

## jQuery 遍历 - 后代

后代是子、孙、曾孙等等。

通过 jQuery，您能够向下遍历 DOM 树，以查找元素的后代。

向下遍历 DOM 树

下面是两个用于向下遍历 DOM 树的 jQuery 方法：

`children()`

`find()`

jQuery `children()` 方法

`children()` 方法返回被选元素的所有直接子元素。

该方法只会向下一级对 DOM 树进行遍历。

下面的例子返回每个 `<div>` 元素的所有直接子元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<style>
```

```
.descendants *
```

```
{
```

```
    display: block;
```

```
    border: 2px solid lightgrey;
```

```
    color: lightgrey;
```

```
padding: 5px;

margin: 15px;
}

</style>

<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/1.10.2/jquery.min.js">

</script>

<script>

$(document).ready(function() {

    $("div").children().css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid red"});

});

</script>

</head>

<body>
```

```
<div class="descendants" style="width:500px;">div (当前元素)
```

```
<p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
<span>span (孙子元素)</span>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
    <span>span (孙子元素)</span>

</p>

</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

可以使用可选参数来过滤对子元素的搜索。

下面的例子返回类名为 "1" 的所有 <p> 元素，并且它们是 <div> 的直接子元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<style>
```

```
.descendants *
```

```
{
```

```
    display: block;
```

```
    border: 2px solid lightgrey;
```

```
    color: lightgrey;
```

```
    padding: 5px;
```

```
    margin: 15px;
```

```
}

</style>

<script
src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/1.10.2/jquery.min.js">
</script>

<script>

$(document).ready(function() {

    $("div").children("p.1").css({"color": "red", "border": "2px
solid red"});

});

</script>

</head>

<body>

<div class="descendants" style="width:500px;">div (当前元素)

    <p class="1">p (儿子元素)

        <span>span (孙子元素)</span>

    </p>

    <p class="2">p (儿子元素)

        <span>span (孙子元素)</span>

    </p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

jQuery find() 方法

find() 方法返回被选元素的后代元素,一路向下直到最后一个后代。

下面的例子返回属于 <div> 后代的所有 <span> 元素:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<style>
```

```
.descendants *
```

```
{
```

```
    display: block;
```

```
    border: 2px solid lightgrey;
```

```
    color: lightgrey;
```

```
    padding: 5px;
```

```
    margin: 15px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/1.10.2/jquery.m  
in.js">
```

```
</script>
```

```
<script>
```

```
$(document).ready(function() {  
    $("div").find("*").css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid  
    red"});  
});
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="descendants" style="width:500px;">div (当前元素)
```

```
<p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
<span>span (孙子元素)</span>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
<span>span (孙子元素)</span>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

下面的例子返回 <div> 的所有后代:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<style>
```

```
.descendants *
```

```
{
```

```
    display: block;
```

```
    border: 2px solid lightgrey;
```

```
    color: lightgrey;
```

```
    padding: 5px;
```

```
    margin: 15px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<script
```

```
src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/1.10.2/jquery.min.js">
```

```
</script>
```

```
<script>
```

```
$(document).ready(function() {
```

```
    $("div").find("*").css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid  
red"});
```

```
});
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="descendants" style="width:500px;">div (当前元素)
```

```
    <p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
        <span>span (孙子元素)</span>
```

```
    </p>
```

```
    <p>p (儿子元素)
```

```
        <span>span (孙子元素)</span>
```

```
    </p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```