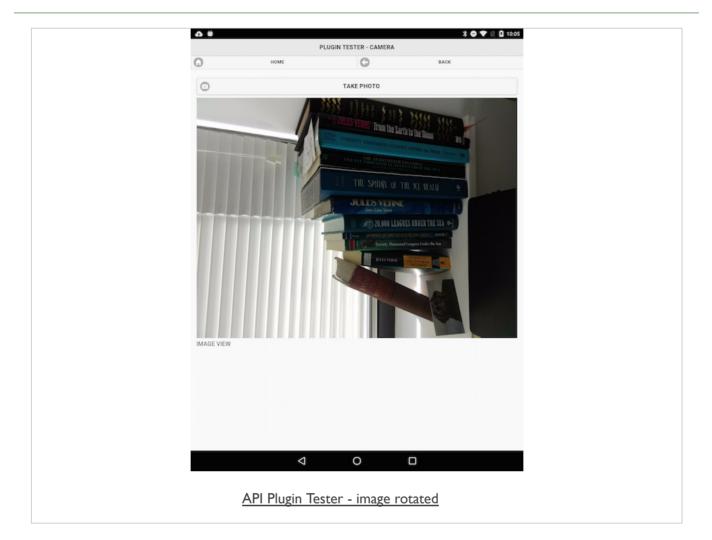
- two callback functions are onSuccess and onFail
 - set logic for returned camera image and any error message

```
function onSuccess(imageData) {
   //JS selector faster than jQuery...
   var image = document.getElementById('imageView');
   image.src = imageData;
}

function onFail(message) {
   alert('Failed because: ' + message);
}
```

- onSuccess function accepts a parameter for the returned image data
- using returned image data to output and render our image in the test imageView
- onFail function simply outputting a returned error message
- we can use these two callback functions to perform many different tasks
- we can pass the returned image data to a save function, or edit option...
- they act like a bridge between our own logic and the native device's camera

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



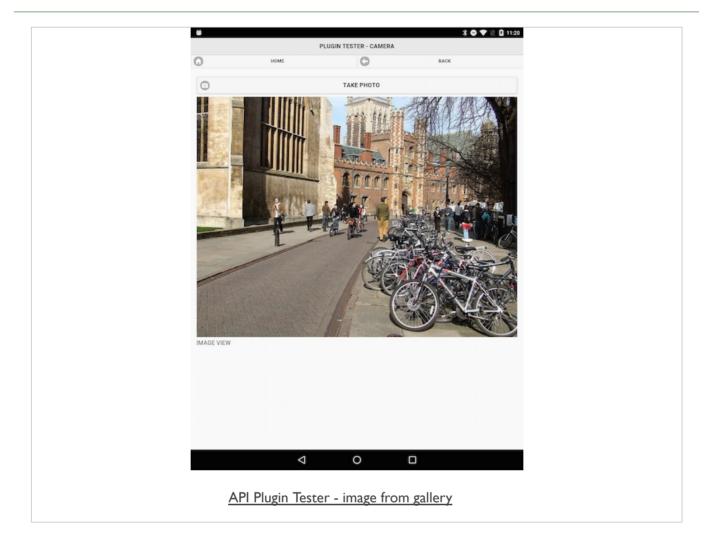
plugins - update camera logic

- returned an image from the camera
- update our application to select an image from gallery application
- add a conditional check to our getPhoto() function
 - allows us to differentiate between a camera or gallery request

```
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
    sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.PHOTOLIBRARY,
    destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

- update in the sourceType from CAMERA to PHOTOLIBRARY
- returned image respects original orientation of gallery image

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - fix camera logic

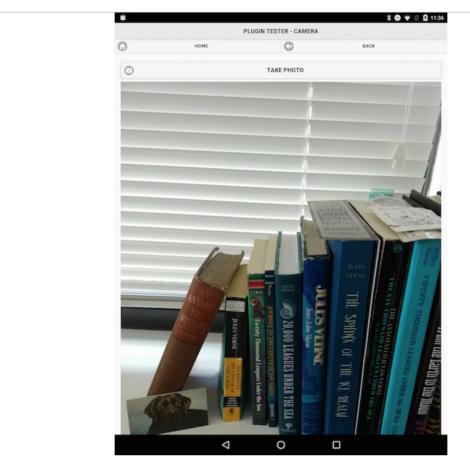
- need to fix the orientation issue with the returned image from the camera
- options for this plugin make it simple to update our logic for this requirement
- add a new option for the camera

```
correctOrientation: true
```

- ensures that the original orientation of the camera is enforced
- updated logic is as follows

```
//Use from Camera
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
   quality: 50,
   correctOrientation: true,
   sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.CAMERA,
   destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



API Plugin Tester - correct image orientation

plugins - camera updates

- continue to add many other useful options
 - specifying front or back cameras on a device
 - type of media to allow
 - scaling of returned images
 - edit options...
- in the app logic, also need to abstract the code further
 - too much repetition in calls to the navigator object for the camera
- then add more options and features
 - save, delete, edit options
 - organise our images into albums
 - add some metadata for titles etc
 - add location tags for coordinates...

