Handling Events

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Agenda

- jQuery Event Model Benefits
- Handling Events
- Binding to Events
- live(), delegate() and on()
- Handling Hover Events



Handling Events using JavaScript

Question:

What type of JavaScript code do you write to handle a button click event?

Answer:

It depends on the browser!





Event Attachment Techniques

Most Browsers:

```
myButton.addEventListener('click', function() { },false);
```

Internet Explorer (IE8 and earlier):

```
myButton.attachEvent('onclick', function() { });
```





jQuery Event Model Benefits

- Events notify a program that a user performed some type of action
- jQuery provides a cross-browser event model that works in IE, Chrome, Opera, FireFox, Safari and more
- jQuery event model is simple to use and provides a compact syntax





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jQuery Event Shortcut Functions

jQuery event shortcuts:

- click()
- blur()
- □ focus()
- dblclick()
- n mousedown()
- mouseup()
- mouseover()
- keydown(),
- b keypress()
- See more at http://api.jquery.com/category/events



Handling Click Events

 .click(handler(eventObject)) is used to listen for a click event or trigger a click event on an element

```
$('#myID').click(function() {
    alert('The element myID was clicked');
});
```



Handling Click Events

Raising a click event from within another function:

```
$('#otherID').click(function() {
    $('#myID').click();
});
```

 This would fire when the element otherID was clicked and raise the click event for myID



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Using on()

 .on(eventType, handler(eventObject)) attaches a handler to an event for the selected element(s)

```
$('#MyDiv').on('click', function() {

//Handle click event

on() added in jQuery 1.7

});
```



Using off()

.off(event) is used to remove a handler previously bound to an element:

```
$('#test').click(handler); can be unbound using
$("#test").off();
```

Specific events can also be targeted using off():

```
$('#test').off('click');
```



Binding Multiple Events with on()

- on() allows multiple events to be bound to one or more elements
- Event names to bind are separated with a space:

```
$('#MyDiv').on('mouseenter mouseleave',
  function() {
    $(this).toggleClass('entered');
  }
);
```



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live(), delegate(), and on() Functions

 live(), delegate(), and on() allow new DOM elements to automatically be "attached" to an event handler

 Allow children to be added to a container without explicitly attaching an event handler to each child



Using live()

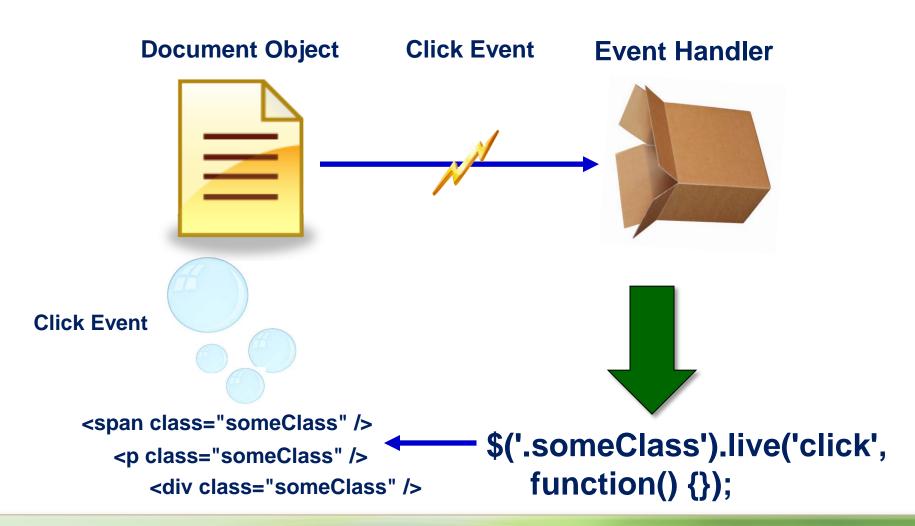
- Event handlers can be set using live()
- The document object handles events by default
- Works even when new objects are added into the DOM:

Stop live event handling using die():

```
$('.someClass').die('click', someFunction);
```



How live() Works





Using delegate()

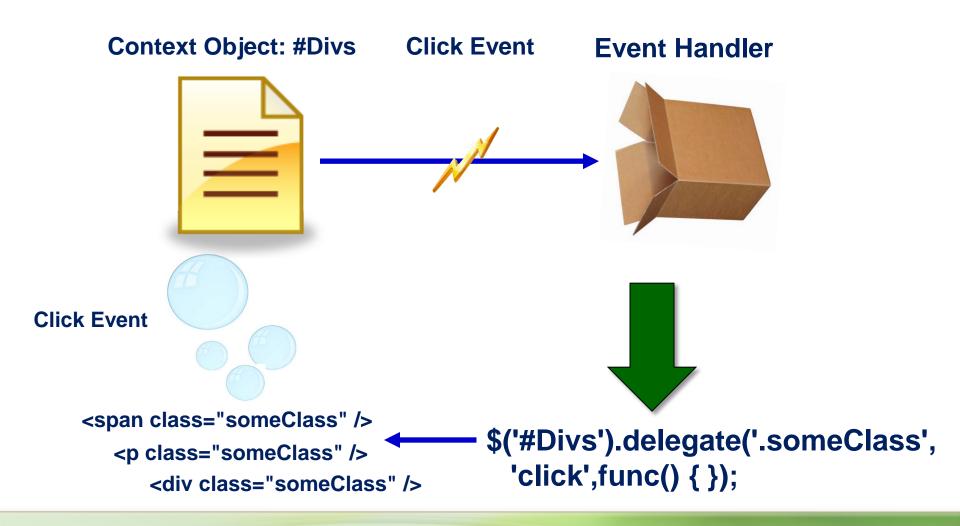
- Newer version of live() added in jQuery 1.4
- A context object (#Divs in the sample below) handles events by default rather than the document object
- Works even when new objects are added into the DOM:

```
$('#Divs').delegate('div','click',someFunction);
```

Stop delegate event handling using undelegate()



How delegate() Works





The on() Function

The on() function is a new replacement for the following:



Using on() with Child Objects

- The on() function can be used in place of live() and delegate()
- Works when new objects are added into the DOM:

```
$("#MyTable tbody").on("click", "tr",
function(event){
   alert('Row was clicked and bubbled up');
});
```



Using on() with a Map

• Multiple events and handlers can be defined in on() using a "map":

```
$("#MyTable tr").on({
    mouseenter: function(){
        $(this).addClass("over");
    },
    mouseleave: function(){
        $(this).removeClass("out");
    }
});
```



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Handling Hover Events

Hover events can be handled using hover():

```
$(selector).hover(handlerIn, handlerOut)
```

 handlerIn is equivalent to mouseenter and handlerOut is equivalent to mouseleave



Using hover()

 This example highlights #target on mouseenter and sets it back to white on mouseleave

```
$('#target').hover(
    function(){
        $(this).css('background-color', '#00FF99');
    },
    function(){
        $(this).css('background-color', '#FFFFFF');
    }
);
```



Alternate Hover Example

- Another option is \$(selector).hover(handlerInOut)
- Fires the same handler for mouseenter and mouseleave events
- Used with jQuery's toggle methods:

```
$('p').hover(function() {
    $(this).toggleClass('over');
});
```

This code will toggle the class applied to a paragraph element



Summary

- jQuery simplifies handling cross-browser event attachments
- Many built-in shortcut functions such as click() can be used
- bind() and unbind() provide a flexible way to work with different events
- live() and delegate() both allow future child elements to be wired to event handlers
- The hover() function provides a simple way to handle mouseenter and mouseleave events
- Combine hover() with toggleClass() to easily swap out CSS classes on an element



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