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The jQuery Object

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The jQuery Object

- jQuery() function returns a jQuery object
 - Array-like (one item for each element in wrapped set)
 - Properties provide information about wrapped set
 - context – DOM node used as selector context
 - jquery – String containing jQuery version number
 - length – Number of items in wrapped set
 - selector – Selector string used to create selection
 - Numerous methods perform operations on contents
 - Operate on all elements in wrapped set
- jQuery object == "Wrapped set"

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Dissecting a jQuery Statement

```
// Set background color of alternating table rows to light green
$("table tr:odd").css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
```

jQuery() function returns
jQuery object wrapping
odd-numbered table rows

css() method of jQuery object assigns a
value to the background-color style of each
element in the wrapped set

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Chaining

- Most jQuery object methods return a reference to the same jQuery object to support chaining

```
// Do this
$("table tr:odd").css("background-color", "#ccffcc").height(20);

// Don't do this
$("table tr:odd").css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
$("table tr:odd").height(20);
```

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Iterating Over a Wrapped Set

- Do it manually with a for loop...


```
// Manually set the background color of alternating table rows
var results = $("table tr:odd");

for (i=0; i<results.length; i++) {
  // Wrap a jQuery object around the raw <tr> element
  // and invoke the jQuery css() method on it
  $(results[i]).css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
};
```
- Or use the jQuery object's .each() method

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The .each() Method

- jQuery object's .each() method iterates over elements and calls a callback function for each
 - First parameter is 0-based index in wrapped set
 - Second parameter is reference to raw DOM element
 - Inside callback, "this" also refers to raw DOM element
- Return false from callback to stop iteration


```
// Manually set the background color of alternating table rows
$("table tr:odd").each(function(index, element) {
  // Wrap a jQuery object around the raw <tr> element
  // and invoke the jQuery css() method on it
  $(this).css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
});
```

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Using the .each() Method

```
// Apply rainbow striping to table rows
var colors = ["lightblue", "lightgreen", "lightyellow",
  "#ffccff", "lavender"];

$("table tr").each(function(i) {
  $(this).css("background-color", colors[i % colors.length]);
});
```

Lorem ipsum	Nunc imperdiet turpis sed mi accumsan et aliquet tortor volutpat
Maecenas non	Donec odio tortor, varius vel iaculis sed, tincidunt quis neque
Vestibulum ante	Mauris quam erat, mattis non ultricies id, ornare sed felis
Maecenas eleifend	Nunc ante ante, sollicitudin quis consectetur in, sodales et neque
Maecenas et	Sed nibh justo, luctus non scelerisque eu, molestie id magna



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Manipulating Wrapped Sets

Method	Description
.add()	Adds elements to a wrapped set
.children()	Gets the children of each element, optionally filtered by a selector
.filter()	Filters elements based on a selector or callback function
.find()	Gets the descendants of each element in the wrapped set filtered by a selector, jQuery object, or another element
.has()	Gets elements in the wrapped set that have a descendant that matches a selector or another element
.not()	Gets elements that don't match a selector or DOM element
.parent()	Gets the parent of each element, optionally filtered by a selector
.siblings()	Gets the siblings of each element, optionally filtered by a selector
.slice()	Gets a subset of the wrapped set using starting and ending indexes



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Using the .filter() Method

```
// Set background color of alternating table rows to light green
$("table tr").filter(":odd").css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
```

Returns wrapped set
containing all table rows

Returns new wrapped set
containing only odd table rows



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Using the .not() Method

```
$("table tr").not(":even").css("background-color", "#ccffcc");
```

Returns wrapped set
containing all table rows

Returns new wrapped set that
excludes even table rows



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Getting and Setting Element Content

- jQuery object provides for getting and setting element content

Method	Description
.html()	Gets or sets the HTML content of an element
.text()	Gets or sets the text content of an element
.val()	Gets or sets an element's value (e.g., <input> elements)



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Using the .val() Method

```
// Get the value of an <input> field whose id is "username"
var val = $("#username").val();
```

```
// Write "jeffpro" into the same <input> field
$("#username").val("jeffpro");
```

```
// Get the value of the item selected in a drop-down list
var val = $("#options").val();
```

```
// Select an item in the same drop-down list
$("#options").val("Tennessee");
```



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Using the .text() Method

```
// Display the current time in the DIV whose id is "output"
// and update it once a second
setInterval(function () {
    $("#output").text(new Date().toTimeString());
}, 1000);
```



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Getting and Setting Element Attributes

- jQuery object provides for getting and setting element attributes

Method	Description
.attr()	Gets or sets an attribute (or set of attributes) on an element
.removeAttr()	Removes the specified attribute from an element



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Using .attr() and .removeAttr()

```
// Add an alt attribute to an image (or change the value of
// an existing alt attribute)
$("#bannerimage").attr("alt", "banner");

// Read the alt attribute from the same image
var alttext = $("#bannerimage").attr("alt");

// Set src and alt attributes on an image with one call
$("#bannerimage").attr({
    alt: "banner",
    src: "images/banner.jpg"
});

// Enable a button by removing the disabled attribute
$("#savebutton").removeAttr("disabled");
```



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Getting and Setting Element Styles

- jQuery object provides for getting and setting element styles

Method	Description
.addClass()	Assigns the specified CSS class to an element
.css()	Gets or sets the value of a CSS property on an element
.hasClass()	Returns true if element is assigned the specified CSS class
.removeClass()	Removes the specified CSS class from an element
.toggleClass()	Adds a CSS class to an element if the class is not currently assigned, and removes it if it is assigned



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Using the .addClass() Method

```
.shaded {
    background-color: #ccffcc;
}

// Set background color of alternating table rows to light green
// by assigning CSS class "shaded" to each
$("table tr:odd").addClass("shaded");
```

