



HTML5 with JavaScript APIs

By Vijay Shivakumar

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<http://learnjs.in>



Requirements ...

IDEs

Aptana Studio 3.0

Browsers

Chrome, Firefox, Opera, IE (latest versions)

Web Servers

Tomcat or IIS or WAMP



About you...

Designers

Developers

Content Writers

Business Analysts

Prior Knowledge on HTML or HTML5



Vijay Shivakumar

Designer | Developer | Trainer



CERTIFIED EXPERT
Flex® with AIR

Training on web and Adobe products from past 12 years

By Vijay Shivakumar

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What I don not claim...

- To be associated with any of these technologies
- To teach you each and every thing about HTML 5
- That what ever I teach will never change
- That you wont have to learn anything on your own



Introduction to HTML 5

What is HTML 5 ?

New emerging web, mobile... standard

Why do we need it ?

Increasing user demands for enhanced experience.

Who is behind working for it

WHATWG | Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group

Apple | Mozilla | Opera

Google, Adobe and many more contributing now.



What XHTML2.0 would be.

<http://w3.org/TR/2005/WD-xhtml2-20050527/>



What HTML5 is

<http://whatwg.org>

Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group

=====

Backward Compatible

Utility

Promote Usage of HTML5



General Changes

Support for existing contents

existing html xhtml pages should get similar results as html5

deal with broken markups

e.g. ` item 1`

no corresponding closing tag

` item 2`

badly nested elements

e.g. ` a <i> b c </i>`

Graceful degrade

New elements to have fallback option

e.g. `<canvas>fallback</canvas>`

Use existing user agent specific attributes

Supporting widespread practices

e.g. `
` for `
`

Evolution not revolution

it is better to evolve an existing design rather than throwing it away.



General Changes

Utility

Address existing problems

Separation of concerns new meaningful tags

Consistent DOM

Promote Usage of HTML5

Well defined behavior across browsers

Avoid complexity

Media independence

Accessibility



NEW APIs in HTML5



Giving meaning to structure, semantics and appropriateness of tags
Microdata offer structures for programs (machines).



Making apps start faster and be available without connection
Offline API, Local Storage, Indexed DB



Accessing the user device which includes. Geolocation API,
Orientation API (accelerometer), getUserMedia (access camera and mic)



Better communication via Web Sockets and Server pushing data
Cross domain communication



NEW APIs in HTML5



Plug-in Free Media



Captivating visuals with SVG, Canvas, WebGL, and CSS3 3D features



Performance Optimization with Web Workers and XMLHttpRequest2



APIs in HTML5

Header

Semantics

Media Tags

Input Types / Form API

2D Canvas / 3D canvas

Geolocation

Form Validation

getUserMedia API

Drag and Drop

Local Storage

Offline

CORS

Web Sockets

Web Workers

Microdata

File API

History API



APIs in HTML5

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Offline

CORS

Web Sockets

Web Workers

Microdata

File API

History API

Post Message
API



What we get to learn?

DAY 1

Header
Semantics
Media Tags
Form API
Canvas 2D

DAY 2

Canvas 2D
SVG
Validation
Geo
Location
Storage API

DAY 3

Offline API
External
Libraries
ModernizrJS
More APIs



Less Header code



Header Code in past

HTML 4.01 Strict
HTML 4.01 Transitional
HTML 4.01 Frameset
XHTML 1.0 Strict
XHTML 1.0 Transitional
XHTML 1.0 Frameset
XHTML 1.1

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01  
Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```



Header Code in Future

`<!DOCTYPE html>`



Header Code in past

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```
<html>
```

```
<html lang="en"> (optionally)
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type"  
      content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```



Header Code in past

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
<style>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
```

```
<script>
```

```
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css" />
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css" />
```



New Semantics

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DIV for division SPAN for selection

div tags were used to group other tags together



Meaningful Tags

header
hgroup
nav
article
aside
footer
mark
section

figure
figcaption
time



New Meaningful Tags

header :

will be on the top of page or content if required.

hgroup:

will be used to group h1 to h6 tags together.

nav:

will be used to group any navigation elements like anchors and links.

section:

will be used to declare contents of the page that is complete and full.

article:

will be used to contain the matter / text that is full in itself.



New Meaningful Tags

aside :

will be for contents that are either sides of the page that may not be required to understand the section or the contents of the page
eg. References about the content.

footer :

will be in the bottom of the page or the content.

mark :

will be used to highlight the content

figure :

will be used to group related images together especially the one that needs a caption.

HEADER

NAV

HEADER

SECTION

ARTICLE

ARTICLE

ARTICLE

HEADER

ASIDE

FOOTER



HTML5 Semantics not supported in your browser ?

HTML5SHIV

`http://code.google.com/p/html5shiv`

HTML5 BOILERPLATE

`http://html5boilerplate.com`

Modernizr

`http://modernizr.com`



How to use HTML5SHIV

Shiv or Shim ?

