# Selectors of jQuery

jQuery selectors are one of the most important parts of the jQuery library.

## jQuery Selectors

jQuery selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML element(s).

jQuery selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their name, id, classes, types, attributes, values of attributes and much more. It's based on the existing CSS Selectors, and in addition, it has some own custom selectors.

All selectors in jQuery start with the dollar sign and parentheses: \$().

#### The element Selector

The jQuery element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all elements on a page like this:

```
$("p")
```

## **Example**

When a user clicks on a button, all elements will be hidden:

## Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){
    $("button").click(function(){
        $("p").hide();
    });
});
```

## The #id Selector

The jQuery #id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML tag to find the specific element.

An id should be unique within a page, so you should use the #id selector when you want to find a single, unique element.

To find an element with a specific id, write a hash character, followed by the id of the HTML element:

```
$("#test")
```

#### **Example**

When a user clicks on a button, the element with id="test" will be hidden:

#### Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){
   $("button").click(function(){
    $("#test").hide();
   });
});
```

### The .class Selector

he jQuery .class selector finds elements with a specific class.

To find elements with a specific class, write a period character, followed by the name of the class:

```
$(".test")
```

## **Example**

When a user clicks on a button, the elements with class="test" will be hidden:

## Example

```
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
   $(".test").hide();
```

```
});
});
```

# More Examples of jQuery Selectors

Syntax	Description
\$("*")	Selects all elements
\$(this)	Selects the current HTML element
\$("p.intro")	Selects all  elements with class="intro"
\$("p:first")	Selects the first  element
\$("ul li:first")	Selects the first <li> element of the first <ul></ul></li>
\$("ul li:first-child")	Selects the first <li> element of every <ul></ul></li>
\$("[href]")	Selects all elements with an href attribute
\$("a[target='_blank']")	Selects all <a> elements with a target attribute value equal to "_blank"</a>
\$("a[target!='_blank']")	Selects all <a> elements with a target attribute value NOT equal "_blank"</a>
\$(":button")	Selects all <button> elements and <input/> elements of type="button"</button>
\$("tr:even")	Selects all even  elements

## 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>JQuery Syntax </title>
   <style>
        .box {
           width: 300px;
           height: 300px;
       #test1 {
            background-color: aqua;
            border: 2px solid black;
        #test2 {
           background-color: green;
```

```
</style>
   <script src="jquery-3.7.1.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>Selectors in jQuery</h1>
   <div id="test1" class="box">
       <h1>Test Box 1</h1>
       Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sint,
error.
   </div>
   d="list">
       Karachi
       Lahore
       Islamabad
       Skardu
       Multan
   <script>
       $(document).ready(function() {
          $('#list').css("color", "green");
          $('#list li').css("border", "2px solid red");
          $('*').css("margin", "0");
```

```
$('li:first-child').css("color", "black");
$('ul li:eq(1)').css("color", "red");
$('ul li:gt(2)').css("color", "purple"); //gt greater to // lt

Lower to
});
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

# Thank You