Fixing Common jQuery Bugs

Selectors, Traversing, & Manipulation Bugs

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Outline

Houdini Hieroglyph Bug

Superfluous Spawn Bug Always Alive Bug

Brittle Blood Bug Forgetful Family Bug Discarded Descendant Bug

Checking Condition Bug Barbaric Behavior Bug



```
<form id="personForm" name="personForm" method="post"</pre>
action="/Demo/jsf/main.jsf;jsessionid=0596FB948C..."
enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded">
    <div class="field">
        <label>Last Name</label>
        <input id="personForm:lastname"</pre>
name="personForm:lastname" type="text" />
    </div>
    <!-- ... more HTML ... -->
</form>
<script>
$(document).ready(function () {
    $("#personForm:firstname").addClass("required");
});
</script>
```

```
<form id="pers</pre>
                                                od="post"
                                                948C..."
action="/Demo/
enctype="appli
    <div class
        <label
        <input id="personForm:lastname"</pre>
name="personForm:lastname" type="text" />
    </div>
    <!-- ... more HTML ... -->
</form>
<script>
$(document).ready(function () {
    $("#personForm:firstname").addClass("required");
});
</script>
```

At the root of the problem is that JSF inserts a: delimiter inside of the id attribute. jQuery abides by the W3C CSS Specification Rules.

If your ID, name, or class contains one of the following metacharacters then you have a problem...
!"#\$%&'()*+,./:;<=>?@[\]^`{|}~

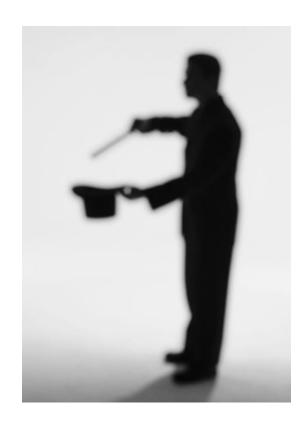
```
// <input id="person.name" name="person.name" />
$( "#person.name" ).addClass( "highlight" ); // Fail

// <input id="person:name" name="person:name" />
$( "#person:name" ).addClass( "highlight" ); // Fail

// <input id="person$name" name="person$name" />
$( "#person$name" ).addClass( "highlight" ); // Fail
```

If you wish to use any of the meta-characters (such as $!"#$\%\&'()*+,./:;<=>?@[\]^`{|}~)$ as a literal part of a name, you must escape the character with two backslashes: \\. For example, if you have an element with id="foo.bar", you can use the selector \$("#foo\\.bar").

```
-- http://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/
$( document ).ready( function() {
    $("#personForm\\:firstname")
        .addClass( "required" );
});
```

