Web 2.0 應用技術-CSS, JavaScript 及 HTML

CM310.1-03-2013-C

Lesson 2

Outline

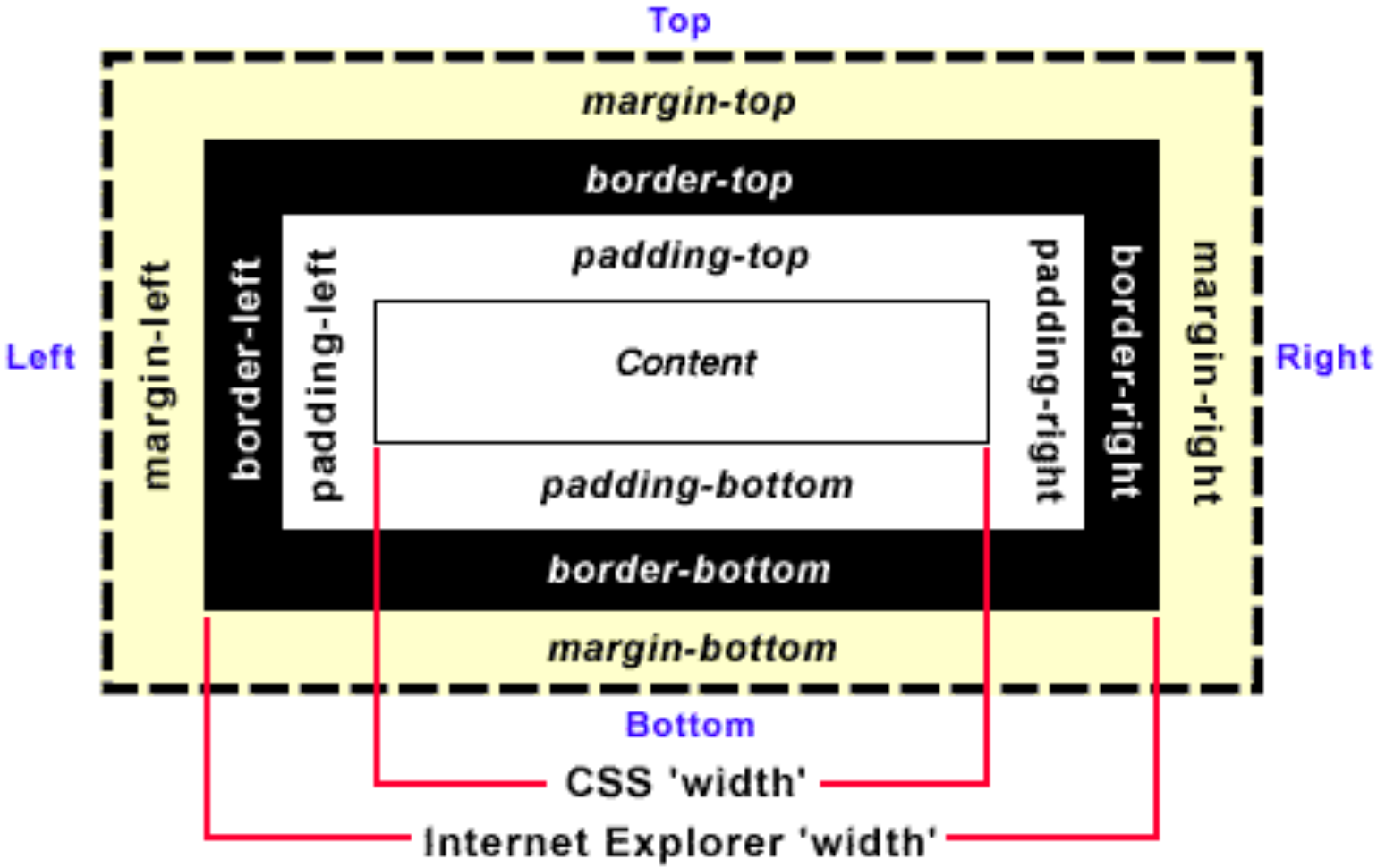
- CSS Properties
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Position
- Introduction to JavaScript
- Working with Object and Array in JavaScript
- jQuery Selector

CSS Properties

- Text and Fonts
- Colours and Backgrounds
- The Box Model
- Positioning and Display
- Lists
- Tables
- Generated Content
- Paged Media
- Misc.

