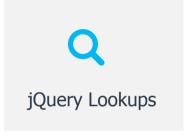






### **Agenda**









#### Careful with jQuery lookups



- •jQuery lookups aren't magic. It uses native browser lookups where it can.
- •And when it can't ... it iterates over each and every DOM element based on your context.
- •.getElementbyID() and .getElementsByName() operate on the document object whereas .getElementsByTagName() and .getElementsByClassName() can be used by any DOM object.
- •So leverage the tag name lookup with jQuery's .find() and .children() where appropriate.



#### Check if jQuery is available on a page



```
if (!window.jQuery) {
        console.log('jQuery is unavailable!');
} else {
        console.log('jQuery is available');
}
```



# Check if element is available on the page



```
var jqElement = $('#mydiv');

if (jqElement.length) {
     console.log('Element exists!');
}
```



#### Go from jQuery object to DOM object, and back



```
•var jqDiv = $('#mydiv');
```

•.

•

•.

•var div = jqdiv.get(0);

```
var div = document.getElementById('mydiv');
```

•

•

•

var jqDiv = \$(div);



#### **jQuery Effects**



- jQuery library provides several techniques for adding animation to a web page.
- These include simple, standard animations that are frequently used, and the ability to craft sophisticated custom effects.

Eg. .slideDown(), .slideUp(), .slideToggle() ,fadeIn(), fadeOut(), fadeToggle() etc.

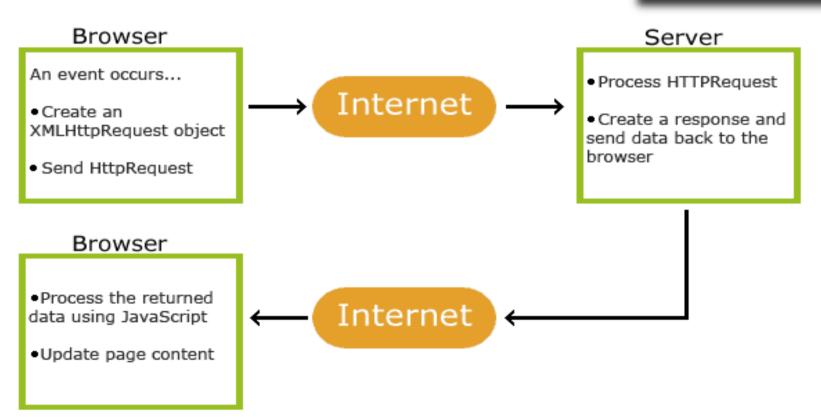




- AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes.
- This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.











#### Using load()

\$(selector).load(url,data,callback) allows HTML content to be loaded from a server and added into a DOM object:

```
$(document).ready(function(){
    $('#HelpButton').click(function(){
        $('#MyDiv').load('HelpDetails.html');
    });
});
```





# Using load() With a Selector

 A selector can be added after the URL to filter the content that is returned from calling load():

```
$('#MyDiv').load('HelpDetails.html #MainTOC');
```





# Passing Data using load()

Data can be passed to the server using load(url,data):

```
$('#MyDiv').load('GetCustomers.aspx',
{PageSize:25});
```





#### Using a Callback Function with load()

load() can be passed a callback function:

```
$('#OutputDiv').load('NotFound.html',
  function (response, status, xhr) {
    if (status == "error") {
        alert(xhr.statusText);
    }
});
```







#### Using get()

\$.get(url,data,callback,datatype) can retrieve data from a server:

```
$.get('HelpDetails.html', function (data) {
    $('#OutputDiv').html(data);
});
```

#### Using getJSON()

\$.getJSON(url,data,callback) can retrieve data from a server:





#### Using post()

\$.post(url,data,callback,datatype) can post data to a server and retrieve results:



#### Using the ajax() Function



The ajax() function is configured by assigning values to JSON properties:

```
$.ajax({
  url: '../CustomerService.svc/InsertCustomer',
  data: customer,
  dataType: 'json',
  success: function (data, status, xhr) {
     alert("Insert status: " + data.d.Status + '\n' +
            data.d.Message);
  },
  error: function (xhr, status, error) {
     alert('Error occurred: ' + status);
});
```



