



Overview

- 丰富的**GUI**组件和效果集
 - Tabbed Panels, slider, etc
 - Effects similar to Scriptaculous
 - Drag and drop API
- 优点
 - jQuery官方支持
 - 所有都已经过测试
 - 非常清晰（干净）的设计
 - 禁用**Javascript**后仍能传递出有意义的内容
 - 高度可定制的风格框架
- 缺点
 - 并非所有都自动完成

Overview

- 为底层交互、动画、高级效果、可风格化的组件，提供抽象支持。
- 所有一切都基于jQuery库
- 可创建高交互性的Web applications
- 类似的Javascript UI库
 - YUI - Yahoo! 用户界面库
 - Digit – Dojo 用户界面库
 - Prototype UI

Google trends

Google trends

jQuery UI, prototype UI, YUI, digit, ExtJS

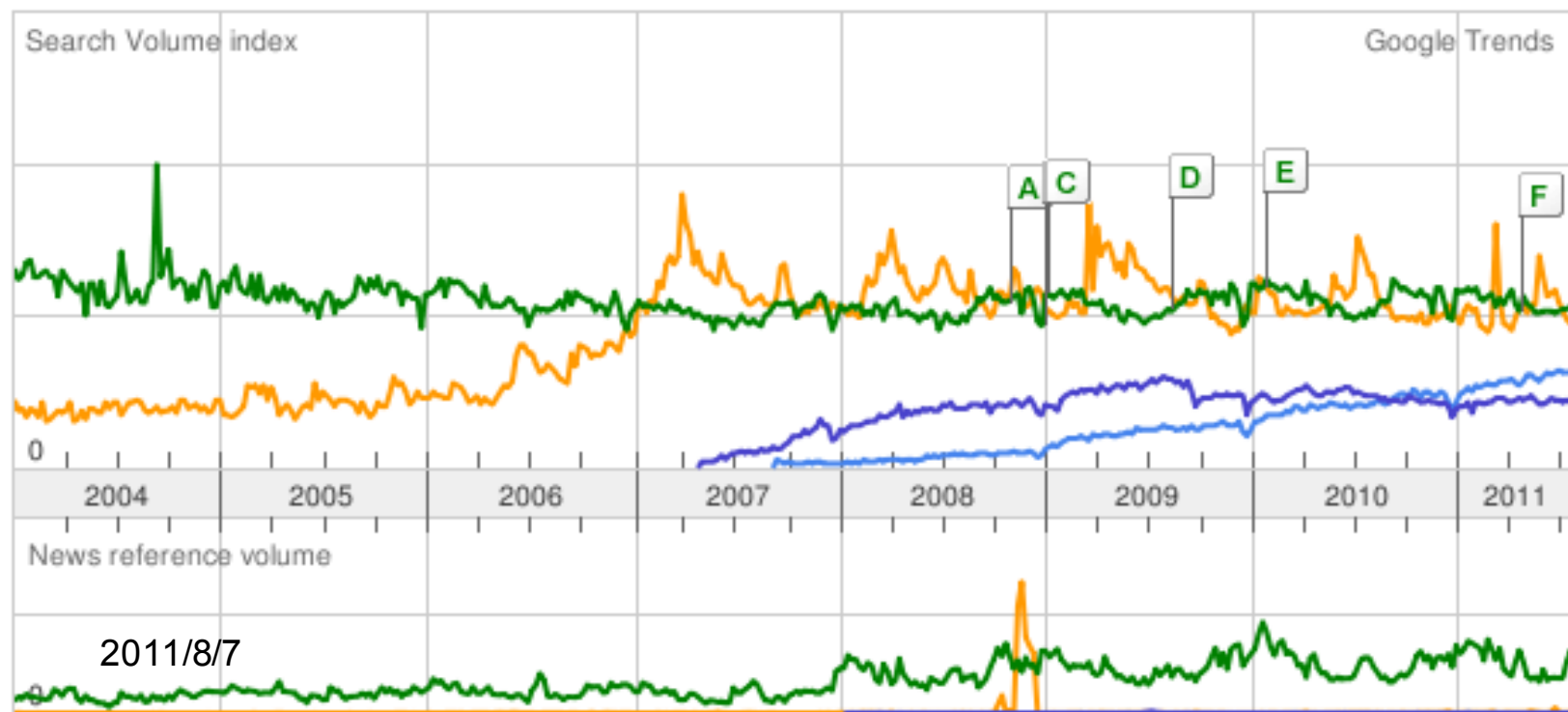
Search Trends

Tip: Use commas to compare multiple search terms.

