

Apps1

responsive-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

qunit
qunit

EXTERNALMODULE

Jersey-json

Jersey JSON support comes as a set of JAX-RS `MessageBodyReader<T>` and `MessageBodyWriter<T>` providers distributed with jersey-json module. These providers enable using three basic approaches when working with JSON format:

1)POJO support

2)JAXB based JSON support

3)Low-level, `JSONObject/JSONArray` based JSON support

The first method is pretty generic and allows you to map any Java Object to JSON and vice versa. The other two approaches limit you in Java types your resource methods could produce and/or consume. JAXB based approach could be taken if you want to utilize certain JAXB features. The last, low-level, approach gives you the best fine-grained control over the outgoing JSON data format.

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.

junit

JUnit is a unit testing framework for the Java programming language. JUnit has been important in the development of test-driven development JUnit is linked as a JAR at compile-time; the framework resides under packages `junit.framework` for JUnit 3.8 and earlier and under `org.junit` for JUnit 4 and later. A JUnit Test fixture is a Java object. With older versions of JUnit, fixtures had to inherit from `junit.framework.TestCase`, but new tests using JUnit 4 should not do this. Test methods must be annotated by the `@Test` annotation. If the situation requires, it is also possible to define a method to execute before (or after) each (or all) of the test methods with the `@Before` (or `@After`) and `@BeforeClass` (or `@AfterClass`) annotations.

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JsLibraries

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.

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)

xml2json-AMD

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