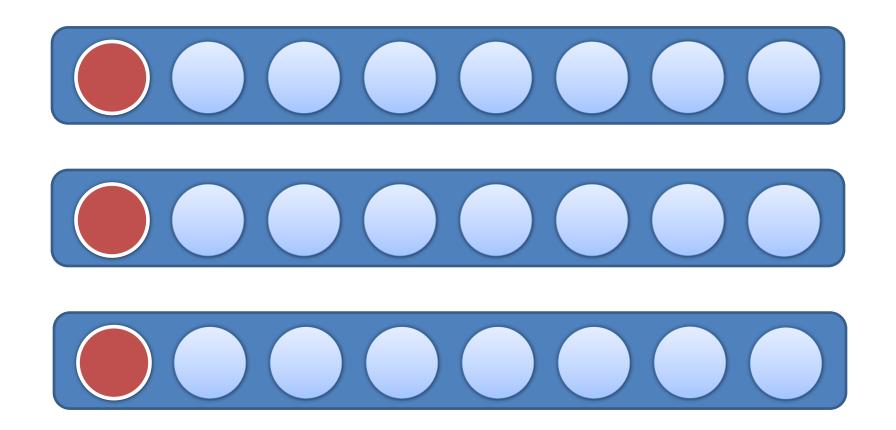




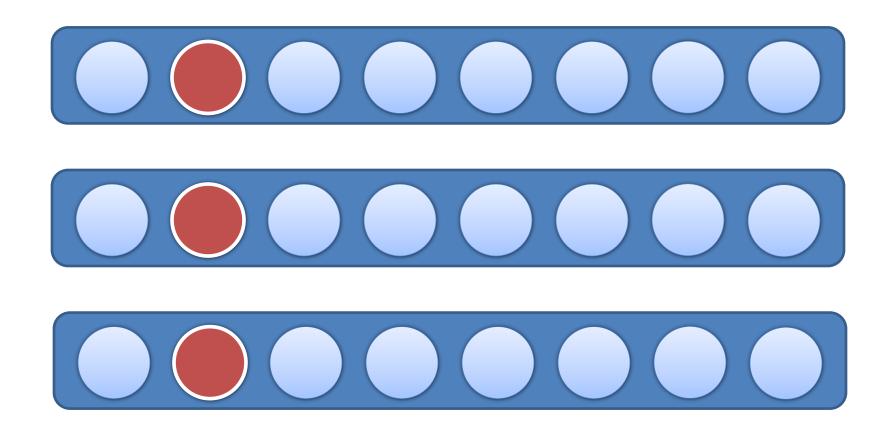
```
<h3>Items to Push</h3>
12
<h3>Stack</h3>
ul id="stack">
<h3>Items Popped</h3>
ul id="items-popped">
<button id="push">Push
<button id="pop">Pop</button>
$("#push").on("click", function () {
   $("li:nth-child(1)").prependTo("#stack")
});
$("#pop").on("click", function () {
   $("#stack li:nth-child(1)").appendTo("#items-
popped");
1).
```



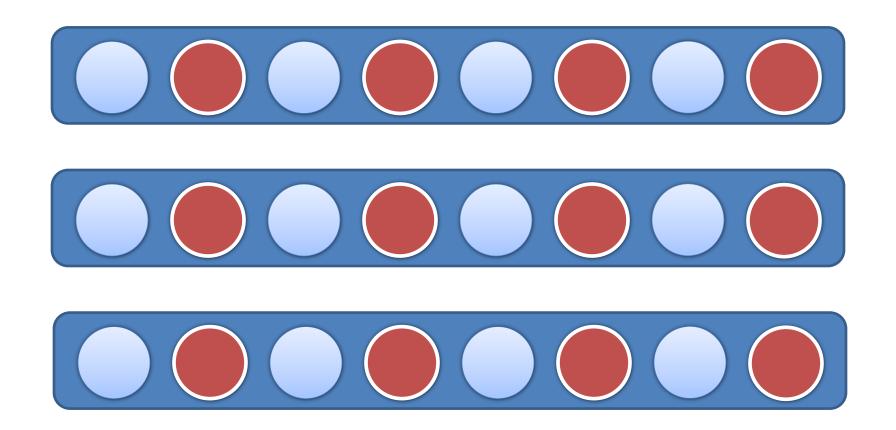
```
<h3>Items to Push</h3>
3
  <1i>4</1i>
<h3>Stack</h3>
                      $("li:nth-child(1)")
d="stack">
<h3>Items Popped</h3>
d="items-pop"
  <1i>2</1i>
  1
```



