

**Multimedia im Netz**  
**Online Multimedia**  
**Winter semester 2015/16**

Tutorial 08 – Minor Subject



# Today's Agenda

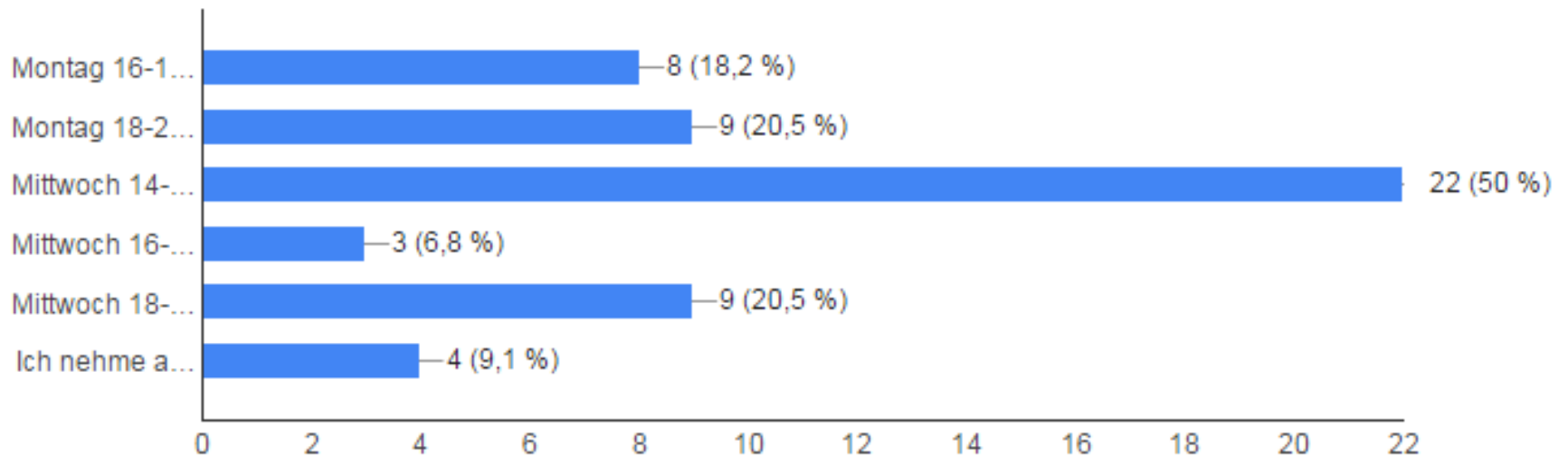
- Evaluation Results
- Quick Test
- Breakout Session: Assignment 07
- Advanced jQuery
  - Handy methods
  - Effects
- Breakout
  - Spotify search extensions
  - More functions: Images, links, search for tracks, etc.
- Round-up

