



jQuery

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Introduction

- jQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", free, open JavaScript library.
- Simplifies the task of creating highly responsive web pages
- jQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.



Why jQuery?

- There are lots of other JavaScript libraries out there, but jQuery is probably the most popular, and also the most extendable.
- Many of the biggest companies on the Web use jQuery, such as:
 - Google
 - Microsoft
 - IBM
 - Netflix



Adding jQuery to Your Web Pages

- There are several ways to start using jQuery on your web site. You can:
- Download the jQuery library from [jQuery.com](http://jquery.com)
- Include jQuery from a CDN, like Google



jQuery Syntax

- The jQuery syntax is for selecting HTML elements and performing some action on the element(s).

Basic syntax is: `$(‘selector’).action()`

- A \$ sign to define/access jQuery
- A (selector) to "query (or find)" HTML elements
- A jQuery action() to be performed on the element(s)

Basic selectors

➤ TagName

```
document.getElementsByTagName("tagName");  
$("tagName") - $("div"), $("p"), $("div"),.....
```

➤ Tag ID

```
document.getElementById("id");  
$("#id") - $("#name"), $("#address")
```

→ #id selector when you want to find a single, unique element.

➤ Tag Class

```
document.getElementsByClassName("className");  
$(".className") - $(".comment"), $(".code")
```

→ .class selector finds elements with a specific class.

➤ To select all elements - \$("*")



JavaScript vs jQuery

- Example 1 - Hide an element with id "textbox"

```
//javascript  
document.getElementById('textbox').style.display = "none";  
  
//jQuery  
$('#textbox').hide();
```




Introduce a jQuery function

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    //Script goes here  
});
```

➡ OR shorter method

```
$(function(){  
    //Script goes here  
});
```

This is to prevent any jQuery code from running before the document is finished loading (is ready).

jQuery Event Methods

- All the different visitors' actions that a web page can respond to are called events.
- An event represents the precise moment when something happens

Mouse Events	Keyboard Events	Form Events	Document/Window Events
click	keypress	submit	load
dblclick	keydown	change	resize
mouseenter	keyup	focus	scroll
mouseleave		blur	unload

jQuery Event Methods

- Most DOM events have an equivalent jQuery method. For example

```
$("#p").click(function(){  
    // action goes here!!  
});
```

The on() Method

- The on() method attaches one or more event handlers for the selected elements.


```
$("#p").on({  
    mouseenter: function(){  
        $(this).css("background-color", "lightgray");  
    },  
    click: function(){  
        $(this).css("background-color", "yellow");  
    }  
});
```



JQuery effect

JQuery effect:

- Hide and Show,
- Toggle
- Fade
- Slide
- Animate



jQuery effect- hide and show

- With jQuery, you can hide and show HTML elements with the `hide()` and `show()` methods

```
$(selector).hide(speed, callback);
```

```
$(selector).show(speed, callback);
```

The optional speed parameter specifies the speed of the hiding/showing, and can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the `hide()` or `show()` method completes



JQuery effect- toggle

- You can also toggle between hiding and showing an element with the `toggle()` method.
- Shown elements are hidden and hidden elements are shown

```
$(selector).toggle(speed,callback);
```



jQuery HTML

- One very important part of jQuery is the possibility to manipulate the DOM.

Get/set Content - text(), html(), and val()

- text() - Sets or returns the text content of selected elements
- html() - Sets or returns the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)
- val() - Sets or returns the value of form fields

Get/set Attributes - attr()

The jQuery attr() method is used to get/set attribute values.



jQuery HTML

jQuery Add New HTML Content

- `append()` - Inserts content at the end of the selected elements
- `prepend()` - Inserts content at the beginning of the selected elements
- `after()` - Inserts content after the selected elements
- `before()` - Inserts content before the selected elements

jQuery - Remove Elements

- `remove()` - Removes the selected element (and its child elements)
- `empty()` - Removes the child elements from the selected element



jQuery Manipulating CSS


- `addClass()` - Adds one or more classes to the selected elements
- `removeClass()` - Removes one or more classes from the selected elements
- `toggleClass()` - Toggles between adding/removing classes from the selected elements
- `css()` - Sets or returns the style attribute



jQuery AJAX

- AJAX is the art of exchanging data with a server, and updating parts of a web page - without reloading the whole page.
- jQuery provides several methods for AJAX functionality.
- With the jQuery AJAX methods, you can request text, HTML, XML, or JSON from a remote server using both HTTP Get and HTTP Post - And you can load the external data directly into the selected HTML elements of your web page!
- jQuery load() Method

\$(selector).load(URL, data, callback);



jQuery - AJAX get() and post() Methods

- GET is basically used for just getting (retrieving) some data from the server.

```
$.get(URL, callback);
```

- POST can also be used to get some data from the server. However, the POST method is often used to send data along with the request.

```
$.post(URL, data, callback);
```



jQuery Widgets

- a jQuery UI widget is a specialized jQuery plug-in.
- Using plug-in, we can apply behaviors to the elements.
- For example:
 - Accordion: Enable to collapse the content, that is broken into logical sections
 - Autocomplete: Enable to provides the suggestions while you type into the field.
 - Datepicker: It is to open an interactive calendar in a small overlay.
 - Progressbar: It shows the progress information.
 - Tabs: It is used to swap between content that is broken into logical sections.



JQuery Interactions

- Interactions can add basic mouse-based behaviors to any element.
- Using interactions, We can create sortable lists, resizable elements, drag & drop behaviors.

Hm...done with coding 😊



Terima Kasih

धन्यवाद।

THANK YOU

merci, grazie, kam ouen, gratzias, manana, mahalo, cheers, toda, hvala, gracias, kitos, welalin, grassie, thank you, danki, mahalo, danks, takk, domo arrigato, danke, kitos, takk, miigwetch, talofa, modupe, dankon, mesi, na gode, thanks, gratitude, dziekuje