IMD312
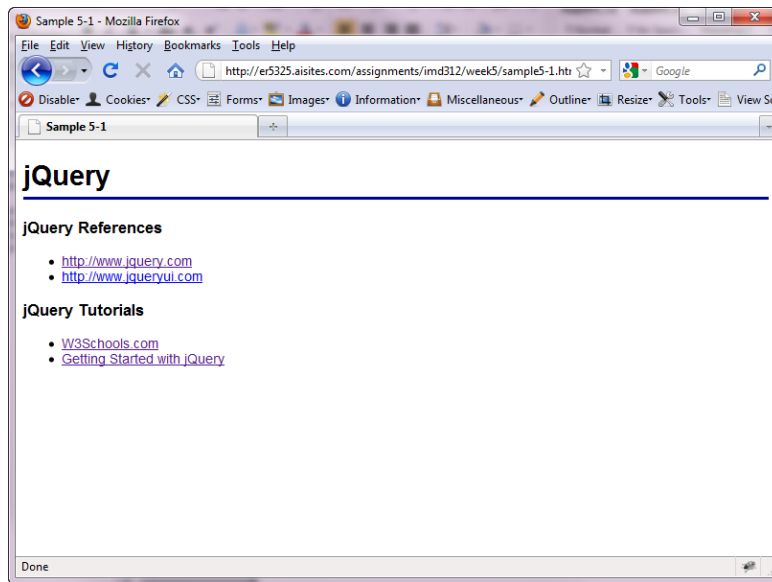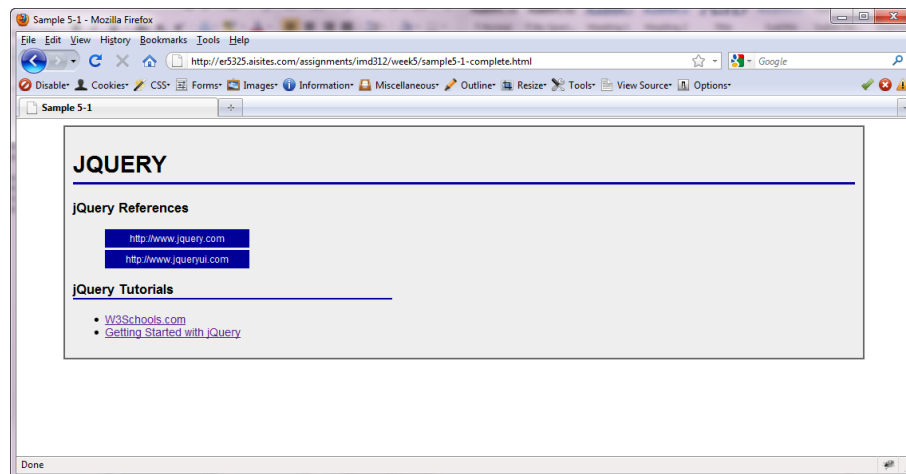**Week 3 Assignment 1**

jQuery Selectors

In this tutorial we will work with using different jQuery selectors in order to change the styling of a page.

We will start with a page that looks like this:

And add some styles to it using jQuery, to get a page that looks like this:

1. **Download the Week3Assignment1.zip file located in the assignment instructions.**

2. **Open sample' -1.html in your favorite text editor.**

    If you wish to use Dreamweaver be sure to open up the Code View to work on the file.

    Spend a minute to review the HTML and CSS code of this page. Most of the CSS is not being applied to the page yet. It is simply there as a placeholder.

The first thing we will do to this page is add our jQuery reference.

3. **Before the first set of <script> tags add the following line:**

```
<script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.5.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

You should end up with the following code:

```
<script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.5.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">

</script>
```

We are using the jQuery file that is hosted by the Google CDN. Now that this has been added, we are able to access jQuery on the page.

4. **Inside of the <script> tags add the following code:**

```
<script type="text/javascript">
      $(document).ready(function() {

      }); //end document ready
</script>
```

The `$(document).ready()` function ensures that the page has finished loading before any of the JavaScript code is executed. This is very important because otherwise the JavaScript code would execute before the page elements were available, causing your script to do nothing.

Also notice how a comment was added to the close of the `ready()` function. This is a good practice to get into. When you add a lot of code it can be confusing where one function begins and another ends.

5. **We will now change the style of all <h1> tags by adding the following line of code inside the ready() function:**

```
$(document).ready(function() {
      $('h1').addClass('headline'); //change all h1 styles
}); //end document ready
```

This new line of code is doing several things. The first part, `$('h1')` is our jQuery selector. This selector will select all of the <h1> tags on the page. This page just happens to only have one <h1> tag, but if it had multiple this selector would find all of them. After the selector we are applying the `addClass()` function. Just as its name suggests, this method will add a CSS class to the selector. In plain English this line says "Find all of the <h1> tags on the page and add the class 'headline' to them."

This is known as a tag selector since it selects a given tag on the page.

A CSS style named "headline" already exists on the page. Once this line of code has been executed, the headline class will be applied to all <h1> tags.

```
.headline {
      text-transform:uppercase;
}
```

6. **We will now apply an ID selector to the <div> that has an ID of "container":**

```
$(document).ready(function() {
```

```
      $('h1').addClass('headline'); //change all h1 styles
      $('#container').addClass('container');
}); //end document ready
```

An ID selector always starts with the pound (#) sign. This is just like a CSS ID selector. This selector will find the page element based on the ID value. In this case, the <div> tag that has an ID of "container" will be found. Again, we will use the `addClass()` method to attach the "container" class to the <div>.

7. **A class selector will now be used:**

```
$(document).ready(function() {
      $('h1').addClass('headline'); //change all h1 styles
      $('#container').addClass('container');
      $('.tutorials').css('width', '400px');
      $('.tutorials h3').css('border-bottom', '2px solid #009');
}); //end document ready
```

This selector is called a class selector. All class selectors start with a period (.), just like in CSS. The class selector will find all page elements that have a given class.

After the selector is the `css()` method. The `css()` method has two arguments, the first is the style you wish to modify and the second is the value you wish to give that style. In the example above the width is being modified.

8. **Add one final selector, called a descendent selector**

```
$(document).ready(function() {
      $('h1').addClass('headline'); //change all h1 styles
      $('#container').addClass('container');
      $('.tutorials').css('width', '400px');
      $('.tutorials h3').css('border-bottom', '2px solid #009');
}); //end document ready
```

This selector starts by selecting the "tutorials" class. However, this selector will do something additional. Notice the h3 within the selector. This will find all <h3> tags that are *inside* of a page element with a class name of "tutorials." This is known as a descendent selector.

The `css()` method is used to modify the border-bottom of the <h3> tag.

9. **Save the file and view it in your browser.**

Modifying the Page HTML

Now, you will work on modifying the HTML code produced by a page through the use of jQuery. Make a copy of your completed sample3-1.html and rename it to sample3-2.html

In sample3-2.html do the following:

1. Replace the <h1>jQuery</h1> tag with a new <h1> tag that contains the text "jQuery links" by using the replaceWith() method.
2. Add a new link to the **end** of the jQuery references list by using the append() method.
3. Add a new link to the **beginning** of the jQuery tutorials list by using the prepend() method.