```
<!--[if lt IE 9]>  
  <script src="script/dist/html5shiv.js"></script>  
<![endif]-->
```



Form Inputs API

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New Input Types

```
<input type="search" />
```

```
<input type="color" />
```

```
<input type="range" />
```

```
<input type="time" />
```

```
<input type="date" />
```

```
<input type="datetime" />
```

```
<input type="datetime-local" />
```

```
<input type="week" />
```

```
<input type="month" />
```

```
<input type="number" />
```

```
<input type="email" />
```

```
<input type="tel" />
```

```
<input type="url" />
```

```
<progress val="0~1"/>
```

```
<meter val="0~1"/>
```



Normal Keypad in iPhone





Modified Keypad in iPhone

```
<input type= "email" />
```



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```
<input type= "url" />
```



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Modified Keypad in iPhone

```
<input type="number" />
```



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```
<input type="tel" />
```



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New Attributes on Inputs

autofocus

placeholder

required

autocomplete

pattern

novalidate



Validation API



Validation API

autofocus
placeholder
required
autocomplete
pattern
novalidate
step

attributes for validation



Media API



Before Media API

```
<object classid="clsid:abc-height="000"  
  codebase="http://download.flash/swflash.cab#version=6,0,40,0">
```

```
<param name="allowFullScreen" value="true"/>  
<param name="allowscriptaccess" value="true"/>  
<param name="src" value="movie.flv"/>
```

```
<embed type="application/x-shockwave-flash" src="movie.flv">  
</embed>
```

```
</object>
```



Before Media API

Audio | Video

Flash was the most reliable way to play video and audio on the web.

Roughly 99.97% of all desktops have Flash player.

iPhone/iPad does not.

They do support HTML5 `<video>`



Before Media API

Audio | Video

H.264 : It is the most widely supported format.
But licensing costs browser makers \$5 million a year.

Support



Does Not Support





Before Media API

Audio | Video

Ogg : Includes a number of independent open source codec for both audio and video. is patent-free and fully open.

Support



Does Not Support



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methods on media API

```
video.canPlayType();  
video.load();  
video.pause();  
video.play();
```



Fallback Options

Flash Player | Infallible, works on all except apple devices

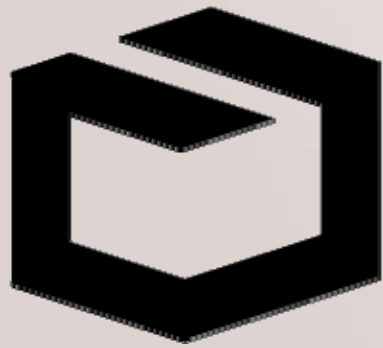
YouTube link | use if the content can be made public

<http://videojs.com>

<http://projekktor.com>

<http://jwplayer.com>

<http://mediaelementjs.com>



Canvas API

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Canvas Fundamentals

Dynamic bitmap with JavaScript

Allow drawing into a bitmap area

Think about it as a dynamic PNG

Rectangles, lines, fills, arcs, Bezier curves, etc.

Use Text, Images, Videos and Shapes

Immediate mode : Fire and Forget

It does not remember what you drew last.

It's up to you to maintain your objects tree

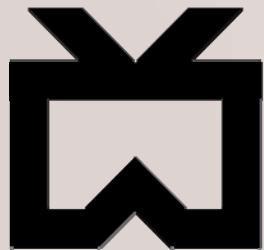
This is a black box : content not visible into the DOM

Beware of accessibility issues

Simple API: 45 methods, 21 attributes

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Geolocation

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Geolocation API

Works on

Firefox	IE	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iPhone	Android	Blackberry
3.5	9.0	5	5	10.63	3.2	2.1	6.0

Sources for Geolocation

IP address / ISP – not very accurate

Wi Fi spots – will give you block and street level accuracy

GPS – will deliver accurate location of the user



Using Geolocation API

`navigator.geolocation` : will return true if supported on device

`getCurrentPosition()`

attempts to get the current location of the user asynchronously

`watchPosition()`

starts monitoring the location of a user at an interval.

`clearWatch()`

stops monitoring the location of a user



Methods of Geolocation

