CHAPTER 7

JQUERY

### WHAT IS JQUERY?

jQuery is a script.

It is written in JavaScript.



### Once included in your page, it is used to:

- Select elements
- Do things with the elements you selected



1

## Select elements using CSS-style selectors

```
jQuery('li.hot');
```

```
jQuery('li.hot');
FUNCTION
```

jQuery('li.hot');
css-style selector

#### SHORTHAND FOR JQUERY FUNCTION

```
$('li.hot');
```

When you select an element or set of elements, it creates a jQuery object.

### That object contains references to the elements.

Like any object, the jQuery object has properties and methods. They allow you to work with those elements.

### A jQuery object with selected elements can be called a:

# jQuery selection or matched set

1

2

Select elements
using CSS-style
selectors

Do something using methods of the jQuery object

#### HIDE ALL MATCHING LIST ITEMS

### With jQuery, you can:

- Select or find elements
- Update their content / size / visibility
- Simplify event handling

# STORING SELECTIONS IN VARIABLES

When a variable holds a jQuery object, its name often begins with a \$ symbol.

```
var $titles = $('.title');
```

```
var $titles = $('.title');

VARIABLE NAME
```

var \$titles = \$('.title');

### **CSS-STYLE SELECTORS**

This variable holds a jQuery object containing the element whose id attribute has a value of author:

```
var $author = $('#author');
```

### **CSS-STYLE SELECTORS**

This variable holds a jQuery object containing the first item from the unordered list whose id attribute has a value of list:

```
var $first = $('ul#list:first-child');
```

# GETTING & SETTING INFORMATION

### **GETTING HTML CONTENT**

The .html() method gets the content of the selection (including markup).

It only retrieves content from the *first* element in the matched set.



### **GETTING HTML CONTENT**

This example retrieves the content of the first list item.

```
$('li').html();
```

### **GETTING TEXT CONTENT**

The .text() method gets the *text* content only of the selection (excluding markup).

### GETTING TEXT CONTENT

This example retrieves the text content of the first list item.

```
$('li').text();
```

### SETTING CONTENT

New content is added inside the parentheses after the method name.

It updates *all* of the elements in the matched set (not just the first). This is known as **implicit iteration**.

### SETTING HTML CONTENT

This example will replace the content of each list item with the word **Updated** in **<b>** tags.

```
$('li').html('<b>Updated</b>');
```

### SETTING TEXT CONTENT

This example will replace the text content of each list item with the word **Updated**.

```
$('li').text('Updated');
```

### CHAINING

It is possible to call multiple methods on the same selection.

```
$('li').hide().fadeIn(500);
```

### CHAINING

It is possible to call multiple methods on the same selection.

```
$('li').hide().fadeIn(500);

FIRST METHOD
```

### CHAINING

It is possible to call multiple methods on the same selection.

```
$('li').hide().fadeIn(500);
```

# CHECKING A PAGE IS READY TO WORK WITH

jQuery's .ready() method checks that the page is ready for your code to work with.

```
$(document).ready(function() {
   // code goes here
});
```

Creates a jQuery object containing the entire page

```
$ (document).ready(function() {
   // code goes here
});
```

Checks to see if the page has loaded before...

```
$ (document).ready(function() {
    // code goes here
});
```

...running the code inside the parentheses

```
$(document).ready(function() {
   // code goes here
});
```

This is a shortcut for writing the .ready() method.

```
$(document).ready(function() {
   // code goes here
});
```

```
$(function() {
   // code goes here
});
```

# MORE ABOUT UPDATING ELEMENTS

#### UPDATE ELEMENTS

### INSERT ELEMENTS



#### **GET & SET ATTRIBUTES**

```
.attr()
.removeAttr()
.addClass()
.removeClass()
```

```
$('a#top').addClass('button');
```



### **UPDATE CSS**

```
.css({
    'font-family': 'Arial',
    'color': '#fffffff',
    'font-size': '+=2'
});
```

#### EACH ELEMENT IN A SELECTION

```
$('li').each(function() {
  var ids = this.id;
  $(this).append(' ' + ids);
});
```

### EVENTS

```
$('li').on('click', function() {
   // code to happen on click
});
```

The .on() method handles events:

```
$('li').on('click', function() {
   // code to happen on click
});
```

The type of event is the first argument:

```
$('li').on('click', function() {
   // code to happen on click
});
```

When the event happens, an anonymous function is called:

```
$('li').on('click', function() {
   // code to happen on click
});
```

#### **EVENTS**

focus, blur, change, input, keydown, keyup, keypress, click, dblclick, mouseup, mousedown, mouseover, mousemove, mouseout, hover, submit, select, ready, load, unload, error, resize, scroll