Searches [Websites](#)

An improvement to our geographical assignment was applied retroactively from 1/1/2011. [Learn more](#)

● jquery ui ● prototype ui ● yui ● digit ● extjs



TOC

- **The CSS Framework (CSS样式框架)**
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The CSS Framework

种类	何时使用
Containers	为组件、标题栏、内容容器设定样式属性时使用
Interaction states	为任何可点击的组件设定: default 、 hover 、和 active 状态
Interaction Cues	应用于可提示组件, 包含: highlight , error , disabled , primary , secondary 样式
States and images	为显示在内容容器及标题栏容器中显示一个图标, 也同样可以为任意可点击的组件在不同的状态下添加不同的图标
Image positioning	所有图标图片都已通过 CSS Sprite 技术整合为一个单一文件, 通过使 background-position 属性来使用不同的图标样式
Corner Radius	使用 CSS3 进行圆角控制
Overlays	半透明的遮罩层

jQuery UI documentation

<http://docs.jquery.com/UI/Theming/API>

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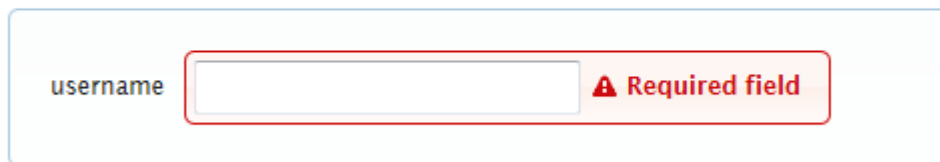
Example: HTML

```
<div class="ui-widget ui-form">
  <div class="ui-widget-head ui-corner-all">
    <h2>Login Form</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="ui-widget-content ui-corner-all">
    <form action="#" class="ui-helper-clearfix">
      <label class="ui-helper-reset" for="name">username</label>
      <div class="ui-state-error ui-corner-all">
        <input type="text" name="name"/>
        <div class="ui-icon ui-icon-alert"></div>
        <p class="ui-helper-reset ui-state-error-text">Required field</p>
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
</div>
```

Results

IE9下的效果

Login Form



username ⚠ Required field

The image shows the IE9 rendering of a login form. The form is contained within a light blue rounded rectangle. The label 'username' is positioned to the left of a text input field. To the right of the input field, there is a red warning icon (a triangle with an exclamation mark) followed by the text 'Required field'.

Chrome下的效果

Login Form



username ⚠ Required field

The image shows the Chrome rendering of the same login form. It is visually identical to the IE9 version, featuring a light blue rounded rectangle, the 'username' label, a text input field, and a red warning icon with the text 'Required field'.

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Tabs

- **概念**

- 点击标签改变标签面板中的内容

- **HTML**

- 使用一个div容器包裹住标签
 - `<div id="main-tabbed-panel-div">...</div>`
- 在div内部包含一个ul列表并包含一些内部链接

- ``

- `Go to Panel 1`

- `Go to Panel 2`

- ``

- 为每个内容面板添加匹配href值的ID属性(“使用#”)

