

module1

mobile-web - 2.0.2

version :1.0.0-SNAPSHOT

jQuery mobile framework takes the write less, do more mantra to the next level: Instead of writing unique apps for each mobile device or OS, the jQuery mobile framework allows you to design a single highly-branded web site or application that will work on all popular smartphone, tablet, and desktop platforms

COREMODULE

gson

Gson is a Java library that can be used to convert Java Objects into their JSON representation. It can also be used to convert a JSON string to an equivalent Java object. Gson can work with arbitrary Java objects including pre-existing objects that you do not have source-code of. Gson support java generics and doesn't require any special annotations.

EXTERNALMODULE

junit

qunit

qunit

JsLibraries

jQuery-AMD

jQuery is a cross-browser JavaScript library designed to simplify the client-side scripting of HTML.

jQuery is free, open source software, dual-licensed under the MIT License[Massachusetts Institute of Technology] or the GNU General Public License, jQuery's syntax is designed to make it easier to navigate a document, select DOM elements, create animations, handle events, CSS manipulation and develop Ajax applications. jQuery also provides capabilities for developers to create plug-ins on top of the JavaScript library. This enables developers to create abstractions for low-level interaction and animation, advanced effects and high-level, theme-able widgets. The modular approach to the jQuery library allows the creation of powerful and dynamic web pages and web applications.

jQuery contains the following features:

- 1)DOM element selections using the cross-browser open source selector engine Sizzle, a spin-off out of the jQuery project.
- 2)DOM traversal and modification (including support for CSS 1-3)
- 3)Events
- 4)CSS manipulation
- 5)Effects and animations
- 6)Ajax
- 7)Extensibility through plug-ins
- 8)Utilities - such as user agent information, feature detection
- 9)Compatibility methods that are natively available in modern browsers but need fallbacks for older ones - For example the `inArray()` and `each()` functions.
- 10)Cross-browser support

jQuery-ui-AMD

jQuery UI provides abstractions for low-level interaction and animation, advanced effects and high-level, themeable widgets, built on top of the jQuery JavaScript Library, that you can use to build highly interactive web applications. jQuery UI is free, open source software, dual-licensed under the MIT License [Massachusetts Institute of Technology] and the GNU General Public License.

Interactions

- 1) Draggable - Make elements draggable
- 2) Droppable - Control where dragged elements may be dropped
- 3) Resizable - Make elements resizable [5]:
- 4) Selectable - Advanced selection features for lists of elements
- 5) Sortable - Make a list of elements easily sortable

Widgets

All of jQuery UI's widgets are fully themeable using a consolidated, coordinated theme mechanism demonstrated by their ThemeRoller.

- 1) Accordion - Accordion containers
- 2) Autocomplete - Auto-complete boxes based on what the user types
- 3) Button - Enhanced button appearance, turn radio buttons and checkboxes into pushbuttons
- 4) DatePicker - Advanced date-picker
- 5) Dialog - Show dialog boxes on top of other content, easily and robustly
- 6) Progressbar - Progress bars, both animated and not
- 7) Slider - Fully customizable sliders with various features [6]:
- 8) Tabs - Tabbed user interface handling, with both inline and demand-loaded content

Effects

- 1) Color Animation - Animate the transition from one color to another
- 2) Toggle Class, Add Class, Remove Class, Switch Class - Animate the transition from one set of styles to another
- 3) Effect - A variety of effects (appear, slide-down, explode, fade-in, etc.)
- 4) Toggle - Toggle an effect on and off
- 5) Hide, Show - Using the effects above

Utilities

Position - Set an element's position relative to another element's position (alignment)

jsonpath-AMD

JSONPath provides XPath way of accessing data from JSON. JSONPath expressions always refer to a JSON structure in the same way as XPath expression are used in combination with an XML document. Since a JSON structure is usually anonymous and doesn't necessarily have a root member object JSONPath assumes the abstract name \$ assigned to the outer level object. JSONPath expressions can use the dot-notation.

xml2json-AMD

xml2json converts xml to json and viceversa, using node-expat.