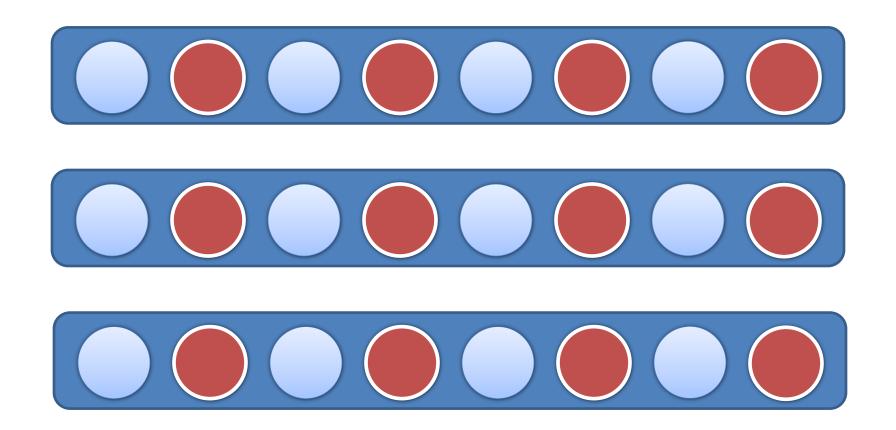
\$("li:nth-child(1)")



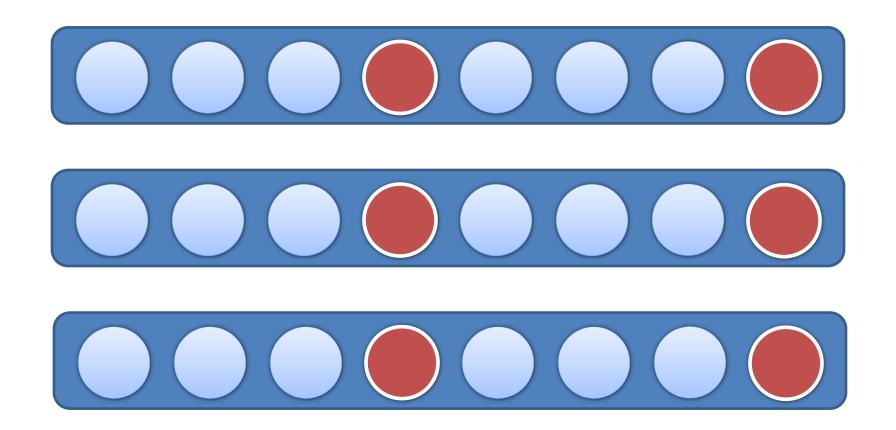
\$("li:nth-child(2)")



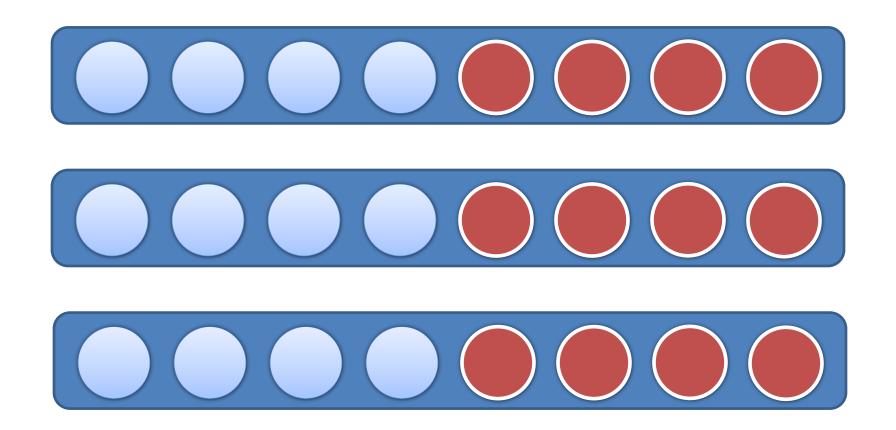
\$("li:nth-child(2n)")