- `<div id="panel1">Content for panel 1</div>`

- `<div id="panel2">Content for panel 2</div>`

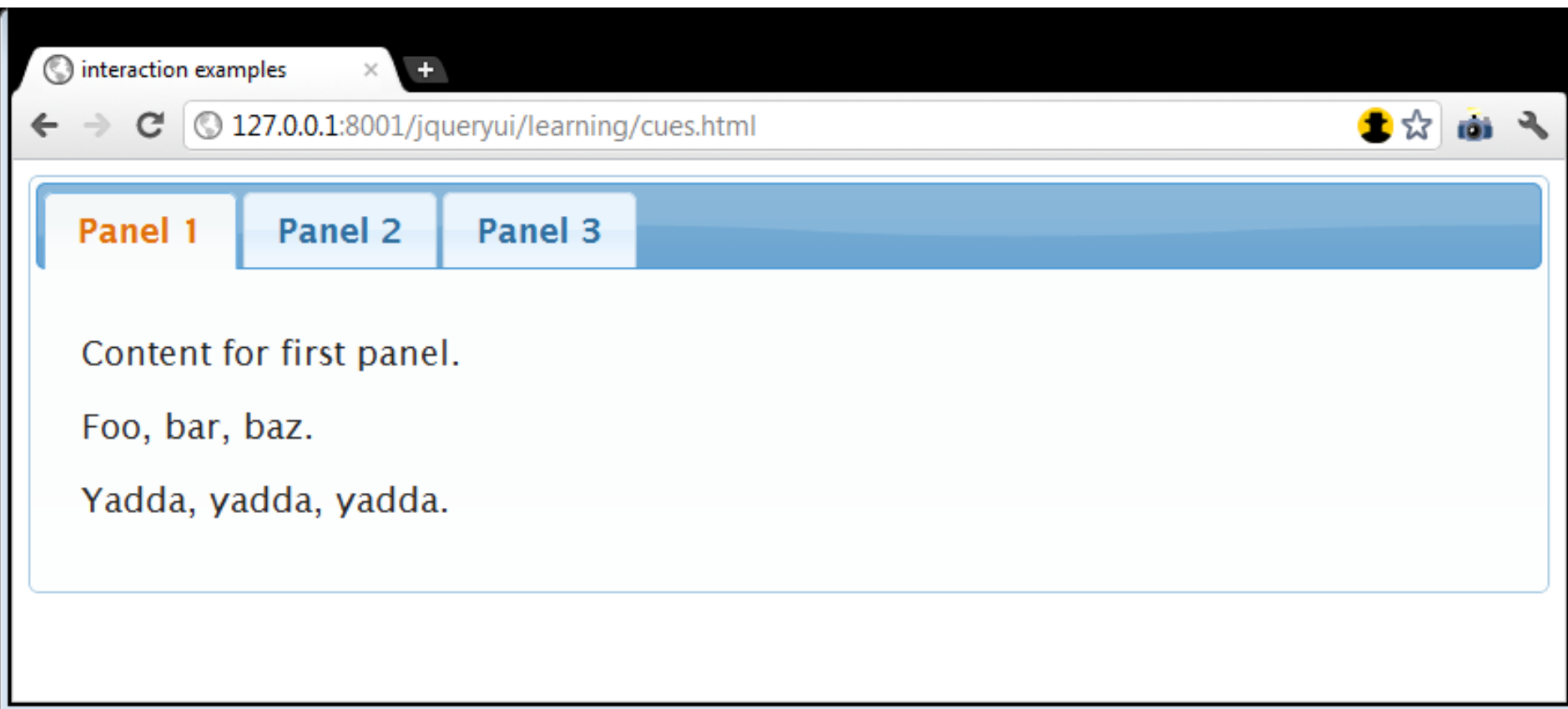
- **JavaScript**

- 在容器上调用“tabs()”方法
 - `$("#main-tabbed-panel-div").tabs();`

Example: HTML

```
<div id="static-tabbed-panel-div">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#panel1">Panel 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="#panel2">Panel 2</a></li>
    <li><a href="#panel3">Panel 3</a></li>
  </ul>
  <div id="panel1">
    <p>Content for first panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="panel2">
    <p>Content for second panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="panel3">
    <p>Content for third panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
</div>
<script>
  jQuery(function($){
    $("#static-tabbed-panel-div").tabs();
  });
</script>
```

Results



动态内容(Ajax)填充标签面板

- 概念

- 点击标签后从服务器端取回内容

- HTML

- 使用一个div容器包裹住标签
 - `<div id="main-tabbed-panel-div">...</div>`
 - 在div内部包含一个ul列表并包含一些内部链接
 - ``
`Go to Panel 1`
`Go to Panel 2`
``

- 这里就是全部，简单吧！

- JavaScript

- 在容器上调用“tabs()”方法
 - `$("#main-tabbed-panel-div").tabs();`

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Accordion

- 概念

- 广泛使用的垂直标签栈

- **HTML**

- 使用一个

容器包裹住标签
 - `<div id="main-accordion-panel-div">...</div>`
- 在

内部交替放置链接和内窗口文本
 - `<h2>Panel 1</h2>`
 - `<div>Content for Panel 1</div>`
 - `<h2>Panel 2</h2>`
 - `<div>Content for Panel 2</div>`

