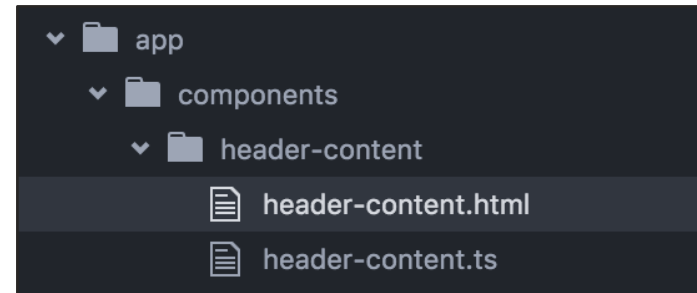
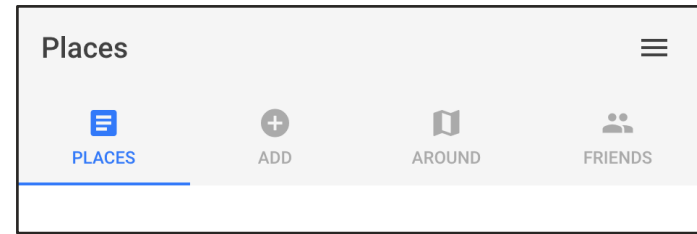


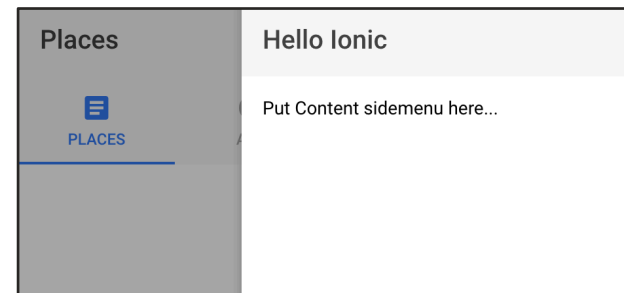
Formation Mobile Hybride Day 2

Cordova, Ionic

2) Mettre en place un composant header

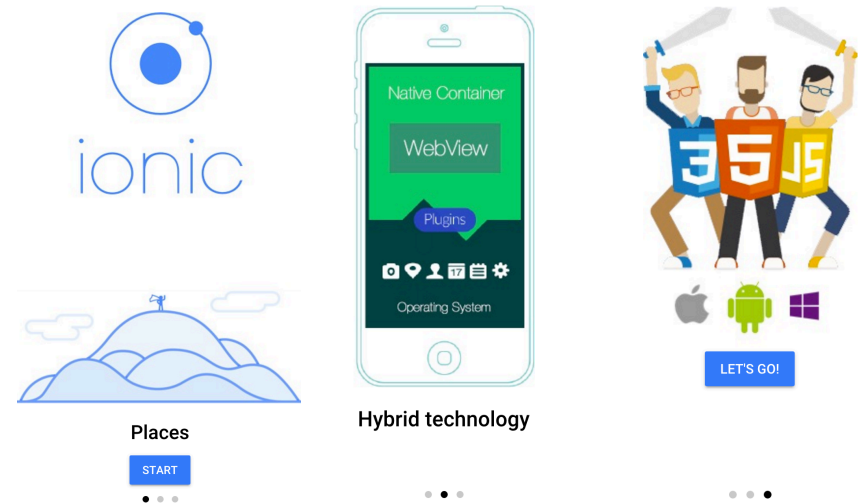


+ Mettre en place un sidemenu



```
<ion-menu [content]="content" side="right">
  <ion-toolbar>
    <ion-title>Hello Ionic</ion-title>
  </ion-toolbar>
  <ion-content padding>
    Put Content sidemenu here...
  </ion-content>
</ion-menu>
```

5) Mettre en place un slider sur la home »



4) Mettre en place une page login

← login

Username

Password

SIGN IN

Ionic Modal

Modal Component

```
import {Component} from '@angular/core';
import {Modal, NavController, ViewController} from 'ionic-angular';

@Component({
  template: `
    <ion-content padding>
      <h2>I'm a modal!</h2>
      <button (click)="close()">Close</button>
    </ion-content>`
})
class MyModal {
  constructor(
    private viewCtrl: ViewController) {}

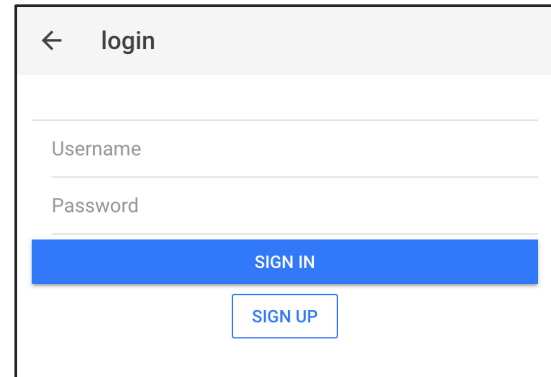
  close() {
    this.viewCtrl.dismiss();
  }
}
```

