# Class

jQuery

# Introduction

# jQuery

- jQuery is a fast, lightweight, and feature-rich JavaScript library that is based on the principle *"write less, do more"*.

- jQuery gives you the ability to create an Ajax based application in a quick and simple way.

- jQuery was originally created by John Resig in early 2006.

# Use Of jQuery

- You can easily select elements to perform manipulation.

- You can easily create effect like show or hide elements, sliding transition, and so on.

- You can easily create complex CSS animation with fewer lines of code.

- You can easily implement Ajax to enable asynchronous data exchange between client and server.

- You can easily perform multiple actions on an element with a single line of code.

- You can easily get or set dimensions of the HTML elements.

# Advantages Of jQuery

- **Save lots of time**

- **Simplify common JavaScript tasks**

- **Easy to use**

- **Compatible with browsers**

- **Absolutely Free**

# jQuery Getting Started

- To get started, first download a copy of jQuery and include it in your document.

- You can download jQuery from here: https://jquery.com/download/

- There are two versions of jQuery available for downloading — *compressed* and *uncompressed*.

- The **uncompressed** file is best suited for development or debugging.

- https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.4.1.js

- The minified and **compressed** file is recommended for production because it saves the precious bandwidth and improves the performance due to small file size.

- https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.4.1.min.js

- Once you've downloaded the jQuery file you can see it has .js extension, because the jQuery is just a JavaScript library.

- Therefore you can include the jQuery file in your HTML document with the <script> element just like you include normal JavaScript files.

# jQuery Syntax

- A jQuery statement typically starts with the dollar sign ($) and ends with a semicolon (;).