```
getCurrentPosition( successFunction, failureFunction,  
    {enableHighAccuracy: true, timeout:5000, maximumAge:6000} );  
watchPosition( same as above );
```

enableHighAccuracy: Is a Boolean setting that allows you to use accurate GPS detection (when available).

maximumAge: specifies how recently (in milliseconds) location detection needs to have occurred.

timeout : specifies when(in milliseconds)an attempt to get a user location needs to timeout.



The Position

position Object

timestamp: returns the time when the location was detected.

coords.latitude: returns the latitude in degrees.

coords.longitude: returns the longitude in degrees.

coords.accuracy: returns how accurate the location is, in meters.

coords.altitude: returns the altitude , if available.

coords.altitudeAccuracy: gives altitude accuracy, in meters, if available.

coords.speed: returns speed (based on previous detected position),
in meters/second.

coords.heading: returns the angle, in degrees clockwise from true
north.



Error Object

1 : PERMISSION_DENIED

the user disallowed sharing his or her location

2 : POSITION_UNAVAILABLE

the position can't be found, the network is down, or GPS is unavailable.

3 : TIMEOUT

timeout occurred ,as it took too long to get the user's location.



Geolocation Fallback

geo.js

<http://code.google.com/p/geo-location-javascript/>



Offline Browsing API

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Offline Browsing API

applicationCache

```
<html manifest="myapp.manifest">
```

Files with extension .manifest and .appache are common

Can also be a an absolute location of a file on the same domain (crossdomain files wont work)

Set the mime type to support old browsers



Offline Browsing API

CACHE MANIFEST

Has 3 sections

CACHE:

NETWORK:

FALLBACK:

These sections can be listed in any order and each section can appear more than once in a single manifest.



Offline Browsing API

CACHE MANIFEST

The only required line in the file



Offline Browsing API

CACHE:

The default section declares all the files that will be stored for offline usage.

Each file needs to be mentioned in a separate line

Once cached the files will always be fetched from browser cache not from the server.



Offline Browsing API

NETWORK:

Shows all the files that need network access to work.

Can take wildcards to represent multiple files and directories. (*)

otherwise the network isn't used, even if the user is online



Offline Browsing API

FALLBACK:

A list of files that can be used in place of requested files

You can use wildcards (/) to create a fallback for any file that you asked if now cached



Offline Browsing API

#Comment / version 001

Needs to be updated with there is any change in
the file



Storage API



Types of Storage API

Cookies

Web Storage

Local Storage

Session Storage

Browser Databases (Indexed DB / Web SQL)



Support

Firefox	IE	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iPhone	Android	Blackberry
3.0	8.0	3.0	4	10.5	3.0	2.0	6.0



Properties and Methods

<u>length</u>	<u>Number of stored strings</u>
<u>getItem()</u>	<u>read the value of the key (name)</u>
<u>setItem()</u>	<u>add / modify the value of the key (name)</u>
<u>removeItem()</u>	<u>remove the name and value</u>
<u>clear()</u>	<u>removes all name values of your domain</u>
<u>key()</u>	<u>will return the stored name in that index</u>



Storage Event