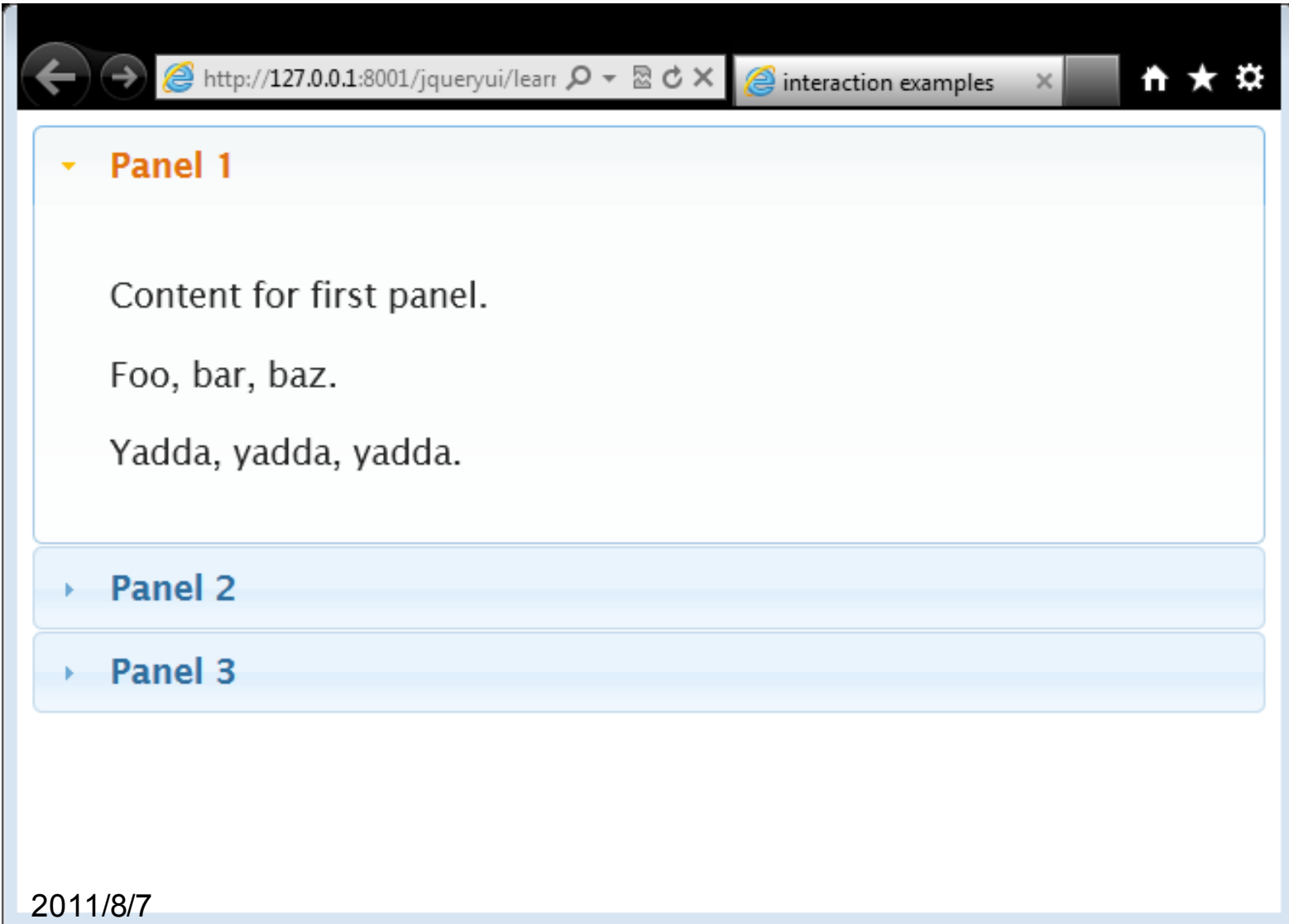
- **JavaScript**

- 在容器上调用“`accordion()`”方法
 - `$("# main-accordion-panel-div "). accordion();`

Example: HTML

```
<div id="main-accordion-panel-div">
  <h2><a href="#">Panel 1</a></h2>
  <div>
    <p>Content for first panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
  <h2><a href="#">Panel 2</a></h2>
  <div>
    <p>Content for second panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
  <h2><a href="#">Panel 3</a></h2>
  <div>
    <p>Content for third panel.</p>
    <p>Foo, bar, baz.</p><p>Yadda, yadda, yadda.</p>
  </div>
</div>
<script>
  jQuery(function($){
    $("#main-accordion-panel-div").accordion();
  });
</script>
```


Results



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs. The active tab is titled "interaction examples" and shows a URL "http://127.0.0.1:8001/jqueryui/learn". The page content features a jQuery UI interface with three panels. "Panel 1" is expanded, showing the text "Content for first panel.", "Foo, bar, baz.", and "Yadda, yadda, yadda.". "Panel 2" and "Panel 3" are collapsed. The date "2011/8/7" is displayed in the bottom left corner of the browser window.

