Interacting with the DOM

Dan Wahlin www.pluralsight.com





- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Iterating Through Nodes

 .each(function(index, Element)) is used to iterate through jQuery objects:

```
$('div').each(function(index) {
   alert(index + ' = ' + $(this).text());
});
```

Iterates through each div element and returns its index number and text

```
$('div').each(function(index,elem) {
   alert(index + ' = ' + $(elem).text());
});
```



elem = this

- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Modifying Object Properties

 The this.propertyName statement can be used to modify an object's properties directly:

```
$('div').each(function(i) {
    this.title = "My Index = " + i;
});
```

Iterates through each div and modifies the title. If the property does not exist, it will be added



- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Accessing Attributes

Object attributes can be accessed using attr():

```
var val = $('#CustomerDiv').attr('title');
```

Retrieves the value of the title attribute



Modifying Attributes

 attr(attributeName, value) is the method used to access an object's attributes and modify the value:

```
$('img').attr('title', 'My Image Title');
```

Changes the title attribute to a value of My Image Title



Modifying Multiple Attributes

 To modify multiple attributes, pass a JSON object containing name/value pairs:

```
$('img').attr({
    title: 'My Image Title',
    style: 'border:2px solid black;'
});
```

JSON object passed and used to change title and border



Wait...What's JSON?

- JSON delimits objects using { and }
- The: character separates properties and values

```
FirstName: 'John',
LastName: 'Doe',
Address: {
    Street: '1234 Anywhere St.',
    City: 'Phoenix',
    State: 'AZ',
    ZipCode: 85249
}
```



- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Adding and Removing Nodes

Four key methods handle inserting nodes into elements:

```
.append()
.appendTo()
.prepend()
.prependTo()
```

To remove nodes from an element use .remove()



Appending to Nodes

Appending adds children at the end of the matching element:

```
$('<span> (office)</span>').appendTo('.officePhone');
OR
$('.officePhone').append('<span> (office)</span>');
```

Would result in (office) being added into each .officePhone class element



Prepending to Nodes

 Prepending adds children at the beginning of the matching element:

```
$('<span>Phone: </span>').prependTo('.phone');
OR
$('.phone').prepend('<span>Phone: </span>');
```

Would result in Phone: being added into each .phone class element



Wrapping Elements

The following HTML and .wrap() function:

```
<div class="state">Arizona</div>
$('.state').wrap('<div class="US_State" />');
Results in:
<div class="US_State">
  <div class="state">Arizona</div>
</div>
```



Removing Nodes

.remove() will remove matched elements from the DOM:

\$('.phone, .location').remove();

Will result in objects with .phone or .location classes being removed from the DOM



- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Modifying Styles

The .css() function can be used to modify an object's style:

```
$("div").css("color", "red");
```



Modifying Multiple Styles

Multiple styles can be modified by passing a JSON object:

```
$('div').css( {
    'color' : '#ccc',
    'font-weight' : 'bold'
});
```



- Iterating Through Nodes
- Modifying DOM Object Properties
- Modifying Attributes
- Adding and Removing Nodes
- Modifying Styles
- Modifying Classes



Modifying CSS Classes

The four methods for working with CSS Class attributes are:

```
.addClass()
.hasClass()
.removeClass()
.toggleClass()
```



Adding a CSS Classes

 .addClass() adds one or more class names to the class attribute of each matched element:

```
$('p').addClass('classOne');
```

More than one class:

```
$('p').addClass('classOne classTwo');
```



Matching CSS Classes

 .hasClass() returns true if the selected element has a matching class that is specified:

```
if($('p').hasClass('styleSpecific')) {
  //Perform work
}
```



Removing CSS Classes

.removeClass() can remove one or more classes:

```
$('p').removeClass('classOne classTwo');
```

Remove all class attributes for the matching selector:

```
$('p').removeClass();
```



Toggling CSS Classes

 toggleClass() alternates adding or removing a class based on the current presence or absence of the class:

```
$('#PhoneDetails').toggleClass('highlight');

<style type="text/css">
    .highlight { background:yellow; }

</style>
```



Summary

- jQuery selectors can be combined with DOM functions to perform a variety of functionality:
 - □ Iterate through elements
 - □ Add elements
 - □ Remove elements
 - □ Wrap elements
 - □ Change styles
 - ☐ Change classes
 - □ Toggle classes



For more in-depth online developer training visit



on-demand content from authors you trust