```
addEventListener("storage", callBack)
```

```
window.onstorage = function(){}  
    • event properties
```

- **key** : string the named key that was CUD
- **oldValue** : previous value (now overwritten), or null
- **newValue** : new value, or null if an item was removed
- **url** : string the page which called a method that triggered this change



Storage Error

`QUOTA_EXCEEDED_ERR`

when the app exceeds the allowed storage



Working With IndexedDB



File API

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File API

- Until html5 we had to use server side programs to handle files
- HTML5 File API provides ways to access and read local files
- Latest updates <http://www.w3.org/TR/FileAPI/>
- Use `<input type="file" />` or drag n drop



File API | Features

Has 3 major sections

- file reader

- file writer (not currently implemented)

- file system (not currently implemented)



File API | File Reader

- Select files to upload on the client side
- Restrict kinds of file from being uploaded
- Generate thumbnails for uploads
- Check the modified date to match on server
- Parse and get detailed file info
- Modify and send to server



File API | 4 types of file data

Text Data

- `readAsText()`

data:// URL

- `readAsDataURL()`

Binary Data

- `readAsBinaryString()`

Array Buffer



History API

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History API | Why ?

The url on the browser modifies when making an ajax call

No reference to go back in the async call

History API allows us to make changes to url text

Can not work with local files needs a web server



History API | How ?

Use the `pushState()` to create a new history
takes 3 properties

state : can be any JSON data

- It is passed back to the `popstate` event handler

title : can be any string

- currently unused by major browsers

url : can be any string

- that gets displayed in address bar (this wont create links)