- Syntax:-

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function(){
        // Some code to be executed...
        alert("Hello World!");
    });
</script>
```

# Explanation

- The <script> element —the jQuery code can be placed inside the <script> element.

- The $(document).ready(handler); — This statement is typically known as ready event.

- Where the handler is basically a function that is passed to the ready() method to be executed safely as soon as the document is ready to be manipulated
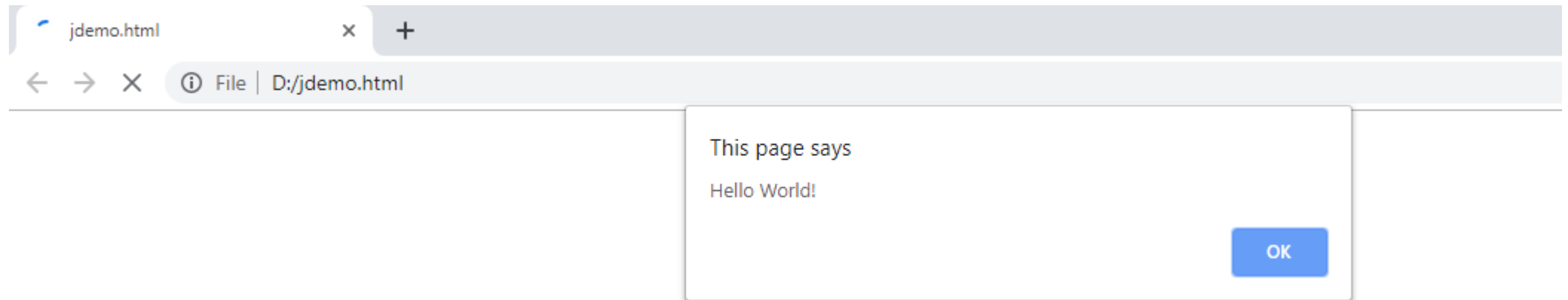
# Example (Alert)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript">
                $(document).ready(function(){
                        alert("Hello World!");
                });
        </script>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

# jQuery Selectors

- Types of jQuery Selectors :-

    - Selecting Elements by ID
    - Selecting Elements by Class Name
    - Selecting Elements by Name
    - Selecting Elements by Attribute

# Selecting Elements by ID

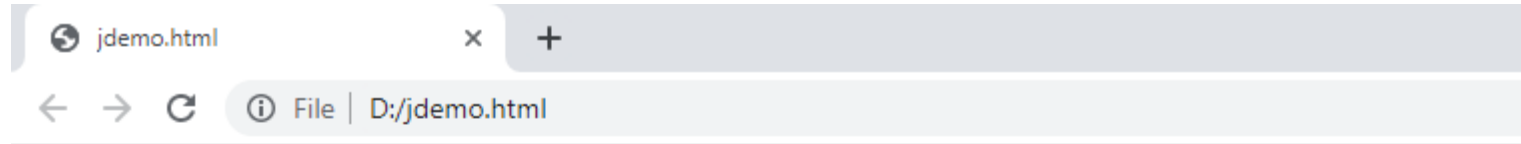- You can use the ID selector to select a single element with the unique ID on the page.

# Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function(){
        // Highlight element with id at
         $("#at").css("background", "blue");
        });
        </script>
</head>
<body>

        <p id="at">This is a paragraph.</p>
        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Selecting Elements by Class Name

- The class selector can be used to select the elements with a specific class.

# Example

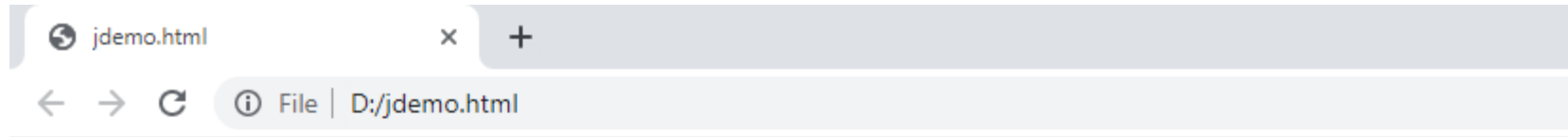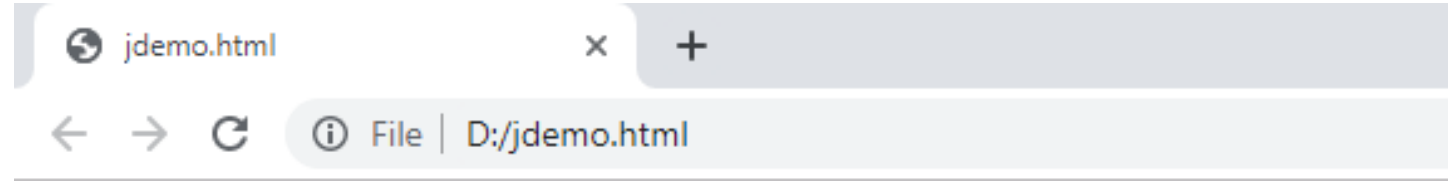```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function(){
          // Highlight elements with class at
          $(".at").css("background", "yellow");
        });
        </script>
</head>
<body>
        <p class="at">This is a paragraph.</p>
         <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Output



This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

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# Selecting Elements by Name

- The element selector can be used to select elements based on the element name.

# Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function(){
        // Highlight h1 elements
         $("h1").css("background", "green");
        });
        </script>
</head>
<body>

        <h1>This is heading</h1>
        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Selecting Elements by Attribute

- You can use the attribute selector to select an element by one of its HTML attributes, such as a link's target attribute or an input's type attribute, etc.

# Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.4.min.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function(){
         $('input[type="text"]').css("background", "blue");
        });
        </script>
</head>
<body>
        <label>Name: <input type="text"></label>
        <input type="submit" value="Sign In">
</body>
</html>
```
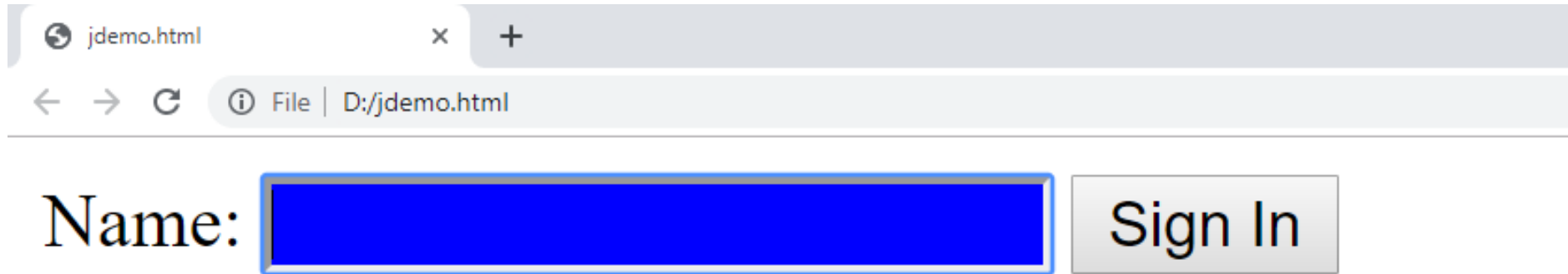
# Output