### **EVENT OBJECT**

Passed into event handling function:

```
$('li').on('click', function(e) {
  var eventType = e.type;
});
```

### BREAK!

## EFFECTS

### ANIMATION

jQuery has methods that can:

- Show / hide a selection
- Fade in / out a selection
- Slide in / out a selection
- Animate numeric CSS properties

### **BASIC EFFECTS**

.show()
.hide()
.toggle()

### FADING EFFECTS

.fadeIn()
.fadeOut()
.fadeTo()
.fadeToggle()

### SLIDING EFFECTS

```
.slideUp()
.slideDown()
.slideToggle()
```

### **CUSTOM EFFECTS**

.display()
.stop()
.animate()

### ANIMATING CSS PROPERTIES

```
$('li').on('click', function() {
  $(this).animate({
    opacity: 0.0,
    padding-left: '+=80'},
    500
  );
} );
```

### TRAVERSING THE DOM

&

## WORKING WITH SELECTIONS

### DOM TRAVERSAL METHODS

### **ADD & FILTER ELEMENTS**

```
.add()
.filter()
.find()
.not() / :not()
.has() / :has()
:contains
.is()
```

### BOX DIMENSIONS

You can find the size of any box on the page or update its size.

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**PADDING** 

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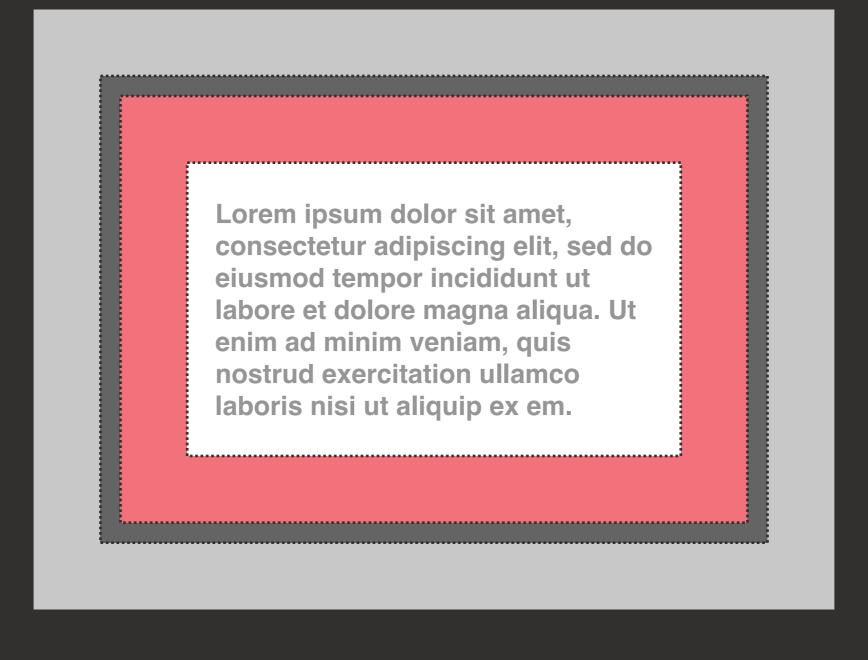