http://www.htmldog.com/reference/cssproperties/

CSS Box Model



http://css-tricks.com/the-css-box-model/

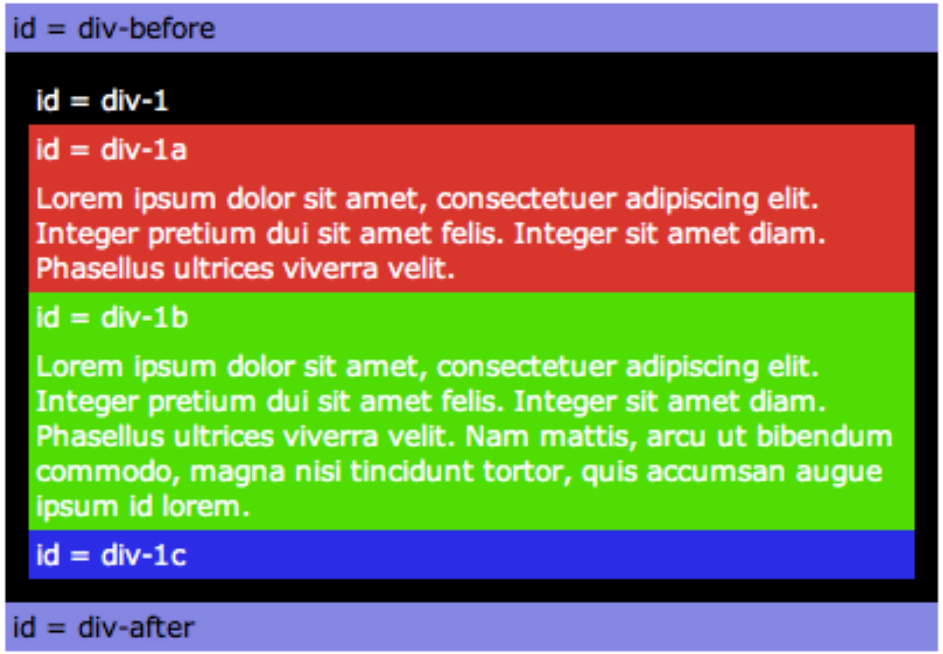
CSS Position

- Learn CSS Positioning in Ten Steps

  http://www.barelyfitz.com/screencast/html-training/css/positioning/

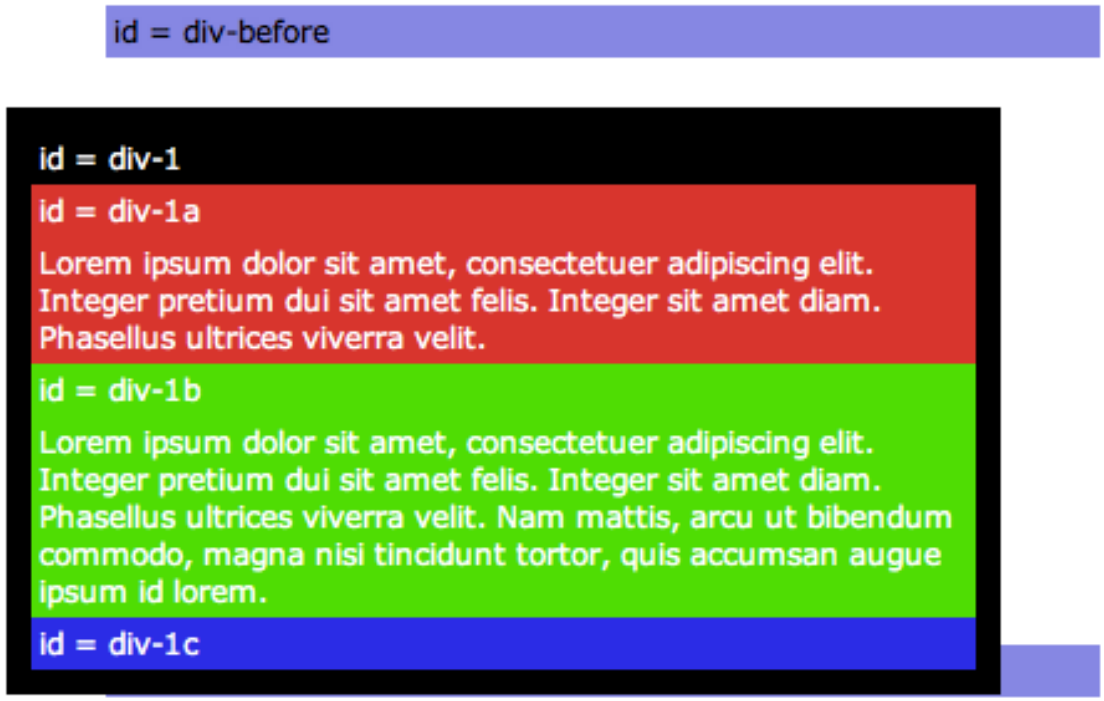
1. position:static

```
#div-1 {
    position:static;
}
```



