

# Painless JavaScript

An Introduction to jQuery

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# What is JavaScript?

- JavaScript is a programming language
- JavaScript is ECMAScript, not Java (huh?)
- JavaScript is a virtual machine
- JavaScript is used as the glue to turn web sites into web applications



# Where is JavaScript Used?

- 74.58% of all websites
- Virtually every site with advertising
- Any Google application, Digg, CBC...
- In Drupal!
- Popular Science ([www.popsci.com](http://www.popsci.com))

# Why use JavaScript?

- Streamline the user interface
- Reduce bandwidth with AJAX or AHAH (good in theory for mobile devices)
- Do things impossible without (drag and drop, lightboxes, etc)
- Avoid Flash



# JavaScript and the DOM

- For web developers, JavaScript is the language we share with the Document Object Model
- Other languages could be used as well (Python, VBScript, etc) but only JavaScript has widespread penetration
- Just like a proper XHTML document, the DOM is (almost) tree





Why you've probably avoided JavaScript



# jQuery!

- jQuery is a small and extensible library to simplify writing JavaScript
- jQuery is included with Drupal 5 and above
- Instead of having to talk to the DOM directly, you can use your knowledge to XHTML and CSS to act as a common language

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```
$(document).ready(function() {  
    // Your awesome code goes here.  
});
```

# Finding Something

- `$('p');`
- `$('#sidebar-right');`
- `$('.node');`
- `$('#sidebar-left li', '#sidebar-right li');`



# Doing Something

- `$('...').hide();`
- `$('...').slideToggle();`
- `$('...').show().addClass('new');`

# Putting it together

```
$(document).ready(function() {  
    $('body').hide();  
});
```



# Getting Started

- A browser
- A JavaScript console and debugger
  - FireBug for Firefox, Safari 4 Public Beta, or IE 8
- Lots of RAM
- A web page - any web page with jQuery included

# Quick Demo

(Don't forget about the browser cache)



# Browser-specific jQuery

```
if ($.browser.msie) {  
    $(document).ready(function() {  
        var widths = new Array();  
        $("#navbar #primary .links li a").each(function(i) {  
            widths[i] = this.innerHTML.length *  
                parseInt(document.body.currentStyle.fontSize) / 100 * 9;  
            if (widths[i] < 90)  
                widths[i] = 90;  
        });  
        $("#navbar #primary .links li").each(function(i) {  
            this.style.width = widths[i];  
        });  
    });  
}
```



# Modifying Forms

Watch out for `#type => 'submit' #value's`

# FormAPI Notes

- #ahah is great, ahah\_helper is better
- Form validation
- Form caching
- The build, render, modify loop



# Drupal-specific Notes

- Drupal.behaviors instead of \$(document).ready() in Drupal 6
- drupal\_add\_js('settings', ...);
- JS caching, aggregation, and update.php

# Security

- If your JavaScript only ever modifies “front-end” aspects, security issues are minimal
- Remember that users can disable or run their own JavaScript
- Never only do JS validation; do it on the server as well



# XSS / CSRF

- Use `check_plain()` or input formats; fuzz with the `<strong>` or `alert()`; test
- Try to avoid using menu callbacks to directly modify data if possible
- `drupal_get_token()`

# jQuery Update



# jQuery UI

# Plugin Managers

- <http://drupal.org/project/jq>
- <http://drupal.org/node/315100> (Core issue)



# Next Steps

- <http://docs.jquery.com/>
- <http://jqueryui.com/>
- <http://groups.drupal.org/javascript>
- [http://api.drupal.org/api/file/developer/topics/javascript\\_startup\\_guide.html/6](http://api.drupal.org/api/file/developer/topics/javascript_startup_guide.html/6)

# Questions and Discussion