**PADDING** 



**BORDER** 





BOX



**PADDING** 



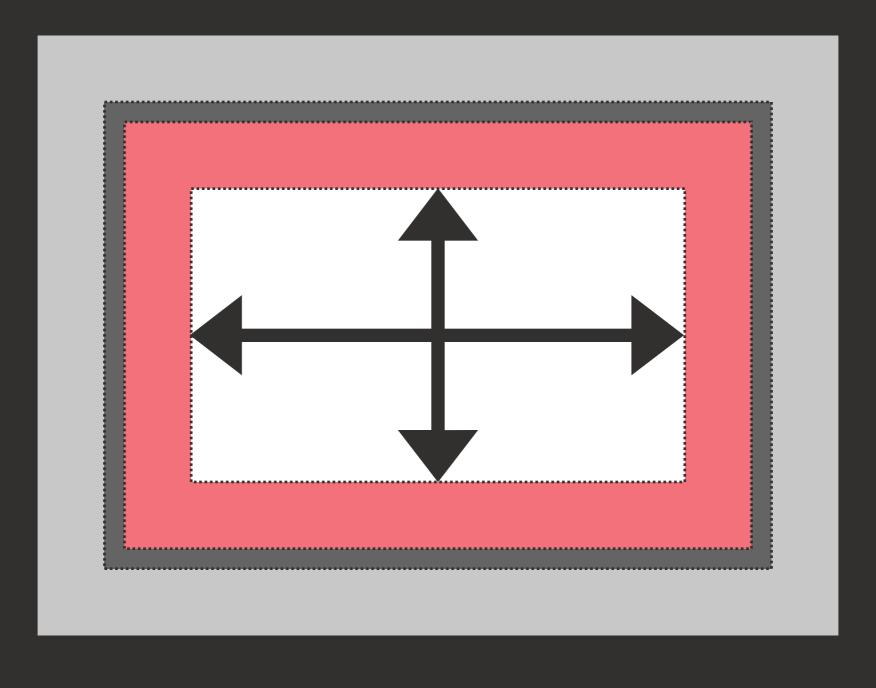
**BORDER** 



**MARGIN** 

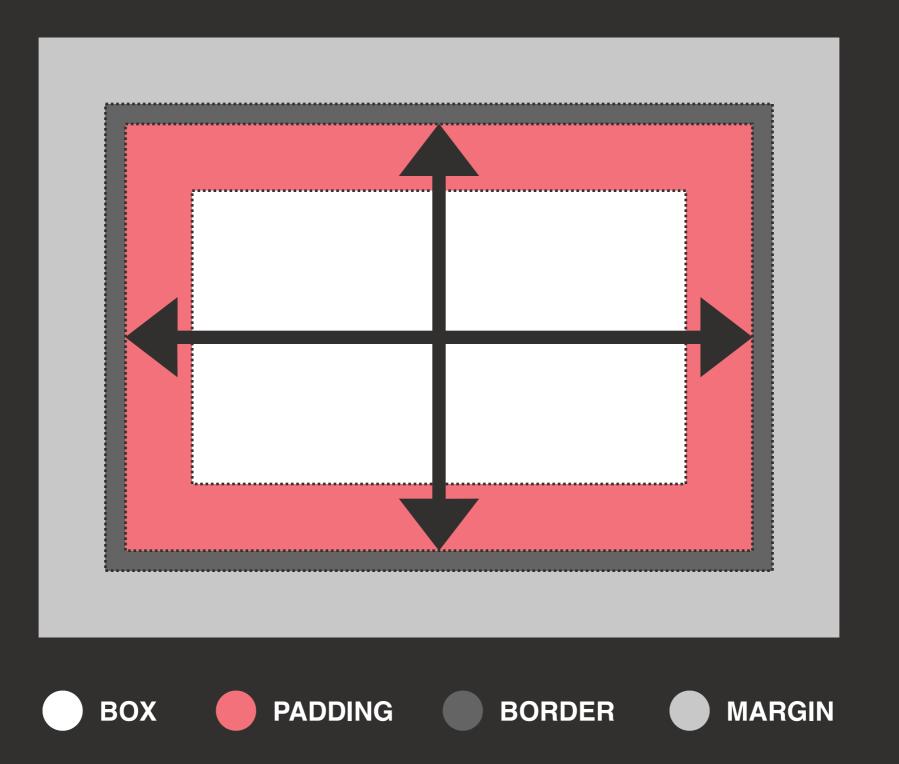


### .width() / .height()



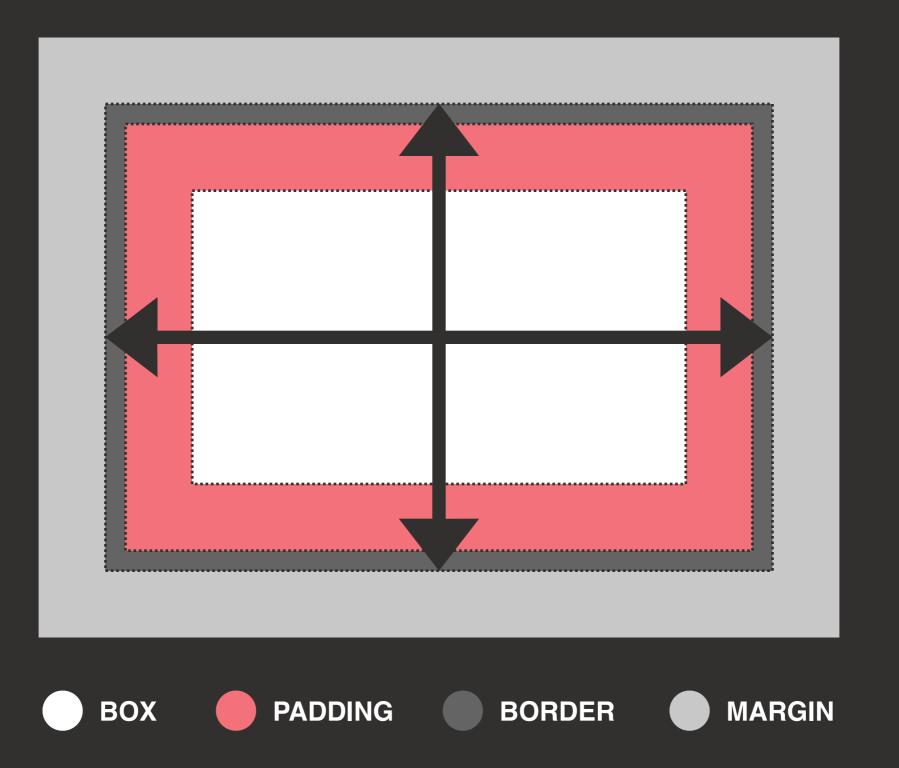
BOX PADDING BORDER MARGIN

#### .innerWidth() / .innerHeight()



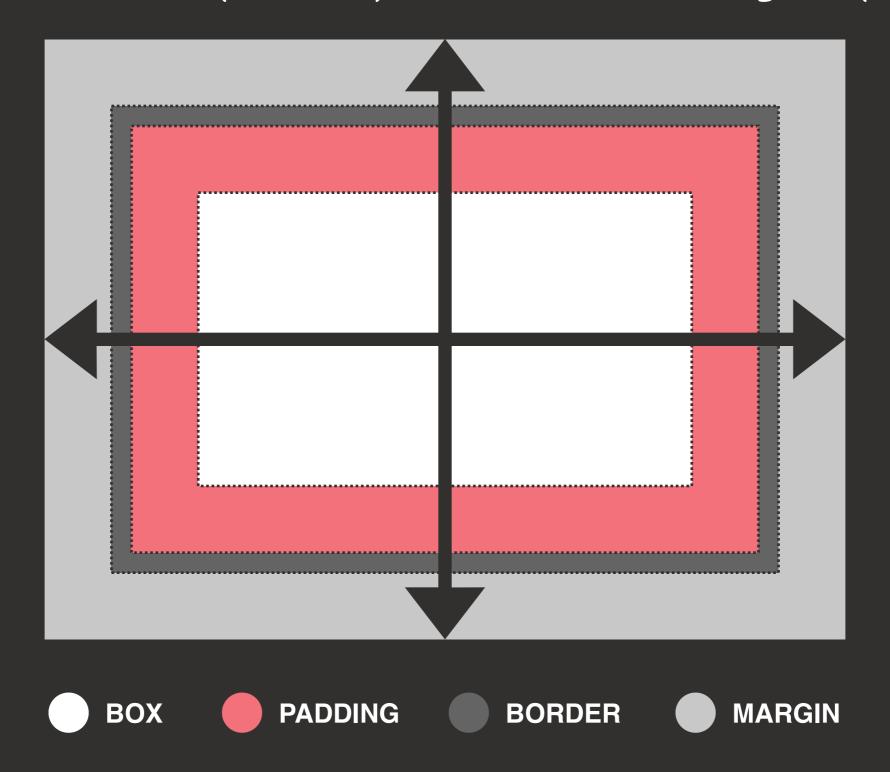


#### .outerWidth() / .outerHeight()





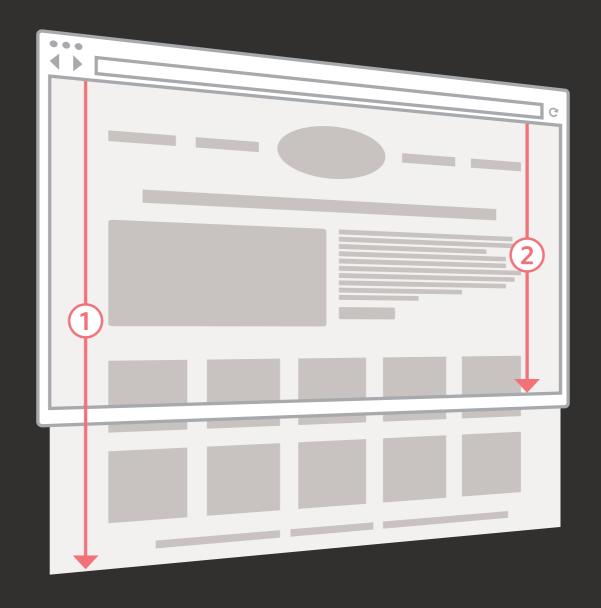
#### .outerWidth(true) / .outerHeight(true)





# WINDOW & PAGE DIMENSIONS

The .height() and .width() methods can be used to determine the dimensions of both the browser window and the HTML document.



- 1: \$(document).height();
- 2: \$(window).height();

The .scrollLeft() and .scrollTop() methods allow you to get and set the position of the scrollbars.

## FURTHER JQUERY

The jQuery documentation shows examples of every jQuery method.

http://api.jquery.com



jQuery plugins are often shared. They offer tools you may find helpful.

http://plugins.jquery.com