Name: [                    ] Sign In

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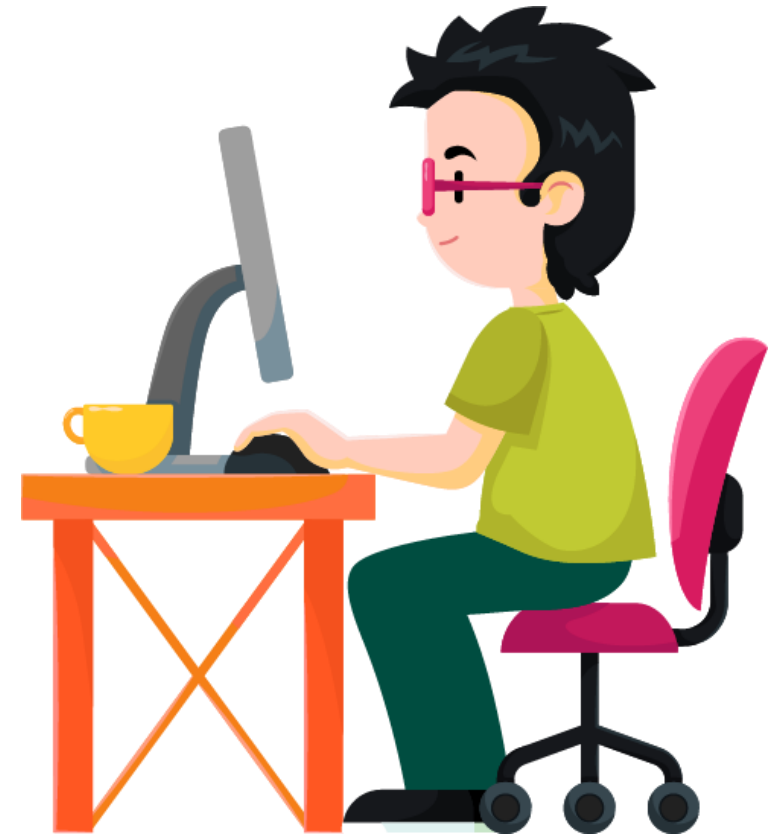
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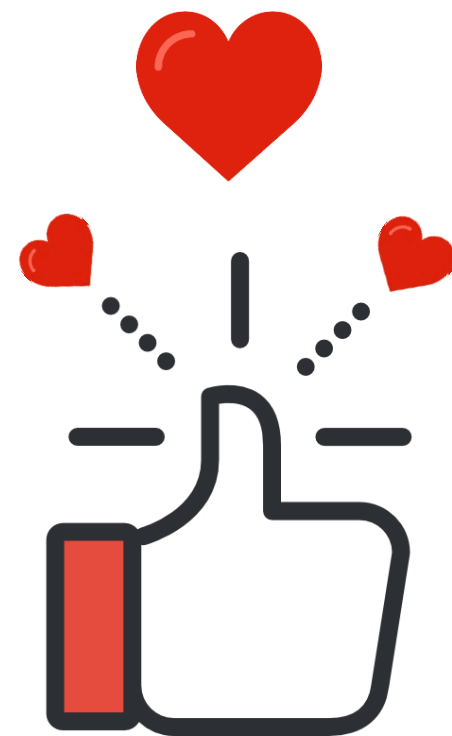www.akashsir.com

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