

# Introduction to JQuery

- JavaScript Review
- Introduction to JQuery
- Advanced Interactions: A JQuery Approach
- Useful Applications of JQuery



# Variable Declarations

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Types and declarations in Javascript.

```
var a;                      // variable
var b = "init";              // string
var c = "Hi" + " " + "Joe";  // = "Hi Joe"
var d = 1 + 2 + "3";         // = "33"
var e = [2,3,5,8];           // array
var f = false;                // boolean
```

**src=**<https://htmlcheatsheet.com/js/>

# Variable Declarations

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Variables are not bounded to types upon declaration.

```
var a = "Look I'm a string!";
a = 5;
a = "Nope, back to a string again";
```

[src=https://htmlcheatsheet.com/js/](https://htmlcheatsheet.com/js/)

# Loops

For Loops:

```
var sum = 0;
for (var i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    sum += i;
}
console.log(sum)
```

While Loops:

```
var sum = 0;
var i = 0;
while (i < 100) {
    sum += i;
    i++;
}
console.log(sum)
```

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# Conditional Statements

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If/Else Statements:

```
if (today == "Sunday") {  
    sleep(8.64e+7);  
}  
else if (today == "Monday") {  
    goto School;  
}  
else if (today == "Tuesday") {  
    goto School;  
    forget_lunch();;  
}
```

Switch Statements:

```
switch(today) {  
    case("Sunday"):  
        sleep(8.64e+7);  
    case("Monday"):  
        goto School;  
    case("Tuesday"):  
        goto School;  
        forget_lunch();  
}
```

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# Objects

Object Declarations:

```
CMU_Student = {  
    first_name = "jon"  
    last_name = 'doe'  
    age = 20  
    height = 6  
    favorite_restaurant = "gallo"  
    hobbies = function() {  
        return this.first_name + this.last_name + "likes" + this.favorite_restaurant;  
    }  
}
```

What is printed as a result?

```
var student = new CMU_Student()  
console.log( student.hobbies() )
```

*jon doe likes gallo*

# Objects

Object Declarations:

```
CMU_Student = {
    first_name = "jon"
    last_name = 'doe'
    set_name = function(first, last) {
        this.first_name = first;
        this.last_name = last;
    }
    age = 20
    height = 6
    favorite_restaurant = "gallo"
    hobbies = function() {
        return this.set_name + this.last_name + " likes " + this.favorite_restaurant;
    }
}
```

# Objects

What is printed as a result?

```
var student = new CMU_Student()  
console.log( student.hobbies() )
```

What is printed as a result?

```
student.set_name("bob", "ross")  
console.log( student.hobbies() )
```

- ~~JavaScript Review~~

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# */j • que • ry / (noun)*

A fast and lightweight JavaScript Library that allows for quick and easy HTML element selection, event handling, document traversal, css manipulation and animations. An essential part of every web-developer's toolkit.

# Installing JQuery (Locally)

## Download JQuery library

<https://jquery.com/>

Include path to JQuery file in all HTML file headers

```
<html>
<head>
...
<script src="/directory/of/jquery/file/jquery.min.js"></script>
...
</head>
```

# Installing JQuery (Online)

Include path to JQuery Online Library in all HTML file headers

```
<html>
<head>
    ...
    <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
    ...
</head>
```

# Installing JQuery

## Locally

- + Does not require an internet connection to work.
- Takes up additional space and may require additional loading times  
If uploaded to a slow server when deployed.

## Online

- + Faster loading, less space required
- Cannot be used without an internet connection. If this version goes offline, then so do interactions on your site.

# Installing JQuery

## Recommendations

- Use the Online version by default, but always have a local copy installed in case of internet failure.
- When deploying site, switch to local version.

```
<html>
<head>

...
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

<script>
    window.Jquery ||
        document.write(<script src="/directory/of/jquery/file/jquery.min.js"></script>)
</script>
...
</head>
```

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# JQuery Syntax

Add everything within a document-ready function so the HTML can load before the JavaScript.

```
$(document).ready(function() {  
    $("class/ID").event( function_to_handle_event() {} );  
});
```

JQuery links HTML elements with JavaScript listeners, so these HTML elements must have been created before listeners can be added.

# JQuery Syntax

Hover event:

```
$(".class").hover( function() { } );
```

Click event:

```
$(".class").click( function() { } );
```

# JQuery Syntax

Counts the number of times the element is clicked

```
<script>
    var click = 0;
    $(".cool-class").click( function() { click++ } );
</script>

<div class=cool-class ></div>
```

# JQuery Syntax

Are these the same operation?

```
<script>
    $(".cool-class").hover( function() {
        $(this).css("background", "green"); } );
</script>

<div class=cool-class ></div>
```

```
<style>
    .cool-class:hover {
        background: green; }
</style>

<div class=cool-class ></div>
```

Answer: Yes

# JQuery Syntax

Are these the same operation?

```
<script>
  $(".cool-class").click( function() {
    $(this).css("background", "green"); } );
</script>

<div class=cool-class ></div>
```

```
<style>
  .cool-class:active {
    background: green; }

</style>

<div class=cool-class ></div>
```

Answer: No.

Click is enabled once the user clicks.

Active is enabled when the user clicks and holds, but reverts back to original properties when released.

# JQuery Syntax

Can also use JavaScript to redirect the flow of interactions.

```
var clicks = 0;

$(".cool-class").click( function() {
    clicks++;
    if( clicks % 2 == 0 )
        $(this).css("background", "red");
    else
        $(this).css("background", "green"); } );
```

What does this do?

# JQuery Syntax

```
var clicks = 0;

$(".cool-class").click( function() {
    clicks++;
    if(clicks % 2 == 0) {
        $(this).css("background", "red");
        $(this).css("color", "green");
        $(this).css("font-size", "35px"); }
    else{
        $(this).css("background", "blue");
        $(this).css("color", "white");
        $(this).css("font-size", "15px"); } );
```

This seems like a lot. Can we organize it better?

# JQuery Syntax

Toggles between two classes when event *click()* is satisfied.

```
.cool-class {  
    background: blue;  
    color: white;  
    font-family: 15px;  
}  
 
```

```
.cooler {  
    background: red;  
    color: green;  
    font-family: 35px;  
}
```

```
$(".cool-class").click( function() {  
    if( $(this).hasClass("cooler") )  
        $(this).removeClass("cooler");  
    else  
        $(this).addClass("cooler");  
});
```

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# JQuery Applications

- Can search for HTML elements
- Adds listeners to classes/IDs to listen for changes
- Add event handlers (different from CSS handlers)
- Custom animation algorithms
- Text/JSON parsing

Will cover most of these in future lectures.

# Links

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Overwrites current tab:

```
$(".button").click( function() {  
    window.location.href = 'www.google.com'; } );
```

Opens a link in a new tab:

```
$(".button").click( function() {  
    window.open('www.google.com', '_blank'); } );
```

# Replacing Variables

Say we define a variable in CSS:

```
:root {  
  --grey: #7b7b7b; }
```

We can replace preset variables in CSS using JQuery:

```
$(“:root”).css( “--grey”, “#7a7a7a”);
```

# Homework Ideas

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- ❑ Create a separate JQuery file and link it into your HTML files.
- ❑ Convert HTML links to JQuery links that open in a new page.
- ❑ Change CSS properties using JQuery.

# Live Demo