jQuery Tutorial

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What is jQuery?



- A framework for client-side JavaScript.
- Frameworks provide useful alternatives for common programming tasks.
- An open-source project at <u>jquery.com</u>
- It simplifies
 - HTML document traversing
 - Event Handling
 - Animating
 - AJAX interactions

What is available with jQuery?

- Cross browser support and detection
- AJAX functions
- CSS functions
- DOM manipulation
- DOM transversal
- Attribute manipulation
- Event detection and handling

- JavaScript animation
- Hundreds of plugins for pre-built user interfaces, advanced animations, form validation, etc
- Expandable functionality using custom plugins
- Small foot print

Downloading jQuery

- Installation You just download the latest jquery-x.y.z.js file and put it in your website folder
- http://jquery.com/download
- jQuery is lightweight: 90KB (minified and uncompressed), 33KB (Minified and Gzipped)
- Latest version is 3.6.0

So How Does jQuery Change How You Write JavaScript?

- jQuery adds a JavaScript object called \$ or jQuery to your JavaScript code.
 - Through manipulation of this JavaScript code, it
 abstracts away commonly used JavaScript objects into
 \$ and jQuery, such as the DOM (document),
 XMLHTTPRequest, and JSON
- Example: Instead of
 var myButton = document.getElementById("myButton");
- In jQuery, it's just\$("#myButton");

jQuery Basic Selectors

- These are examples of "Basic" selectors, based on CSS1:
- All Selector ("*"): selects all elements, sets css properties and returns the number of elements found

```
var elementCount = $("*").css("border", "3px solid red" ).length;
```

 Class Selector (".class"): selects all elements with a given class and sets css properties

```
$(".myClass").css("border", "3px solid red");
```

- Element selector ("element"): selects all elements with the given tag name,
 e.g. div, and sets css properties
 \$("div").css("border", "9px solid red");
- ID selector ("#id"): selects a single element with the given id attribute \$("#myDiv").css("border", "3px solid red");
- Multiple selector ("selector1, selector2, selectorN"): selects a combined result of all the specified selectors

```
$("div, span, p.myClass").css("border", "3px solid red");
```

• For more examples see: http://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/basic-css-selectors/

Other jQuery Selector Categories

- JQuery borrows notation from CSS1-3 "selectors", as a tool to match a set of elements. Here are some examples of what one can do:
- Attribute: selects elements that have the specified attribute and changes the associated text

```
$("input[value='Hot Fuzz'] "). text( "Hot Fuzz" );
```

• Basic Filter, e.g. selects all elements that are h1, h2, h3, etc and assigns css properties

```
$(":header").css({ background: "#ccc", color: "blue" });
```

- Child Filter, e.g. finds the first span in each div and underlines the text
 \$("div span:first-child").css("text-decoration", "underline")
- Content Filter, e.g. finds all div containing "John" and underlines them \$("div:contains('John')").css("text-decoration", "underline");
- Form, e.g. finds all buttons and adds the css class "marked" to their properties

```
var input = $(":button").addClass( "marked" );
```

For more examples see: http://api.jquery.com/category/selectors

jQuery Functions (see Events in API docs)

- Either attached to the jQuery object or chained off of a selector statement (see *Category: Events Document Loading*).
 - E.g., Run a function when the page is fully loaded \$(window).load(function() { //run code
 - Note: This API has been removed in jQuery 3.0; please use .on("load", handler) instead of .load(handler).
- Most functions return the jQuery object they were originally passed, so you can perform many actions in a single line.
 - E.g., Add the class bigImg to all images with height > 100 once the image is loaded (see Category:Attributes)

```
$("img.userIcon" ).load(function() {
   if ( $( this ).height() > 100 {
      $( this ).addClass("bigImg");
   }
});
```

});

 The same function can perform an entirely different action based on the number and type of parameters.

More jQuery Examples

Remember these examples?
 http://csci571.com/examples.html#dom
 DOM Examples

- Example 1 → document.getElementByld.style.color
- Example 2 → document.getElementsByTagName
- Example 3 → document.getElementById().innerHTML
- Example 4 → Moving Objects Horizontally
- Example 5 → Reversing Nodes in a Document
- Example 6 → DOM and Three innerhtml Examples
- Example 7 → DOM setting CSS Background Property
- Example 8 → DOM setting CSS Background Image Property
- Example 9 → DOM used for switching stylesheets
- We'll revisit the examples, but with jQuery instead!

https://csci571.com/examples.html#jquery

Example 1: document.getElementById.style.color

John slowly faded into view.