Panel 1

Content for first panel.

Foo, bar, baz.

Yadda, yadda, yadda.

Panel 2

Panel 3

2011/8/7

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The Dialog

- **概念**

- 习惯上，此种方法是为向用户显示简短的信息或者询问用户一个问题(如原生的**alert** 或者**confirm**)

- **HTML**

- 使用一个**div**容器包裹住**dialog**中的内容
 - `<div id="myDialog" title="This is the title!">...</div>`
- **Dialog**中可放置任何内容，如表单，一段询问消息...

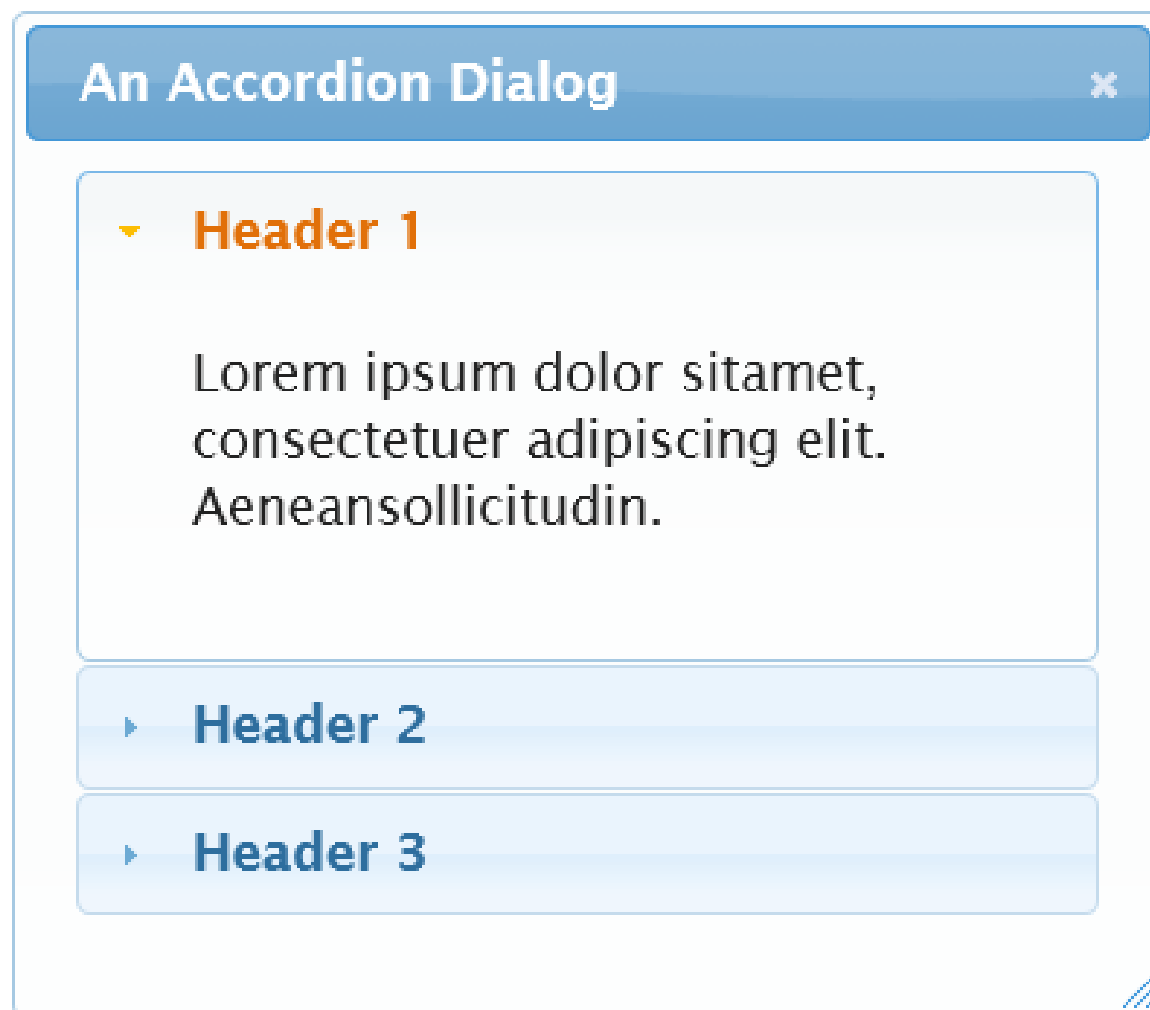
- **JavaScript**

- 在容器上调用“**dialog()**”方法
 - `$("# myDialog"). dialog();`

Example: HTML

```
<div id="myDialog" title="An Accordion Dialog">
  <div id="myAccordion">
    <h2><a href="#">Header 1</a></h2>
    <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sitamet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
    Aeneansollicitudin.</div>
    <h2><a href="#">Header 2</a></h2>
    <div>Etiam tincidunt estvitae est. Ut posuere, mauris at
    sodales rutrum,turpis.</div>
    <h2><a href="#">Header 3</a></h2>
    <div>Donec at dolor ac metuspharetra aliquam. Suspendisse
    purus.</div>
  </div>
</div>
<script>
  jQuery(function($){
    $("#myDialog").dialog();
    $("#myAccordion").accordion();
  });
</script>
```