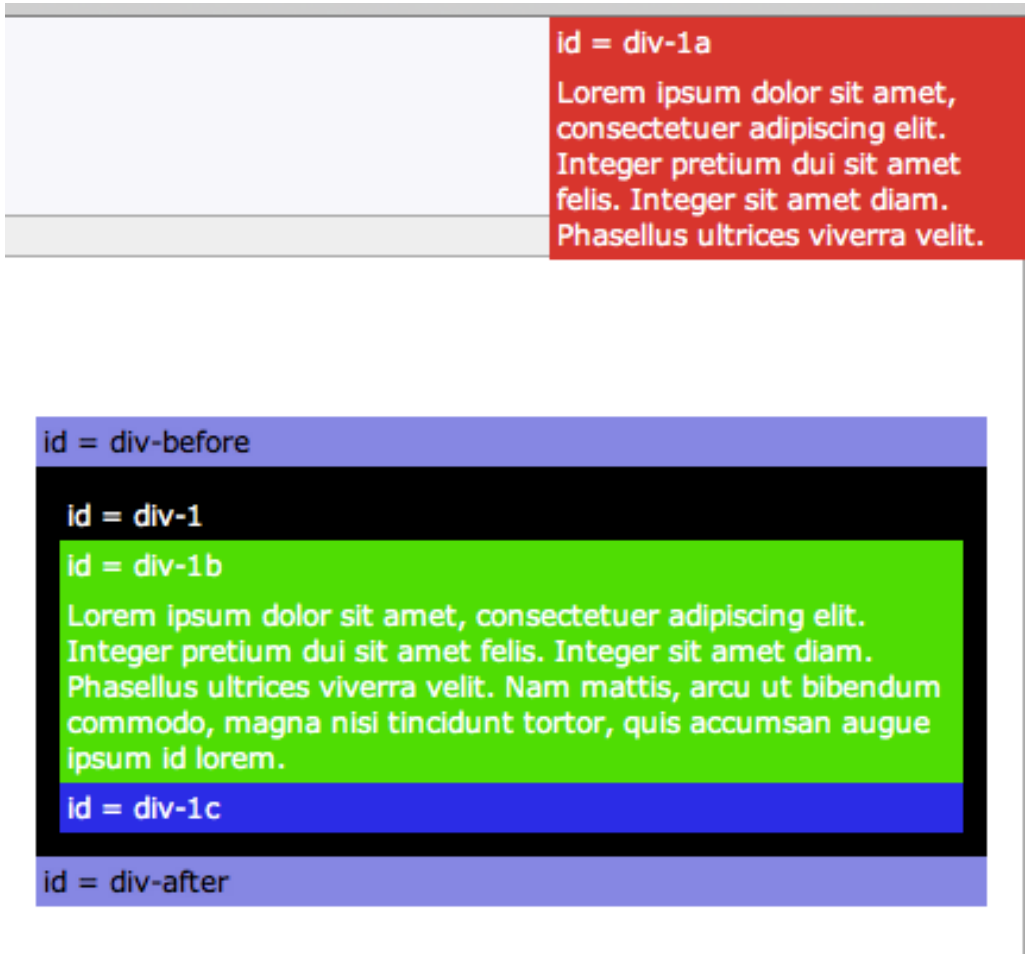
2. position:relative

```
#div-1 {
 position:relative;
 top:20px;
 left:-40px;
}
```



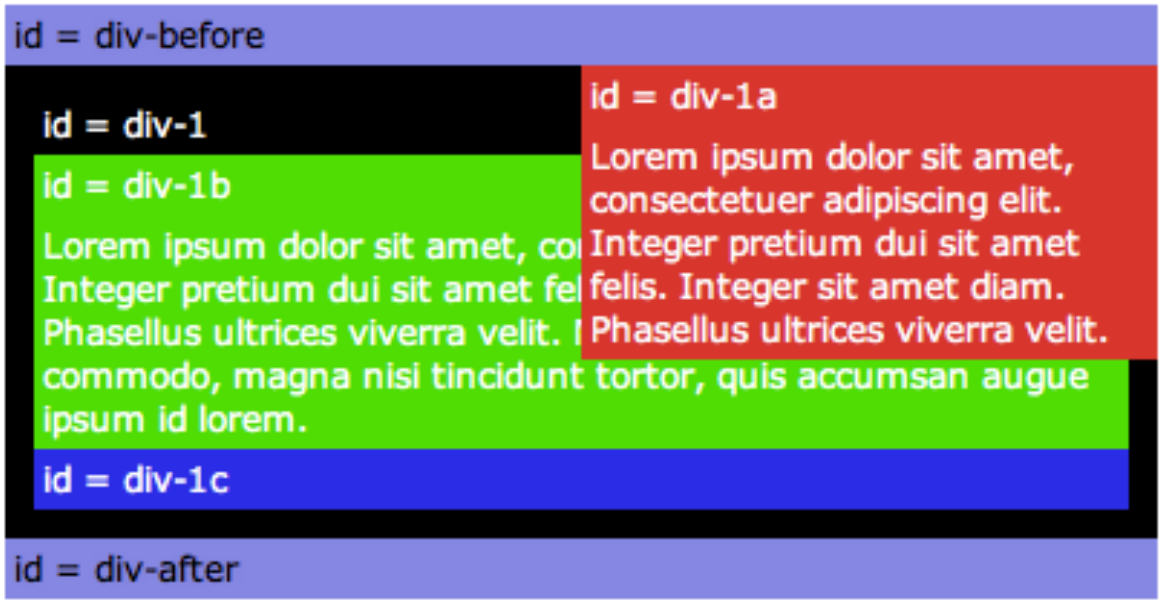
3. position:absolute

```
#div-1a {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 right:0;
 width:200px;
}
```



