jQuery Events

Making things Interactive

Objectives

- click()
- keypress()
- on()

Click()

jQuery's *click()* method is a quick and easy way to add a click listener to element(s)

```
//prints when item with id 'submit' is clicked
$('#submit').click(function(){
  console.log("Another click");
});
//alerts when ANY button is clicked
$('button').click(function(){
  alert("Someone clicked a button");
});
check whether iQuery is loaded
>>iQuery
$(this).css(...)
```

keypress()

jQuery's *keypress()* method is a quick and easy way to add a keypress listener to element(s)

```
//listen for any keypress in any text input
$('input[type="text"').keypress(function(){
   alert("text input keypress!");
});

the character that key input

$("input").keypress(function(event){
   //event includes information of the key pressed
   if(event.which === 13) {...}
})
```

enter keycode: 13

on()

jQuery's *on()* works similarly to *addEventListener*. It lets you specify the type of event to listen for.

\$(this) //onl selects the item we click on instead of everthing in the list

on()

It's not just for click events. *on()* supports all types of events

```
//double click event
$('button').on('dblclick', function(){
 alert("DOUBLE CLICKED!");
});
//drag start event
$('a').on('dragstart', function(){
 console.log("DRAG STARTED!");
});
//keypress event
$('input[type="text"').on('keypress', function(){
 alert("key press in an input!")
});
```

Why Use On()?

In most cases, *click()* and *on('click')* will both get the job done. HOWEVER, there is one key difference:

- click() only adds listeners for existing elements
- on() will add listeners for all potential future elements
- This will all make sense in the next video!

- .fadeOut()
- .slideDown()
- .slideUp()
 .slideToggle()