Data considerations in mobile apps

- no one size fits all model for mobile
- can't just default to the server-side for reading and writing data
- our app may become useless if we rely heavily on remote data
 - lose our network connection
 - run out of monthly data allowance
 - or end up with throttled or restricted data on a poor network, e.g. 2G
- Facebook's introduction of 2G Tuesdays
- remind employees, developers of 2G limitations and issues around the world
- also need to consider
 - data security, read and write privileges for certain data stores, authentication for remote sources...
- careful consideration of the options for reading and writing data
 - a crucial aspect of our app's planning and subsequent development

setup

create our initial plugin test shell application

cordova create plugintest3 com.example.plugintest plugintest3

- add any required plaforms, e.g. Android, iOS, Windows Phone...
 - we'll add iOS as well

cordova platform add android --save

- then update the default www directory
- modify the initial settings in our app's config.xml file
- then run an initial test to ensure the shell application loads correctly
 - run in the Android emulator or
 - run on a connected Android device

cordova emulate android

or

cordova run android

setup

also add support for iOS development

cordova platform add ios --save

- running a test application on iOS is not as simple as Android
- need to add support to Cordova for a local iOS simulator
- add package for iOS simulator using npm
- **NB**: may require admin or sudo permissions to install correctly

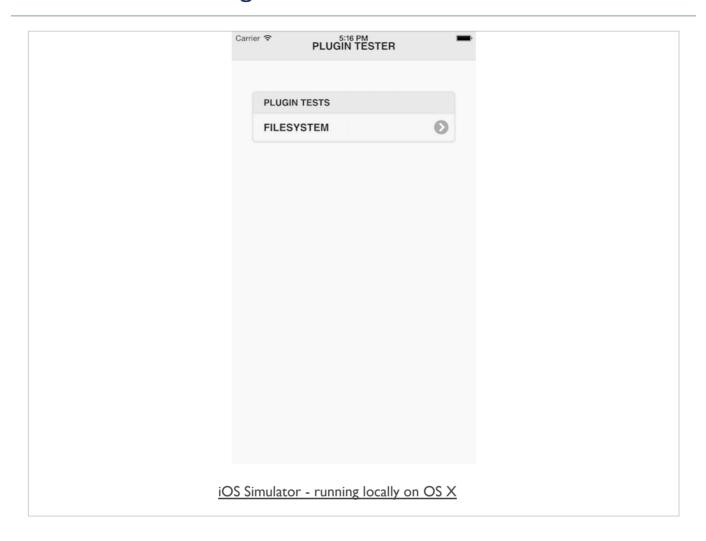
npm install -g ios-sim

then run our Cordova app from the working directory

cordova run ios

- Cordova will try to load the application using this local simulator
- without defaulting to Xcode
- quickly test our iOS application with this simulator

Image - iOS Local Simulator



iOS simulator - options

- iOS simulator gives us many useful options
 - helpful ways to test our local Cordova based iOS applications
- emulate many different devices
 - from the iPhone 6 Plus to the iPad Air
- mimic many of these device's hardware features
 - such as rotate, shake, different keyboards...
 - also output to a simulated Apple Watch device, 38mm & 42mm
- various debugging options available within this simulator
 - including ability to mimic locations for GPS enabled applications
- quickly take a screenshot of the current application screen within the simulator

plugins - add filesystem

- add and use the **file** plugin
- plugin has been designed to permit read and write access to files
 - files are stored on the local device for Cordova applications
- **file** plugin is initially based on open specifications
 - includes the **HTML5 File API**, W3C's **FileWriter** specification...
- add the file plugin to our test application using the standard CLI command

cordova plugin add cordova-plugin-file

- command will install plugin for all currently installed platforms
 - includes Android and iOS for our test application

Image - API Plugin Tester - file



plugins - test filesystem

- using this plugin we can read local files from within the filesystem
- we could read a file from within our Cordova application
 - e.g. located in the following directory

```
...
|- www
|- docs
|- txt
|- madeira.txt
```

