**Instructor Notes:**



jQuery Selectors

Lesson 02

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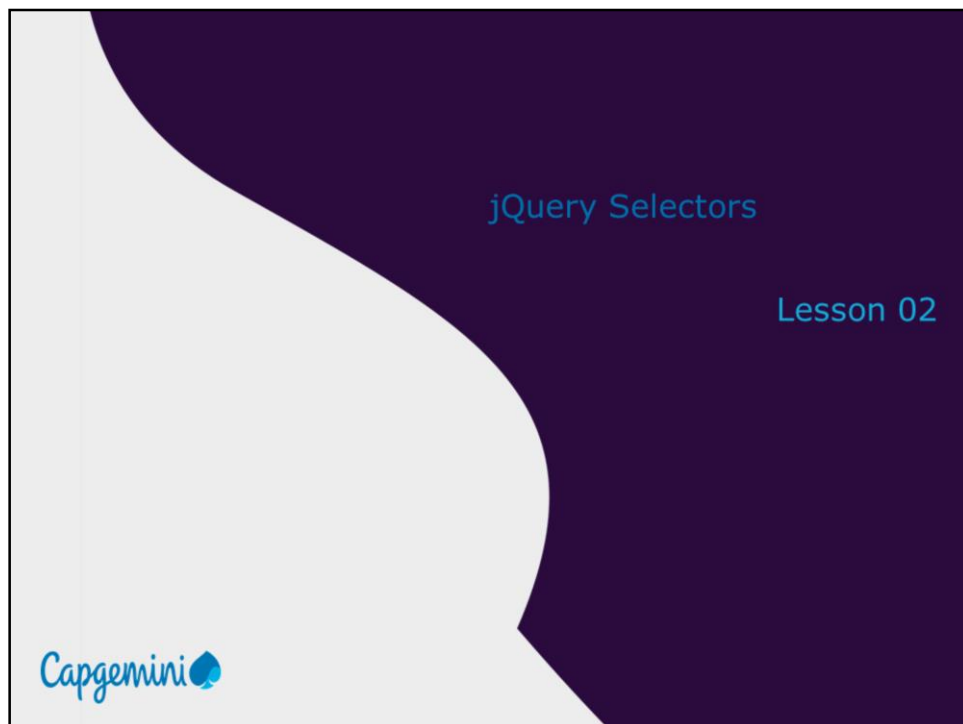
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Explain the lesson coverage

## Lesson Objectives

- Introduction to Selectors
- Tag Selector
- Id Selector
- Class Selector
- Attribute Selector
- Form Element Selectors
- Using Filters in Selector

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2.1 : Introduction to Selectors
## Introduction to selectors

- jQuery uses same CSS selectors to style and manipulate elements on the page.
- CSS selectors select elements to add style where as jQuery selectors select elements to add behavior.
- Selectors allow page elements to be selected.
- Single or Multiple elements are supported.
- A Selector identifies an HTML element / tag that will be manipulated with jQuery Code.
- Selector Syntax
  - $(selectorExpression)
  - jQuery(selectorExpression)

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2.2. Tag Selectors
## Tag Selector

- Selecting single tag takes the following syntax
  - $('p') – selects all <p> elements
  - $('a') – selects all <a> elements

- To reference multiple tags, use the ( , ) to separate the elements
  - $('p, a, span') - selects all paragraphs, anchors and span elements

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2.3. ID Selectors
## Id Selector

- It is used to locate the DOM element very fast.
- Use the # character to select elements by ID
  - $('#myID') – selects <div id="myid"> element

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### 2.4. Class Selectors
## Class Selector

- Use the ( . ) character to select elements by class name
  - $('.myclass') -  selects <div class="myclass"> element
- To reference multiple tags, use the ( , ) character to separate  the class name.
  - $('.blueDiv,.redDiv')  - selects all the elements containing the class blueDiv and redDiv
- Tag names can be combined with elements name as well.
  - $('div.myclass') – selects only <div> tags with class="myclass"

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2.5. Attribute Selectors
## Attribute Selector

- Use brackets [attribute] to select based on attribute name and/or attribute value
  - $('a[title]') - selects all anchor elements that have a title attribute
  - $('a[title="trainer"]') – selects all <a> elements that have a "trainer" title attribute value

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2.6. Form Element Selectors
## Form Element Selectors

- To select all input elements
    - $(':input') - selects input, select, textarea, button,image, radio etc
    - $(':input[type="radio"]') – selects all radio buttons
    - $(':text') – selects all textboxes
    - $(':checkbox') – selects all checkboxes
    - $(':radio') – selects all radio buttons

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## Using Filters in Selector

- :contains() will select elements that match the contents.
  - $('div:contains("Capgemini")') - selects div's which contains the text Capgemini(match is case sensitive)
  - $('element:odd') and $('element:even') is the jQuery syntax for selecting odd and even positions respectively.
- Index is 0 based. Odd returns(1,3,5…) and Even returns (0,2,4…)
  - $('element:eq()'), $('element:gt()'), $('element:lt()') are index-related selectors will select elements related to specific index (JavaScript arrays use 0-based indexing)
  - :eq(index) – equal selector
  - :gt(index) – greater than selector
  - :lt(index) – less than selector

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2.7. Using Filters in Selector
## Using Filters in Selector

- $('element:first') and $('element:last') is the jQuery syntax for
  selecting the first and last element within the matched set.

- $('span:first') returns the first span element in the DOM

- $('element:first-child') and $('element:last-child') is the jQuery
  syntax for selecting the first child and last child of every element
  group.
- $('span:first-child') returns the span which is a first child for all the groups

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## Demo

- Selectors-Intro.html

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## Summary

- Selectors allow any type of HTML element to be located in an HTML Page
- Key jQuery Selector character include:
  - # for ID selection
  - . for class selection
- Mastering selectors is the key to being productive with jQuery!

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## Lab

- 2.1: Selecting Nodes using tag name
- 2.2: Selecting Nodes by Element ID
- 2.3: Selecting Nodes by Class Name
- 2.4: Selecting Nodes by Attribute Value
- 2.5: Selecting Form Elements by type

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## Review Question

- Question 1 : jQuery uses CSS selectors to select elements?
  - A. True
  - B. False
- Question 2 : A _____ is used by jQuery to locate and return an element from the web page

- Question 3 : With jQuery, look at the following selector: $("div.intro"). What does it select?
  - All div elements with class="intro"
  - The first div element with class="intro"
  - The first div element with id="intro"
  - All div elements with id="intro"

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