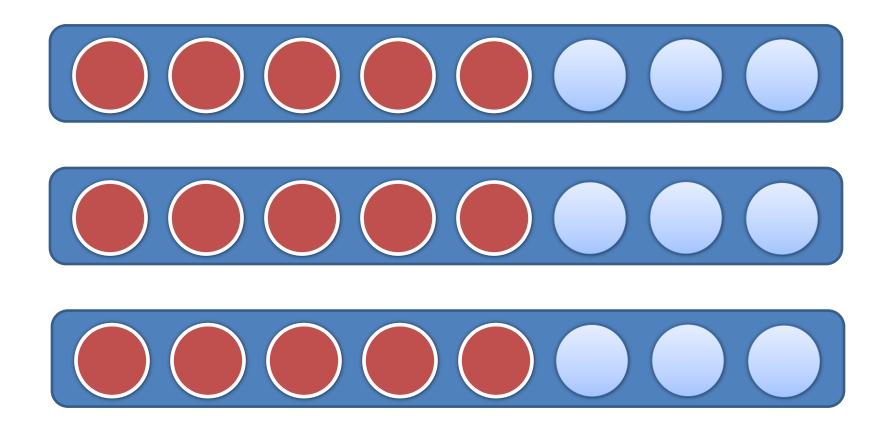
\$("li:nth-child(even)")



\$("li:nth-child(4n)")



\$("li:nth-child(n+5)")



\$("li:nth-child(-n+5)")

Let jQuery know you only want list items that have an ancestor of "#itemsto-push"

```
$("#push").on("click", function () {
    $("#items-to-push li:nth-child(1)")
        .prependTo("#stack")
});

$("#pop").on("click", function () {
    $("#stack li:nth-child(1)")
        .appendTo("#items-popped");
});
```

eq filters the matches and gives you an item by index

```
$("#push").on("click", function () {
        $("li:eq(0)")
            .prependTo("#stack")
});

$("#pop").on("click", function () {
        $("#stack li:eq(0)")
            .appendTo("#items-popped");
});
```

});

Providing a context to start searching from and focus on finding the 1st list item

```
$("#push").on("click", function () {
    $("#items-to-push")
        .find("li:first")
        .prependTo("#stack")
});
$("#pop").on("click", function () {
    $("#stack")
        .find("li:first")
        .appendTo("#items-popped");
});
```



```
function notify(message) {
    var $notify = $("#notify");
    if (!$notify) {
        $("<div />", {
            id: "notify",
            html: message
        }).appendTo("body");
    } else {
        $notify.html(message);
notify("My 1st Message");
notify("My 2nd Message");
```

```
function notify(message) {
    var $notify = $("#notify");
    if (!$notify) {
        $("<div />", {
            id: "notify",
            html: message
        }).appendTo("body");
    } else {
        $notify.html(message);
notify("My 1st Message");
notify("My 2nd Message");
```

The if statement always resolves to something truthy



jQuery(selector [, context])

internal collection

Returns: iOuery

Description: Accepts a string containing a CSS selector which is then used to match a set of elements.

```
var $notify = $("#notify");
Always returns the jQuery
object. If selection is found
then it's stored in jQuery's
if (jQuery) {
    console.log("True!");

Objects are always "truth
```

Objects are always "truthy" based on truthy/falsey rules in JavaScript

```
FALSEY: false, 0, -0, null, undefined, NaN, ""
TRUTHY: true, {}, [], 5, etc...
```

```
function notify(message) {
    var $notify = $("#notify");
    if (!$notify.length) {
                                      The length
        $("<div />", {
                                   property exposes
             id: "notify",
                                   how many items
             html: message
                                    are in jQuery's
                                   internal collection
        }).appendTo("body");
    } else {
        $notify.html(message);
                                  FALSEY:
                                           0
notify("My 1st Message");
notify("My 2nd Message");
                                  TRUTHY:
                                              - Number.MAX VALUE
```



```
theme="c" data-inset="true">
   <a href="/inbox">Inbox <span class="ui-li-
count">12</span></a>
   <!-- ... more markup ... -->
$(document).on("click", "#mailbox a", function (e) {
   var $this = $(this),
      $listItem = $this.parent()
   e.preventDefault();
   $listItem.addClass("highlight");
});
```

```
iconshadow="true" data-wrapperels="div" data-icon="arrow-
r" data-iconpos="right" data-theme="c" class="ui-btn ui-
btn-icon-right ui-li-has-arrow ui-li ui-li-has-count ui-
btn-up-c">
   <div class="ui-btn-inner ui-li">
       <div class="ui-btn-text">
           <a href="/drafts" class="ui-link-</pre>
inherit">Drafts <span class="ui-li-count ui-btn-up-c ui-</pre>
btn-corner-all">4</span></a>
       </div>
       <span class="ui-icon"</pre>
           ui-icon-arrow-r
           ui-icon-shadow"> </span>
   </div>
```



