jQuery Selectors

Lesson 02

Lesson Objectives

- Introduction to Selectors
- Tag Selector
- Id Selector
- Class Selector
- Attribute Selector
- Form Element Selectors
- Using Filters in Selector





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2.1 : Introduction to Selectors

Introduction to selectors

- jQuery uses same CSS selectors to style and manipulate elements on the page.
- CSS selectors select elements to add style where as jQuery selectors select elements to add behavior.
- Selectors allow page elements to be selected.
- Single or Multiple elements are supported.
- A Selector identifies an HTML element / tag that will be manipulated with jQuery Code.
- Selector Syntax
- \$(selectorExpression)
- jQuery(selectorExpression)



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Tag Selectors

- Selecting single tag takes the following syntax
 - \$('p') selects all elements
- \$('a') selects all <a> elements
- To reference multiple tags, use the (,) to separate the elements
- \$('p, a, span') selects all paragraphs, anchors and span elements



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■ It is used to locate the DOM element very fast. ■ Use the # character to select elements by ID ■ \$('#myID') - selects <div id="myid"> element

2.4. Class Selectors Class Selector

- Use the (.) character to select elements by class name
- \$('.myclass') selects <div class="myclass"> element
- To reference multiple tags, use the (,) character to separate the class name.
- \$('.blueDiv,.redDiv') selects all the elements containing the class blueDiv and redDiv
- Tag names can be combined with elements name as well.
 - \$('div.myclass') selects only <div> tags with class="myclass"



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2.5. Attribute Selectors Attribute Selector

- Use brackets [attribute] to select based on attribute name and/or attribute value
- \$('a[title]') selects all anchor elements that have a title attribute
- \$('a[title="trainer"]') selects all <a> elements that have a "trainer" title attribute value



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2.6. Form Element Selectors Form Element Selectors

- To select all input elements
- \$(':input') selects input, select, textarea, button,image, radio etc
- \$(':input[type="radio"]') selects all radio buttons
- \$(':text') selects all textboxes
- \$(':checkbox') selects all checkboxes
- \$(':radio') selects all radio buttons



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2.7. Using Filters in Selector Using Filters in Selector

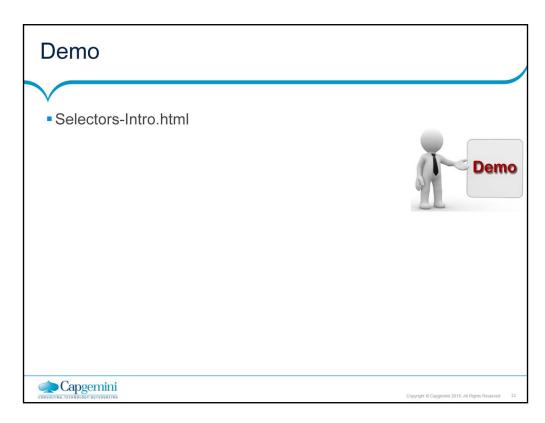
- :contains() will select elements that match the contents.
- \$('div:contains("Capgemini")') selects div's which contains the text Capgemini(match is case sensitive)
- •\$('element:odd') and \$('element:even') is the jQuery syntax for selecting odd and even positions respectively.
- Index is 0 based. Odd returns(1,3,5...) and Even returns (0,2,4...)
- \$('element:eq()'), \$('element:gt()'), \$('element:lt()') are indexrelated selectors will select elements related to specific index (JavaScript arrays use 0-based indexing)
- :eq(index) equal selector
- :gt(index) greater than selector
- :lt(index) less than selector



Using Filters in Selector Using Filters in Selector

- \$('element:first') and \$('element:last') is the jQuery syntax for selecting the first and last element within the matched set.
- \$('span:first') returns the first span element in the DOM
- \$('element:first-child') and \$('element:last-child') is the jQuery syntax for selecting the first child and last child of every element group.
 - \$('span:first-child') returns the span which is a first child for all the groups





Summary

- Selectors allow any type of HTML element to be located in an HTML Page
- Key jQuery Selector character include:
 - # for ID selection
 - . for class selection
- Mastering selectors is the key to being productive with jQuery!





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Lab

- 2.1: Selecting Nodes using tag name
- 2.2: Selecting Nodes by Element ID
- 2.3: Selecting Nodes by Class Name
- •2.4: Selecting Nodes by Attribute Value
- •2.5: Selecting Form Elements by type





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Review Question

- Question 1 : jQuery uses CSS selectors to select elements?
 - A. True
 - B. False
- Question 2 : A _____ is used by jQuery to locate and return an element from the web page



- Question 3: With jQuery, look at the following selector: \$("div.intro"). What does it select?
 - All div elements with class="intro"
 - The first div element with class="intro"
 - The first div element with id="intro"
 - All div elements with id="intro"



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