Ouvrir une modal

```
import {Modal, NavController} from 'ionic-angular'
class MyPage {
  constructor(private nav: NavController){}

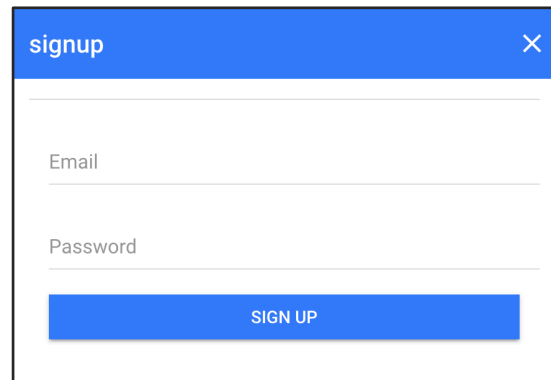
  showModal() {
    let modal = Modal.create(MyModal);
    this.nav.present(modal);
  }
}
```

Login page



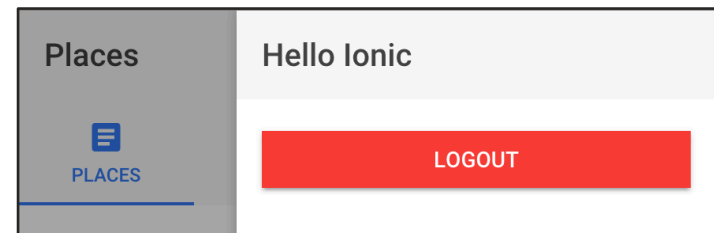
A mobile app login screen. At the top, a light gray header bar contains a back arrow and the text "login". Below the header, there are two text input fields: "Username" and "Password". At the bottom, there are two buttons: a large blue "SIGN IN" button and a smaller white "SIGN UP" button with a blue border.

Signup Modal



A signup modal dialog. The modal has a blue header bar with the text "signup" and a close button (X) on the right. Below the header, there are two text input fields: "Email" and "Password". At the bottom, there is a large blue "SIGN UP" button.

Logout

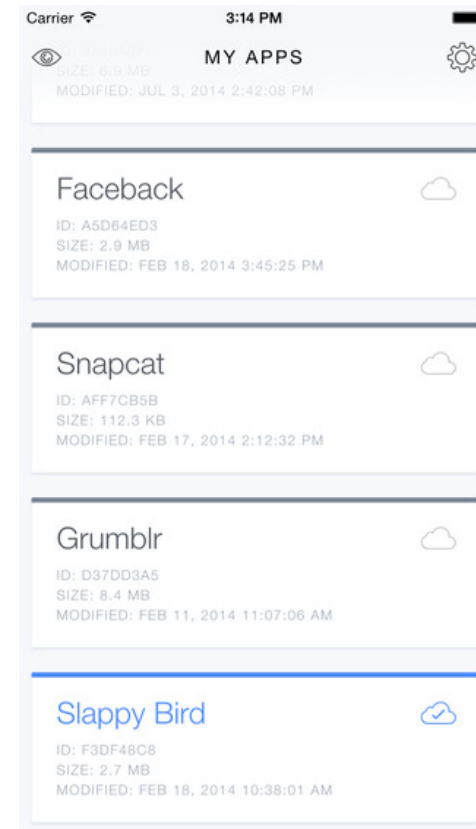


A screen showing a sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar is on the left, with a gray background, and contains the text "Places" at the top, a blue menu icon, and the text "PLACES" below it. The main content area is on the right, with a light gray header bar containing the text "Hello Ionic". Below the header, there is a large red "LOGOUT" button.

Testons sur nos téléphones



Ionic View App



\$ ionic upload

\$ ionic share email@client.io

Git

reminder ?