Communication API

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What is it ?

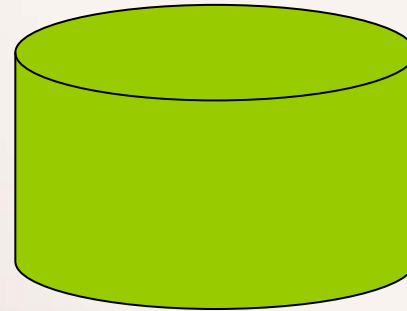
Firefox	IE	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iPhone	Android	Blackberry
3.0	8.0	2	4	9.6	3.0	2.0	6.0

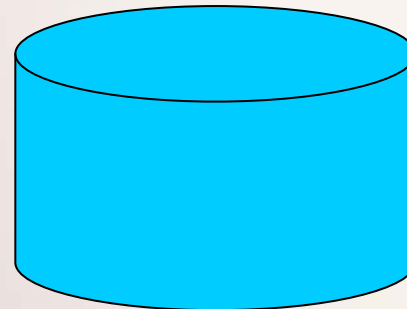
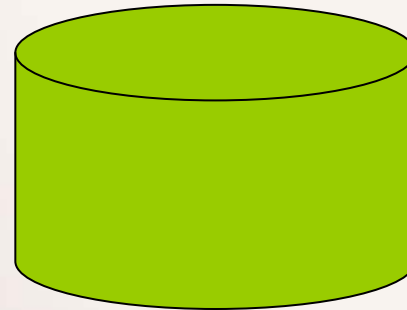
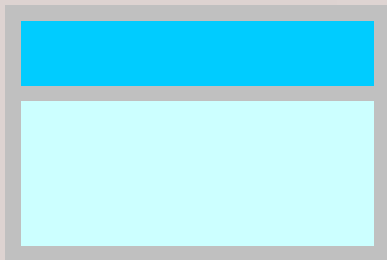
Cross Document Messaging

Applications from different domains can communicate safely

Communication between IFrames, and Windows

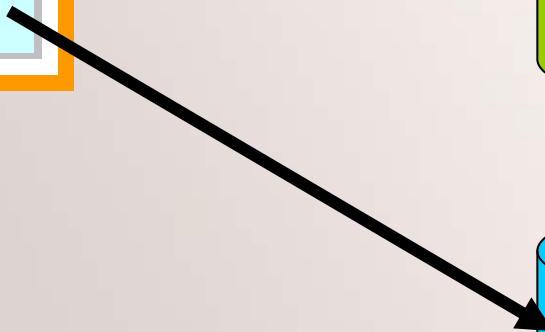
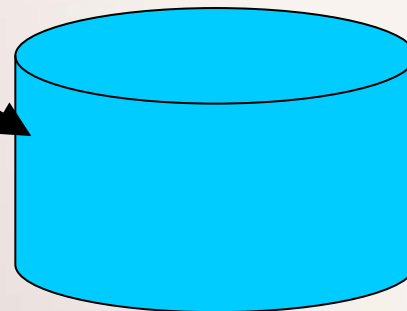
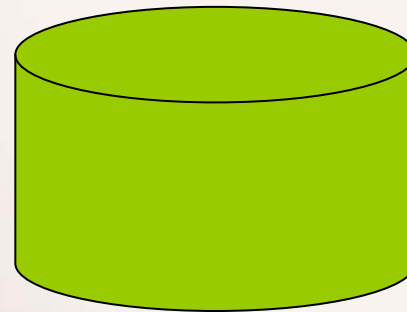
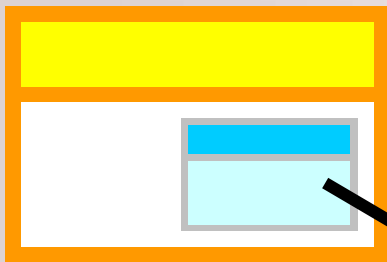
Communication is enabled via PostMessage API

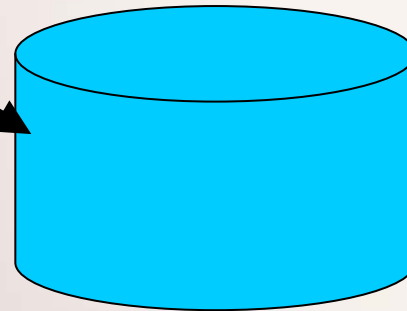
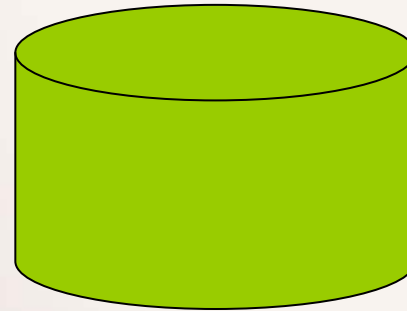
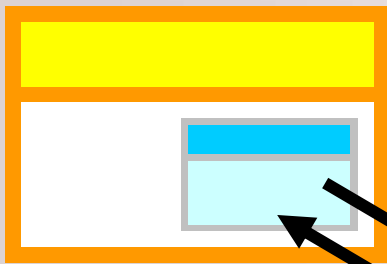




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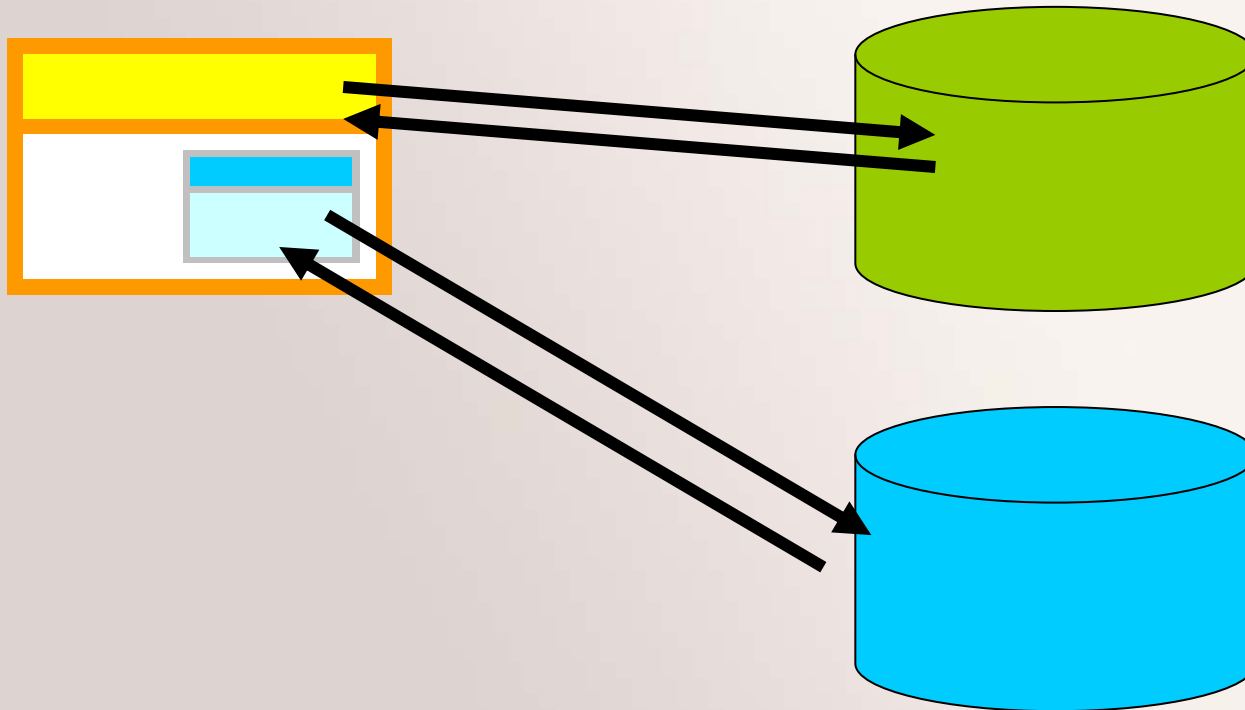
<http://learnjs.in>

