



# **Scripting languages II (LS2)**

**Class 04**

# Coding in jQuery (suite)

## Accessing and manipulating classes

Using jQuery, it is easy to add, remove, and toggle CSS classes, which can be very useful :

```
<script>
$("div").addClass("content");    // adds class "content" to all <div>
$("div").removeClass("content"); // removes class "content" from all <div>
$("div").toggleClass("content"); // toggles the class "content" on all<div>
</script>
```

**Note :**

With *toggleClass*, the class element will be added if it doesn't exist, and removed if it does.

**CSS :**

```
.textblue {
    color: blue;
}
```

**HTML :**

```
<h1>Test</h1>
<button id="changetext">Change text color</button>
```

**jQuery :**

```
$("#changetext").click(function(){
    $("h1").addClass("textblue");
});
```

**Explanation :**

In the example above, the class *textblue* is added to `<h1>` on a click event.

### Using a conditional structure

```
<script>
if ($("#myElement").hasClass("content")) {
    // do something here
}
</script>
```

## Showing and hiding elements

```
<script>
$("#myElement").hide("slow", function() {
    // do something once the element is hidden
});

$("#myElement").show("fast", function() {
    // do something once the element is shown
});

$("#myElement").toggle(1000, function() {
    // do something once the element is shown/hidden
});
</script>
```

```
<script>
<section id="hidetest">
    <div>Hide test</div>
</section>
<script>
$("#hideshow").click(function(){
    $("#section#hidetest div").toggle(3000);
});
</script>
```

### Explanation :

In the example above, when <section> is clicked, the <div> it contains disappear in 3 seconds (3000 milliseconds). Because it uses *.toggle* (and not *.hide*), the <div> reappears if <section> is clicked again.

### FadeIn and fadeOut

It is also possible to specifically choose to fade an element in or out, which is always done by animation :

```
$("#myElement").fadeOut("slow", function() {
    // do something when fade out finished
})

$("#myElement").fadeIn("fast", function() {
    // do something when fade in finished
})
```

**To fade an element only partially, either in or out:**

```
$("#myElement").fadeTo(2000, 0.4, function() {  
    // do something when fade is finished  
})
```

**Explanations:**

the first parameter (2000) indicates the duration of the animation. The second parameter (0.4) indicates the opacity level.

## jQuery Animations and Effects

**Sliding elements up or down**

```
$("#myElement").slideDown("fast", function() {  
    // do something when slide down is finished  
})  
  
$("#myElement").slideUp("slow", function() {  
    // do something when slide up is finished  
})  
  
$("#myElement").slideToggle(1000, function() {  
    // do something when slide up/down is finished  
})
```

**Animating CSS manipulation**

```
$("#myElement").animate(  
    {  
        opacity: .3,  
        width: "500px",  
        height: "700px"  
    }, 2000, function() {  
        // optional callback after animation completes  
    })  
);
```

**Explanations:**

Animation is defined using the method `.animate` which contains the CSS to manipulate. The new styles will be set by jQuery gradually according to the parameters used. Although very powerful, jQuery animation has its quirks (for example, animating colors requires a special plugin).