

MODULE PRACTICE

jQuery .parent

```
<ul>ul <!-- this is the parent of li's one, two, six and ul
three -->
  <li class="one">li</li>
  <li class="two">li</li>
  <ul class="three"> <!-- this is the parent of li's four
and five -->
    <li class="four">li</li>
    <li class="five">li</li>
  </ul>
  <li class="six">li</li>
</ul>
```

The jQuery `.parent()` method returns the parent element of a jQuery object.

jQuery .find()

```
/*  
In HTML:  
<ul id='shopping-list'>  
  <li class='list-item'>Flour</li>  
  <li class='list-item'>Sugar</li>  
</ul>  
*/  
  
// jQuery:  
const listItems = $('#shopping-list').find('.list-item');
```

In jQuery, the `.find()` method will find and return all descendent elements that match the selector provided as an argument.

This code block shows a snippet of HTML that has a simple shopping list. Using jQuery, the list items inside the shopping list can be selected. The `listItems` variable will be a jQuery object that contains the two list items from the shopping list.

jQuery .next

```
<ul>
  <li class="one">Item one</li>
  <li class="two">Item two</li>
  <li class="three">Item three</li>
</ul>
```

The jQuery `.next()` method targets the next element that shares the same parent element as the original element.

In the following HTML code, the element returned by `$('.two').next()` would be `<li class="three">Item three`.

jQuery .closest

The jQuery `.closest()` method travels up through the DOM tree to find the first (and closest) ancestor element matching a selector string.

jQuery children

```
<div class="parent">
  <div class="item">Child 1</div>
  <div class="item">Child 2</div>
  <div class="item">Child 3</div>
</div>
```

The jQuery `.children()` method returns all child elements of a selected parent element.

This method only applies to the direct children of the parent element, and not deeper descendents.

In the example code, `$('.parent').children()` would select all the `.item` elements.

jQuery .siblings

```
$('.choice').on('click', event => {  
  // Remove the 'selected' class from any siblings  
  $(event.currentTarget).siblings().removeClass('selected');  
  // Adds 'selected' class to that element only.  
  $(event.currentTarget).addClass('selected');  
});
```

The jQuery `.siblings()` method targets all of the sibling elements of a particular element.

`.siblings()` can be used to add a `selected` class to an element on click and remove it from all of its sibling elements, ensuring that only one element appears as “selected” at one time.