- we can use the available global cordova.file object
- to be able to use the URL for our text document in the file-system directory
 - convert it to a DirectoryEntry using

```
window.resolveLocalFileSystemURL()
```

- in our standard onDeviceReady() function
 - use this global object to resolve the URL of our file
 - then pass to specified callbacks for success and fail

```
window.resolveLocalFileSystemURL(cordova.file.applicationDirectory +
   "www/docs/txt/madeira.txt", onSuccess, onFail);
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - file



plugins - test filesystem onSuccess

- render this text after retrieving from the requested file
 - update our onSuccess() function to output the file's content

```
function onSuccess(data) {
   data.file(function(file) {
     var readFile = new FileReader();
     readFile.onloadend = function(e) {
        //use jQuery selector to add returned file data
        $("#file-output").html(this.result);
    }
    readFile.readAsText(file);
});
```

- call the file() method on our returned file data
 - effectively gives us a hook/handle into the file
 - · we can now work with the returned file data
- then call the FileReader() method from the FileAPI
- and process the returned text
- output to our specified HTML element
- using a standard jQuery selector with the html() method

plugins - test filesystem onFail()

- complement to the onSuccess() function
- now add our function onFail() for the fail callback
- test it with the returned error code

```
function onFail(error) {
  console.log("FileSystem Error"+error.code);
  $("#file-output").html("file plugin error - "+error.code);
}
```

- uses the passed error object
 - returns a code for rendering in the specified jQuery selector
- obviously does not make a lot of sense to our user

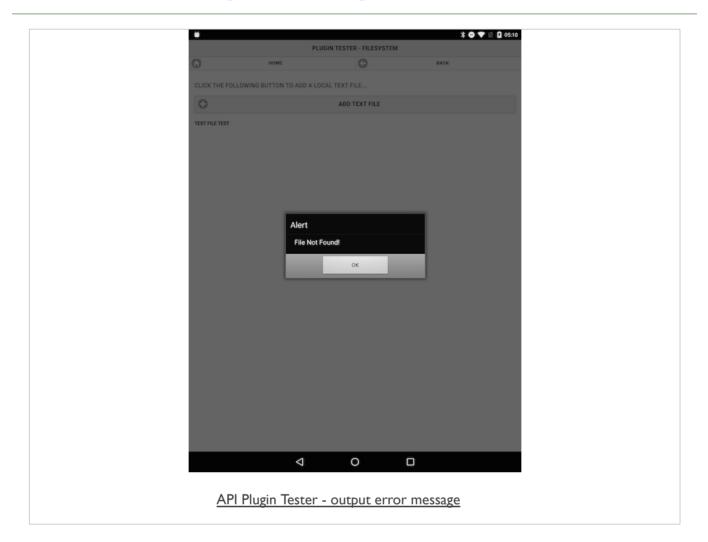
plugins - test filesystem onFail()

- we can use a conditional statement to check for certain returned error codes
 - then output a meaningful error message to the user in the application

```
function onFail(error) {
  switch(error.code) {
    case 1:
    alert('File Not Found!');
    break;
    //add other options to cover additional error codes...
    default:
    alert('An error occurred reading this file.');
  };
}
```

- now output more graceful error messages and feedback to the user
- Web APIs FileError

Image - API Plugin Tester - file



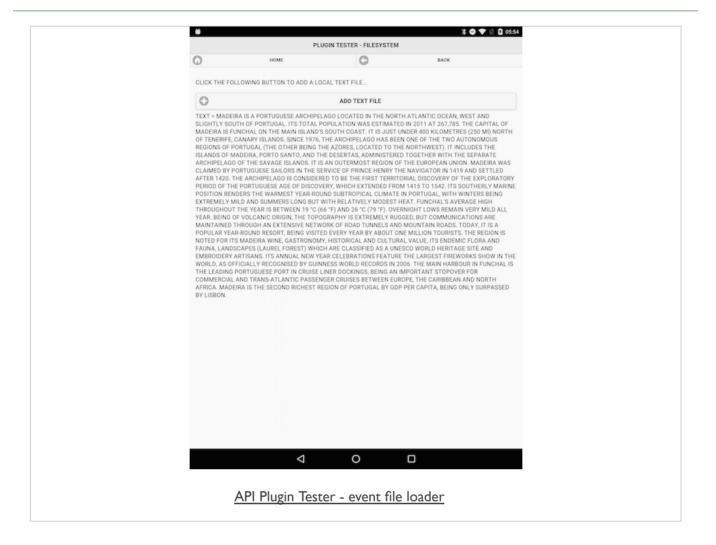
plugins - test filesystem with event

- easily link file loading to a given event, such as a user tap event
- instead of loading the file by default with the onDeviceReady() function
 - get the contents of our file when needed by the user
- link this to a button event, a separate page init event...