Fade Text

JavaScript w/o jQuery

```
hex=255 // Initial color value.
function fadetext() {
  if(hex>0) { //If color is not black yet
      hex -= 11; // increase color darkness

document.getElementById("sample").style.color="rgb("+hex+","+h
  ex+","+hex+")";
    setTimeout("fadetext()",20);  }
  else  hex=255 //reset hex value
}
```

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex1.html

Example 1: \$.fadeOut(), \$.delay(), \$.fadeIn()

John slowly faded into view.

Fade Text

JavaScript with jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex1.html

Example 2: document.getElementsByTagName

Font1 Font2 Font3 Font4 Count Font Tags

JavaScript w/o jQuery

JavaScript w/ jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex2.html

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex2.html

Example 3: document.getElementById().innerHTML

```
Number of clicks = 0
Increment Counter
```

JavaScript w/o jQuery

```
var hits = 0;
function updateMessage() {
   hits += 1;
   document.getElementById("counter").innerHTML = "Number of clicks = " + hits; }
```

JavaScript w/ jQuery

```
$(function() {
          var hits = 0;
          $("#updateMessage").click(function() {
                $("#counter").html("Number of clicks = " + ++hits);
          });
});
```

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex3.html

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex3.html

Example 4: document.getElementById().style.left

Move Button right once

Move Button down Once

JavaScript and HTML w/o jQuery

```
<FORM>
<INPUT ID="counter1" STYLE="position:relative; left:0px" TYPE="button" VALUE="Move Button
right once"
    onclick="document.getElementById('counter1').style.left = '500px';">
</FORM>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<FORM>
<INPUT ID="counter2" STYLE="position:relative; top:0px" TYPE="button" VALUE="Move Button down
Once"
    onclick="document.getElementById('counter2').style.top = '15px';">
</FORM>
```

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex4.html

Example 4: \$.css();

Move Button right once

Move Button down Once

JavaScript and HTML w/ jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex4.html

Example 5: document.getElementById(), parseint()

JavaScript w/o jQuery

JavaScript w/ jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex5.html

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex5.html

Example 6: Uses childNodes, removechild, appendChild

```
paragraph #1
paragraph #2
paragraph #3
Click Me to Reverse
```

JavaScript w/o jQuery

```
function reverse(n)
{ // Reverse the order of the children of Node n
  var kids = n.childNodes; // Get the list of children
  var numkids = kids.length; // Figure out how many children there are
  for(var i = numkids-1; i >= 0; i--) { // Loop backward through the children
    var c = n.removeChild(kids[i]); // Remove a child
    n.appendChild(c); // Put it back at its new position
} }
```

http://csci571.com/examples/dom/ex6.html

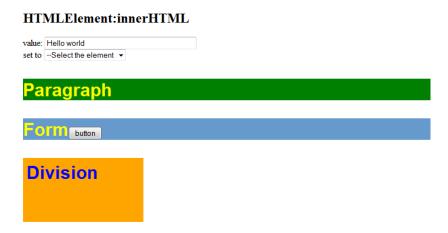
Example 6: \$.children(), \$.remove(), \$.append();

```
paragraph #1
paragraph #2
paragraph #3
Click Me to Reverse
```

JavaScript w/ jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex6.html

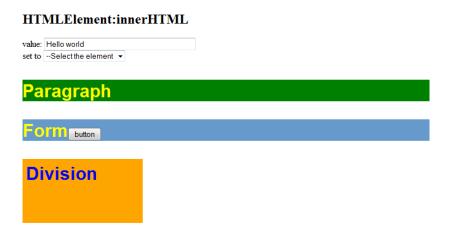
Example 4b: Uses innerHTML



JavaScript w/o jQuery

```
function setInnerHTML(nm, value) {
  if (nm == '') return;
  var
  element=document.getElementById?document.getElementById(nm):(document.all?document.all(nm):nu
  ll);
  if (element) {
    if(element.innerHTML) {
        element.innerHTML=value;
    }
    else notSupported();
  }
  else NotSupported();
}
```

Example 4b: \$.change() and \$.html();



