

# DOM manipulation with jQuery



Open the jquery.html file.



Open the browser's console.



You are going to edit the HTML so open it in your editor.





jQuery is a JavaScript librαry.



It's a bunch of JavaScript code written for us.



We use it in the form of the jQuery or \$ function.



Try this in your browser's console.



It became popular in a time when browsers weren't standard.



Especially Internet Explorer.



So rather than handling all the differences ourselves...



jQuery would handle the all those quirks for us.



Suddenly programming for the Web was nice again.



jQuery is part of the reason the Web exploded in popularity.



Even though browsers behave much better[1] nowadays jQuery still has its place in making some JavaScript common tasks a bit easier.



# Selecting elements with jQuery



# Selecting elements

Before we can do anything with jQuery we must first select some DOM elements.



# Selecting elements

Just like in CSS, we select the elements that we want to manipulate.



## Selecting elements

In fact, jQuery allows us to use CSS selectors.





Start by adding this tag to your HTML.



Now run this jQuery call in your browser console.

```
$ ('p')
```



```
<!-- Add this --> Hi.
```

```
// Select with this
$('p')
```



### Class selector

```
<!-- Add this -->
<button class="js-pizza">Pizza</button>
```

```
// Select with this
$ ('.js-pizza')
```



### Class selector

### Classes can have any name.

```
<!-- Add this -->
<button class="empanadas">Empanadas</button>

// Select with this
$('.empanadas')
```



### ID selector

```
<!-- Add this -->
<button id="cookies">Cookies</button>
```

```
// Select with this
$ ('#cookies')
```



### ID selector

### IDs can also have any name.

```
<!-- Add this -->
<button id="ice-cream">Ice Cream</button>

// Select with this
$('#ice-cream')
```



### Attribute selector

Select by the *presence* of the attribute.

```
<!-- Add this -->
<a href="#shakes">Shakes</a>
// Select with this
$('[href]')
```



### Attribute selector

# Select by the *value* of the attribute.

```
<!-- Add this -->
```

<button data-hook="coffee donuts">Coffee</button>

```
// Select with this
$('[data-hook="coffee donuts"]')
```



### Attribute selector

Fuzzy matching of the *value* of the attribute.

```
<!-- Add this -->
<button data-hook="coffee donuts">Coffee</button>
```

```
// Select with this
$ ('[data-hook~=coffee]')
```



### Pseudo-class selector

```
// Select with this
$('.list li:odd')
```



### More selectors

There are many other selectors available to you

Child, multiple, siblings...

Check the <u>selectors section</u> in the jQuery documentation to see more.



#### Exercise

Add these HTML elements to the page and select them using jQuery.



# Adding and removing elements with jQuery



## Adding elements

The .append () method adds new HTML inside the selected elements.

For example, given the following empty container

```
<div class="container"></div>
```



## Adding elements

If you use .append () on the container inserting a paragraph...

```
var price = 'Only $399.99';
$('.container').append(price);
```



## Adding elements

append () will insert the paragraph between the opening and closing <div> tags.

```
<div class="container">
     Only $399.99
</div>
```



#### Exercise

In addition to append, you can also use the prepend, before and after functions to add elements. Try adding the following elements to the container using these functions.

How are they different?

```
'Prepend me.'
'Before me.'
'After me.'
```



#### Exercise

#### The HTML should look like this:

```
Refore me.
<div class="container">
    Prepend me.
    Only $399.99
</div>
After me.
```



## Prepend

 prepend () will insert the paragraph before any other content inside the element.

```
<div class="container">
  Prepend me.
  Only $399.99
</div>
```



### Before and after

.before() and .after() will insert the paragraph <u>outside</u> of the container.

```
Before me.
<div class="container"></div>
After me.
```



If you only want to change the content of an element, like switching the text of a paragraph, you should use .html() or .text().



.html () replaces all the element's content with the html you pass as an argument.



.text() replaces all the element's content with text, without interpreting the HTML.

```
<div class="text"></div>
$('.text').text('Some text');

<div class="text">
    &lt;p&gt;Some text&lt;/p&gt;
</div>
```



See the difference between the results of . html () and .text() in this CodePen.



You can remove the selected elements from the document by calling the .remove() method.

```
$('p').remove();
$('button').remove();
```



You can also remove everything inside the selected elements by calling the .empty() method.

```
$('.container').empty();
$('body').empty();
```



Difference between .remove() and .empty()

```
<div class="container">
    Remove me.
</div>
```



Difference between .remove() and .empty()

```
<div class="container">
 Remove me.
 Empty me.
</div>
   <div class="container">
    Empty me.
   </div>
   <div class="container">
    </div>
```



# Manipulating properties and classes



# Manipulating properties

The .prop () method allows you to get information about an element.



# Manipulating properties

You mainly get HTML attribute values.



# Manipulating properties

You can also use .prop() to set a property.

```
<input type="checkbox">
$('input[type=checkbox]').prop('type', 'radio');
<input type="radio">
```



There are a set of functions specifically for dealing with classes.

```
$('.container').hasClass('container');
```



Does the container have the container class?

```
$('.container').hasClass('container'); //=> true
$('.container').hasClass('other'); //=> false
```



We can add a class with the .addClass() method.

```
$('.container').addClass('pizza');
$('.container').hasClass('pizza'); //=> true
```



There's also a .removeClass() method.

```
$('.container').removeClass('pizza');
$('.container').hasClass('pizza'); //=> false
```



And there's .toggleClass() method to switch it on or off.

```
$('.container').toggleClass('pizza');
```



## Handling form inputs



## Handling form inputs

The .val () method is primarily used to get the values of form input tags such as <input>, <select> and <textarea>.

```
<input type="text" value="Pepe" class="js-name">
$('.js-name').val(); //=> Pepe
```



## Handling form inputs

It can also be used to set the values of form fields.

```
<select class="js-options">
    <option>Single</option>
    <option>Single2</option>
</select>
```

```
$('.js-options').val(); //=> Single
$('.js-options').val('Single2');
$('.js-options').val(); //=> Single2
```



## Effects



#### Effects

There are different methods to make elements appear or disappear at will.

```
The basics: .hide() .show() and .toggle()
Opacity: .fadeIn() .fadeOut() and .fadeToggle()
Sliding: .slideDown() .slideUp() and .slideToggle()
```

#### See the difference



You have an empty paragraph tag.

You want to add some text to it.

Which jQuery functions do you use?



You have an empty paragraph tag. You want to add some text to it.

**Solution** 



You have a <div> container with a class circle. You want to remove it's circle class.

Which jQuery functions do you use?

<div class="container circle"></div>



You have a <div> container with a class circle. You want to remove it's circle class.

**Solution** 

<div class="container circle"></div>



You have a list of items and you want to add a new one in the first position.

Also, you want to change the style of the odd <1i> tags.

Which jQuery functions do you use?

```
  some text
  more text
  another text
```



You have a list of items and you want to add a new one in the first position.

Also, you want to change the style of the odd <1i> tags.

#### **Solution**

```
  some text
  more text
  another text
```



You want an <h1> with the text from this <input>. You also want to place the <h1> before the tag.

Which jQuery functions do you use?

```
<input type="text" id="info" value="Hello world">
Add the h1 on top of this paragraph.
```



Create an <h1> with the text from this <input>. Place the <h1> before the <p> tag.

#### **Solution**

```
Add the h1 on top of this paragraph.
```