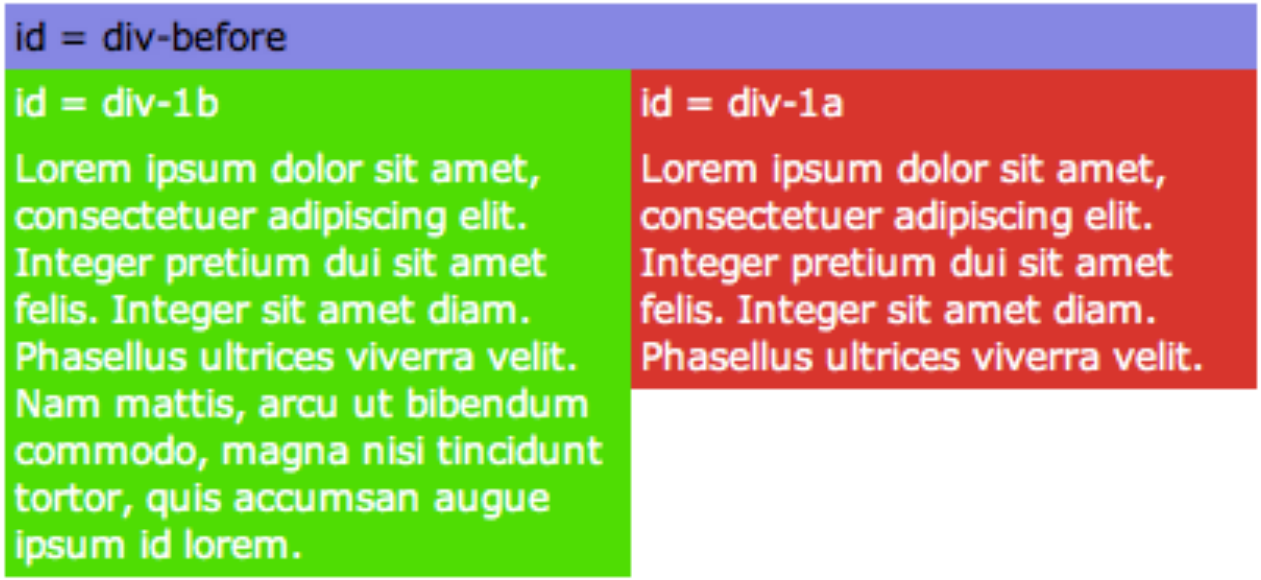
4. position:relative + position:absolute

```
#div-1 {
 position:relative;
}
#div-1a {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 right:0;
 width:200px;
}
```



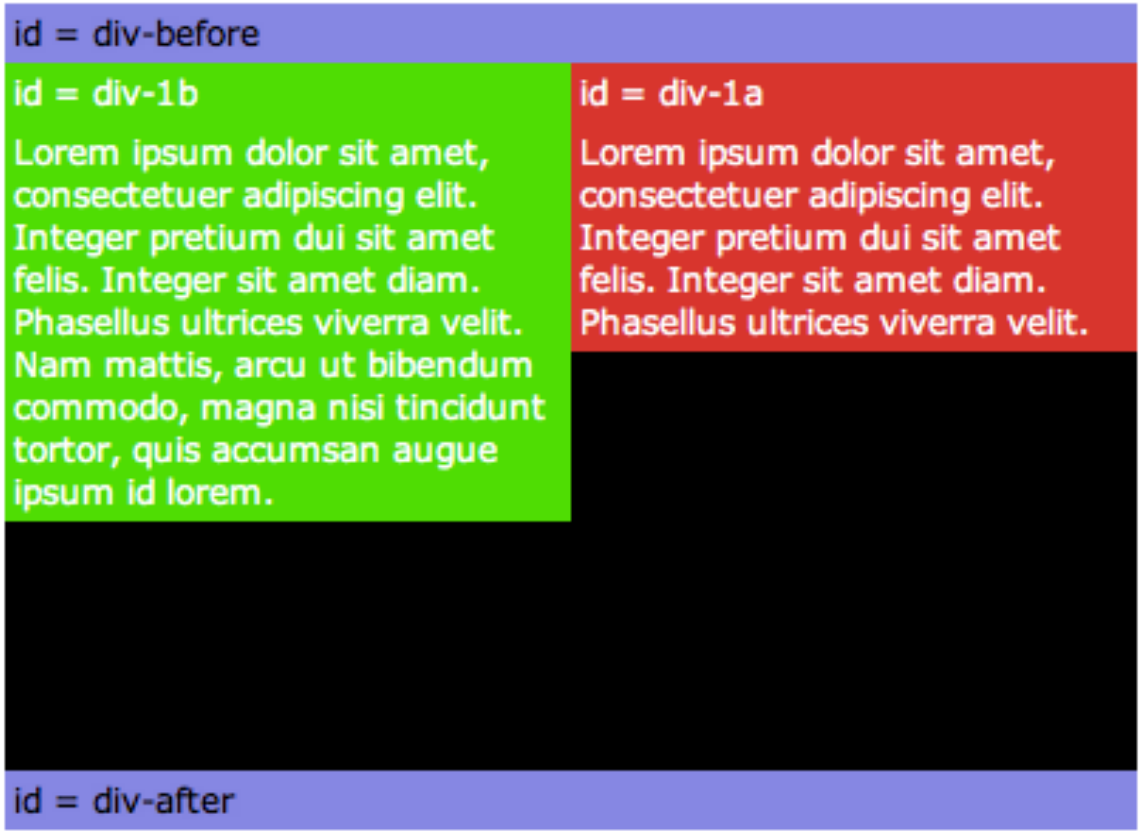
5. two column absolute

```
#div-1 {
 position:relative;
}
#div-1a {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 right:0;
 width:200px;
}
#div-1b {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 left:0;
 width:200px;
}
```