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Slider

- **概念**

- 让用户通过简单的拖放或点击，即可输入数值
 - 同样支持双重处理范围

- **HTML**

- 使用一个占位div
 - `<div id="div-for-slider"></div>`

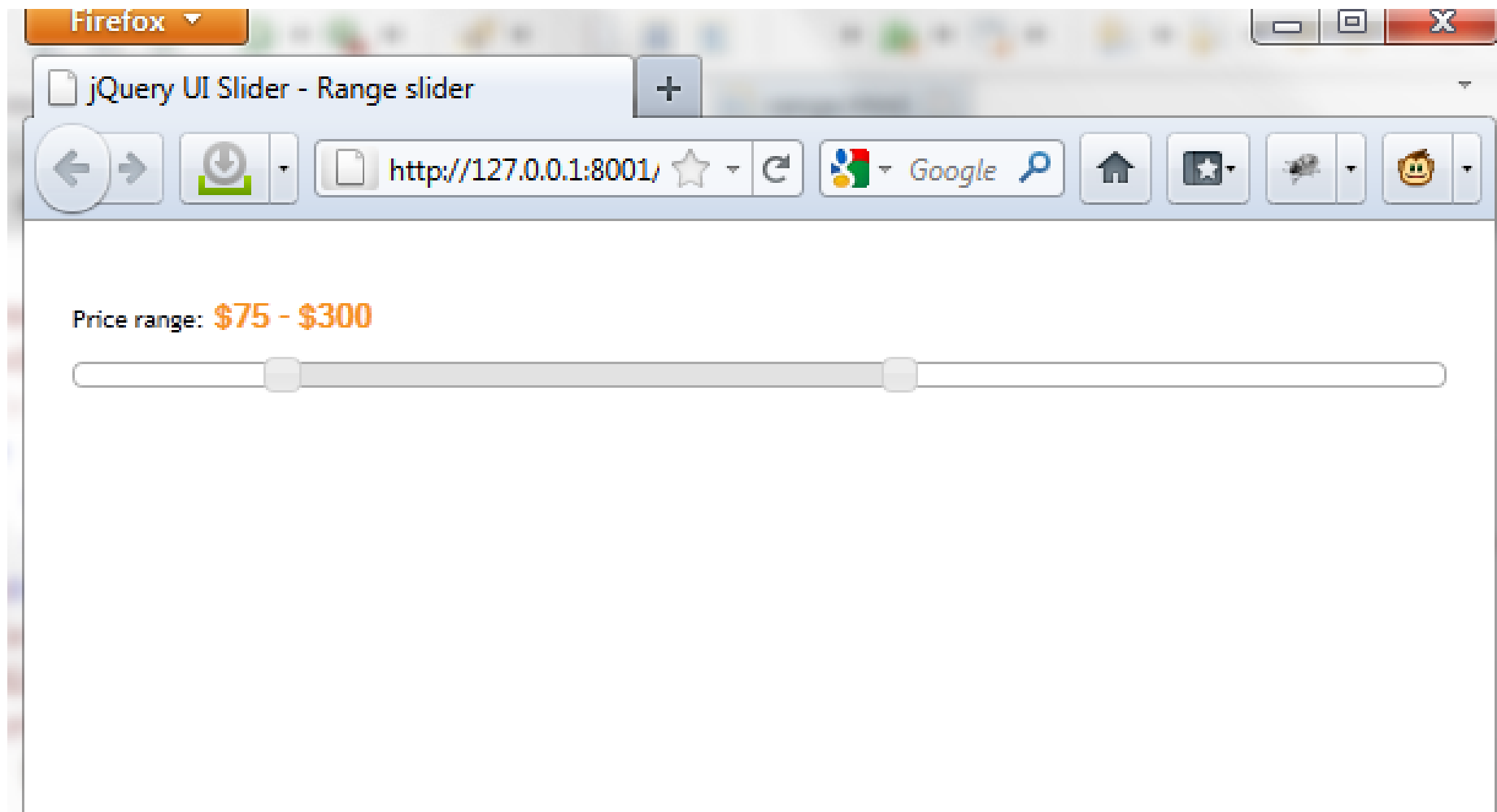
- **JavaScript**

- 在容器上调用“**slider()**”方法，传入回调处理函数，当**slider**移动时会调用此函数。
 - `$("#div-for-slider").slider({slide:sliderEventHandler});`
- 延迟取值
 - 回调函数中将会传入两个参数：**event**对象和**ui**对象，使用**ui.value**可获取当前的**slider**值

Example:HTML

```
<div class="demo">
<p>
  <label for="amount">Price range:</label>
  <input type="text" id="amount" style="border:0; color:#f6931f; font-weight:bold;" />
</p>
<div id="slider-range"></div>
</div><!-- End demo -->
<script>
  $(function() {
    $( "#slider-range" ).slider({
      range: true,
      min: 0,
      max: 500,
      values: [ 75, 300 ],
      slide: function( event, ui ) {
        $( "#amount" ).val( "$" + ui.values[ 0 ] + " - $" + ui.values[ 1 ] );
      }
    });
    $( "#amount" ).val( "$" + $( "#slider-range" ).slider( "values", 0 ) +
      " - $" + $( "#slider-range" ).slider( "values", 1 ) );
  });
</script>
```


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日期选择组件

- **概念**
 - 当用户点击文本框时会弹出日历，在日历上选中某一天后，将会把日期字符串放入文本框中
- **HTML**
 - 使用一个文本域
 - `<input type="text" id="date-field"/>`
- **JavaScript**
 - 在文本域上调用“`slider()`”方法
