# WEEK 9 | PROGRAMMING MOAR JQUERY

Shawn Park & Jeff Zhan



# Review jQuery

(http://jsfiddle.net/suX84/3/)

# Today's Outline

- 1. Other jQuery Functions
- 2. DOM Traversal
- 3. Event Objects



# **Goal Today:**Practice jQuery & Learning the DOM

- .addClass('className')
  - Ex: <div class="title">Title</div>
    - \$('.title').addClass('superbold');
    - <div class="title superbold">Title</div>
- .removeClass('className')
- .hasClass('className')
  - Ex: <div class="title superbold">Title</div>
    - if(\$('.title').hasClass('superbold')) {
       alert('Title is super bolded!!');
      }

- .attr('...')
  - Ex: <a id="link1" href="http://www.google.com">Google</a>
  - var sample = \$('#link1').attr('href');alert(sample);
- .attr('...') works for any attribute
  - Ex: .attr('href')
  - Userful ones:
    - attr('id')
    - .attr('class')
    - .attr('width') // For <img tags>
    - .attr('src')

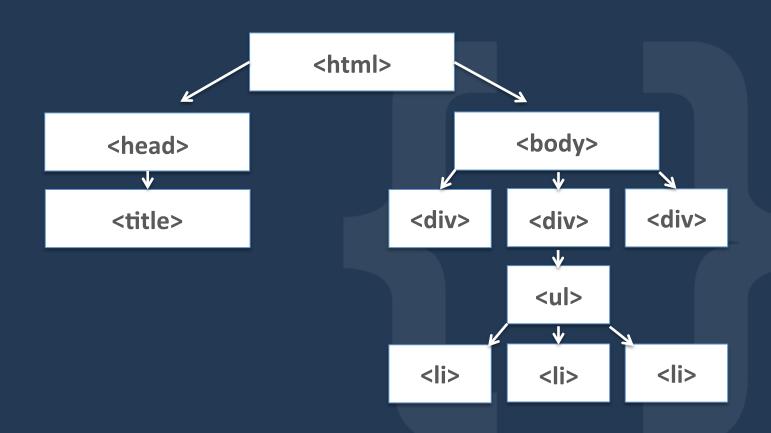
- Setting .attr()
  - Syntax:
    - .attr('src', 'images/newimg.png')
    - .attr('href', 'www.yahoo.com')
  - Takes 2 arguments
    - 1st is the attribute name
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> is the attribute value

### Demo

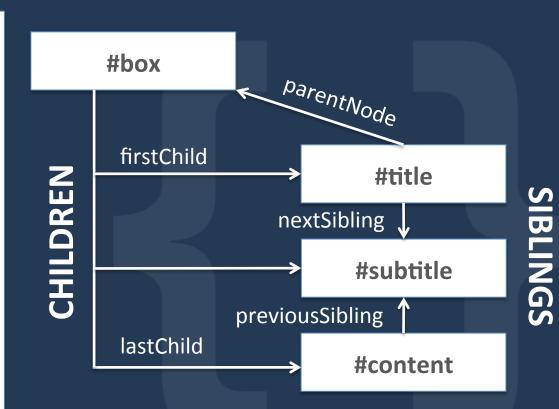
Follow along: jsfiddle.net/5pye4/1/

- What is the DOM?
  - Document Object Model
  - A way to structure a document & represent hierarchy of elements
    - E.x.<div id="box"><div id="title">Title</div></div>
    - In above, #title is a **child** of #box (parent-child relationship)
- What is DOM Traversal?
  - Accessing different elements in the DOM and utilizing their heirarchy



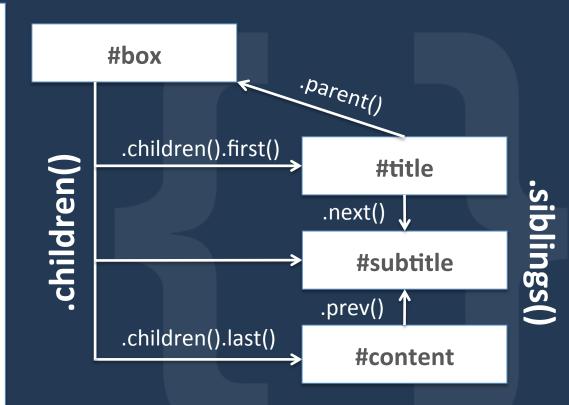


```
<div id="box">
     <div id="title">
          Title
     </div>
     <div id="subtitle">
          Subtitle
     </div>
     <div id="content">
          Content
     </div>
</div>
```