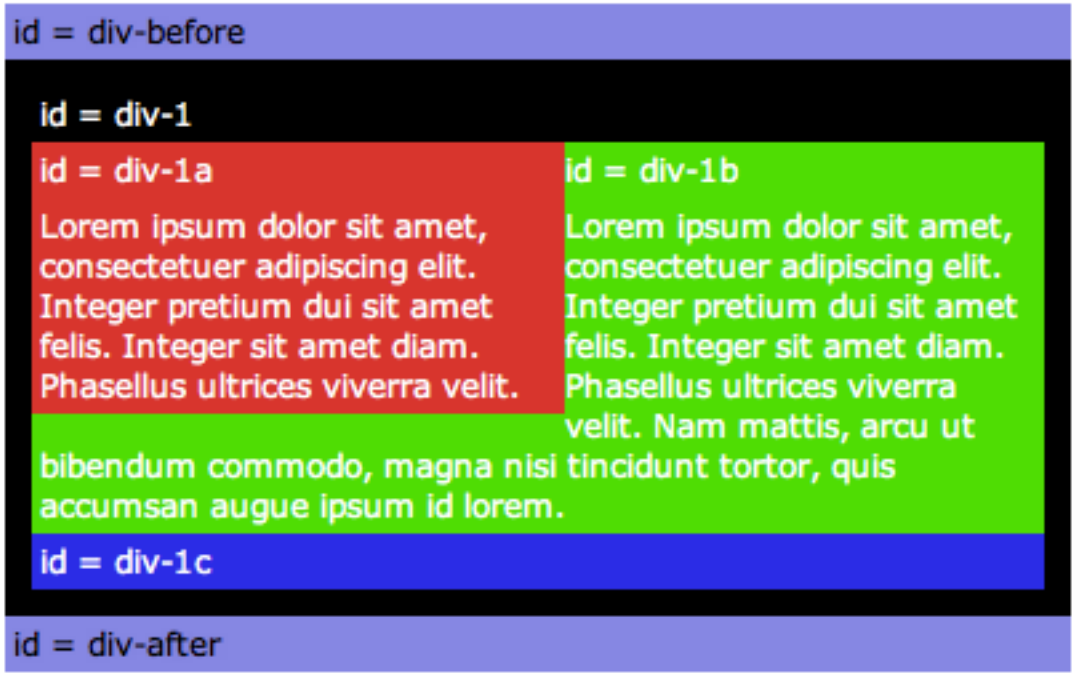
6. two column absolute height

```
#div-1 {
 position:relative;
 height:250px;
}
#div-1a {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 right:0;
 width:200px;
}
#div-1b {
 position:absolute;
 top:0;
 left:0;
 width:200px;
}
```