Agenda

1. Correction travaux pratiques
2. Ionic Modal
3. Git Reminder
4. Authentification JWT
5. List / Toggle / Select
6. \$http et promesses

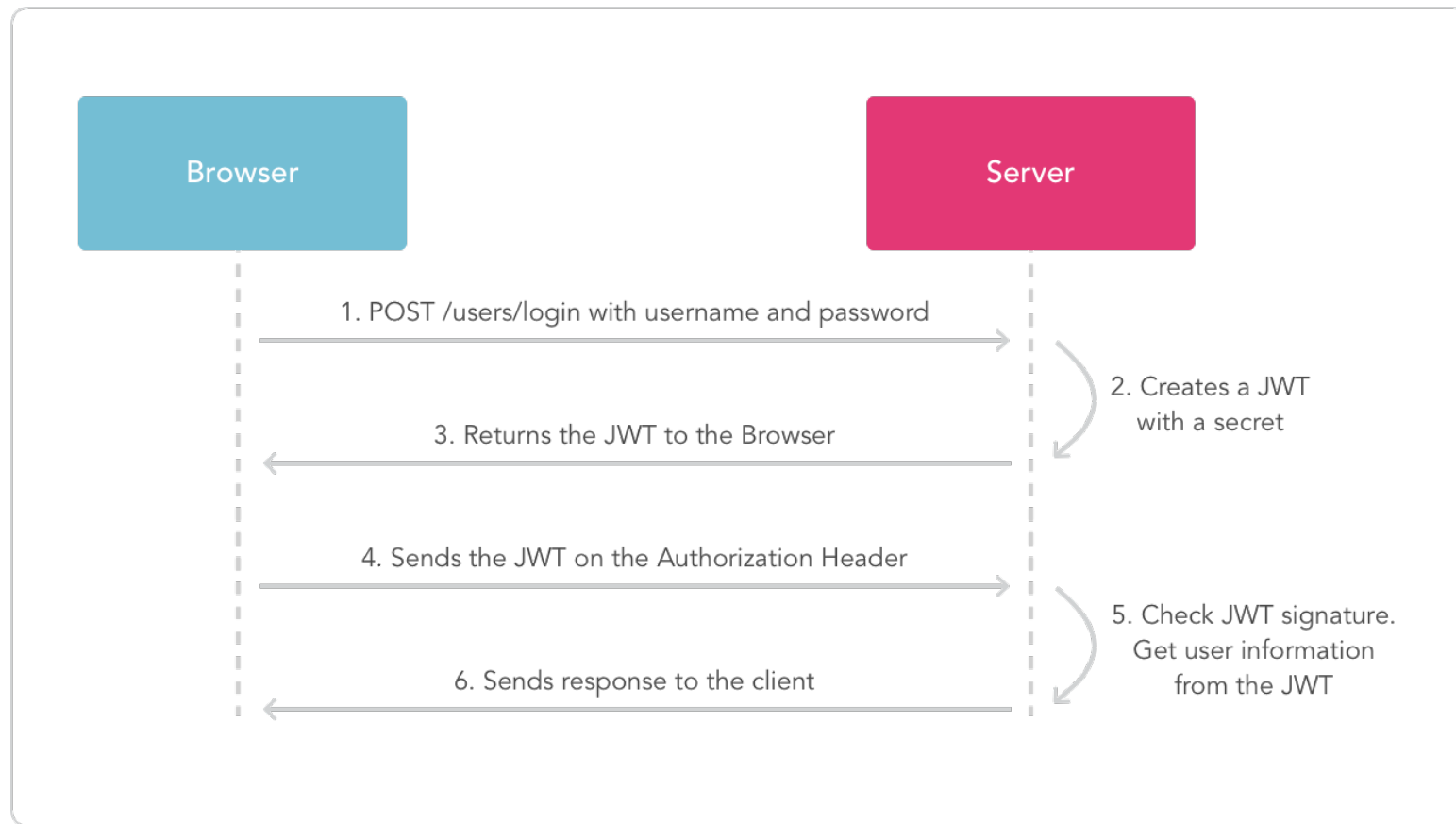
JWT

Authentication

Json Web Token

JWT.io

JSON Web Tokens are an open, industry standard [RFC 7519](#) method for representing claims securely between two parties.



nodejs-jwt-authentication-sample

\$ git clone <https://github.com/kimak/nodejs-jwt-authentication-sample>

\$ npm install && node server.js

<http://localhost:3001>

kimak / **nodejs-jwt-authentication-sample**

forked from auth0-blog/nodejs-jwt-authentication-sample

Unwatch 1

Star 0

Fork 72

Code

Pull requests 0

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Settings

A NodeJS API that supports username and password authentication with JWTs — Edit

25 commits

1 branch

0 releases

10 contributors

Branch: master

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download

This branch is even with auth0-blog:master.