```
//handle button press for file load
$("#getFile").on("tap", function(e) {
   e.preventDefault();
   getTxtFile();
});
```

then call our local file as before within its own function, getTxtFile()

Image - API Plugin Tester - file



plugins - test filesystem with file write

- now read files from the local device's native storage thanks to Cordova's File plugin
- file plugin also offers an option to write to files in the same local filesystem
- quickly create a test app for writing to files
- create your project
- cd to app's working directory
- add required platforms
- add our required Cordova API plugin for working with the file system
- run usual initial tests for app loading, deviceready event...

plugins - test filesystem with file write

- now start to add writing to a file to our test app
- start, as we did with file reading, by getting a hook/handle to a file
- we can then write to a file within the assigned app's data directory
 - specific app directory has read and write access
 - allows us to create files as needed for our app
 - then read and write within the confines of the native app
- use window.resolveLocalFileSystemURL to allow us to work with this data directory

```
var fileDir = cordova.file.dataDirectory;
window.resolveLocalFileSystemURL(fileDir, function(dir) {
   // do something useful...
});
```

in application specific directory get our required file for writing

Image - API Plugin Tester - file



plugins - test filesystem with file write

- create a new file if it doesn't exist on app loading
- use directory object with getFile() method etc...
 - set flag to create a new file

```
window.resolveLocalFileSystemURL(fileDir, function(dir) {
    dir.getFile("madeira.txt", {create:true}, function(file) {
    //do something useful
});
});
```

- pass file object to other functions for processing...
- create our write function to check and write to specified file within app's data directory

plugins - test filesystem with file write

now write some simple text to our file

plugins - test filesystem with file write

- then call this writeTxt() as needed within our application
 - e.g. calling it from event handler for a button tap

```
//handle button press for file write
$("#saveFile").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    writeTxtFile("some initial basic text for writing to our file...");
});
```

- could easily get text to write from an input field, from metadata...
- then pass it to our writeTxtFile() function for writing

Image - API Plugin Tester - file

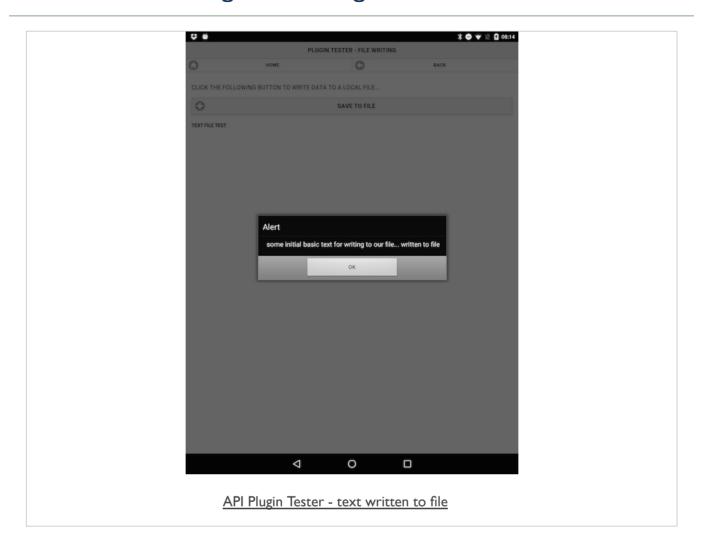
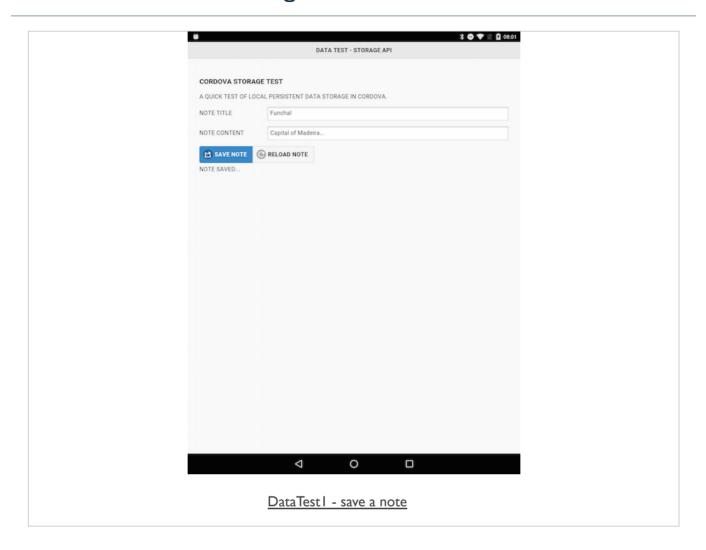


Image - Data Tester



арр logic - save.js

- need to handle events for our reloadNote button
- retrieve our notes data
 - loaded by calling the reloadNoteData() function
- uses the main app object, storageNotes
 - gets the defined key for our notes
- use this key to retrieve stored stringified JSON object
- then use JSON.parse() to convert the stringified object to a plain JSON object
 - contains our note information
- use this note information
 - populate form fields
 - output our notes for rendering to the DOM

арр logic - save.js - reload button handler

event handler for reload button