7. float

```
#div-1a {
 float:left;
 width:200px;
}
```

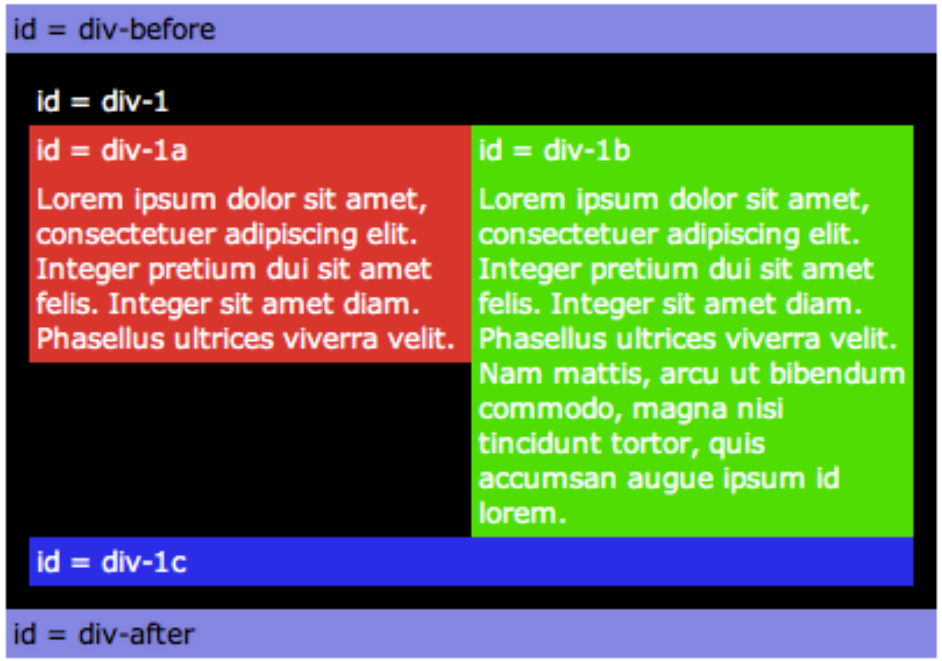


8. float columns

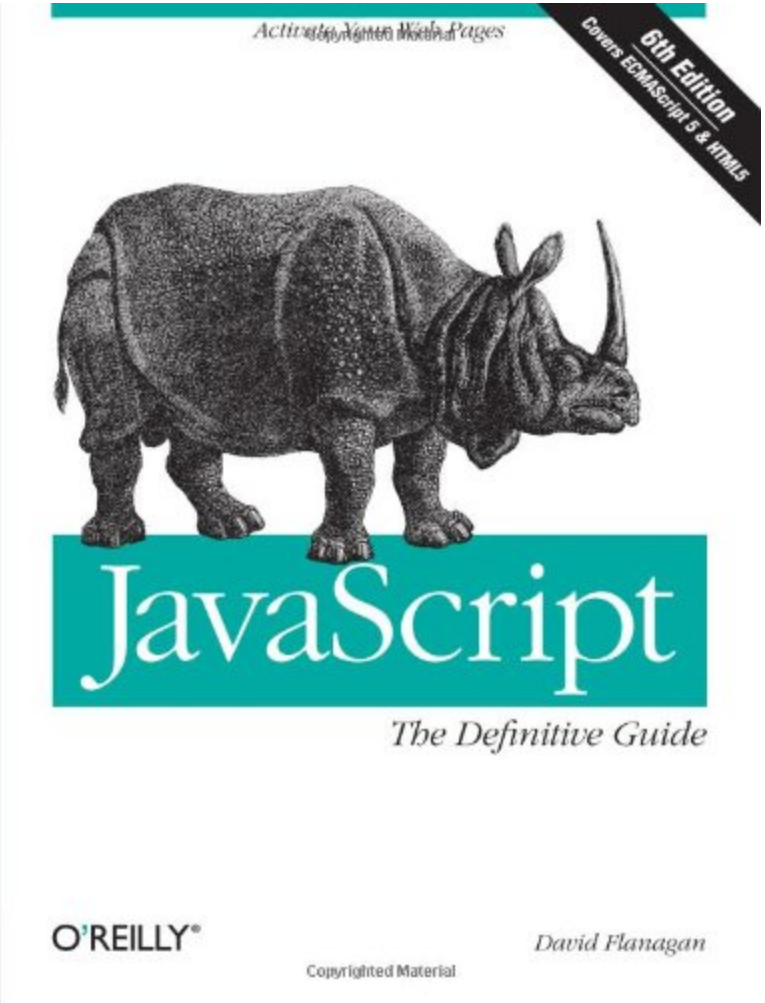
```
#div-1a {
 float:left;
 width:150px;
}
#div-1b {
 float:left;
 width:150px;
}
```

9. float columns with clear

```
#div-1a {
 float:left;
 width:190px;
}
#div-1b {
 float:left;
 width:190px;
}
#div-1c {
 clear:both;
}
```



JavaScript

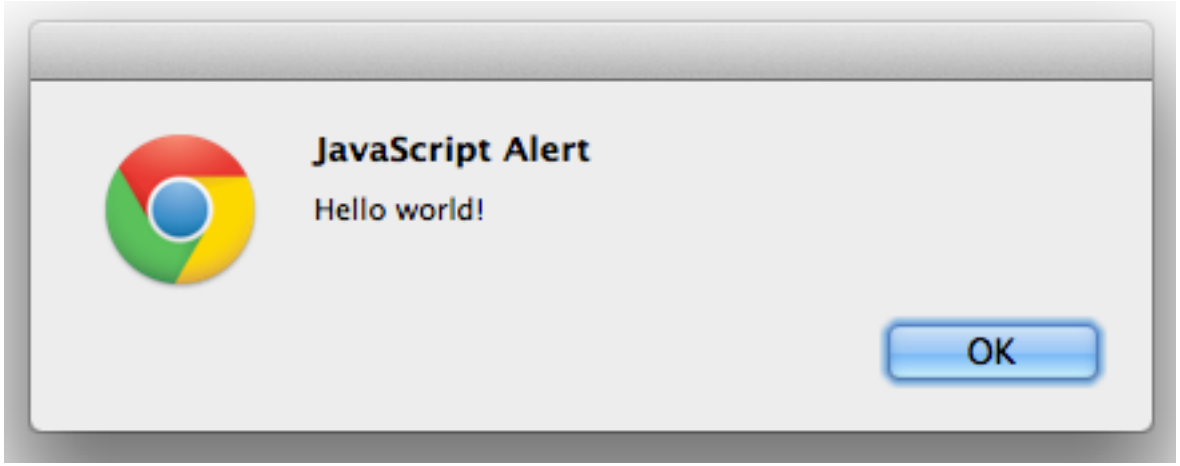

Activate Your Web Pages
6th Edition
Covers ECMAScript 5 & HTML5
JavaScript
The Definitive Guide
O'REILLY
David Flanagan
Copyrighted Material

