今日内容:

• 复习昨天内容:事件和运动特效

• 常用方法的学习

1、常用方法

•get(): 下标和length属性

```
1
   <!DOCTYPE html >
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
3
  <title>无标题文档</title>
4
5
   <script type="text/javascript" src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
   //get(): 就是把JQ转成原生JS
10
   $(function(){
11
12
13
       //document.getElementById('div1').innerHTML
14
       //alert( $('#div1').get(0).innerHTML );
15
16
       /*for(var i=0;i<$('li').get().length;i++){
17
           $('li').get(i).style.background = 'red';
18
       }*/
19
20
       for(var i=0;i<$('li').length;i++){</pre>
21
22
           $('li').get(i).style.background = 'red';
23
24
           //$('li')[i].style.background = 'red';
```

```
25
  }
26
27 });
28
29
30
31 </script>
32 </head>
33
34 <body>
35 <div id="div1">div</div>
36 
37
    38
   39
    40
41 
42 </body>
43 </html>
```

•outerWidth(): 针对隐藏元素和参数true

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
1
2 <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
3
  <title>无标题文档</title>
4
5
  <style>
  #div1{ width:100px; height:100px; background:red; display:none;}
6
  </style>
7
  <script type="text/javascript" src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
8
   <script>
10
11 //outerWidth()
12
   //offsetWidth: 是获取不到隐藏元素的值
13
14
15 \$(function(){
```

```
16
17
       //alert( $('#div1').get(0).offsetWidth );
18
       alert( $('#div1').outerWidth() );
19
20
21 });
22
23
24
25 </script>
26 </head>
27
28 <body>
29 <div id="div1">div</div>
30
31 </body>
32 </html>
```

•text() : 合体的特例

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
3
  <title>无标题文档</title>
5
  <style>
  #div1{ width:100px; height:100px; background:red; display:none;}
6
   </style>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
8
   <script>
9
10
11 \$(function(){
12
       //alert( $('div').html() );
13
14
       //alert( $('div').text() ); //会获取所有的内容(特例)
15
16
17
       $('div').text('<h3>h3</h3>');
18
19
```

```
20 });
21
22
23
24 </script>
25 </head>
26
27 <body>
28 <div>div1<span>span</span></div>
29 <div>div2</div>
30 <div>div3</div>
31
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

•remove() :detach()

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
1
2
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
3
  <title>无标题文档</title>
4
  <style>
  #div1{ width:100px; height:100px; background:red; display:none;}
6
7
  </style>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
8
9
   <script>
10
   //detach(): 跟remove方法一样,只不过会保留删除这个元素的操作行为
11
12
   $(function(){
13
14
       $('div').click(function(){
15
           alert(123);
16
       });
17
18
       var oDiv = $('div').detach();
19
20
       $('body').append( oDiv );
21
22
```

```
23
24 });
25
26
27
28 </script>
  </head>
29
30
   <body>
31
   <div>div1<span>span</span></div>
32
33
34
35 </body>
36 </html>
```

•parents() closest()

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
1
2
  <html>
3
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
4
  <title>无标题文档</title>
  <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
   //parents(): 获取当前元素的所有祖先节点,参数就是筛选功能
9
10
   //closest(): 获取最近的指定的祖先节点(包括当前元素自身),必须要写筛选的参
11
   数,只能找到一个元素
12
   $(function(){
13
14
      //$('#div2').parents('.box').css('background','red');
15
16
      $('#div2').closest('.box').css('background','red');
17
18
19 });
20
21 </script>
```

- •siblings()
- •nextAll() prevAll()
- •parentsUntil() nextUntil() prevUntil()

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
  <html>
3
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
4
  <title>无标题文档</title>
  <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
7
   <script>
8
   //siblings(): 找所有的兄弟节点,参数也是筛选功能
10
   //nextAll(): 下面所有的兄弟节点,参数也是筛选功能
11
12
   //prevAll():上面所有的兄弟节点
13
14
   //Until(): 截止
15
16
   $(function(){
17
18
       $('span').nextUntil('h2').css('background','red');
19
20
   });
21
22
```

```
23 </script>
24 </head>
25
26 <body>
27 <div>div<div>
28 <span>span</span>
29 p
30 <h1>h1</h1>
31 <h2>h2</h2>
32 <em>em</em>
33 </body>
34 </html>
```