```
// handler for reload note button
$("#reloadNote").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    reloadNoteData();
    $("#saveResult").html("note reloaded...");
});
```

reload note data

```
function reloadNoteData() {
  var noteInfo = JSON.parse(storageNotes.get(NOTE_KEY));
  loadFormFields(noteInfo);
  noteOutput(noteInfo);
}
```

load form fields data

```
function loadFormFields(data) {
   if (data) {
      $("#noteName").val(data.noteName);
      $("#noteContent").val(data.noteContent);
   }
}
```

арр logic - save.js

- pageinit event
 - eg: check and validate the rendered form for our notes
- to validate our form we specify
 - a set of options as a parameter to validate()
 - many different options available
 - eg: add a rules object, messages object...
- in the rules object
 - set both input fields as required
- then reload our note data
 - update the application accordingly

app logic - save.js - pageshow event

```
$("#noteForm").validate({
    rules: {
        noteName: "required",
        noteContent: "required"
    },
    messages: {
        noteName: "Add title for note",
        noteContent: "Add your note"
    }
});
```

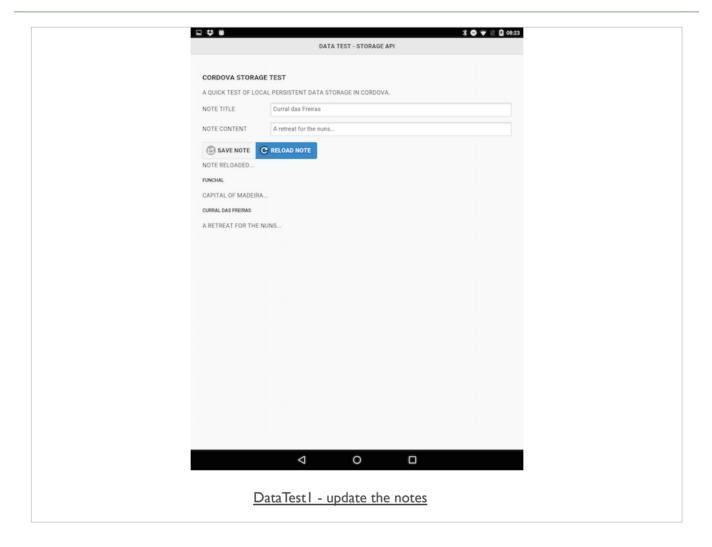
app logic - storagenotes.js

- add another new |S file, storagenotes.js
 - store the logic for getting and setting of data with localStorage
- start by creating a singleton object for this instance
- creating this object to ensure that we only have one instance
- create this object by calling the getInstance() function
 - in effect, the guardian to the instance object for the application
- function also highlights a pattern known as Lazy Load
 - checks to see if an instance has already been created
- if not, create one and then store for future reference
- all subsequent calls will now received this stored reference
- this pattern is particularly useful for mobile development
- helps us save CPU and memory usage within an application
- an object is only created when it is actually needed
- gives us a single object with getters and setters for the local storage

app logic - storagenotes.js

```
var NotesManager = (function () {
 var instance;
 function createNoteObject() {
     return {
       set: function (key, value) {
         window.localStorage.setItem(key, value);
      },
       get: function (key) {
         return window.localStorage.getItem(key);
       }
     };
 };
 return {
   getInstance: function () {
     if (!instance) {
       instance = createNoteObject();
     return instance;
 };
})();
```

Image - Data Tester



plugins - geolocation

- add and use Cordova's Geolocation plugin
- helps us provide information about current location of user's device
- plugin returns data on device's location
 - including latitude and longitude
- plugin can use the following to help determine location
 - GPS, network signals, phone network IDs...
- API has been developed around the W3C's Geolocation API Specification
- n.b. may not always be able to return a reliable location due to
- location restrictions
- lack of access to a network
- a user may reject location tracking and awareness...
- need to be aware of potential privacy and security concerns
 - application's privacy policy important
 - how we collect and whether we store data or not
 - how and when we share such data with 3rd-party services
- consider offering user a simple opt-in/out option for location services
 - app needs fallback options to cover lack of location services

plugins - geolocation

now create our test application for the geolocation plugin

