

Week 11

jQuery

2017, Fall

Web Application Programming

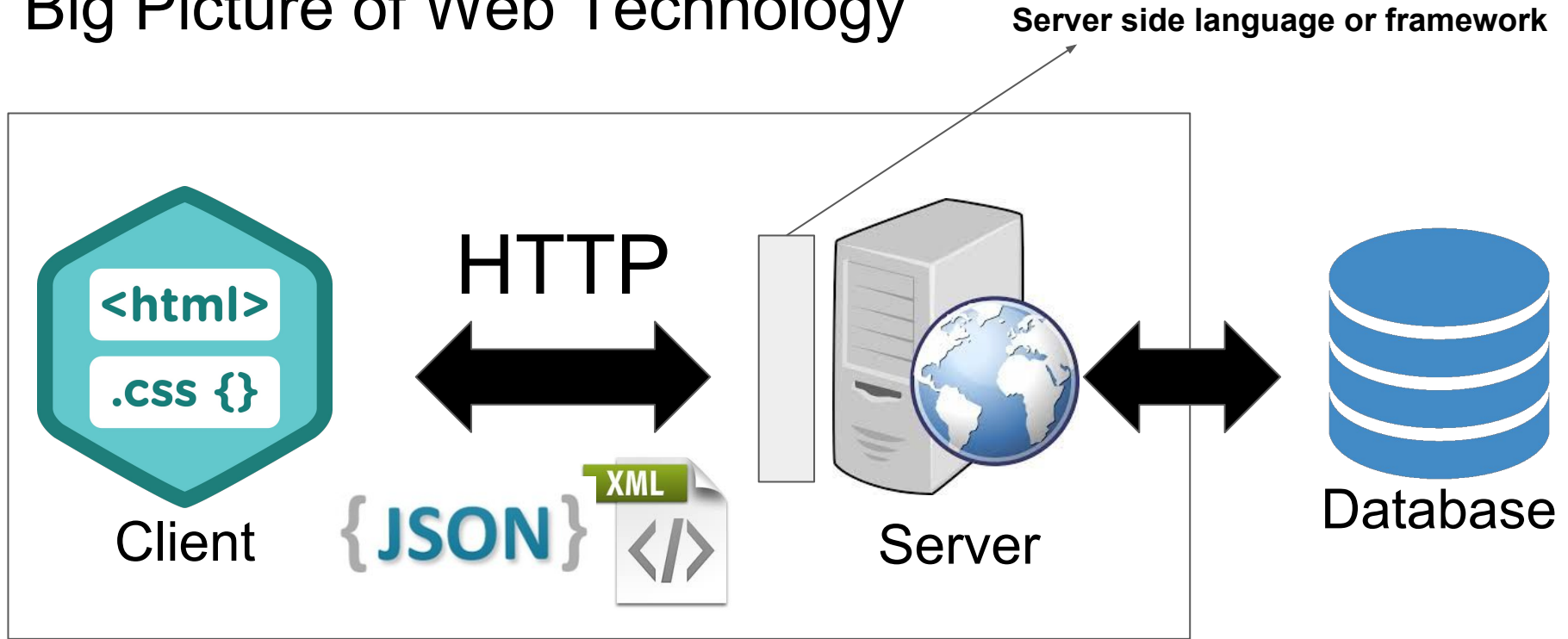
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- JQuery Basic
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Big Picture of Web Technology

