

jQuery in PowerSchool

jQuery is a JavaScript library that makes it easier to manipulate a web page. Starting with version 7, PowerSchool uses jQuery to improve the design and interaction, and make customizing easier. For more details on using jQuery, see <http://jquery.com>.

PowerSchool has a set of examples for using jQuery. While there is a link to this resource from within PowerSchool Administrator, there is no link from the regular administrator interface. Log into your PowerSchool server with an admin account and change the URL to [your domain]/admin/ui_examples/home.html. This example page includes links to explain some of the features of jQuery, plus a link to a page with working examples.

Date and Time Fields

Date Widget



```
<input class="psDateWidget" type="text" />
```



Giving a text input a class of “psDateWidget” automatically puts an icon to open a calendar after the field. Selecting a date inserts that date into the form field.

Time Widget



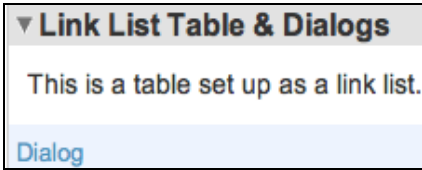
02:00 AM

```
<input class="timeEntry" type="text" />  
<input class="timeEntry5" type="text" />  
<input class="timeEntry10" type="text" />  
<input class="timeEntry15" type="text" />
```

Users can use their keyboard arrows to change the hours or minutes in the form field.

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Collapsible Sections



```
<h2 class="toggle expanded">Link List Table & Dialogs</h2>
<div>
<p>This is a table set up as a link list.</p>
</div>
```

The “toggle” class triggers a script to be performed on the next element. In this case, “toggle” is assigned to the <h2> tag. The action of actually collapsing or expanding happens to the <div> tag immediately after the heading 2 tag.

The “expanded” part of the class tells the page which arrow to show to the left of the heading text.

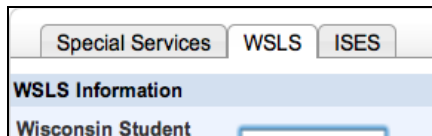
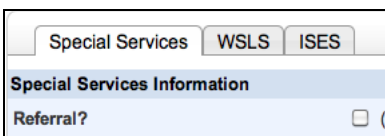
The above code starts with the section expanded. The section can be collapsed by clicking on the heading above it. For an area to start collapsed, the code is a little different:

```
<h2 class="toggle collapsed">Link List Table & Dialogs</h2>
<div style="display:none;">
<p>This is a table set up as a link list.</p>
</div>
```

Notice, the class assigned to the heading now includes “collapsed”. This tells the heading to have an arrow showing the area as collapsed. In order to have the following div start out collapsed, you have to hide it with style=”display:none;”.

Dynamic Tabs

Tabs let you break a page into manageable pieces. The example below has three tabs. Users move from section to section by clicking the appropriate tab. All of the content is actually contained in one web page, so users do not have to save before moving to another tab on this page.



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```
<div class="tabs"><!-- Break the page into tabbed content -->
<ul><!-- Set up the tabs -->
<li><a href="#tabOneContent">Special Services</a></li>
<li><a href="#tabTwoContent">WSLS</a></li>
<li><a href="#tabThreeContent">ISES</a></li>
</ul>
<div id="tabOneContent"><!-- start tab 1 -->
<table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr class="headerrow">
<td colspan="2">Special Services Information</td>
</tr>
...
</table>
</div>
</div>
```

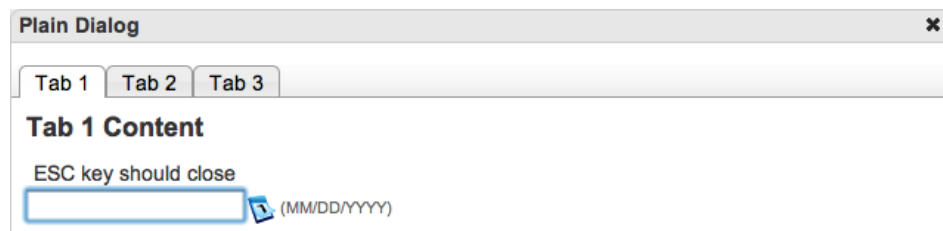
Start by creating a `<div>` to contain all of the content that is to be broken into tabs. This div is assigned a class of “tabs”. Then, create an unordered list (``) that defines the tabs. The text that appears on the tabs comes from this list. Each list item (``) has a link that points to a div with the same id. In the example, the first list item has a link to “#tabOneContent”, and there is a div with the id of “tabOneContent”.

The content on this page is placed into a table for organization, but this is not required. Any content can go into each of the tabs.

Dialog Popups

A dialog popup can display content hidden on the page, or content from another page. In the UI examples provided in PowerSchool, both types of content are demonstrated. The default behavior for a dialog is to appear near the user’s pointer. Dialogs can also be centered, resizable, or modal. All dialog popups can be dragged on the screen. Pressing the escape key on the keyboard will close a dialog popup.

The first example provided in PowerSchool is for a plain dialog popup.



This pops up near the pointer, and cannot be resized. This example also displays a separate page. The code below creates a link to a separate page. Assigning the class of “dialog” to the link tells jQuery to open the link within a dialog popup.

```
<a class="dialog" title="Plain Dialog"
href="pop_test.html">Dialog</a>
```

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Note: The separate page is not a full web page. It is only the part that is to be displayed in the popup. If the separate page has a doctype, head, or body tags, this could cause problems with the main page.

To create a dialog popup that shows hidden content on the current page and appears near the user's pointer, use `Div Dialog`.

The link points to a div that has an id of "hiddenDivDialog" and a class of "hide":
`<div id="hiddenDivDialog" class="hide"> ... </div>`.

To change the type of popup used, change the class of the link to one of these:

dialog: Appears near user's pointer, opens separate page in dialog

dialogC: Centered on page, opens separate page

dialogM: Centered on page, opens separate page, modal - must be closed before any other interaction on main page is allowed

dialogR: Centered on page, opens separate page, can be resized

dialogDiv: Appears near pointer, displays hidden content from main page

dialogDivC: Centered on page, displays hidden content

dialogDivM: Centered on page, displays hidden content, modal