 - `$("#date-field").datepicker();`

Example: HTML

```
<form action="#">
<table>
  <tr><td align="right">
    From: <input type="text"/></td></tr>
  <tr><td align="right">
    Departure Date: <input type="text" id="start-date"/></td></tr>
  <tr><td align="right">
    To: <input type="text"/></td></tr>
  <tr><td align="right">
    Return Date: <input type="text" id="end-date"/></td></tr>
  <tr><td align="center">
    <input type="button" value="Show Flights"/>
    <input type="button" value="Show Hotels"/>
  </td></tr>
</table>
</form>
<script>
  jQuery(function($){
    $("#start-date").datepicker();
    $("#end-date").datepicker({ changeMonth: true, numberOfMonths: 2 });
  });
</script>
```

Results

From:

Departure Date:

To:

Return Date:

Show Flights

Aug 2011							September 2011						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	

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Progress Bar

- **概念**

- 显示进度从0%到100%
 - 仅进行输出：不接受用户的输入

- **HTML**

- 使用一个占位div
 - `<div id="div-for-progress-bar"></div>`

- **JavaScript**

- 在占位div上调用"progressbar()"
 - `$("#div-for-progress").progressbar();`
- 将progressbar的状态值与其它事件绑定
 - 取当前值
`$("#div-for-progress").progressbar("option","value");`
 - 设定值
`$("#div-for-progress").progressbar("option","value",num);`

