

jQuery 遍历 - 同胞(siblings)

同胞拥有相同的父元素。

通过 jQuery，您能够在 DOM 树中遍历元素的同胞元素。

在 DOM 树中水平遍历

有许多有用的方法让我们在 DOM 树进行水平遍历：

`siblings()`

`next()`

`nextAll()`

`nextUntil()`

`prev()`

`prevAll()`

`prevUntil()`

jQuery `siblings()` 方法

`siblings()` 方法返回被选元素的所有同胞元素。

下面的例子返回 `<h2>` 的所有同胞元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
<style>
```

```
.siblings *
```

```
{
```

```
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() {
```

```
    $("h2").siblings().css({"color":"red", "border":"2px solid red"});
```

```
});
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body class="siblings">
```

```
<div>div (父元素)
```

```
<p>p</p>
```

```
<span>span</span>
```

```
<h2>h2</h2>
```

```
<h3>h3</h3>
```

```
<p>p</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

可以使用可选参数来过滤对同胞元素的搜索。

下面的例子返回属于 <h2> 的同胞元素的所有 <p> 元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
<style>
```

```
.siblings *
```

```
{
```

```
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() {

    $("h2").siblings("p").css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid red"});

});

</script>

</head>

<body class="siblings">

<div>div (父元素)

    <p>p</p>

    <span>span</span>

    <h2>h2</h2>

    <h3>h3</h3>

    <p>p</p>

</div>

</body>
```

</html>

jQuery next() 方法

next() 方法返回被选元素的下一个同胞元素。

该方法只返回一个元素。

下面的例子返回 <h2> 的下一个同胞元素：

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<style>

.siblings *

{

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() {
```

```
    $("h2").next().css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid  
red"});
```

```
});
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body class="siblings">
```

```
<div>div (父元素)
```

```
    <p>p</p>
```

```
    <span>span</span>
```

```
    <h2>h2</h2>
```

```
    <h3>h3</h3>
```

```
    <p>p</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

jQuery nextAll() 方法

`nextAll()` 方法返回被选元素的所有跟随的同胞元素。

下面的例子返回 `<h2>` 的所有跟随的同胞元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<style>

.siblings *
{
    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() {
```



```
    $("h2").nextAll().css({"color": "red", "border": "2px solid  
red"});  
});  
</script>  
</head>  
<body class="siblings">
```

<div>div (父元素)

```
    <p>p</p>  
    <span>span</span>  
    <h2>h2</h2>  
    <h3>h3</h3>  
    <p>p</p>  
</div>
```

</body>

</html>

jQuery nextUntil() 方法

nextUntil() 方法返回介于两个给定参数之间的所有跟随的同胞元素。

下面的例子返回介于 <h2> 与 <h6> 元素之间的所有同胞元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
<style>
```

```
.siblings *
```

```
{
```

```
    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() {
```

```
    $("h2").nextUntil("h6").css({"color": "red", "border": "2px  
solid red"});
```

```
});
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body class="siblings">
```

```
<div>div (父元素)
```

```
<p>p</p>
```

```
<span>span</span>
```

```
<h2>h2</h2>
```

```
<h3>h3</h3>
```

```
<h4>h4</h4>
```

```
<h5>h5</h5>
```

```
<h6>h6</h6>
```

```
<p>p</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

jQuery prev(), prevAll() & prevUntil() 方法

`prev()`，`prevAll()` 以及 `prevUntil()` 方法的工作方式与上面的方法类似，只不过方向相反而已：它们返回的是前面的同胞元素（在 DOM 树中沿着同胞之前元素遍历，而不是之后元素遍历）。