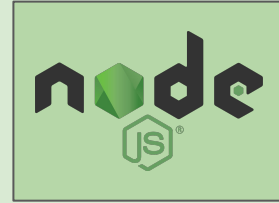


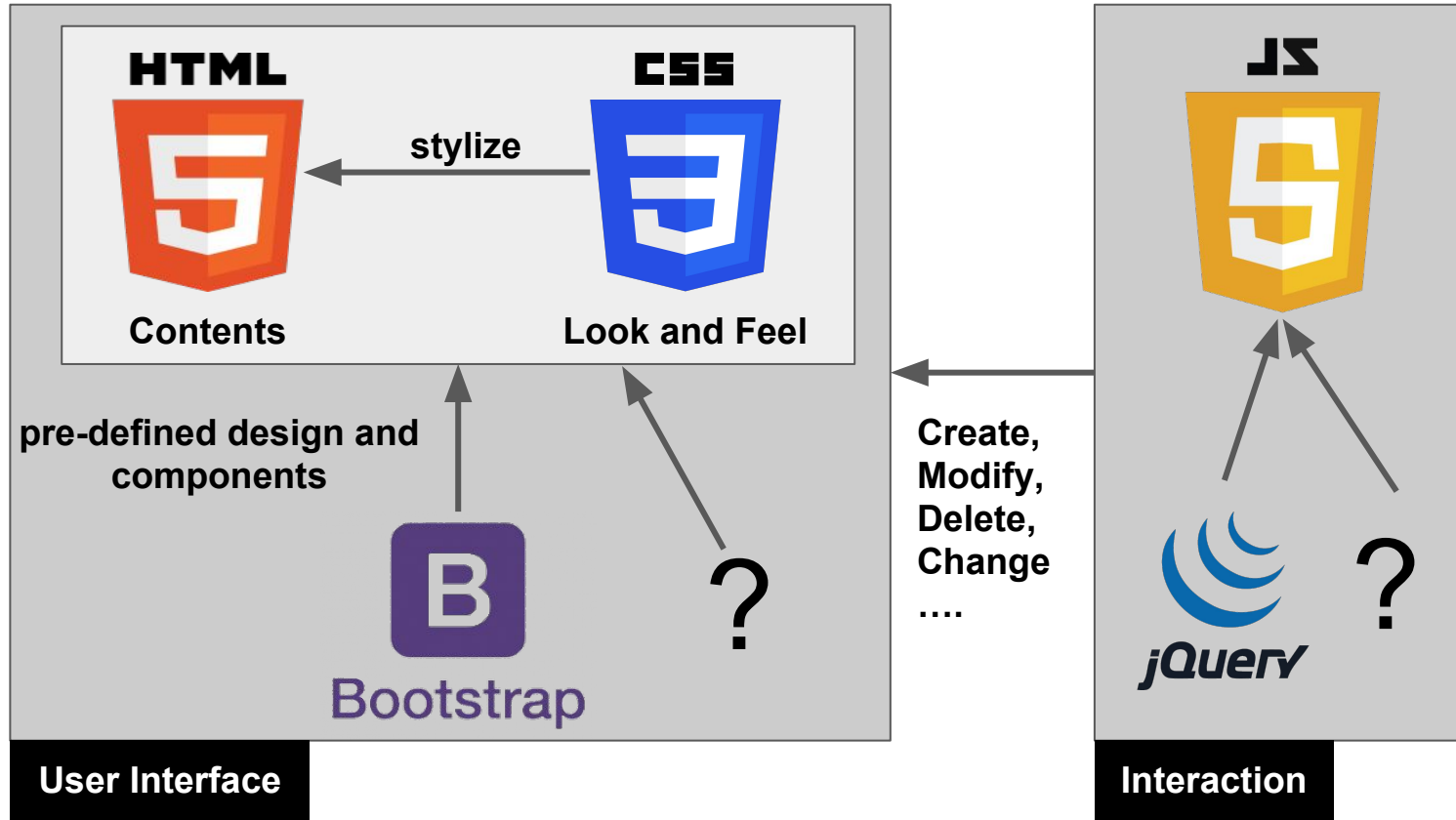
Web Technology

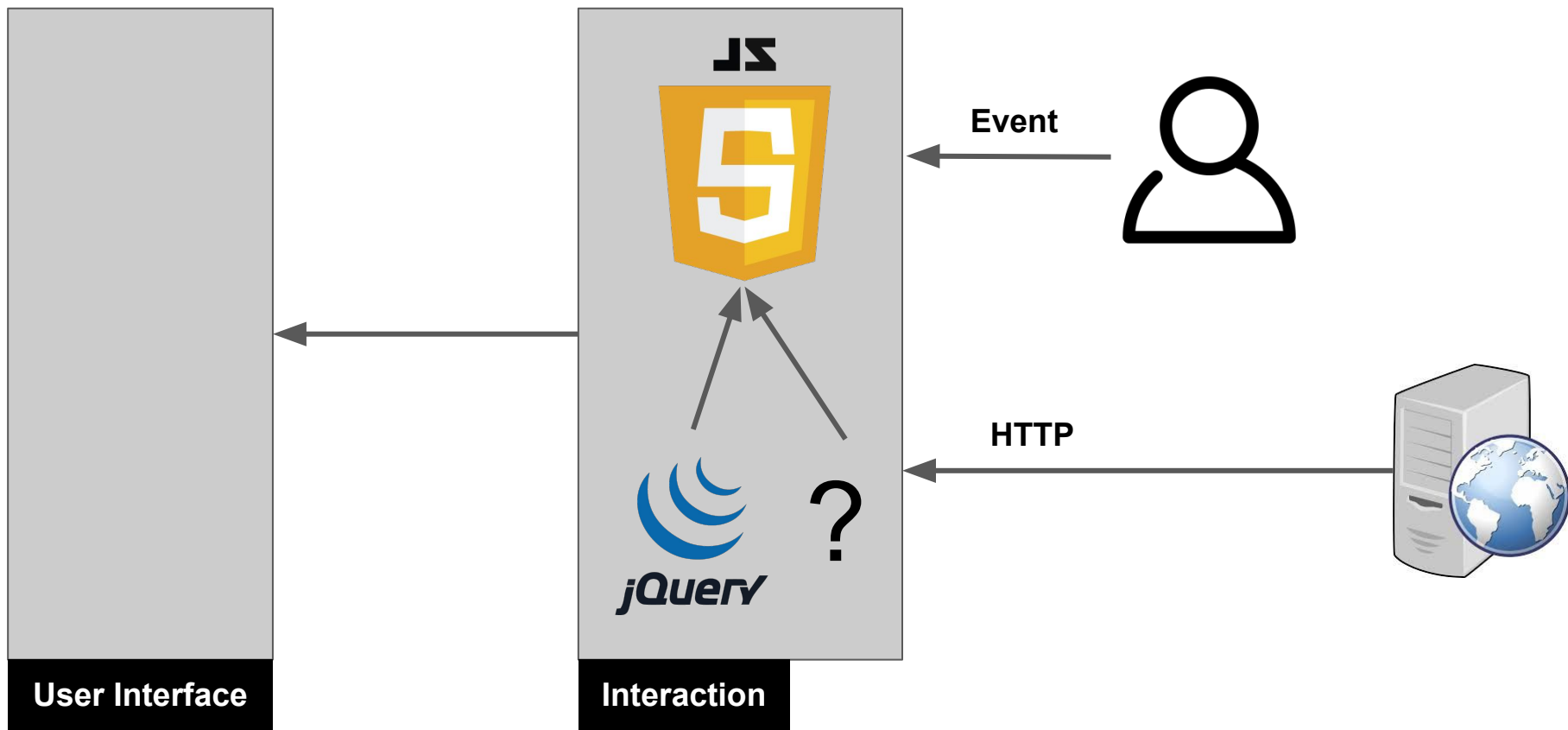
Client-side



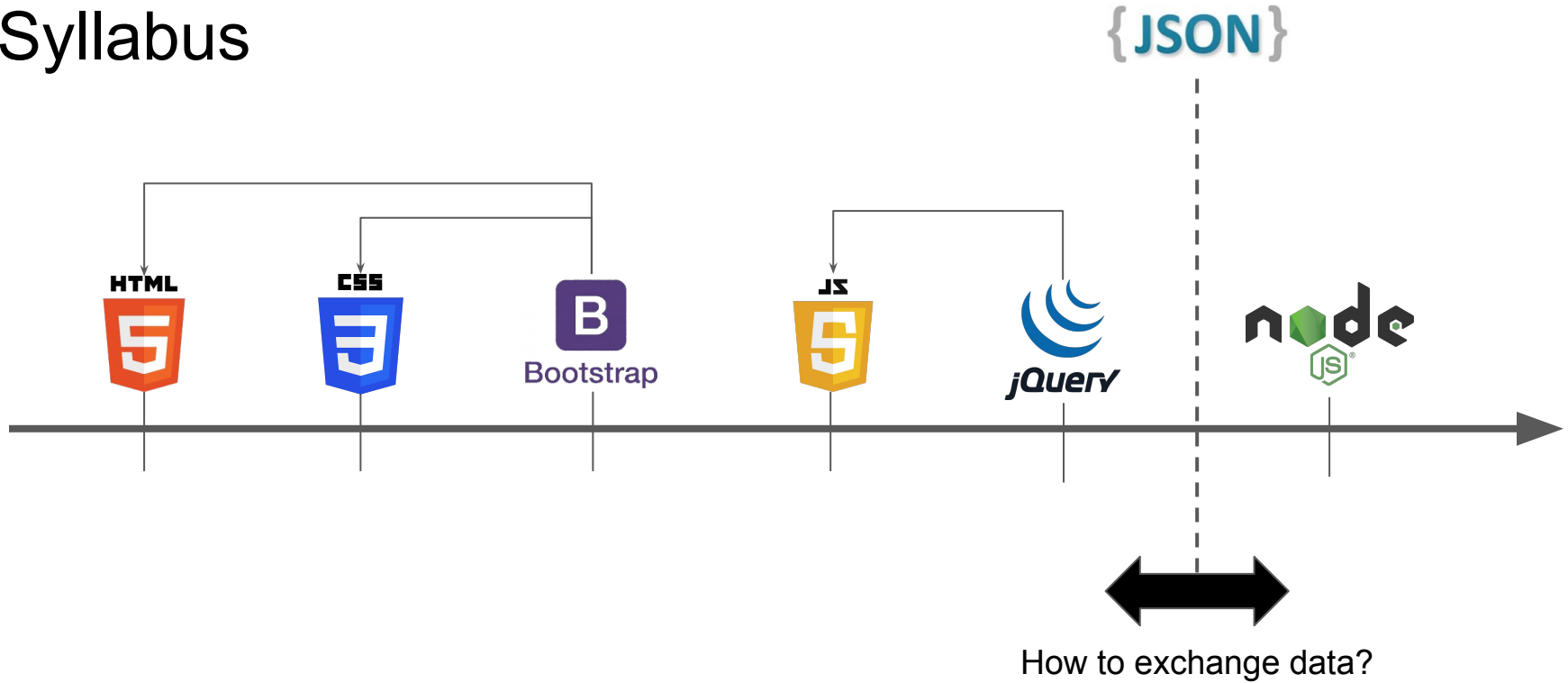
Server-side







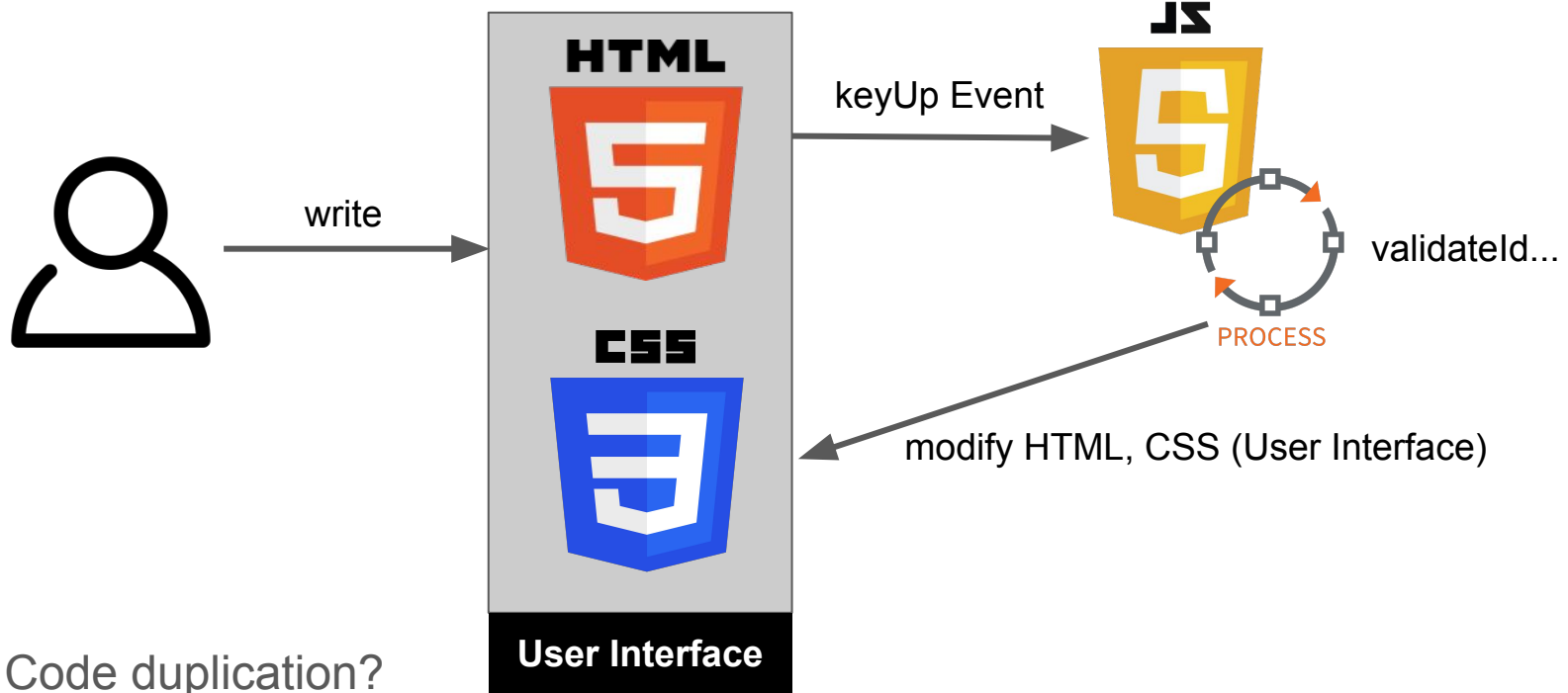
Syllabus



Assignment 5

- ID
 - Check duplication : id should not be duplicated with a item of mock_ids array
 - Check lowercase : id must be lowercase
 - Check length of id : id must be of length 5 to 20
 - To implement *validateId(id)* function, instructions are given in the code
- Password
 - Check length of password : password must be of length 8 to 30
- Email
 - Email must be a valid email.
- Message
 - Same implementation with previous lecture

Assignment 5 - Discussion



- Code duplication?
- Efficient structure?

jQuery?

- jQuery is a JavaScript Library.
- jQuery greatly simplifies JavaScript programming.
- jQuery is easy to learn.



- Basic syntax is : `$(selector).action()`
 - A \$ sign to define/access jQuery
 - A (selector) to “query (or find)” HTML elements
 - A jQuery action() to be performed on the element(s)

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
  
    // jQuery methods go here...  
  
});
```

jQuery Get Started

- There are several ways to start using jQuery on your web site. You can:
 - Download the jQuery library from [jQuery.com](https://jquery.com)
 - Include jQuery from a CDN, like Google

- Downloading jQuery

- you can download jQuery from [jQuery.com](https://jquery.com).

- jQuery CDN

- If you don't want to download and host jQuery yourself, you can include it from a CDN (Content Delivery Network).