JavaScript w/ jQuery

http://csci571.com/examples/jquery/dom/ex4b.html

jQuery & AJAX

- jQuery has a series of functions which provide a common interface for AJAX, no matter what browser you are using.
- Most of the upper-level AJAX functions have a common layout:
 - \$.func(url[,params][,callback]), [] optional
 - url: string representing server target
 - params: names and values to send to server
 - callback: function executed on successful communication.

jQuery AJAX load method

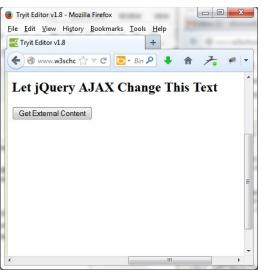
- The load() method loads data from a server and puts the returned data into the selected element.
- \$(selector).load(URL,[data,callback]);
- The selector is a usually a reference to div or span tag
- The required URL parameter specifies the URL you wish to load.
- The optional data parameter specifies a set of querystring key/value pairs to send along with the request.
- The optional *callback* parameter is the name of a function to be executed after the load() method is completed.
- For examples see

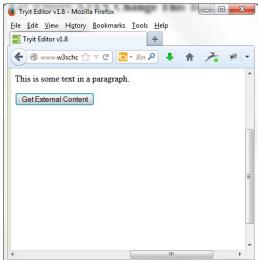
http://csci571.com/ajaxexamples/simple/simpleajaxexjquery.html
or http://csci571.com/examples.html#jquery [4 examples under Ajax]

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AJAX Example 1

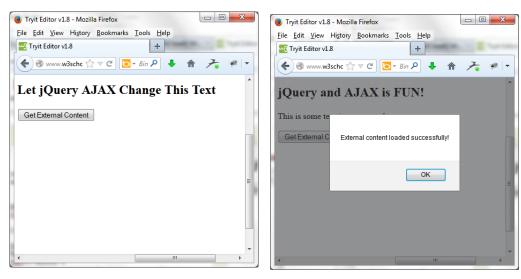
```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head>
<script
src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-
3.4.1.min.js">
</script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
    $("#div1").load("demo test.txt
#p1");
  });
});
</script>
</head><body>
<div id="div1"><h2>Let jQuery AJAX
Change This Text</h2></div>
<button>Get External Content/button>
</body></html>
```





AJAX Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head>
<script
src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-
3.4.1.min.js">
</script><script>
$(document).ready(function(){
 $("button").click(function(){
$("#div1").load("demo test.txt",function
(responseTxt,statusTxt,xhr){
      if(statusTxt=="success")
        alert("External content loaded
successfully!");
      if(statusTxt=="error")
        alert("Error: "+xhr.status+":
"+xhr.statusText); }); });
</script></head><body>
<div id="div1"><h2>Let jQuery AJAX
Change This Text</h2></div>
<button>Get External
Content</button></body></html>
Note: non-jQuery version of .ready:
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded",
function(event) { //do work });
```

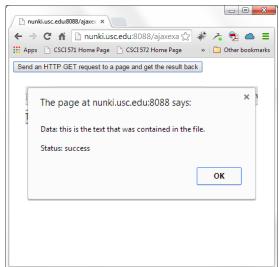




AJAX Example 3 – GET Method

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head>
<script
src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-
3.4.1.min.js">
</script><script>
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
$.get("demo test get.pl",function(data,
status){
      alert("Data: " + data +
"\nStatus: " + status);
    });
  });
});
</script></head><body>
<button>Send an HTTP GET request to a
page and get the result back</button>
</body></html>
```





The \$.get() method requests data from the server with an HTTP GET request.

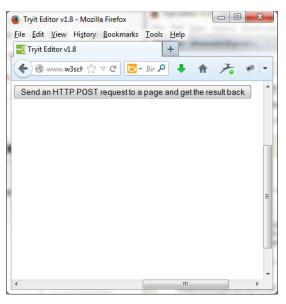
The required URL parameter specifies the URL you wish to request.

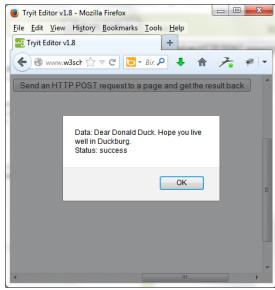
The optional callback parameter is the name of a function to be executed if the request succeeds.