# **Evaluation**

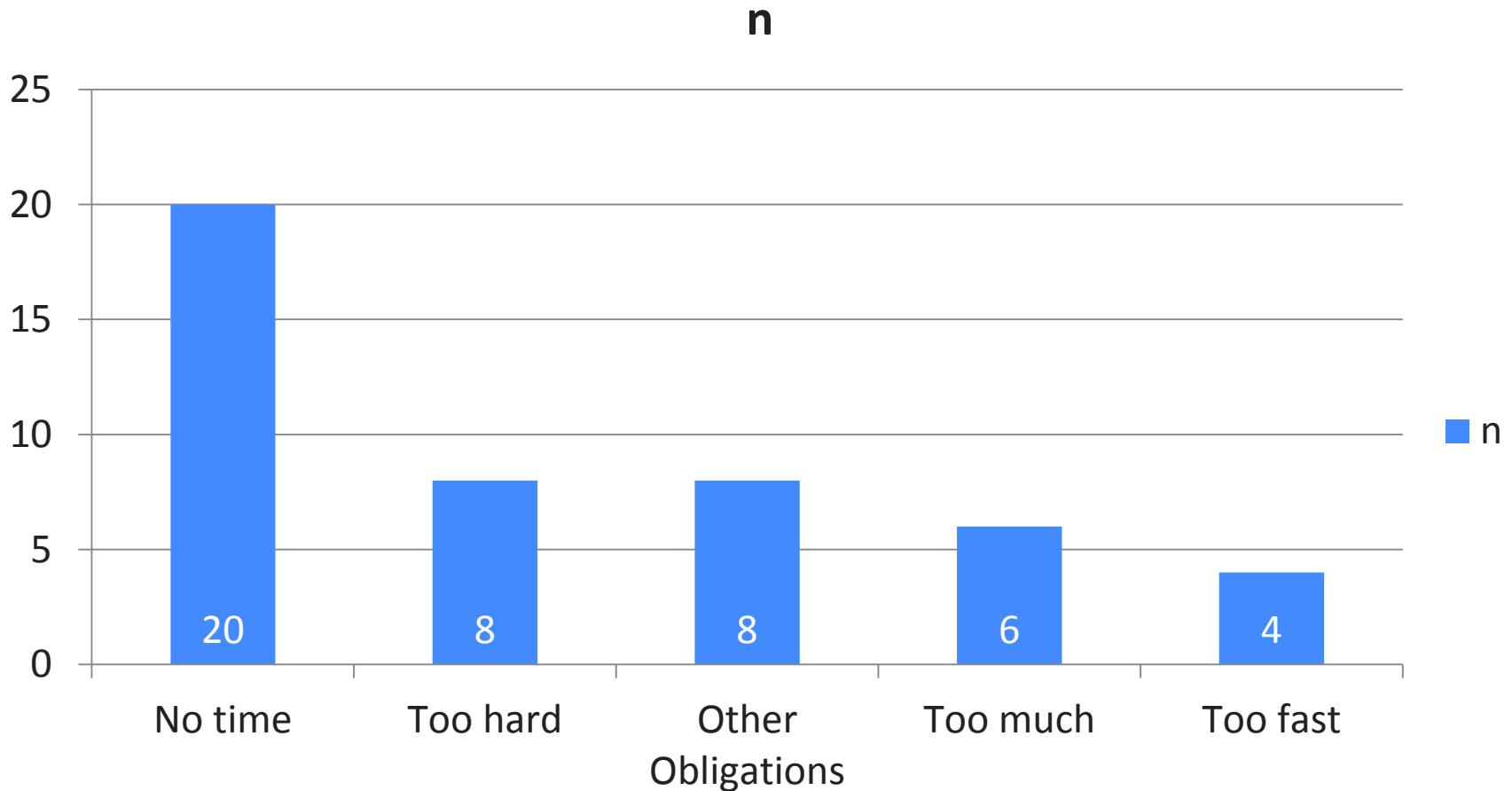
## **Results & Discussion**

# Participants / Respondents

- N = 48
  - Major subject: 42
  - Minor subject: 6



# Main reasons for not participating or not submitting the assignments



# Amount of Work

- „Aufgaben brauchen oft viel Zeit, mindestens 6-8 Stunden, wenn alles bearbeitet werden soll“
  - [http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/docs/ects-guide\\_de.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/docs/ects-guide_de.pdf), page 11
  - Approx. 30 working hours per ECTS credit
  - Quick calculation: 6 ECTS  $\rightarrow$   $6 * 30h = 180$  working hours per semester
    - $14 * 3 = 42$  hours for lecture
    - $13 * 3 = 39$  hours for tutorials

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    - $\rightarrow$  99 hours for assignments
    - $\rightarrow$  99h / 13 assignments = 7.6 working hours per assignment.

**See a summary of all responses:**

**<https://goo.gl/qn3HwO>**

# Code-Along: Assignment 07

Spotify Search

eagles

Eagles 70	Eagles Of Death Metal 65	Department Of Eagles 40	Screaming Eagles 14	Eagles & Butterflies 24	
Eagles For Hands 21	Super Eagles 12	The Eagles 8	Golden Eagles Mardi Gras Indians 15	Symphonic Eagles 1	PCP Eagles 5
Eagles Gift 2			Giant Eagles 4		



# Advanced jQuery

# Method Chaining

- Basically, any jQuery method returns another jQuery object, that you can now work with.
- (Possible) Advantages: readability, re-use of selection results
- Examples:

```
$("#myDiv").removeClass("off").addClass("on");
```

```
$("#myDiv")  
  .css("color", "#cccccc")  
  .removeClass("container")  
  .attr("id", "someNewID")  
  .append("<span>Text</span>");
```

# Efficient DOM-Traversal

- Traverse the DOM tree with CSS selectors and jQuery methods
- Useful to select and edit elements efficiently.
- Examples:
  - `$("#myDiv").next("div")`  
gets the first `div`-element that follows the element with ID `myDiv`
  - `$("ul").find("li.item")`  
finds all `li`-elements having the class `item` within all `ul`-elements
  - More Examples: <http://api.jquery.com/category/Traversing/>

# \$.each()

- „for-loop shortcut“

```
$.each(collection, function(index, item) {  
    // ...  
});
```

*// is equivalent to:*

```
for(var i=0; i<collection.size(); i++){  
    var item = collection.get(i);  
}
```

# \$(document).ready()

- `$(document).ready(onLoadCallback)` ensures that the DOM has been loaded entirely and that you can access any element inside it.
- Once the DOM is loaded, the callback is fired

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    //JavaScript-Code  
});
```

# Effects

- jQuery has a few short-hand methods to animate elements.
- Most notably:
  - `.fadeIn(...)`  
run a fade-in animation (appear)
  - `.fadeOut(...)`  
run a fade-out animation, the target will have `display:none` afterwards
  - `.fadeToggle(...)`  
Either fades in or fades out the element.
  - `.animate(...)`  
Generic animations of CSS properties
- Read more about the effects here:  
<https://api.jquery.com/category/effects/>

# Effects: Examples

animations.html

