jQuery

`\$("element subelement[attribute=value]:filter").doSomething(parameters)'

Importing

Selecting Elements

Select By	Example	
ID	\$("#header")	
Class	\$(".updated")	
Tag Name	\$("table")	
Combination	\$("table.user-list") or \$("#footer ul.menu li")	
Basic Filters	:first, :last, :even, :odd	
Content Filters	:empty , :contains(text), :has(selector)	
Attribute Filters	[attribute], [attribute=value], [attribute!=value]	
Forms	:input, :text, :submit, :password, :enabled, :checked	

Actions

Action	Example
DOM Manipulation	before(), after(), append(), appendTo()
Attributes	addClass(), css(), attr(), html(), val(), text()
Events	click(), on(), bind(), unbind(), live()
Effects	hide(), fadeOut(), toggle(), animate()
AJAX	load(), get(), ajax(), post(), getJSON()

Events

```
$("span#message").click(function(event){...});
OR
$("span#message").on("click", function(event) {...});
```

Without function, it becomes a manual triggering of the event: \$("span#message").click() clicks the span with ID message.

• this attribute is used in a event handler function to reference the element that's been selected

```
$( "p" ).click(function() {
    var htmlString = $( this ).html();
}
```

- hide() / show(): Hide or show elements.
- toggle(): Toggle visibility of elements.
- fadeIn() / fadeOut(): Fade in or out by changing opacity.
- slideToggle(): Toggle visibility with a sliding effect.
- animate(): Create custom animations by changing CSS properties over time.

Promises

Producing Code (Creates the promise):

```
let fetchData = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
    let data = "data fetched";

    if (data) {
        resolve(data); // Data is successfully fetched
    } else {
        reject("Error fetching data");
    }
});
```

Consuming Code (Waits for the result):

```
fetchData.then(function(result) {
    console.log(result); // Logs "data fetched"
}).catch(function(error) {
    console.error(error); // Logs "Error fetching data" if rejected
});
```

1. .then() **Method**:

- The .then() method is primarily used to handle the resolution (success) of a promise.
- It takes two arguments:
 - The first function is called when the promise is resolved.
 - The second function is called when the promise is rejected (although this is less common and not best practice).

2. .catch() Method:

- The .catch() method is specifically designed to handle rejections (failures) of a promise.
- It can be used after a .then() to catch any errors that occurred in the promise chain.

Promise Object

• Two properties -> state and result

State	Result
Pending	Undefined
Fulfilled	Value
Rejected	Error

Cannot be accessed directly, promise methods need to be used