jQuery Notes

In order to use jQuery, must add a script element. In its most basic form, it looks like this:

<script>

$(document).ready(function(){

//content goes in here.

});

</script>

Document ready function means that your jQuery functions will only run once the HTML is initialized and jQuery is ready to execute.

jQuery also requires a semicolon at the end of each line (;).

All jQuery functions start with a $, usually referred to as dollar sign operator.

jQuery often selects HTML elements with a selector then does something to the element.

# Examples

## Target HTML Elements with jQuery – Add classes

### Target Elements by Type

In script section, add a line:

$("button").addClass("animated bounce"); //Animate.css library is included in demo hence why we can use it.

### Target Elements by Class

$(".well").addClass("animated shake"); // note the period

### Target Elements by ID

$("#target3").addClass("animated fadeOut"); //Note the hashtag

## Remove Classes from Elements

$(“#target2”).removeClass(“btn-default”);

## Change the CSS of an Element

$("#target1").css("color", "red") //Note that it’s separated by comma rather than color: red like in CSS.

## Disable an Element

The following code uses the .prop (properties) function to disable the functionality of #target1 button.

$("#target1").prop("disabled", true);

## Change Text Inside an Element

$("#target4").html("<em>#target4</em>") //This changes the text in #Target4 to be italicized.

## Remove an Element

$("#target4").remove(); //Removes the HTML element entirely.

## Move Elements

HTML elements can be appended to another element. In this case, it moves target2 button from right well to left well.

$("target2").appendTo("#left-well");

## Clone an Element

Clone() makes a copy of an element.

$("#target5").clone().appendTo("#left-well");

Note: this code also uses function chaining (wherein you have two jQuery functions together).

## Targeting

### Target Parent of an Element

The following code uses .parent() as a means to access the parent of the #target1 button element (col-xs-6) and turns the background color red.

$("#target1").parent().css("background-color", "red");

### Target Children of an Element

Children inherit their properties from their parent HTML elements.

The following code accesses the children of right-well and gives them the orange color.

$("#right-well").children().css("color", "orange");

### Target Specific Child of an Element

jQuery uses CSS Selectors to target elements**. target:nth-child(n)** css selector allows you to select all the nth elements with the target class or element type.

The following code targets the 2nd child in each well and gives them the bounce class:

$(".target:nth-child(2)").addClass("animated bounce");

### Target Even/Odd Numbered Elements

$(".target:even");addClass("animated shake"); //Selects even elements.

$(".target:odd").addClass("animated shake"); //Selects odd elements.

### Target Entire Page

Target the body element to apply something to entire page.

$("body").addClass("animated hinge");

# Definitions

.addClass(): Function which allows you to add classes to elements.

.removeCLass(): Function which allows you to remove classes from elements.

.html(): Lets you add HTML tags and text within an element. Any content previously within the element will be completely replaced with the content you provide using this function.

.remove(): Removes a HTML element entirely.

.clone(): Makes a copy of an element.

.parent(): Allows access to the parent of the selected element.

.children(): Access the children of whichever element selected.

# FreeCodeCamp Sample

<script>

$(document).ready(function() {

$("#target1").css("color", "red");

$("#target1").prop("disabled", true);

$("#target4").remove();

$("#target2").appendTo("#right-well");

$("#target5").clone().appendTo("#left-well");

$("#target1").parent().css("background-color", "red");

$("#right-well").children().css("color", "orange");

$("#left-well").children().css("color", "green");

$(".target:nth-child(2)").addClass("animated bounce");

$(".target:even").addClass("animated shake");

$("body").addClass("animated hinge");

});

</script>

<!-- Only change code above this line. -->

<div class="container-fluid">

<h3 class="text-primary text-center">jQuery Playground</h3>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-xs-6">

<h4>#left-well</h4>

<div class="well" id="left-well">

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target1">#target1</button>

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target2">#target2</button>

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target3">#target3</button>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-xs-6">

<h4>#right-well</h4>

<div class="well" id="right-well">

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target4">#target4</button>

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target5">#target5</button>

<button class="btn btn-default target" id="target6">#target6</button>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>