Pull request Compare



chenkie Fixed repo url in package.json. Closes #13

Latest commit 0d7e229 on 25 Feb

.gitignore

First commit

a year ago

LICENSE

Create LICENSE

5 months ago

README.md

Update README.md

5 months ago

anonymous-routes.js

First commit

a year ago

config.json

First commit

a year ago

package.json

Fixed repo url in package.json. Closes #13

4 months ago

protected-routes.js

First commit

a year ago

quoter.js

First commit

a year ago

quotes.json

Updated quotes: typos, duplicate, etc.

5 months ago

server.js

cors module duplicate require

9 months ago

statusError.js

First commit

a year ago

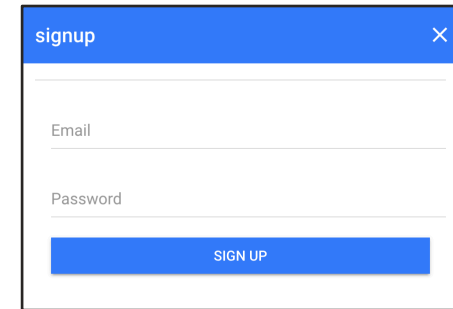
user-routes.js

Merge pull request #16 from juukie/fix-error-message-as-plain-text

4 months ago

README.md

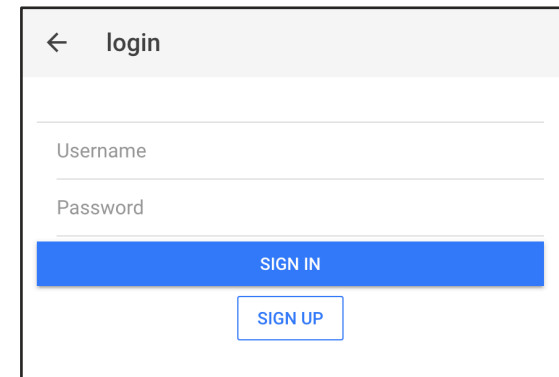
\$ git checkout step5



A mockup of a signup form. It has a blue header bar with the text "signup" and a close button (X). Below the header, there are two input fields: "Email" and "Password". At the bottom, there is a blue button labeled "SIGN UP".

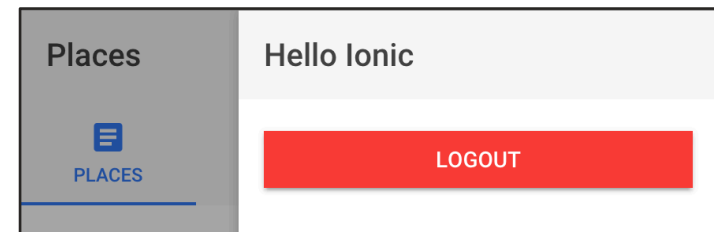
Regardons ensemble.

Sign In : A vous de jouer



A mockup of a login form. It has a grey header bar with a back arrow and the text "login". Below the header, there are two input fields: "Username" and "Password". At the bottom, there are two buttons: a blue "SIGN IN" button and a white "SIGN UP" button with a blue border.

Affichage email + Logout



A mockup of a user profile or settings page. It has a grey sidebar on the left with the text "Places" and a blue icon labeled "PLACES". The main content area has a grey header bar with the text "Hello Ionic". Below the header, there is a red button labeled "LOGOUT".

Customisation avec Sass

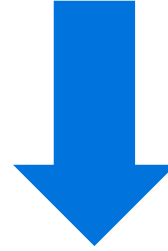
SASS c'est quoi ?

SASS est un système qui étend les possibilités de **CSS**. Il permet d'être plus productif et ainsi d'avoir un **CSS** mieux organisé et plus facile à maintenir.

- Né dans la communauté **Ruby On Rail**
- Il existe une **Gem Ruby**

SASS c'est quoi ?

Écrire son script **Sass**



Le préprocesseur interprète le
script **Sass**



Les fichiers **css** sont produits
par le préprocesseur

2 syntaxes

SCSS

Syntaxe classique qui utilise **brackets** et **semicolon**, tout ce qui est valide **css** est valide **scss**.
C'est la syntaxe la plus utilisée.