Lorem ipsum	Nunc imperdiet turpis sed mi accumsan et aliquet tortor volutpat
Maecenas non	Donec odio tortor, varius vel iaculis sed, tincidunt quis neque
Vestibulum ante	Mauris quam erat, mattis non ultricies id, ornare sed felis
Maecenas eleifend	Nunc ante ante, sollicitudin quis consectetur in, sodales et neque
Maecenas et	Sed nibh justo, luctus non scelerisque eu, molestie id magna



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Using .css() with Callbacks

```
// Apply rainbow striping to table rows
var colors = ["lightblue", "lightgreen", "lightyellow",
    "#ffccff", "lavender"];

$("table tr").css("background-color", function(i) {
    return colors[i % colors.length];
});
```

Lorem ipsum	Nunc imperdiet turpis sed mi accumsan et aliquet tortor volutpat
Maecenas non	Donec odio tortor, varius vel iaculis sed, tincidunt quis neque
Vestibulum ante	Mauris quam erat, mattis non ultricies id, ornare sed felis
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Getting and Setting Element Geometry

Method	Description
.height()	Gets or sets the height of an element
.innerHeight()	Gets the height of an element, including padding but not border
.outerHeight()	Gets the height of an element, including padding, border, and optionally margin
.width()	Gets or sets the width of an element
.innerWidth()	Gets the width of an element, including padding but not border
.outerWidth()	Gets the width of an element, including padding, border, and optionally margin
.offset()	Gets or sets the position of the element relative to the document
.position()	Gets the position of the element relative to its parent

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Using Element Geometry Methods

```
// Get the width and height of the browser window
var width = $(window).width();
var height = $(window).height();

// Get the width and height of the element whose id is "square"
var width = $("#square").width();
var height = $("#square").height();

// Get the position, relative to its parent, of the same element
var x = $("#square").position().left;
var y = $("#square").position().top;
```

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Manipulating the DOM

- jQuery object provides for adding and removing DOM elements

Method	Description
.after()/insertAfter()	Inserts content after elements
.append()/appendTo()	Appends content to existing content
.before()/insertBefore()	Inserts content before an elements
.empty()	Removes all child elements
.prepend()/prependTo()	Prepends content to existing content
.remove()	Removes elements from the DOM

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Inserting Elements

```
// Insert a horizontal rule before and after each <h1> element
$("#h1").before("<hr />").after("<hr />");

// Insert a horizontal rule before and after each <h1> element
$("#<hr />").insertBefore("h1").insertAfter("h1");
```

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Replacing Elements

```
// Replace each <h1> element with an <h2> element and
// preserve the element's content
$("#h1").each(function () {
    $(this).replaceWith("<h2>" + $(this).html() + "</h2>");
});
```

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Adding Items to a Drop-Down List

```
// Insert <option> elements into the <select> element whose
// id is "options"
var list = $("#options");
list.append("<option>Item 1</option>");
list.append("<option>Item 2</option>");

// More efficient way to do the same thing
var list = $("#options");
list.append("<option>Item 1</option><option>Item 2</option>");
```



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Removing a DOM Element

```
// Remove the element whose id is "options" from the DOM
$("#options").remove();
```



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Other jQuery Object Methods

Method	Description
.data()	Gets or sets data attached to an element
.get()	Returns one or more raw DOM elements corresponding to the elements in the wrapped set
.hasData()	Determines whether element has data attached
.is()	Returns true if element matches specified selector or other criteria
.map()	Creates a new wrapped set of elements by passing each element in the current wrapped set to a callback function
.removeData()	Removes data attached to an element
.toArray()	Converts a wrapped set into an ordinary JavaScript array



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Using the .data() Method

```
// Attach a simple string to the element whose id is "person"
$("#person").data("name", "Jeff");

// Retrieve the string
var name = $("#person").data("name"); // name == "Jeff"

// Attach a complex object to the element whose id is "person"
$("#person").data("info", {
    firstName: "Jeff",
    lastName: "Prosis"
});

// Retrieve the complex object and read the lastName property
var lastName = $("#person").data("info").lastName;
```



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Using the .is() Method

```
// Determine whether the checkbox whose id is "toggle" is checked
if ($("#toggle").is(":checked")) {
    // Checkbox is checked
}
else {
    // Checkbox is not checked
}
```



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jQuery Utilities

- Static jQuery methods and properties
- Trim strings, avoid namespace conflicts, parse JSON and XML, and more

.ajax()	.grep()	.isXMLDoc()	.parseXML()
.contains()	.inArray()	.map()	.queue()
.data()	.isArray()	.makeArray()	.removeData()
.dequeue()	.isEmptyObject()	.merge()	.support
.each()	.isFunction()	.noop()	.trim()
.extend()	.isPlainObject()	.now()	.type()
.globalEval()	.isWindow()	.parseJSON()	.unique()



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Trimming a String

```
var result = $.trim("  Get rid of these spaces!  ");
// result == "Get rid of these spaces!";
```



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Consuming JSON

```
var json = '{ "firstName": "Jeff", "lastName": "Prosize" }';
var person = $.parseJSON(json);
var lastName = person.lastName; // lastName == "Prosize"
```



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Avoiding \$ Conflicts

```
// Dissociate the $ symbol from the jQuery() function.
// Afterward, use "jQuery" rather than "$" to reference the
// jQuery() function, or define another alias for jQuery().
jQuery.noConflict();

// As an alternative, pass the $ symbol to the ready handler
// so $ can still be used as an alias for the jQuery() function
// within the handler
jQuery(function($) {
    // Use $ as normal inside this function
});
```



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