```
cordova create plugintestgeo com.example.plugintest PluginTestGeo
```

add our required platforms for support and development,

```
cordova platform add android --save
```

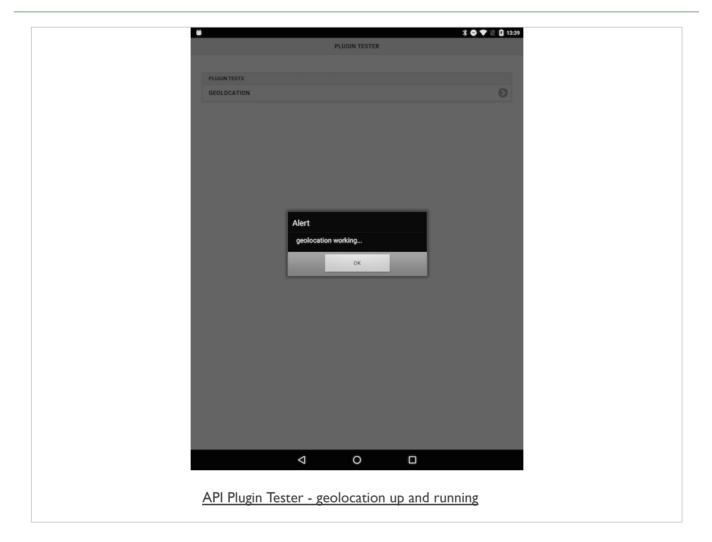
update the www directory, modify initial settings in config.xml, and run initial test

```
//test in the Android emulator
cordova emulate android
//test on a connected Android device
cordova run android
```

add geolocation plugin to our new project using the Cordova CLI

```
//cordova version 5.0+
cordova plugin add cordova-plugin-geolocation
//install directly via repo url
cordova plugin add https://github.com/apache/cordova-plugin-geolocation.git
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation



plugins - geolocation - test plugin

- add option to check and return current location of the user's device
- add a button to allow the user to request their current location
 - then get the location's latitude and longitude
 - then output the location results to the user

```
<div data-role="content">
  Click the following button to find your current location...
  <input type="button" id="getLocation" data-icon="search" value="Find Current Location" />
  </div>
```

then update the plugin.js file to handle the tap event for this button

```
//handle button press for geolocation
$("#getLocation").on("tap", function(e) {
   e.preventDefault();
     alert("button working...");
})
```

output test alert for handler

Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation



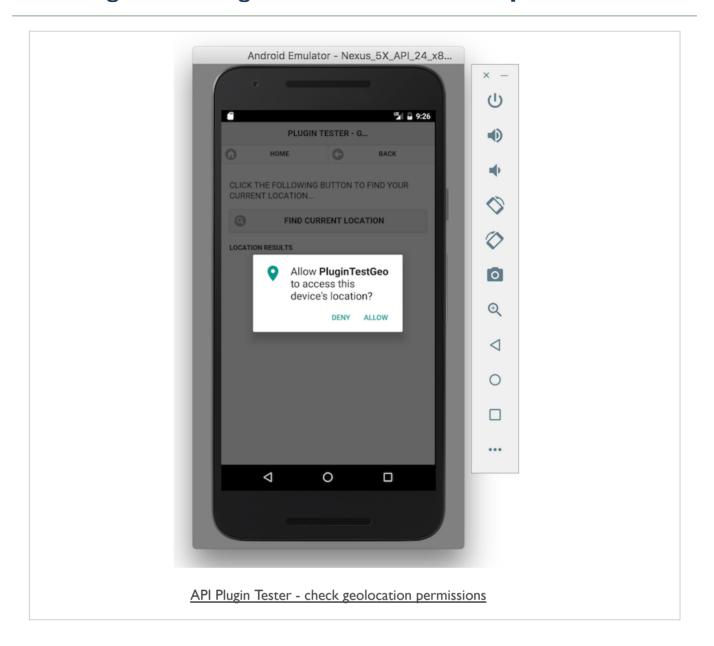
plugins - geolocation - test plugin

- add our logic for working with the navigator object and the geolocation plugin
- first function we need to add is getLocation()
 - use navigator object to get current position of user's device
- add our standard success and fail callbacks
- initially add a timeout for poor signal or reception
- enable high accuracy for this check
- asking plugin to use most accurate source available, e.g. GPS
- getLocation() function is as follows,

```
function getLocation() {
  navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(onSuccess,
    onFail, {
      timeout: 15000,
      enableHighAccuracy: true
  });
}
```