SASS

À la place d'utiliser les **brackets** et **semicolon**, ce dernier utilise l'indentation pour séparer les blocs de codes.
Il utilise l'extension **.sass**

Les Features



6 features principales

1. Variables
2. Nesting
3. Mixins
4. Partial
5. @extend
6. Function

Les variables

Les variables vous permettent d'assigner une valeur afin de la réutiliser et de vous en souvenir plus facilement.

Fonctionne avec tout type : *Boolean, color, text, string*

Fichier Sass:

```
$font-stack: Helvetica, sans-serif;
$primary-color: #333;

body {
  font: 100% $font-stack;
  color: $primary-color;
}
```

Fichier CSS compilé:

```
body {
  font: 100% Helvetica, sans-serif;
  color: #333;
}
```

Nesting

Si vous avez passé du temps à écrire du **CSS** dans un projet, vous avez probablement écrit beaucoup de lignes comme celle-ci:

```
nav.tabbed-navigation { ... }  
nav.tabbed-navigation a { ... }  
nav.tabbed-navigation a span { ... }
```

Cela crée beaucoup de lignes répétées dans votre feuille de style qui sont difficiles à lire, avec une forte dépendance à l'égard des sélecteurs CSS descendants

Si le nom de la classe de l'élément `< nav >` change , vous devrez réécrire les trois sélecteurs CSS dans l'exemple. Mais avec Sass ...

Nesting

```
nav {  
  ul {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    list-style: none;  
  }  
  
  li { display: inline-block; }  
  
  a {  
    display: block;  
    padding: 6px 12px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
  }  
}
```

```
nav ul {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
  list-style: none;  
}  
  
nav li {  
  display: inline-block;  
}  
  
nav a {  
  display: block;  
  padding: 6px 12px;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Mixins

Les **mixins** vous permettent de définir des styles qui pourront être réutilisés partout dans votre **CSS**.

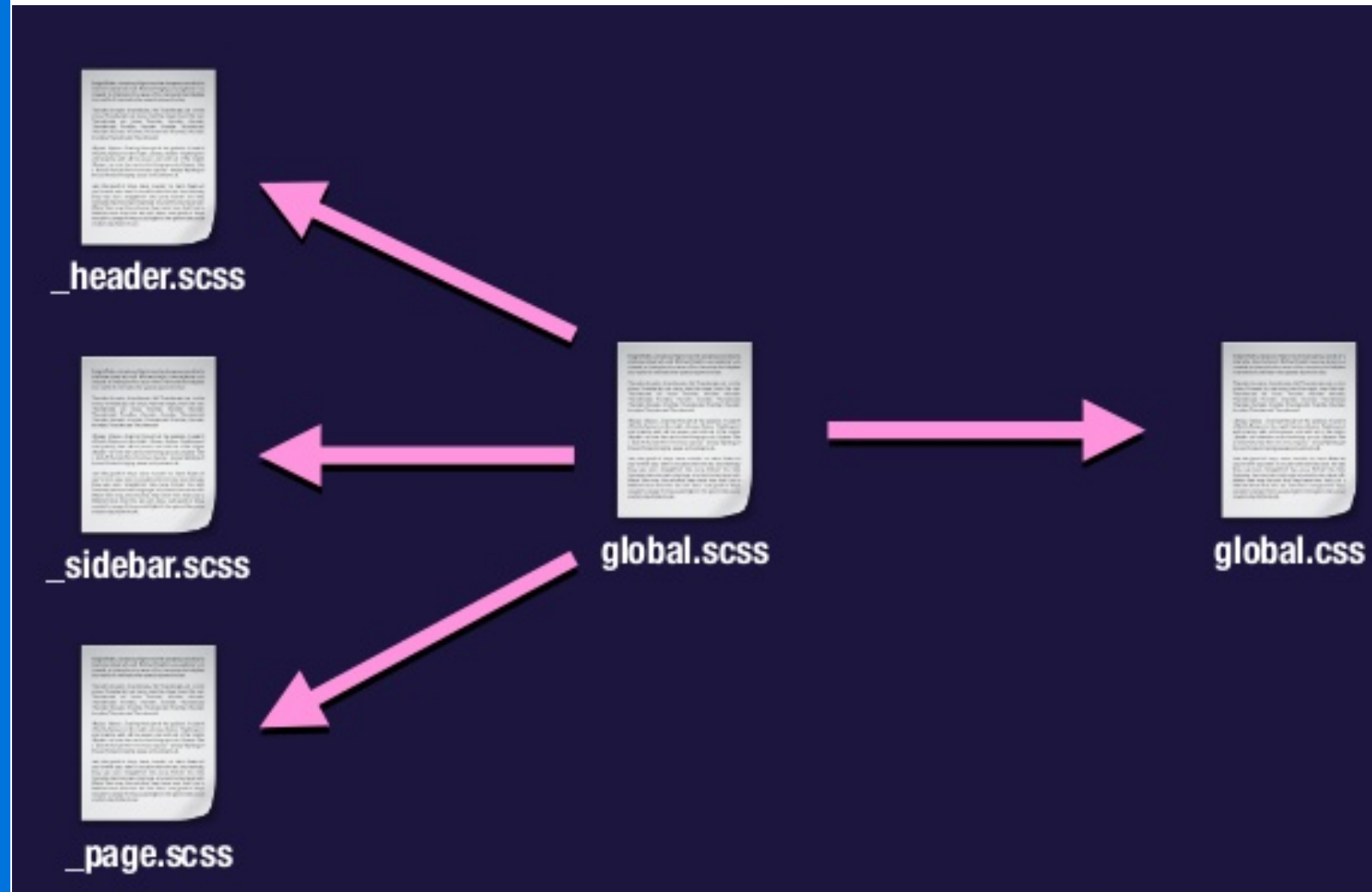
Vous pouvez même passer des valeurs pour rendre votre mixin plus souple .

