Intro to jQuery Mobile



@ChrisGriffith

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http://bit.ly/Jd1pxk

What does jQuery Mobile do?

jQuery Mobile makes it easy to develop **user interfaces for mobile web apps**.



What does jQuery Mobile do?

The interface configuration is markup-driven, which means you can pretty much create your entire basic app interface in HTML, without needing to write a single line of JavaScript. (Of course, you'll still need to write JavaScript if your app is to do anything useful!)









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What does jQuery Mobile do?

It provides a series of new custom events to let you detect mobile and touch specific actions like **tap, tap-and-hold, swipe, and orientation change** (i.e. rotating the device).

What does jQuery Mobile do?

It uses **themes** to make it easy to customize the look of your app.



<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.0/
jquery.mobile-1.0.min.css" />
```

```
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.7.1.min.js"></script>
```

```
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.0/</pre>
```

```
jquery.mobile-1.0.min.js"></script>
```

</head>

<body>

</body> </html>

<body> <div id="homePage"> <div> <h1>Page Title</h1> </div><div> My page content </div><div> <h4>Footer</h4> </div>

</div> </body>

data-*

data- attributes are a wonderful new feature of HTML5 that let you add any attributes you like to an element. All you have to do is start your attribute name with the data- prefix.



```
<body>
<div id="homePage" data-role="page">
   <div data-role="header">
      <h1>Page Title</h1>
   </div>
   <div data-role="content">
      My page content
   </div>
   <div data-role="footer">
      <h4>Footer</h4>
   </div>
</div>
</body>
```

<div data- role="header">

This lets you create a toolbar at the top of the page, used for things like the page title and buttons. (Typically there is at least a "Back" button which the user can tap to return to the previous page.) By adding data-position="fixed" to the header, you can make sure the header always stays at the top of the screen.

<div data- role="content">

Contains the main content of the page, such as text, images, buttons, lists, forms, and so on.

<div data- role="footer">

Creates a toolbar at the bottom of the page, which is useful for things like main function buttons. By adding data-position="fixed" to the footer, you can make sure it always stays at the bottom of the screen.

Pages within pages

```
<body>
<div id="homePage" data-role="page">
     <div data-role="header">
            <h1>Page Title</h1>
      </div>
      <div data-role="content">
            My page content
            <a href="#about">About this app</a>
      </div>
      <div data-role="footer">
            <h4>Footer</h4>
     </div>
</div>
<div data-role="page" id="about">
      <div data-role="header">
            <h1>About This App</h1>
      </div>
     <div data-role="content">
            This app rocks! <a href="#homePage">Go home</a>
     </div>
</div>
</body>
```

Page transitions

- slide
- slideup
- slidedown
- slidefade
- pop
- fade
- flip
- flow
- turn

```
<a href="#about" data-transition="flip">About this app</a>
```

Buttons

To turn a link into a button in jQuery Mobile, simply add data-role="button" to the a tag:

About this app

Icons & more

An icon can be added to a button by adding a **data-icon** attribute on the anchor specifying the icon to display. For example, the following markup:

About this app

Grouped Buttons

```
<div data-role="page" id="about">
   <div data-role="header">
       <h1>About This App</h1>
   </div>
   <div data-role="content">
       Does app rocks?
       <div data-role="controlgroup" data-type="horizontal">
           <a href="#homePage" data-role="button">Yes</a>
           <a href="#homePage" data-role="button">No</a>
           <a href="#homePage" data-role="button">Maybe</a>
       </div>
   </div>
</div>
```

Lists

Lists are used for data display, navigation, result lists, and data entry so jQuery Mobile includes a wide range of list types and formatting examples to cover most common design patterns.

List Code - Sample

 <h3 class="ui-li-heading">Fly by Night</h3> (1975)

Lists, part deux

- **Nested lists.** If you nest another ul list inside an li, jQuery automatically creates a second "page" for the embedded list, linked to from the original li. This is very handy for creating trees of menu options, settings, and so on.
- **Split button lists.** By placing 2 links inside an li, you can create a list item with a vertical divider bar on the right side of the item. The user can then tap either the left or right side of the list item to achieve different things (such as viewing or purchasing).
- **Count bubbles.** If you include an element with a class of ui-li-count in a list item then jQuery Mobile creates a little "bubble" icon on the right side of the list item containing the element's contents. This is great for things like message counts in mailbox lists.
- Search filtering. If you add the attribute data-filter="true" to a ul or ol element then the list becomes searchable. A "Filter results..." text box appears above the list, allowing the user to narrow down the options. Perfect for large lists.
- List dividers for splitting lists into sections. Just add data-role="list-divider" to any list item.

Back?

<div data-role="page" id="twenty-one-twelve" data-add-backbtn="true">

OR

<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.7.1.min.js"></script> <script>

\$(document).bind("mobileinit", function(){

\$.mobile.page.prototype.options.addBackBtn=true;

});

