



Scripting languages II (LS2)

Class 05

Coding jQuery (suite)

Managing content

html()

This method gets the HTML of any element (like `innerHTML` in JavaScript). It can either return the content of an element or set its content (replacing existing content).

HTML :

```
<button>Replace existing content</button>
<p>This is paragraph #1</p>
<p>This is paragraph #2</p>
```

jQuery :

```
<script>
$("button").click(function(){
    $("p").html("<h1>Hello world!</h1>");
});
</script>
```

text()

This method works just like `html()`, but returns or set only text element. HTML tags would be treated as text.

append() and prepend()

Working just like `html()`, `append()` and `prepend()` appends text and HTML tags before or after the element's existing content.

HTML :

```
<button>Append content using: append()</button>
<h1>Existing content</h1>
```

jQuery :

```
<script>
$("button").click(function(){
    $("h1").append(" / added content");
});
</script>
```

after() and before()

Working just like `html()`, `after()` and `before()` inserts text and HTML contents after or before the selected element. Note that it is important to alternate the use of single and double quotes, just like with JavaScript.

HTML:

```
<button>Inserting new content using: after()</button>
<div>Existing content</div>
```

jQuery:

```
<script>
$("button").click(function(){
    $("div").after("<h1 style='color: red;'>New content</h1>");
});
</script>
```

remove(), empty() and detach()

These three methods are used to remove the selected element.

remove()

This method removes the selected elements, including all text and child nodes.

empty()

This method removes only the content from the selected elements.

detach()

This method removes the elements without removing data and events.

HTML:

```
<button>Removing existing content using: remove()</button>
<div><h1>Existing content</h1></div>
```

jQuery:

```
<script>
$("button").click(function(){
    $("div").remove();
});
</script>
```

Other content manipulation methods (selected)

appendTo()	Inserts HTML elements at the end of selected elements.
attr()	Sets or returns attributes/values of selected elements.
clone()	Makes a copy of selected elements.
children()	Returns all direct children of the selected element.
contents()	Returns the text nodes of the selected element.
find()	Returns the descendants of the selected element.
first()	Returns the first occurrence of the selected element - last() does the opposite.
hasClass()	Checks if any of the selected elements have a specified class name.
height()	Sets or returns the height of selected elements.
innerHeight()	Returns the height of an element (includes padding, but not border).
innerWidth()	Returns the width of an element (includes padding, but not border).
insertAfter()	Inserts HTML elements after selected elements.
insertBefore()	Inserts HTML elements before selected elements.
offset()	Sets or returns the offset coordinates for selected elements (relative to the document).
offsetParent()	Returns the first positioned parent element.
outerHeight()	Returns the height of an element (includes padding and border).
outerWidth()	Returns the width of an element (includes padding and border).
next()	Return the next sibling of the selected element.
not()	Returns elements that do not match a certain criteria.
position()	Returns the position (relative to the parent element) of an element.
prependTo()	Inserts HTML elements at the beginning of selected elements.
prop()	Sets or returns properties/values of selected elements.
removeAttr()	Removes one or more attributes from selected elements.
removeProp()	Removes a property set by the prop() method.
replaceAll()	Replaces selected elements with new HTML elements.
replaceWith()	Replaces selected elements with new content.
scrollLeft()	Sets or returns the horizontal scrollbar position of selected elements.
scrollTop()	Sets or returns the vertical scrollbar position of selected elements.
siblings()	Returns all siblings of the selected element.
unwrap()	Removes the parent element of the selected elements.
val()	Sets or returns the value attribute of the selected elements (for form elements).
width()	Sets or returns the width of selected elements.
wrap()	Wraps HTML element(s) around each selected element.
wrapAll()	Wraps HTML element(s) around all selected elements.
wrapInner()	Wraps HTML element(s) around the content of each selected element.

Getting values from a form

In order to get values from different fields, it is necessary to extract values using the method `val()` while selecting the proper fields using their ID.

HTML:

```
<form action="">
  <label>Input :</label>
  <input type="text" id="text" name="name" value="" />
  <input type="button" id="text_value" value="Print Value"/>
</form>

<div> </div>
```

jQuery:

```
<script>
$('#text_value').click(function() {
  var text_extract = $("#text").val();
  $("div").html("<h1>" + text_extract + "<h1>");
});
</script>
```

Explanations:

In the example above, the text written in the field by the user is added to the DIV wrapped in H1 tags. A variable is first declared (`text_extract`) to store the value extracted from the field using ID `text`. The variable is then used, along with the method `html()`, to transfer the content to the DIV.