### DOM Traversal - jQuery

```
<div id="box">
     <div id="title">
          Title
     </div>
     <div id="subtitle">
          Subtitle
     </div>
     <div id="content">
          Content
     </div>
</div>
```





### DOM Traversal - Example

#### Reference

```
.children() .siblings() .parent()
.children().first() .prev()
.children().last() .next()
```

```
You are given $('#menu'). How to select Pizza element?
```

```
Answer: $('#menu').children().last()
```

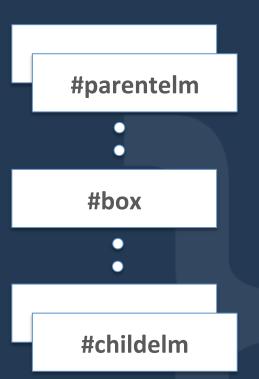
You are given \$('#menu'). How to select Pad Thai?

```
Answer: $('#menu').children().first().next()
```

```
    Tacos
    Pad Thai
    Subway
    Pizza
```

## DOM Traversal - Searching

- What about pages with zillions of elements?
- For Parent, Grandparent, etc
  - .closest('#parentelm')
- For Child, Grandchild, etc.
  - .find('#childelm')



### DOM Traversal - Example

This is a sample Twitter Bootstrap structure. How to access "My Name" element using \$('#home-panel')?

\$('#home-panel').find('.title')

### DOM Traversal – Use Cases

### DOM Traversal – Use Cases

```
<div class="panels">
                                                                      In CSS:
Example 2:
                     <div id="home" class="panel"> ... </div>
                     <div id="about" class="panel"> ... </div>
                                                                      .panel {
                </div>
                                                                           display: none;
                <a href="#home">
                     <div class="button">Home</div>
                </a>
                <a href="#about">
                     <div class="button">About</div>
                </a>
                $('.button').click(function() {
                       var elm = $(this).parent().attr('href');
                       $('.panels').find(elm).fadeIn();
                 });
```

### Demo

Follow along: jsfiddle.net/6QS7J/

# **Event Objects**

### **Event Objects**

```
They give you special functions to use. Such as getting the X and Y value of when you clicked '.button'!

$('.button').click(function(event) {
    alert(event.pageX + " and " + event.pageY);
});
```

# Event Objects – preventDefault()

```
We will go over 2 important special functions. First is preventDefault()
```

```
<a id="button" href="www.google.com">
Google
</a>
```

```
$('#button').click(function(event) {
     event.preventDefault();
});
```

Now when you click on #button, the browser won't take you to Google. It **prevents** the default action of <a> tags, which takes you to a new page.



## Event Objects – stopPropagation()

```
The second special function is stopPropagation()
```

```
$('#box1').click(function() {
    $('#box2').css('background', 'red');
});
$('#box2').click(function(event) {
    event.stopPropagation();
    $('#box2').css('background', 'red');
});
```

Instead of doing #box2's click event **and** #box1's click event, we now only do #box2's. .stopPropagation() stops an event from calling parent's events



## Event Objects – stopPropagation()

```
Last week's modal example using stopPropagation()
```

Because #modal is inside #black, by default when you click #modal it will trigger #black's click event. To prevent this, we added a stopPropagation to #modal.

### **Event Objects**

Lastly, note event could be whatever you want to take the variable. event or just e is usually the industry standard.

```
$('#black').click(function() {
    $(this).fadeOut();
});
$('#modal').click(function(berkeley) {
    berkeley.stopPropagation();
});
```

### Summary

- jQuery functions
  - .addClass(), .attr(...)
- DOM Traversal
  - Usage of .child(), .parent(), etc.
  - .find() and .closest()
- Event Objects
  - .preventDefault()
  - .stopPropagation()

All lecture material, handouts, and homework can be found at: <a href="http://www.thewebdesignworkshop.co">http://www.thewebdesignworkshop.co</a>