```
<head>
```

```
<script
```

```
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js">
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<script src="jquery-3.2.1.min.js"></script>
```

```
</head>
```

Javascript vs jQuery

- Hide an element with id “textbox”
 - Javascript
 - `document.getElementById(“textbox”).style.display = “none”;`
 - jQuery
 - `$(“#textbox”).hide();`
- Create a <h1> tag with “my text”
 - Javascript
 - `var h1 = document.createElement(“h1”);`
`h1.innerHTML = “my text”;`
`document.getElementsByTagName(“body”)[0].appendChild(h1);`
 - jQuery
 - `$(“body”).append($(“<h1/>”).html(“my text”));`

jQuery Events

Mouse Events	Keyboard Events	Form Events	Document/Window Events
click	keypress	submit	load
dblclick	keydown	change	resize
mouseenter	keyup	focus	scroll
mouseleave		blur	unload

```
$("p").click(function(){  
    // action goes here!!  
});
```

jQuery Effects

- Use for give “effects” to elements
 - change shape, color, or animate elements

name	description
hide()	make element disappear
show()	make element appear
slideUp()	make element disappear from bottom to top of element
fadeIn()	make element appear slowly
delay()	delayed action during setted period

Target HTML Element using jQuery

- Let's make all of your button elements hide when you click it.
- Add this code inside your document ready function:
- Hint : `$("button").hide()`
- See `2.jquery_hide.html`

Practice - Target HTML Element using jQuery

- Let the panel disappear when you click the upper button
- Try to compare between JQuery and Javascript version of previous practice.
- Hint : getElementById

Practice - Target Elements by Class using jQuery

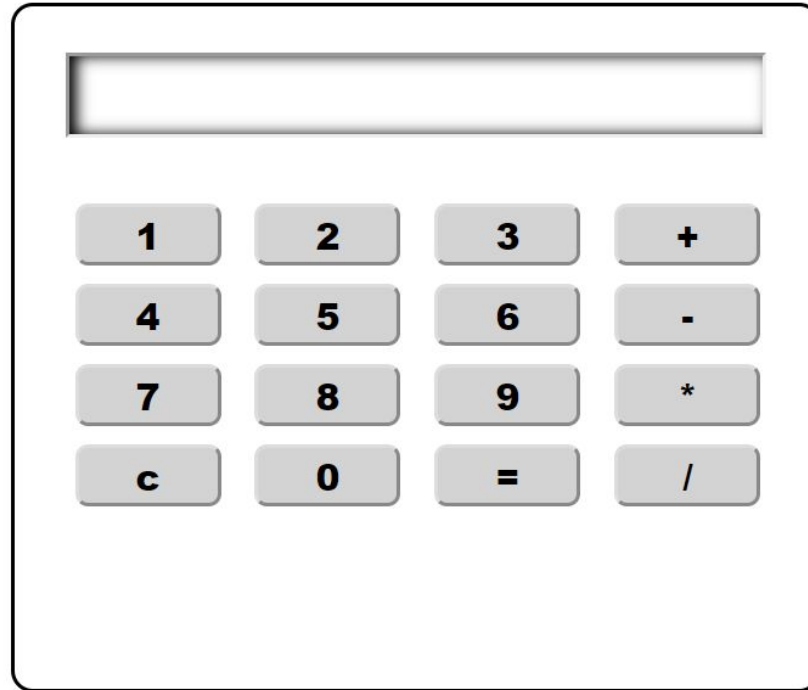
- Use jQuery's `.addClass()` function to add the classes for style
- `$(".selected").addClass("larger");`

Target Elements by ID using jQuery

Practice - Handling Event and Effect by jQuery

- How about applying several effects at once?
- Let the panel disappear using slideUp during “800”ms and show up during “800”ms after “800”ms when you click the button at the upper.
- Hint : slideUp, delay, fadeIn

Practice - Re-implement Calculator



NEXT?

- Main keyword : Data
 - XML, JSON
 - Visualization, Data handling