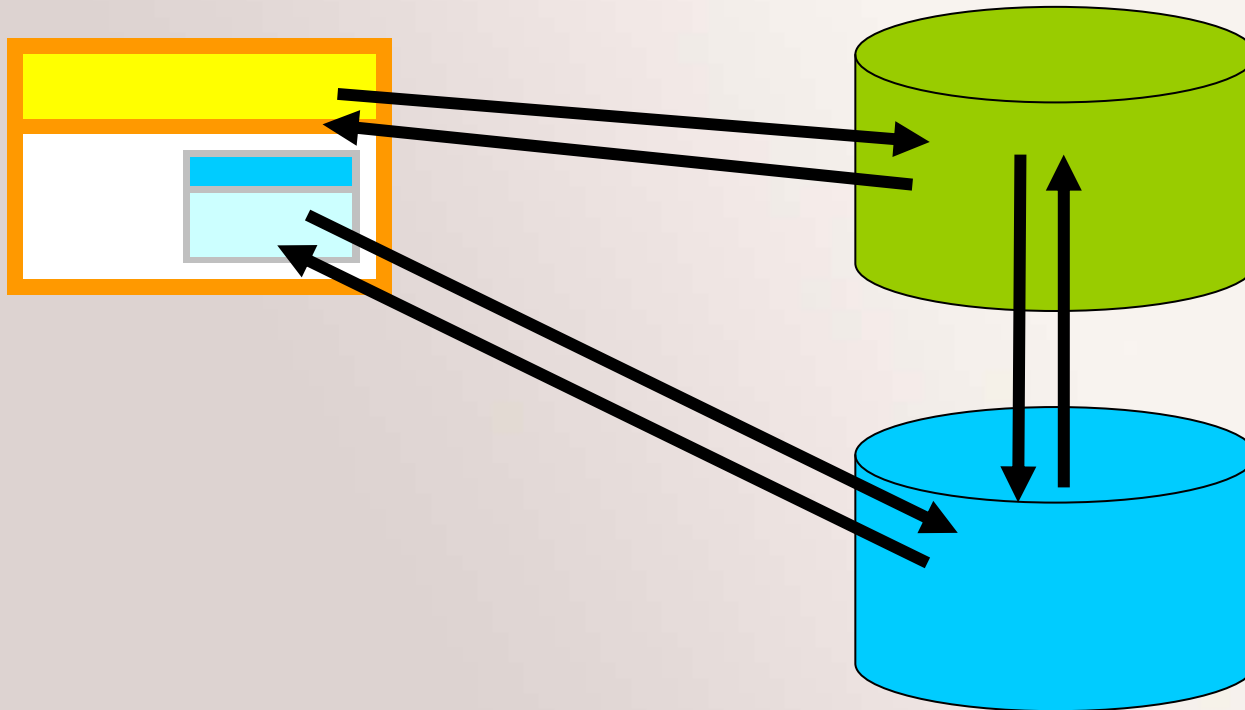


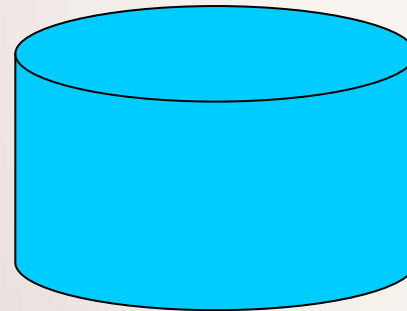
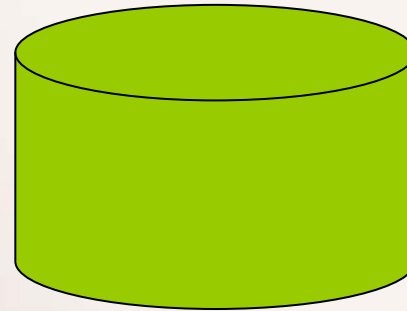
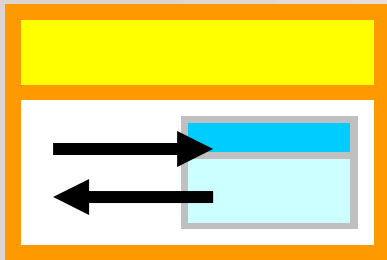


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Socket API



Existing scenarios

HTTP a request and response protocol.

Designed to request text files

Poor for real time data on server

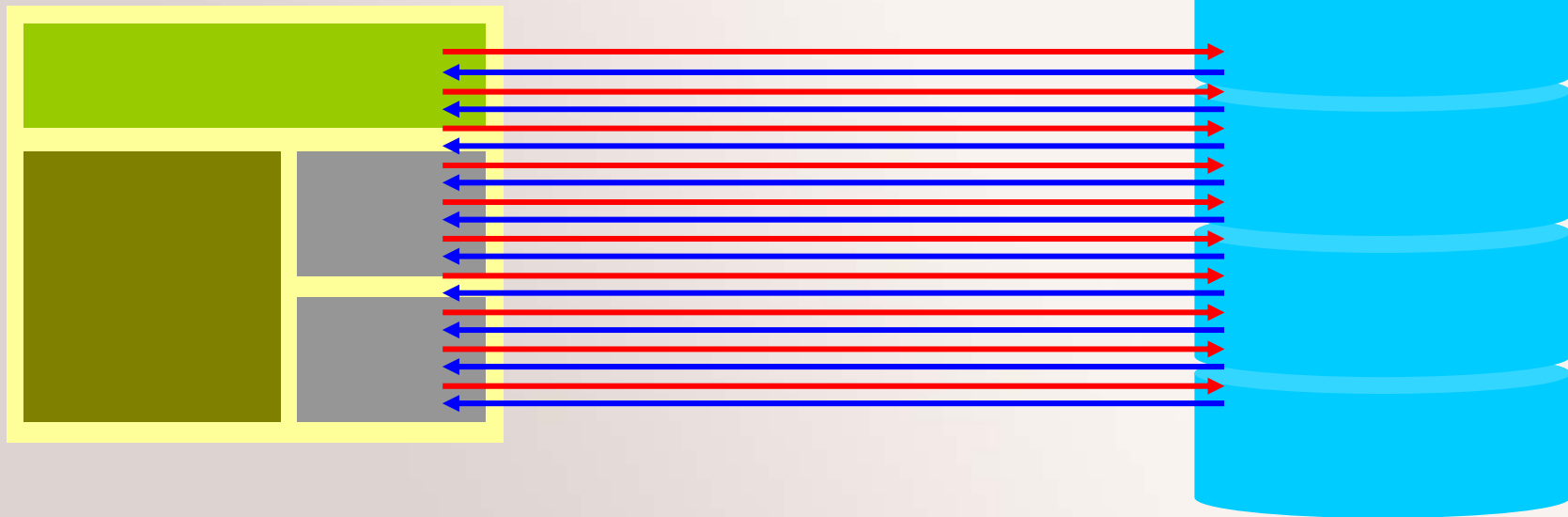
- (Chat, Dashboard, Games etc..)

So we adopted

- Recursive Client Request (Polling)
- Server Push



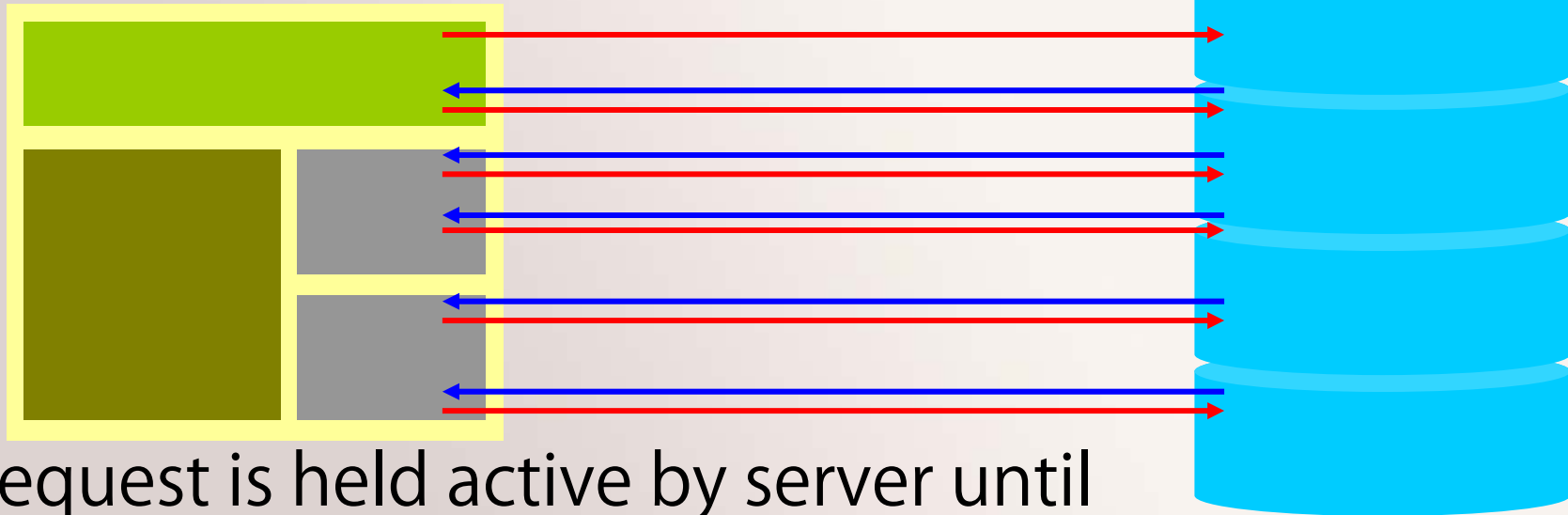
Polling (Ajax)



Every request has a response even If it is empty.



Comet / Server Push (Ajax 2)



Request is held active by server until there is an update and then responds

For every response the client will send a new request



Disadvantages

Large sequence of http requests, more than one a second

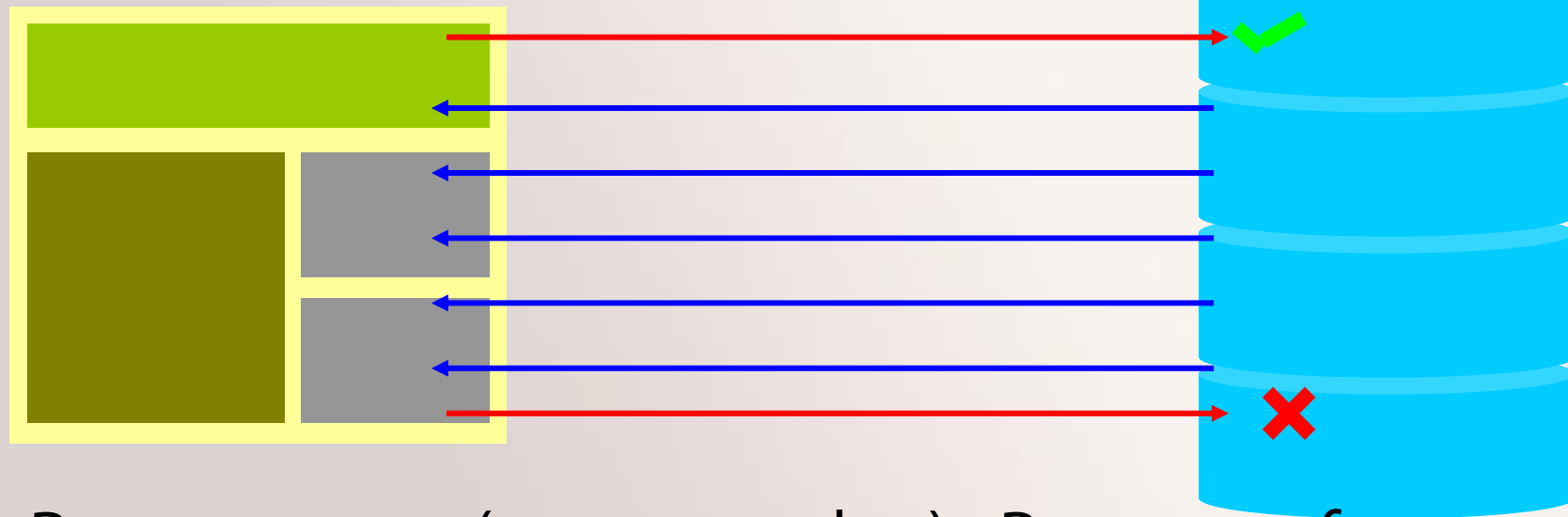
Huge amount of server load as for each request

Overhead of HTTP headers

User authentication



Socket



Request once (open a socket) , Response for every server updates , Until you choose to close socket



Socket Methods

```
var ws = new WebSocket("url")  
ws.send("message");  
ws.close(); terminate the socket connection
```

```
ws.onopen = openFun;  
ws.onclose = closeFun;  
ws.onmessage = messageFun;  
ws.onerror = errorFun;
```



Drag N Drop API

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Offline API

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Why do we need it ?

HTML, CSS, and JS stay fairly consistent
Native browser caching is unreliable
Caching resources creates faster apps!
Decent mobile support



New APIs

Battery Status API

Vibrate API

Tab Focus API / Page

Visibility API

Fullscreen API

getUserMedia API

High Resolution Time API

User Timing API

Navigation Timing API

Network Information API

Document Edit API

File Reader / Writer File API

History API

Contacts API