•add() slice()

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
1
   <html>
  <head>
3
4
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
   <title>无标题文档</title>
5
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
10
   $(function(){
11
12
       /*var elem = $('div');
13
14
       var elem2 = elem.add('span');
15
16
       elem.css('color','red');
17
       elem2.css('background','yellow');*/
18
19
       $('li').slice(1,4).css('background','red');
20
21
22 });
```

```
23
24 </script>
25 </head>
26
27 <body>
28 <div>div</div>
29 <span>span</span>
30 
     31
     32
     33
     <1i></1i>
34
     35
36 
37
38 </body>
39 </html>
```

•serialize() serializeArray()数据串连

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
   <html>
3
  <head>
   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
5
   <title>无标题文档</title>
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
10
   $(function(){
11
12
       //console.log($('form').serialize()); //string : a=1&b=2&c=3
13
14
       console.log( $('form').serializeArray() );
15
16
17
       [
           { name : 'a' , value : '1' },
18
           { name : 'b' , value : '2' },
19
```

```
20
            { name : 'c' , value : '3' }
       ]
21
22
23 });
24
   </script>
25
   </head>
26
27
   <body>
28
   <form>
29
       <input type="text" name="a" value="1">
30
       <input type="text" name="b" value="2">
31
32
       <input type="text" name="c" value="3">
33
   </form>
34
35 </body>
36 </html>
```

•delegate() 事件委托:提高性能 undelegate():取消事件委托

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
2
   <html>
   <head>
   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
   <title>无标题文档</title>
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
10
   $(function(){
11
12
       /*$('li').on('click',function(){
13
           this.style.background = 'red';
14
       });*/
15
16
```

```
17
      $('ul').delegate('li','click',function(){
18
         this.style.background = 'red';
19
20
         $('ul').undelegate();
21
22
      });
23
24
25 });
26
27 </script>
28 </head>
29
30 <body>
31 
32
     111111
     1111
33
     1111
34
     111
35
     1111
36
37 
38
39 </body>
40 </html>
```

•ev.data ev.target ev.type

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
1
  <html>
3
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
   <title>无标题文档</title>
5
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
10
   $(function(){
11
12
```

```
$('#div1').on('click',{name:'hello'},function(ev){
13
            //alert(ev.data.name);
14
15
            //alert( ev.target );
16
17
            alert( ev.type );
18
19
       });
20
21
22
   });
23
   </script>
25
26 </head>
27
   <body>
28
   <div id="div1">aaaa</div>
29
   </body>
30
31 </html>
```

●\$下的常用方法

- •type()
- •trim()
- •inArray()
- •proxy()
- •noConflict()
- •parseJSON()

•makeArray()

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
  <html>
2
  <head>
3
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
5
  <title>无标题文档</title>
  <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
   //$().css() $().html() $().val() : 只能给JQ对象用
10
11
12 //$.xxx() $.yyy() $.zzz() : 不仅可以给JQ用,也可以给原生JS用 : 叫做工
   具方法
13
14
15
16
17
   $(function(){
18
19
      //var a = null;
20
       //$.type(): 也是判断类型
21
22
       //alert( typeof a );
23
24
       //alert( $.type(a) );
25
26
      var str = ' hello ';
27
28
       alert('('+$.trim(str)+')');
29
30
31 });
32
33 </script>
34 </head>
35
36 <body>
37
```