```
<script>
  var animatedDiv = $('#animated');
  var fadedDiv = $('#faded');
  var targets = fadedDiv.find('.target');

  fadedDiv.click(function(){
    targets.fadeToggle();
  });

  $('#size').click(function(){
    var randomSize = (Math.random()*100)+'%';
    animatedDiv.animate({
      width: randomSize,
      height: randomSize
    });
  });
</script>
```

# Animation Callbacks

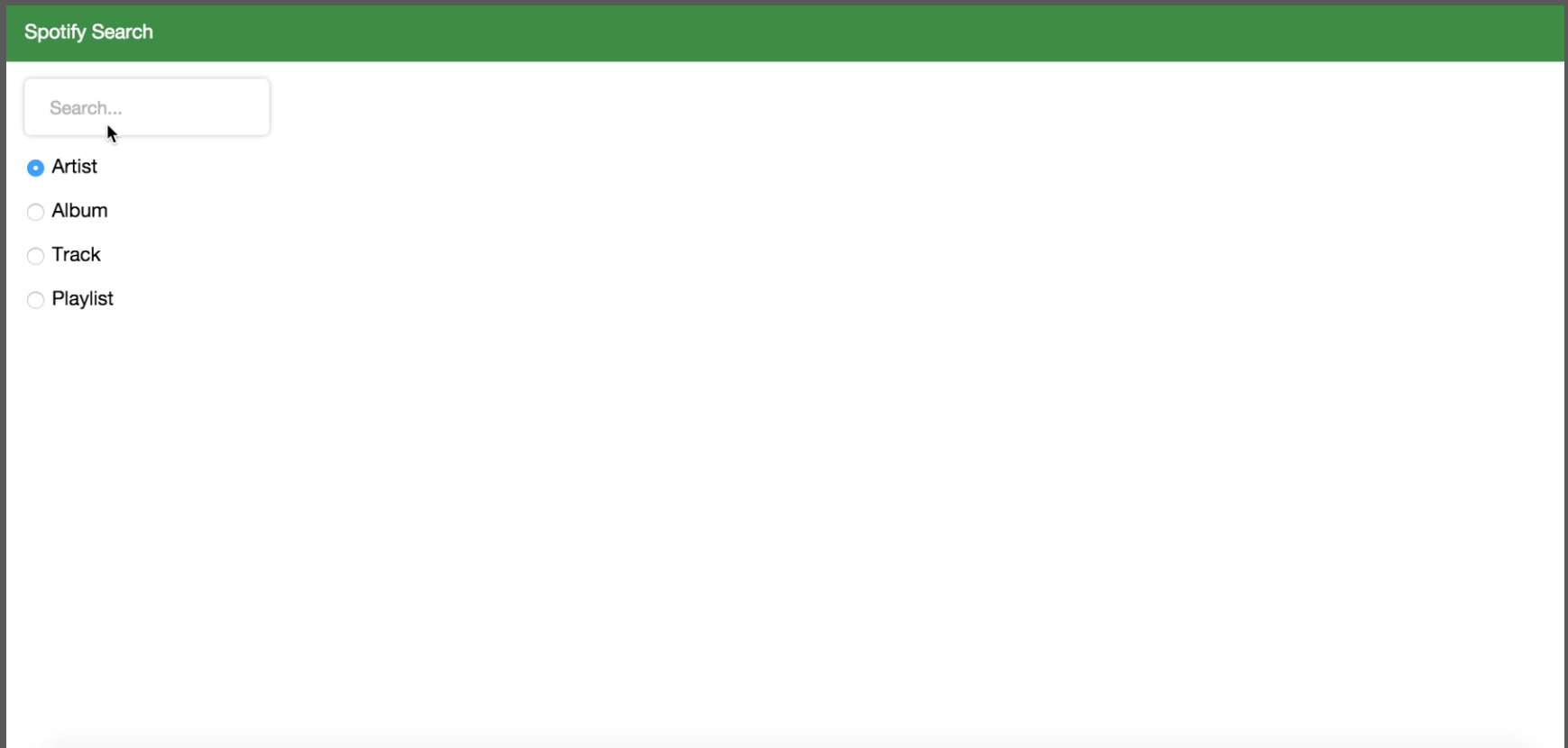
- You can also pass a function that will be called when the animation has finished.
- This is useful to create a sequence of animations.
- Example for a perpetual animation:

```
<div id="inOut">Bling bling</div>
<script>
function appear(){
    $('#inOut').fadeOut(disappear);
}
function disappear(){
    $('#inOut').fadeIn(appear);
}

$(document).ready(disappear);
</script>
```



# Break-Out: Extending the Spotify Search



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJaZQ7tjLp0>

# Round-up

1. When and why do we often need `$(document).ready(...);`?
2. How do we find out if an animation is complete?
3. Name one advantage of method chaining.
4. Write down one thing that you've learned today and explain it to your neighbor.

**Thanks!**

**What are your questions?**