standard callbacks for onSuccess and onFail

Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation permissions



plugins - geolocation - test plugin

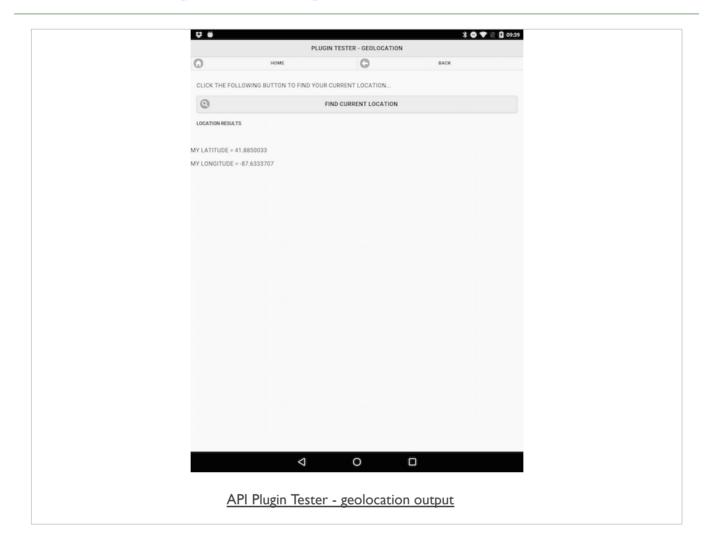
- successful return of location data
 - use the latitude and longitude coordinates within our application

```
function onSuccess(location) {
  var myLatitude = location.coords.latitude;
  var myLongitude = location.coords.longitude;
  //output result to #location div...
  $("#location").append("my latitude = "+myLatitude+"my longitude = "+myLongitude+"");
}
```

- now store coordinates of user's location as latitude and longitude values
- various options for usage per application
 - render to page, use with maps, add metadata to photos, track navigation...
- also need to allow for the possibility of errors
- set our onFail callback as follows

```
function onFail(error) {
   $("#location").append("location error code = "+error.code+" message = "+error.message);
}
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation



plugins - geolocation - plugin options

- additional options and properties available to us in the callbacks
 - navigator object and properties for returned location object
- add options to navigator object for geolocation
 - maximumAge cached position as long as it is not older than the specified age
 - age is specified as a number in milliseconds, e.g. maximumAge: 3000
- returned location object properties
 - altitude location.coords.altitude
 - heading location.coords.heading
 - **speed** location.coords.speed
 - **timestamp** location.timestamp
- fine-tune results for our users

plugins - geolocation - monitor location

set plugin to monitor a device's location for changes

```
navigator.geolocation.watchPosition
```

- checking user's device for changes in their current location
 - then returns device's location if a change is detected

```
var watchID = navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(onSuccess, onFail,
{option...}
);
```

- error callback and options are both optional
- also use returned ID with a clearWatch() function to stop ongoing location check and monitoring

plugins - geolocation - manual toggle

- add a toggle option to allow a user to choose
 - auto or manual refresh of their location
- toggle set to **on** app will **watch** a user's position
- toggle set to off explicit location request required
- option to disable watchPosition() helps save battery life, reduces privacy issues...
- toggle switch initially set to default off position
 - location position requires explicit request
- toggle switch set to on
 - app calls watchPosition() method against global navigator.geolocation object

plugins - geolocation - manual toggle

add a toggle switch to our UI

```
<form>
    <label for="flip-select">watch location:</label>
    <select id="setWatch" name="flipWatch" data-role="flipswitch">
        <option>off</option>
        <option>on</option>
        </select>
</form>
```

then update our JS logic to handle a UI event on this widget

```
$("#setWatch").on("change", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    $watchState = $(this).val();
    console.log("watch state is now set to "+$watchState);
});
```

- add a check for the current value of the toggle switch
 - add to a property \$watchState
 - simply checking set value of option for the switch

plugins - geolocation - manual toggle

- as a user changes the state of the toggle switch to on
 - need to call watchPosition() method
 - start constant polling of geolocation object