```
@mixin border-radius($radius) {  
    -webkit-border-radius: $radius;  
    -moz-border-radius: $radius;  
    -ms-border-radius: $radius;  
    border-radius: $radius;  
}  
  
.box { @include border-radius(10px); }
```

```
.box {  
    -webkit-border-radius: 10px;  
    -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
    -ms-border-radius: 10px;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Partials

Sass permet de séparer les feuilles de style afin de rendre le code plus modulable et ainsi mieux l'organiser.



@extend

La directive @extend vous permet de partager un ensemble de propriétés CSS d'un sélecteur à l'autre.

```
.message {  
  border: 1px solid #ccc;  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: #333;  
}  
  
.success {  
  @extend .message;  
  border-color: green;  
}  
  
.error {  
  @extend .message;  
  border-color: red;  
}  
  
.warning {  
  @extend .message;  
  border-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
.message, .success, .error, .warning {  
  border: 1px solid #cccccc;  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: #333;  
}  
  
.success {  
  border-color: green;  
}  
  
.error {  
  border-color: red;  
}  
  
.warning {  
  border-color: yellow;  
}
```

Faire des maths peut s'avérer utile

```
.container { width: 100%; }

article[role="main"] {
  float: left;
  width: 600px / 960px * 100%;
}

aside[role="complimentary"] {
  float: right;
  width: 300px / 960px * 100%;
}
```

```
.container {
  width: 100%;
}

article[role="main"] {
  float: left;
  width: 62.5%;
}

aside[role="complimentary"] {
  float: right;
  width: 31.25%;
}
```


Natives

```
$red: rgb(255, 0, 0);
```

Personnalisés

```
@function addition($a, $b) {  
  @return $a + $b;  
}  
  
@function shade($color, $percent) {  
  @return mix(#000, $color, $percent);  
}  
  
body {  
  background: shade(grey, 50%);  
}
```

Sass et Ionic



```
// App Shared Color Variables
// -----
// It's highly recommended to change the default colors
// to match your app's branding. Ionic uses a Sass map of
// colors so you can add, rename and remove colors as needed.
// The "primary" color is the only required color in the map.
// Both iOS and MD colors can be further customized if colors
// are different per mode.
```

```
$colors: (
  primary: #387ef5,
  secondary: #32db64,
  danger: #f53d3d,
  light: #f4f4f4,
  dark: #222,
  favorite: #69BB7B,
);
```

Gestion par template.

Customisable avec Sass

- Customisation du composant Toggle



```
@include transition-timing-function(ease-in-out);
@include transition-duration($toggle-transition-duration);
@include transition-property((background-color, border));

display: inline-block;
box-sizing: border-box;
width: $toggle-width;
height: $toggle-height;
border: solid $toggle-border-width $toggle-off-border-color;
border-radius: $toggle-border-radius;
background-color: $toggle-off-bg-color;
content: ' ';
cursor: pointer;
pointer-events: none;
```

Deux options :

- Surcharge CSS (attention aux performances)
- *Fork* du fichier Sass