```
</script>
```

```
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.0/
jquery.mobile-1.0.min.js"></script>
```

Themes

<script>

\$(document).bind("mobileinit", function(){

\$.mobile.page.prototype.options.addBackBtn=true;

\$.mobile.page.prototype.options.theme="a";

});

</script>

Theming Tools



Theming Tools

http://labs.adobe.com/technologies/ fireworks_css3mobile/

Built into the Fireworks CSS3 Mobile Pack is a new CSS3 Property panel, which provides a seamless approach to extract CSS from your design elements in Fireworks. In addition, the jQuery Mobile Theme Skinning tool helps you modify the default jQuery Mobile swatches and generate your own color swatches to CSS and sprites (which will work out of the box with the jQuery Mobile Framework). Using the CSS3 Mobile Pack for Adobe[®] Fireworks[®] CS5



Jim Babbage

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Radio Buttons					

<meta>

<meta name="viewport" content="targetdensitydpi=medium-dpi, width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, userscalable=no"/>

<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes" />

<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-statusbar-style" content="black" />

See http://www.html5rocks.com/en/mobile/mobifying/

Tabs

```
<div data-role="footer">
  <div data-role="navbar">
    < u >
       <a href="#">One</a>
       <a href="#">Two</a>
       <a href="#">Three</a>
    </div><!-- /navbar -->
</div><!-- /footer -->
```



Icons in navbars

Icons can be added to navbar items by adding the **data-icon** attribute specifying a standard mobile icon to each anchor. By default, icons are added above the text (**data-iconpos**="top"). The following examples add icons to a navbar in a footer.





Custom Icons

18x18 pixels saved as a PNG-8 with alpha transparency

```
.ui-icon-myapp-email {
    background-image: url("app-icon-email.png");
}
```

36x36 pixels saved as a PNG-8 with alpha transparency

```
@media only screen and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2) {
    .ui-icon-myapp-email {
        background-image: url("app-icon-email-highres.png");
        background-size: 18px 18px;
    }
}
```

Fixed toolbars

In browsers that support CSS position: fixed (most desktop browsers, iOS5+, Android 2.2+, BlackBerry 6, and others), toolbars that use the "fixedtoolbar" plugin will be fixed to the top or bottom of the viewport, while the page content scrolls freely in between. In browsers that don't support fixed positioning, the toolbars will remain positioned in flow, at the top or bottom of the page.

To enable this behavior on a header or footer, add the data-position="fixed" attribute to a jQuery Mobile header or footer element.

Fixed header markup example:

```
<div data-role="header" data-position="fixed">
<h1>Fixed Header!</h1>
</div>
```

Fixed footer markup example:

```
<div data-role="footer" data-position="fixed">
<h1>Fixed Footer!</h1>
</div>
```

Persistent Footer navigation bar

To tell the framework to apply the persistent behavior, add a **data-id** attribute to the footer of all HTML pages in the navigation set to the same ID. It's that simple: if the page you're navigating to has a header or footer with the same **data-id**, the toolbars will appear fixed outside of the transition.

Persistent Footer navigation bar

To set the active state of an item in a persistent toolbar, add a class of ui-state-persist in addition to ui-btn-active to the corresponding anchor.

```
<a href="d.html" class="ui-btn-active ui-state-persist">Info</a>
```

HTML5 Inputs

- search
- tel
- url
- email
- datetime
- date
- month
- week
- time
- datetime-local
- number
- range
- color

<input type="tel">



Search (search)

Telephone (tel)

URL (url)

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Search (search)

Telephone (tel)

URL (url)



<input type="email">

iPod 🗢 URL (url) 19.13

E-mail (email)

Date and Time (datetime)



<input type="number">

Pod 🗢 19.13 Local Date and Time (datetime-local)

Number (number)

Range (range)

AutoFill Previous Next Done 8 9 3 5 6 2 4 0 7 \$ & @ ,, #+= ? X ۲ ABC Go space

Sliders

<label for="slider-0">Input slider:</label><input type="range" name="slider" id="slider-0" value="60" min="0" max="100" />



Sliders

<label for="slider-fill">Input slider:</label><input type="range" name="slider" id="slider-fill" value="60" min="0" max="100" data-highlight="true" />



Flip toggle switch

```
<label for="flip-a">Select slider:</label><select name="slider" id="flip-a" data-role="slider"><option value="off">Off</option><option value="on">On</option></select>
```









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	\$95.00 Ticket + \$15.05 Fees				
\$60.50 Ticket + \$14.30 Fees					



jQuery Mobile Web **Development Essentials**

Learn to use the touch-optimized, cross-device, cross-platform jQM web framework for smartphones and tablets

Raymond Camden Andy Matthews PACKT open source*

