

jQuery, AJAX, JSON



What is jQuery?

- Lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library
- Makes using JavaScript on your website much easier
- Common tasks:
 - JavaScript = many lines of code
 - jQuery = single line of code
- Simplifies complicated JavaScript actions such as AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

- The jQuery library contains the following features:
 - HTML/DOM manipulation
 - CSS manipulation
 - HTML event methods
 - Effects and animations
 - AJAX
 - Other Utilities

- Download the jQuery library from [jQuery.com](https://jquery.com)
 - Production version - this is for your live website because it has been minified and compressed
 - Development version - this is for testing and development (uncompressed and readable code)
 - Reference in your HTML:

```
<head>  
  <script src="jquery-1.11.2.min.js"></script>  
</head>
```

- Include jQuery from a CDN

- jquery.com Reference

- ```
<head>
```

- ```
  <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery1.11.2.min.js"></script>
```

- ```
</head>
```

- Other CDNs

- Microsoft
    - Google
    - CDNJS
    - jsDelivr



- 1.11.x
  - Supports all major browsers
- 2.1.3
  - Does not support Internet Explorer 6, 7, or 8
- Both versions available in Development and Production releases
  - [jquery.com/download](http://jquery.com/download)

- `$(selector).action()`
  - A `$` sign to define/access jQuery
  - A (selector) to "query (or find)" HTML elements
  - A jQuery `action()` to be performed on the element(s)
- Examples:
  - `$(this).hide()` - hides the current element
  - `$("p").hide()` - hides all `<p>` elements
  - `$(".test").hide()` - hides all elements with `class="test"`
  - `$("#test").hide()` - hides the element with `id="test"`

# document.ready() Event

- Prevent any jQuery code from running before the document is finished loading by placing ALL jQuery code inside the *ready* event:

```
$(document).ready(function(){
 // jQuery methods go here...
});
```



- Selectors are used to assign events just as to gain access to HTML element data
  - For example:

```
$("p").click(function(){
 // action goes here
});
```

assigns a click event to all paragraph elements on the page

- And...

```
$("#p1").hover(function(){
 alert("You entered p1!");
},
function(){
 alert("Bye! You now leave p1!");
});
```

assigns a hover event action to the element with an id property of “p1”

# Getting/Setting jQuery Content

- Three simple methods
  - `text()` - Sets or returns the text content of selected elements
  - `html()` - Sets or returns the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)
  - `val()` - Sets or returns the value of form fields
- Example
  - ```
$("#btn1").click(function(){  
    alert("Text: " + $("#test").text());  
});
```

- We have provided essential concepts
- Further independent study for additional concepts
 - DOM element enumeration and traversing
 - DOM element addition and removal
 - CSS manipulation
 - BOM window dimension manipulation
 - And more

- What is it?
 - Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
 - Exchanging data with a server and updating web pages, all without reloading the whole page
 - Application examples:
 - Gmail, Google Maps, Youtube, and Facebook tabs

- jQuery provides methods for AJAX
 - .load()
 - .get()
 - .post()
 - See http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_ajax.asp for a complete reference

.load()

- Syntax:
 - `$(selector).load(URL,data,callback);`
 - URL parameter is required and specifies the URL you wish to load
 - data parameter is optional, specifies a set of querystring key/value pairs to send along with the request
 - callback parameter is optional, specifies the name of a function to be executed after the load() method is completed

- jQuery `get()` and `post()` methods are used to request data from the server with an HTTP GET or POST request
 - GET - Requests data from a specified resource
 - POST - Submits data to be processed to a specified resource
- `$.get()` method requests data from the server with an HTTP GET request
 - `$.get(URL, callback);`
 - `callback` is optional
- `$.post()` method requests data from the server using an HTTP POST request
 - `$.post(URL, data, callback);`
 - `data` and `callback` are optional

- What is it?
 - JavaScript Object Notation
 - syntax for storing and exchanging data.
 - easier to use alternative to XML
 - follows key/value pair methodology
 - easily evaluates to JavaScript objects

```
{"employees": [  
  {"firstName": "John", "lastName": "Doe"},  
  {"firstName": "Anna", "lastName": "Smith"},  
  {"firstName": "Peter", "lastName": "Jones"}  
] }
```


- `var text = '{"name":"John Johnson","street":"Oslo West 16", "phone":"555 1234567"}'`
- `var obj = JSON.parse(text);`
- `document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
 obj.name + "
" +
 obj.street + "
" +
 obj.phone;`

- JSON syntax is a subset of the JavaScript object notation syntax:
 - Data is in name/value pairs
 - "firstName":"John"
 - Data is separated by commas
 - Curly braces hold objects
 - Square brackets hold arrays

- JSON values can be:
 - number (integer or floating point)
 - string (in double quotes)
 - boolean (true or false)
 - array (in square brackets)
 - object (in curly braces)
 - null

- Use jQuery and AJAX to get JSON data from server:

```
$("#button").click(function(){
    $.getJSON("demo_ajax_json.js",function(result){
        $.each(result, function(i, field){
            $("#div").append(field + " ");
        });
    });
});
```

- Use all three together to:
 - quickly and easily get/post from/to server
 - any data
 - from any data source
 - without reloading pages
- Dynamic web pages
 - The heart of Bootstrap
 - We'll see this whole concept “on steroids” when we discover AngularJS in week 7 of the Coder Foundry curriculum