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| Selectors  First we’ll learn about selectors.  Selectors do what their name suggests – they **select** stuff. In order to be able to manipulate something, you need to tell jQuery exactly what you want to change. You do this by **selecting** different elements like this:  $(“#introtext”)  **$** itself is an alias for the jQuery “class,” therefore $() constructs a new jQuery object.  **#introtext** is what we are selecting. In this case, we are selecting the id called “introtext.” This is similar to CSS where # stands for id and . stands for class. If introtext was a class instead of an id, you would select it like this:  $(“.introtext”) | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“#introtext”)  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  </body>  </html> |
| You can select all sorts of stuff:  specific things (by id or class)  or not so specific things (selecting items by type).  Say you want to select *all* items of the same type on a page. If you want to select all of the paragraphs, you would type:  $(“p”)  Don’t forget the semicolon! Semicolons let jQuery know when you’re done with that line, just like some other programming languages. | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“p”);  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  <h2>This is a heading</h2>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  <p>This is some text.</p>  <p>This is even more text.</p>  <button>Hide paragraphs</button>  </body>  </html> |
| Now we want to do something to what we’ve selected, which is all paragraphs. In order to do this, we have to add some action.  We’re going to begin by adding an **effect** to our paragraphs. One simple effect we can add is “hide.” Hiding an element makes it disappear from the screen.  We can hide the paragraphs by adding .hide() to the end of our selector. Don’t forget the semicolon again! | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“p”).hide();  });  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  <h2>This is a heading</h2>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  <p>This is some text.</p>  <p>This is even more text.</p>  </body>  </html> |
| Notice how the paragraphs don’t appear now? They’re still there, they’re just hidden!  But what good are they completely invisible? What if we made a toggle button where we can hide and show the paragraphs?  I’ve added a hide/show button in the HTML. Now let’s make it work!  We’ll make the button work with an **event**. An **event** is something that triggers the **effect**. In this case, our **effect** is .**hide()**;  Let’s start off by just making the button hide the text when it is clicked by a user. We’ll do this by creating a function, and putting **$(“p”).hide();** inside of it. Add this line right *above* $(“p”).hide();  $(“button”).click(function(){  Now we have to close the function *below*$(“p”).hide();  });  Test your new button! Now when the button is clicked, all paragraphs on the page will be hidden. Let’s change this button to also show them again. | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“button”).click(function(){  $(“p”).hide();  });  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  <h2>This is a heading</h2>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  <p>This is some text.</p>  <p>This is even more text.</p>  <button>Hide paragraphs</button>  </body>  </html> |
| In order to make the same button show the paragraphs, we can’t just add the effect **.show()**  Why not? Because having both **.show()** and **.hide()** at the same time will cancel out. Basically every time the button is clicked, it will hide the paragraphs, but also show them again.  In order to do this, we’ll have to add a different effect: **.toggle()**  Replace “hide” with “toggle” so it reads:  $(“p”).toggle(); | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“button”).click(function(){  $(“p”).toggle();  });  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  <h2>This is a heading</h2>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  <p>This is some text.</p>  <p>This is even more text.</p>  <button>Toggle paragraphs</button>  </body>  </html> |
| Now that we can make the text disappear and reappear whenever we want, we should make it look nice. Right now, the text just suddenly goes away. What if we made is fade away, or slide upward?  The effect .hide() is a function itself. The parentheses () mean that you can add more information to make it do things differently. Basically you’re adding more information to say how you want something be done specifically.  Let’s try adding in a number. An integer value will determine how quickly or slowly jQuery does something. The lower the number, the faster it will do it. The higher the number, the slower it will do it. Think of the number in terms of split seconds. 1000 is about equal to 1 second.  We’ll try adding 1000 in. Change your toggle line to this:  $(“p”).toggle(1000);  Notice how the paragraphs disappear and reappear now? You just added a simple effect to make it look nicer! | <html>  <head>  <script type=”text/javascript” src=”jquery.js></script>  <script type=”text/javascript”>  $(document).ready(function(){  $(“button”).click(function(){  $(“p”).toggle(1000);  });  });  </script>  </head>  <body>  <h2>This is a heading</h2>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  <p>This is some text.</p>  <p>This is even more text.</p>  <button>Toggle paragraphs</button>  </body>  </html> |
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