JavaScript

- JavaScript (JS) is an interpreted computer programming language. It was originally implemented as part of web browsers so that client-side scripts may interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously and alter the document content that is displayed. [Wikipedia]

JavaScript - Hello World

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    alert("Hello world!");
</script>
```



JavaScript Object

- "Everything" in JavaScript is an Object: a String, a Number, an Array, a Date....
- In JavaScript, an object is data, with properties and methods.
- Properties are **values** associated with an object.
- Methods are **actions** that can be performed on objects.

http://www.w3schools.com/js/

JavaScript Object - Implementation

```
person = {  firstname: "John",
            lastname: "Doe",
            age: 50,
            eyecolor: "blue" };

console.log( person.firstname );
```

JavaScript Array

```
var courses = ["HTML", "CSS", "JavaScript"];

console.log( courses[0] );

for (var i = 0; i < courses.length; i++)
{
	console.log( courses[i] + "<br />" );
}

for (var i in courses)
{
	console.log( courses[i] + "<br />" );
}
```

Example – Student records

- Define a student name, marks, and behavior.
- Based on the details we have, display the corresponding message

Student variables

```
var student1Name = "John";
var student1Mark1 = 40;
var student1Mark2 = 60;
var student1Mark3 = 70;
var student1Mark4 = 82;
var student1Behavior = "A";
```

Refactoring by using object and array

```
var student1Mark = [40, 60, 70, 82];

var student1 = { name: "John",
                 mark: [40, 60, 70, 82],
                 behavior: "A",
                 hobby: ["kung fu", "football"] };
```

Loop through an array

```
var total = 0;
for (i = 0; i < student1.mark.length; i++) {
    total += student1.mark[i];
}

var avg = total / student1.mark.length;
```

if-else condition

```
var grade;

if (avg < 60) {
    grade = "fails";
} else {
    grade = "passes";
}
```

switch statement

```
var comment;
switch (student1.behavior) {
	case "A":
		comment = "Good student";
		break;
	case "B":
		comment = "Can be better";
		break;
	case "C":
		comment = "Should improve the behavior";
		break;
	default:
		comment = "Kick away!!";
		break;
}
```

Abstract codes into a function

```
function transcript(student) {
    var total = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < student.mark.length; i++) {
        total += student.mark[i];
    }
    // ……
}

transcript(student1);
```

Generalize

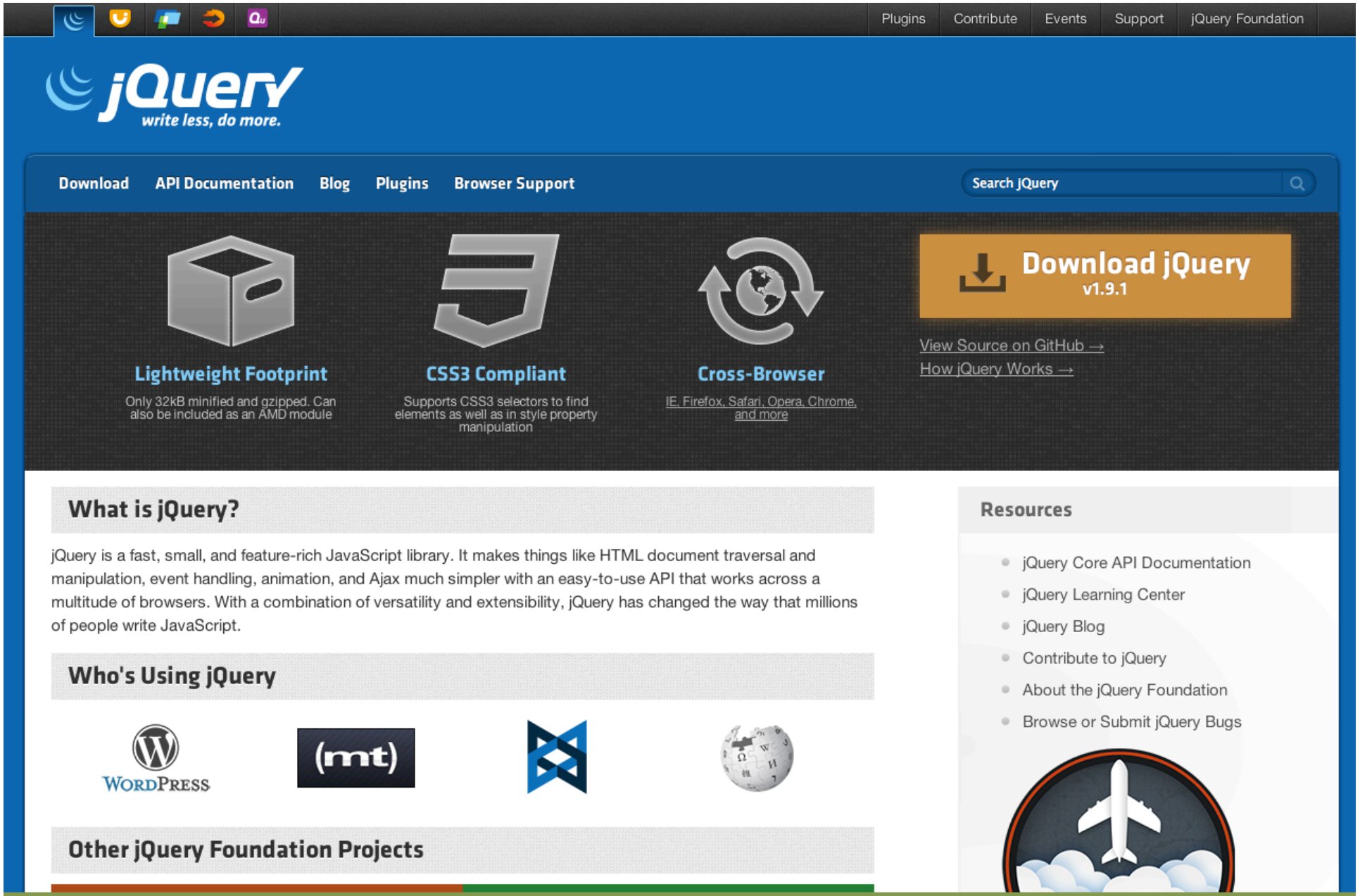
```
var students = [ { name: "John",
                   mark: [40, 60, 70, 82],
                   behavior: "A" },
                 { name: "Mary",
                   mark: [20, 50, 73, 62],
                   behavior: "C" } ];

