

Traversing - Filtering in jQuery

The first(), last(), eq(), filter() and not() Methods

The most basic filtering methods are first(), last() and eq(), which allow you to select a specific element based on its position in a group of elements.

Other filtering methods, like filter() and not() allow you to select elements that match, or do not match, a certain criteria.

jQuery first() Method

The first() method returns the first element of the specified elements.

The following example selects the first <div> element:

Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").first();  
});
```

jQuery last() Method

The last() method returns the last element of the specified elements.

The following example selects the last <div> element:

Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").last();  
});
```

jQuery eq() method

The eq() method returns an element with a specific index number of the selected elements.

The index numbers start at 0, so the first element will have the index number 0 and not 1. The following example selects the second <p> element (index number 1):

Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
  $("p").eq(1);  
});
```

jQuery filter() Method

The filter() method lets you specify a criteria. Elements that do not match the criteria are removed from the selection, and those that match will be returned.

The following example returns all <p> elements with class name "intro":

Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
  $("p").filter(".intro");  
});
```

jQuery not() Method

The not() method returns all elements that do not match the criteria.

The following example returns all <p> elements that do not have class name "intro":

Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").not(".intro");  
});
```

Source Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  
<head>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8">  
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-  
scale=1.0">  
    <title>Filtering Methods in jQuery</title>  
    <style>  
        .box {  
            width: 300px;  
            height: 300px;  
            border: 2px solid black;  
        }  
  
        #test1 {  
            background-color: aqua;  
            border: 2px solid black;  
            overflow: auto;  
            padding: 10px 10px;  
            position: relative;
```

```
    }
  </style>
  <script src="jquery-3.7.1.min.js"></script>
</head>

<body>

  <h1> Filtering Methods in jQuery</h1>
  <div class="box" id="test1">
    <h1>Box 1</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
Numquam accusamus impedit voluptates molestias?
    Aperiam eligendi rerum laborum necessitatibus tempore
perferendis error, accusantium autem tenetur
    recusandae repellendus quidem hic nobis aut ex? Eaque,
consectetur.</p>
    <p>para 2</p>
  </div>

  <ul>
    <li>Home</li>
    <li>About</li>
    <li>Service</li>
    <li>Blog</li>
    <li>Contact</li>
    <li>Feedbacks</li>
  </ul>

  <div class="box" id="second">
    <h1>Box 1</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
Numquam accusamus impedit voluptates molestias?
    Aperiam eligendi rerum laborum necessitatibus tempore
perferendis error, accusantium autem tenetur
    recusandae repellendus quidem hic nobis aut ex? Eaque,
consectetur.</p>

    <p>para last</p>
  </div>
```

```
<script>
    $(document).ready(function () {
        $('#test1 p').first().css('background','pink');
        $('p').last().css('background','green');
        $('ul li').last().css('background','green');

        $('ul li').eq(3).css('background','aqua');
        //target last paragraph
        $('p').eq(-1).css('background','aqua');

        // filter
        // $('p').not('#second').css('background','pink');

        $('ul li').slice(1,3).css('background','red');

    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

Thank You