The following example uses the \$.get() method to retrieve data from a file on the server

AJAX Example 4 – POST Method

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head>
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-</pre>
3.4.1.min.js">
</script><script>
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
    $.post("demo test post.php",
      name: "Donald Duck",
      city:"Duckburg"
    },
    function(data, status){
      alert("Data: " + data + "\nStatus: " + status);
    });
  });
});
</script></head><body>
<button>Send an HTTP POST request to a page and get
the result back</button>
</body></html>
<?php
echo "Dear ".$_POST["name"]." Hope you live well in
".$ POST["city"];
?>
```





Summary jQuery AJAX Functions

- \$.func(url[,params][,callback])
 - \$.get
 - + \$.getJSON
 - \$.getIfModified
 - \$.getScript
 - \$.post
- \$(selector), inject HTML
 - load
 - loadIfModified
- \$(selector), ajaxSetup alts
 - ajaxComplete
 - ajaxError
 - ajaxSend
 - ajaxStart
 - ajaxStop
 - ajaxSuccess

- \$.ajax, \$.ajaxSetup
 - async
 - beforeSend
 - complete
 - contentType
 - data
 - dataType
 - error
 - global
 - ifModified
 - processData
 - success
 - timeout
 - type
 - url

jQuery Usage Example (1) - Event

 jQuery way of a mouseover event that shows a submenu when menu is selected:

```
$('#menu').mouseover(function() { // Anonymous function
$('#submenu').show();
});
```

jQuery Usage Example (2) - Event

 Stopping a normal event action: Suppose we want to stop the action of following a URL when a link is clicked. The action is part of the event object. We can reference the event object and call .preventDefault();

```
$('#menu').click(function(evt){
    //JS code here
    evt.preventDefault();
}
```

jQuery Usage Example (3) – Form Selectors

- Selecting all form elements of a certain type: \$(':text') It selects all text fields.
- Use with :input (all form elements), :password, :radio, :checkbox, :submit, :image, :reset, :button, :file, :hidden

See https://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/form-selectors/

Set the value of a form element
 Var fieldvalue = \$('#total').val(Yourvalue);
 See https://api.jquery.com/val/

jQuery Usage Example (4) - Attribute

Determining if checkbox is checked

jQuery Usage Example (5) – Form Events

Form Events such as submit:

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    $('#signup').submit(function() {
        if ($('#username').val() == '') {
            alert ('Please supply name to name
field');
        return false;
      }
    })
});
```

jQuery Usage Example (6) - More events

 Focus Example: Auto erases default text in a field when it gets the focus

```
<input name="username" type="text" id="username"
value="Please type your user name">
    $( '#username' ).focus(function() {
       var field = $(this);
       if(field.val()==field.attr( 'defaultValue' )) {
            field.val('');
       }
    });
```

jQuery Usage Example (7)

Click: If any radio button is clicked \$(':radio').click(function() {
 //do stuff
});

Add focus to the first element of the form:

```
$('username').focus;
```

Is jQuery Worth It?

Yes	No
Good use of the jQuery library will make it worthwhile in your code; will make JavaScript more readable and understandable	Bad use of jQuery library adds extra overhead. Why even add jQuery? Remember you need to add: <script src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/ jquery/1.8.3/jquery.min.js"></script>
If web application requires a lot of DOM manipulation, hiding elements, fading out elements, etc	Doesn't even need DOM manipulation; could be done with CSS
Cross Browser Support – no need extra code for browser compatibility	Audience only uses Firefox – no need cross browser support only

jQuery

- It's a useful library when used wisely.
- It will allow you to write JavaScript differently
 - Write less, do more.
- Remember: jQuery is just JavaScript
 - What you can do with jQuery, you can always do without jQuery but with more code.

jQuery Resources

- Project website
 - http://www.jquery.com
- Learning Center
 - http://docs.jquery.com/Tutorials
 - http://www.learningjquery.com/
 - https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/default.asp
- Support
 - http://docs.jquery.com/Discussion
 - http://www.nabble.com/JQuery-f15494.html mailing list archive
 - <u>irc.freenode.net</u> irc room: #jquery
- Documentation
 - http://docs.jquery.com/Main_Page
 - http://www.visualjquery.com
 - http://jquery.bassistance.de/api-browser/
- jQuery Success Stories
 - http://docs.jquery.com/Sites Using jQuery
- jQuery selectors Demo
 - https://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/