```
$("#setWatch").on("change", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();

//get state of toggle
    $watchState = $(this).val();

//output check of toggle state
    console.log("watch state is now set to "+$watchState);

//check state of toggle

if ($watchState === "on") {
    //call function to start watching...
    getWatchID();
    //output check of watchID
    console.log("watchID = "+watchID);
}

});
```

- add a new function getWatchID()
 - allows us to set a value for a watchID property
 - property set against onDeviceReady() function

```
function getWatchID() {
    watchID = navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(onSuccess,
    onFail, {
        enableHighAccuracy: true
    });
}
```

plugins - geolocation - manual toggle

- call getWatchID() using standard callback, onSuccess
 - get required location details
 - then set value for watchID property

```
$("#setWatch").on("change", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
   //get state of toggle
   $watchState = $(this).val();
   //output check of toggle state
   console.log("watch state is now set to "+$watchState);
    //check state of toggle
   if ($watchState === "on") {
       //call function to start watching...
       getWatchID();
       //output check of watchID
       console.log("watchID = "+watchID);
    } else {
       $("#geolocation").empty();
       //clear the location watching - stops location tracking...
       navigator.geolocation.clearWatch(watchID);
       //output check of watchID - check match against on watchID...
       console.log("clear watch..."+watchID);
  }
});
```

- update conditional statement
- clear output of coordinates, then clear watching of user's current location

Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation toggle

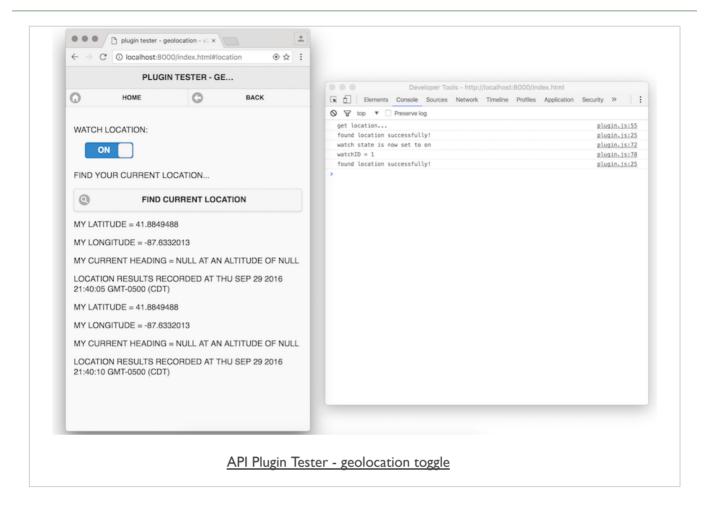


Image - API Plugin Tester - Geolocation toggle

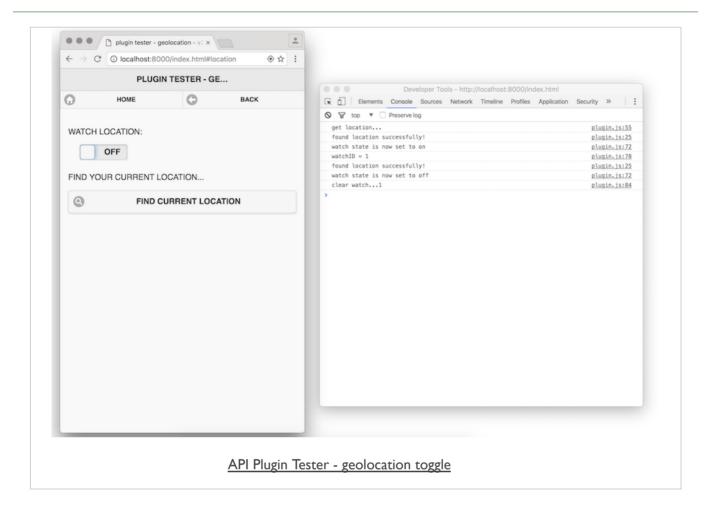


Image - Designing our app



Designing our app - fundamentals are important

Video - Pyramid builders



Minions Pyramid Builders - Source: YouTube

References

- Cordova API
 - config.xml
 - plugins
 - plugin camera
 - plugin filesystem
 - plugin geolocation
 - Storage
- Cordova Guide
 - app templates
- HTML5
 - HTML5 File API
- MDN
 - Web APIs FileError
- OnsenUI
 - OnsenUI v2
 - JavaScript Reference
 - Theme Roller
- W3
 - Web storage specification
- W3C
 - Geolocation API Specification