for (count = 0; count < students.length; count++) {
    transcript(students[count]);
}
```

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

http://www.google.com/ig/calculator?hl=en&q=1USD=?HKD

{lhs: "1 U.S. dollar",
 rhs: "7.75662804 Hong Kong dollars",
 error: "",
 icc: true}


jQuery
write less, do more.



http://jquery.com

Loading jQuery

- Local file system

```
<script src="jquery.js"></script>
```

- Google's Content Devliery Network (CDN)

```
<script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.8.0/
jquery.min.js">
</script>
```

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
 <head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Demo</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <a href="http://jquery.com/">jQuery</a>
  <script src="jquery.js"></script>
  <script>

  </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

- jQuery
  - ReferenceError: jQuery is not defined
  - jQuery is not loaded
- jQuery
  - function (j,s){return new b.fn.init(j,s)}
  - Ready to go!
- $
  - function (j,s){return new b.fn.init(j,s)}
  - Still jQuery

Launching code

```
window.onload = function(){ alert("welcome"); }

$(document).ready(function() {
    // code
});

$(function() {
    // code
});
```

Selecting Elements

- The most basic concept of jQuery is to "select some elements and do something with them."
- jQuery supports most CSS3 selectors, as well as some non-standard selectors.
- For a complete selector reference, visit

  http://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/

Document Object Model (DOM)

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>jQuery First Flight</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to jQuery Air!</h1>
    <p class='plan'>
        Before you can takeoff...
        <span class="highlight">Warning</span>
    </p>
    <p id='final'>
        Before Landing
        <span>Seatbelt</span>
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

html

- head
  - title
- body
  - h1
  - p.plan
  - p#final

CSS Selectors

```
$("h1");
$("p");
$("p.plan");
$("p#final");
```

Selection Result

jQuery
$("p");

DOM
p.plan (Before you can takeoff...)
p#plan (Then, before landing...)

JavaScript Results

[" Before you can takeoff... ",
" Then, before landing... "]

Non-match Results

jQuery
$("h2");

DOM
There were no H2s in the DOM

JavaScript Results
[]
Watch out, I'm "truthy"
if ($("h2").length) { … }

Saving Selections

Every time you make a selection, a lot of code runs, and jQuery doesn't do caching of selections for you. If you've made a selection that you might need to make again, you should save the selection in a variable rather than making the selection repeatedly.

```
var $divs = $('div');
```

Understanding Whitespace

$("p#final");

This matches paragraphs with ID "final"

$("p #final");

This matches any element with class "final" within a paragraph

The Art of Selecting

- Don't use anonymous Class/ID Selectors
  ```
  $("#final");
  $(".errors");
  ```

- Do use Class/ID with ELEMENT TYPES
  ```
  $("p#final");
  $("h3.errors");
  ```

- Even with Multiple Elements
  ```
  $("h3.errors, p.errors");
  ```

Pseudo-Classes and Direct Descendants

```
$("p:first");
```

This is not the same as

```
$("p.first");
```

Descendants

- Direct Descendants

  Any span within body

  $("body span");

- Only spans directly under body

  $("body > span");

- $("p.plan > span");