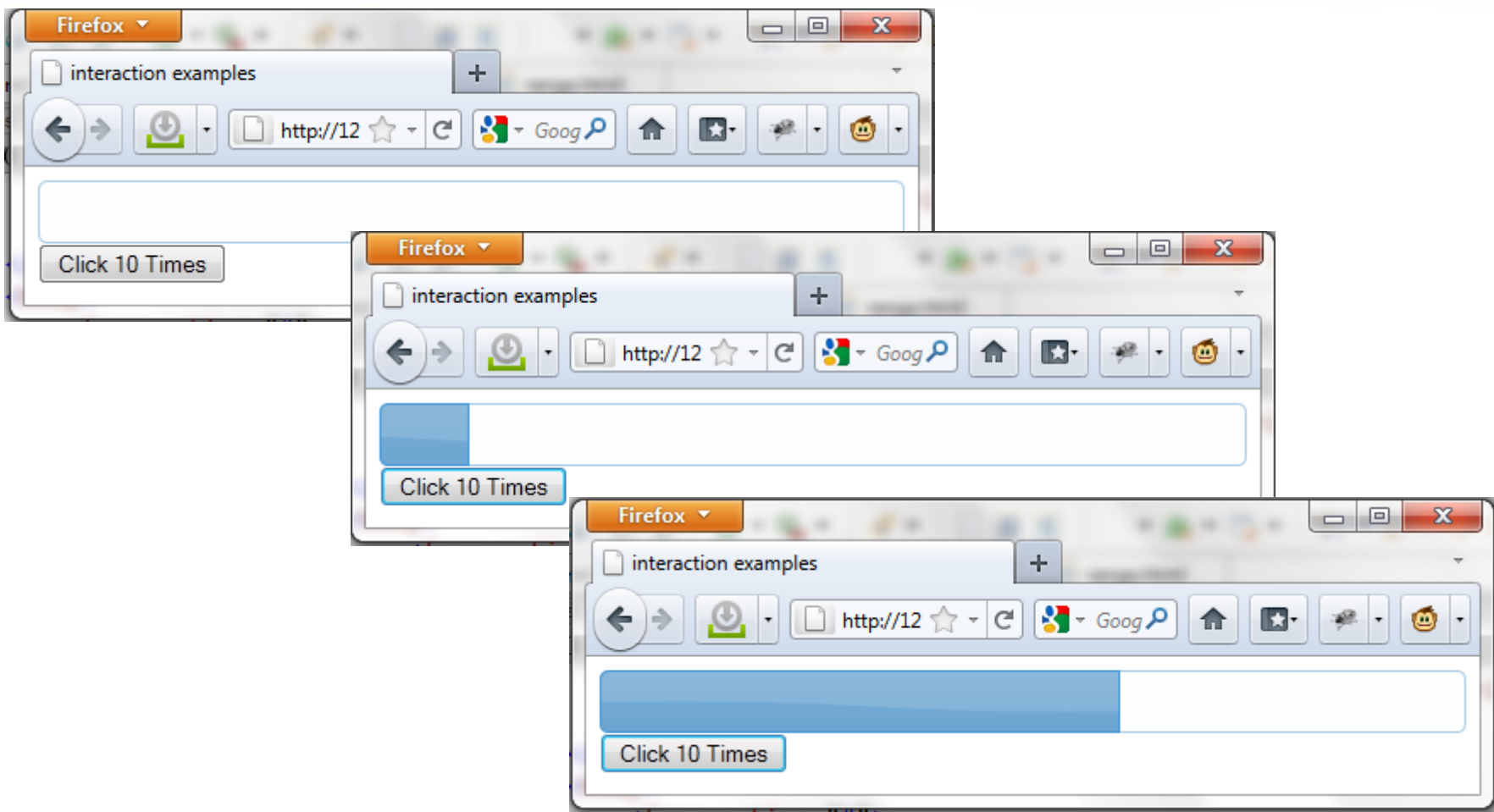
Example: HTML

```
<form action="#">  
  <div id="progressbar-div"></div>  
  <input type="button" value="Click 10 Times"  
    id="progressbar-button"/>  
</form>
```


Example: JavaScript

```
jQuery(function($){  
    function updateProgressBar() {  
        var currentVal =  
            $("#progressbar-div").progressbar("option", "value");  
        if (currentVal < 100) {  
            currentVal += 10;  
            $("#progressbar-div").progressbar("option", "value", currentVal);  
        }  
    };  
    $("#progressbar-div").progressbar();  
    $("#progressbar-button").click(updateProgressBar);  
});
```

Results



Summary

- 安装
 - 装载脚本顺序jQuery.js, jquery-ui...js 和 themename/...css
- Ajax 标签页
 - HTML
 - ```
<div id="main">
 Panel 1</1>
 Panel 2</1>...
 </div>
```
  - JavaScript
    - `$("#main").tabs();`
- 其它
  - 静态标签页, 手风琴效果, 日期选择器, 滑动器, 进度条, 会话框



Questions?