

jQuery Selectors

Lesson 02

Lesson Objectives

- Introduction to Selectors
- Selecting Nodes by Tag Name
- Selecting Nodes by ID
- Selecting Nodes by Class Name
- Selecting Nodes by Attribute Value
- Selecting Input Nodes
- Additional Selectors



Introduction to selectors



- jQuery uses same CSS selectors used to style our page to manipulate elements on the page.
- CSS selectors select elements to add style to those elements where as jQuery selectors select elements to add behavior to those elements.
- 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)

Selecting by Tag Name



- 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



Selectors-Tagname.html

Selecting Descendants



- \$('ancestor descendant') selects all the descendants of the ansector
 - \$('table tr') Selects all tr elements that are the descendants of the table element
- Descendants can be children, grand children etc of the designated ancestor element.

Selecting by Element ID



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



Selectors-ElementID.html

Selecting Elements by Class Name



- 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"



Selectors-Classname.html

Selecting by attribute values



- 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



Selectors-attributes.html

Selecting by input elements



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



Selectors-inputs.html

Additional Selectors



- :contains() will select elements that match the contents.
 - \$('div:contains("igate")') selects div's which contains the text igate(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: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

Additional Selectors (Contd)



- \$('attribute^="value') and \$('attribute\$="value') is the jQuery syntax for selecting all the elements with an attribute that begins and end with stated value.
 - \$('input[value^="Company"]') selects any input element whose value starts with Company ('^' can be replaced with '*' to retrieve the elements contains the value company



Additional-Selectors.html

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!

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

Review Question



- jQuery uses CSS selectors to select elements?
 - True / False
- A ______ is used by jQuery to locate and return an element from the web page
- With jQuery, look at the following selector: \$("div.intro"). What does it select?
 - A. All div elements with class="intro"
 - B. The first div element with class="intro"
 - C. The first div element with id="intro"
 - D. All div elements with id="intro"