```
38 </body>
39 </html>
```

inArray(): 找位置

proxy(): 改变this指向

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
  <html>
2
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
4
  <title>无标题文档</title>
  <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
7
   <script>
8
9
   //$().css() $().html() $().val() : 只能给JQ对象用
10
11
   //$.xxx() $.yyy() $.zzz() : 不仅可以给JQ用,也可以给原生JS用 : 叫做工
12
   具方法
13
14
   //inArray(): 类似于 indexOf
15
16
   $(function(){
17
18
       //var arr = ['a','b','c','d'];
19
20
       //alert( $.inArray('b',arr) );
21
22
23
       //proxy() : 改变this指向的
24
25
26
       function show(n1,n2){
27
          alert(n1);
          alert(n2);
28
```

```
29
            alert(this);
        }
30
31
        //show();
32
33
34
        //$.proxy(show , document,3)(4);
35
36
        $(document).click( $.proxy(show,window,3,4) );
37
38
   });
39
40
   </script>
41
42
   </head>
43
44
   <body>
45
   </body>
46
47 </html>
```

noConflict()

- •parseJSON()
- •makeArray()

```
1
   <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2
  <html>
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
4
  <title>无标题文档</title>
5
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
6
   <script>
8
9
   //$().css() $().html() $().val() : 只能给JQ对象用
10
11
   //$.xxx() $.yyy() $.zzz() : 不仅可以给JQ用,也可以给原生JS用 : 叫做工
12
```

```
具方法
13
14
   //$ , jQuery
15
16
   //noConflict(): 防止冲突的
17
18
   /*var aa = $.noConflict();
19
20
   var $ = 10;
21
22
   aa(function(){
23
24
25
       aa('body').css('background','red');
26
   });*/
27
28
29
   //var str = '{"name":"hello"}';
30
   //alert($.parseJSON( str ).name);
31
32
33
   window.onload = function(){
34
35
36
       var aDiv = document.getElementsByTagName('div'); //类数组
37
       $.makeArray(aDiv).push();
38
39
40
   };
41
   </script>
42
   </head>
43
44
45
   <body>
46 <div></div>
47 <div></div>
48 <div></div>
49 </body>
50 </html>
```

2、ajax函数的运用

- •ajax(): json形式的配置参数
 - -url success
 - -error contentType
 - -data type
 - -dataType cachetimeout
- •抽象出来的方法
 - -get()
 - -post()
 - -getJSON()

»支持jsonp的形式:指定?callback=?

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
  <html>
  <head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
  <title>无标题文档</title>
   <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js"></script>
   <script>
8
  /*$.ajax({
9
       url : 'xxx.php',
10
       data : 'name=hello&age=20',
11
       type: 'POST',
12
       success : function(data){
13
```

```
14
           alert(1);
15
       },
       error : function(){
16
           alert(2);
17
18
   });*/
19
20
   $.get('xxx.php',function(){
21
22
   });
23
24
   $.post('xxx.php',function(){
25
26
27
   });
28
   $.getJSON('xxx.php?callback=?',function(data){
29
       data
30
   });
31
32
   随机({});
33
34
35 </script>
36 </head>
37
38 <body>
39 </body>
40 </html>
```

3、jq如何调用json数据

复习json:

```
charset="utf-8"></script>
7
            <script type="text/javascript">
                $(function(){
8
                    var json={
9
                         'name':'张三',
10
                         'sex':'女',
11
                         'tel':164656656
12
                    }
13
14
                    alert(json.name);
15
                });
16
            </script>
17
       </head>
18
19
       <body>
20
21
       </body>
22 </html>
```

遍历json: for in 循环

```
1
   <!DOCTYPE html>
2
   <html>
3
       <head>
            <meta charset="UTF-8">
4
            <title></title>
5
            <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js" type="text/javascript"</pre>
6
   charset="utf-8"></script>
7
            <script type="text/javascript">
                $(function(){
8
9
                    var json={
                         'name':'张三',
10
                         'sex':'女',
11
                         'tel':164656656
12
13
                    }
14
                    for(var i in json){
15
                         alert(i+': '+json[i]);
16
                    }
17
```

上面的数据的json形式比较简单。json形式一般有两种:

第一种:

```
1 var json={'name':'张三','sex':'女','tel':164656656}
```

第二种:数组和json的结合

```
var json = {
1
2
                             '01':
3
                             4
                             {id:1,name:'张晓','语文':80,'英语',75},
                             {id:2,name:'李成','语文':88,'英语',75},
5
                             {id:3,name:'罗明','语文':90,'英语',75}
6
7
                             ]
8
                             },
                             '02':
9
                             [
10
                             {id:1,name:'李梅','语文':80,'英语',75},
11
                             {id:2,name:'刘德华','语文':88,'英语',75},
12
                             {id:3,name:'王祖贤','语文':90,'英语',75}
13
14
                             ]
15
                             }
16
```

对于第一种类型的json我们采用for in 循环就很简单的遍历了json。 但是第二种就没有那么简单。

对于第一种数据的使用:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
2
   <html>
3
       <head>
4
5
            <meta charset="UTF-8">
            <title></title>
6
7
            <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js" type="text/javascript"</pre>
   charset="utf-8"></script>
8
           <script type="text/javascript">
9
                $(function() {
10
                        var json = {
                             'name': '张三',
11
                             'sex': '女',
12
                             'tel': 164656656
13
                         }
14
15
                    $('#btn').click(function(){
16
                        var str='';
17
                        str=str+'姓名是: '+json.name+'<br>';
18
19
                         str=str+'性别是: '+json.sex+'<br>';
                         str=str+'电话是: '+json.tel;
20
21
                        $('div').html(str);
22
23
                    });
24
                });
25
            </script>
26
       </head>
27
28
       <body>
29
                <input type="button" id="btn" value="点击" />
30
31
                <div></div>
       </body>
32
```

```
33
34 </html>
```

each遍历数组和json:

```
1
   <script type="text/javascript">
2
                $(function() {
3
                         var anObject = {
                             one: 1,
4
5
                             two: 2,
                             three: 3
6
                         }; //对json数组each
7
                         $.each(anObject, function(name, value) {
8
                             alert(name);
9
                             alert(value);
10
                         });
11
                         var anArray = ['4', '5', '6'];
12
13
                         $.each(anArray, function(n, value) {
                             alert(n);
14
                             alert(value);
15
16
                         });
                    }
17
18
                );
            </script>
19
```

再看一个例子:

```
8
            <script>
9
                var arr = [{
                    name: "john",
10
                    lang: "js"
11
                }, {
12
                    name: "nailwl",
13
                    lang: "jquery"
14
                }, {
15
                    name: "吴磊",
16
                    lang: "ext"
17
18
                }];
                $.each(arr, function(index, content) {
19
                    alert("the man's no. is: " + index + ",and " +
20
   content.name + " is learning " + content.lang);
21
                });
            </script>
22
       </head>
23
24
25
       <body>
26
27
        </body>
28
29 </html>
```

jquery 对象的 \$().each() 方法,此方法可用于例遍任何对象回调函数拥有两个参数:

第一个为对象的成员或数组的索引例遍数组,同时使用元素 索引和内容

```
$.each( [0,1,2], function(index, content){
  alert( "item #" + index + " its value is: " + content );
});
```

第二种数据形式的遍历:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
1
2
   <html>
3
       <head>
4
5
           <meta charset="UTF-8">
6
           <title></title>
           <script src="jquery-1.10.1.min.js" type="text/javascript"</pre>
7
   charset="utf-8"></script>
           <script type="text/javascript">
8
               $(function() {
9
10
11
12
                           var ss = {
                               'a':
13
14
                               Γ
                               {id:1,name:'张晓','语文':80,'英语':75},
15
                               {id:2,name:'李成','语文':88,'英语':75},
16
                               {id:3,name:'罗明','语文':90,'英语':75}
17
18
                               ]
19
                               'b':
20
                               21
                               {id:1,name:'李梅','语文':80,'英语':75},
22
                               {id:2,name:'刘德华','语文':88,'英语':75},
23
                               {id:3,name:'王祖贤','语文':90,'英语':75}
24
25
                               ]
26
27
                               }
28
29
                           //var a=ss.a
30
                       $.each(ss,function(index,value){
31
                           $.each(value, function(n, content){
32
                               alert('学号是'+content.id+'名字
33
   是:'+content.name);
                           }
34
                           )
35
36
                       }
37
38
39
```

```
);
40
41
               });
42
           </script>
43
       </head>
44
45
46
       <body>
47
       </body>
48
49
50 </html>
```