.closest(selector)

Description: For each element itself and traver

& .closest(selector)

selector

Type: Selector

A string containing a s



```
Returns: iOuery
```

testing the

version added: 1.3

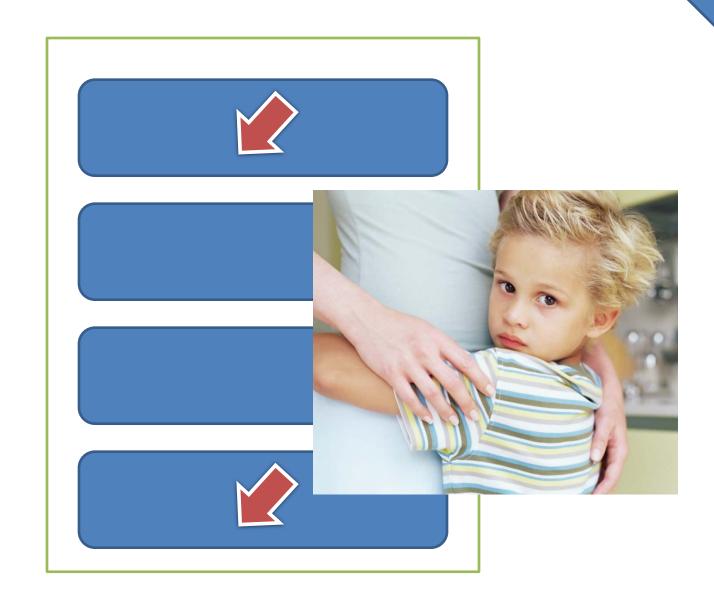
```
$(document).on("click", "#mailbox a", function (e) {
   var $this = $(this),
    $listItem = $this.closest("li");
```

```
e.preventDefault();
$listItem.addClass("highlight");
});
```

Traverse ancestors
(starting with itself)
until it finds an
element matching
passed selector



```
Item 1
   Item 2
   Item 3
   Item 4
   <!-- ... more markup ... -->
$(document).on("mouseenter", "#items li", function (e) {
   var $this = $(this);
   $this.addClass("highlight");
   $this.nextAll().removeClass("highlight");
});
```



.nextAll([selector]) Returns: <u>iOuery</u>

Description: Get all following siblings of each element in the set of matched elements, optionally filtered by a selector.

.prevAll([selector]) Returns: <u>iOuerv</u>

Description: Get all preceding siblings of each element in the set of matched elements, optionally filtered by a selector.

.siblings([selector]) Returns: <u>iQuery</u>

Description: Get the siblings of each element in the set of matched elements, optionally filtered by a selector.

Forgetful Family Bug

```
$(document).on("mouseenter", "#items li", function (e) {
    $(this).addClass("highlight")
         .prevAll().removeClass("highlight").end()
         .nextAll().removeClass("highlight");
});
               Make sure to remove the highlight
              class from previous & next elements
// OR
$(document).on("mouseenter", "#items li", function (e) {
    $(this).addClass("highlight")
         .siblings().removeClass("highlight");
});
                The siblings() methods gets both
                  previous and next elements
```

Forgetful Family Bug

```
$(document).on("mouseenter mouseleave", "#items li",
    function (e) {
        $(this).toggleClass("highlight");
    });
                Instead of messing with siblings,
// OR
               listen to mouseleave & remove class
$(document).on("mouseenter mouseleave", "#items li",
    function (e) {
        $(this).toggleClass("highlight",
             e.type === "mouseenter");
    });
                Pass boolean to toggleClass() to
                guarantee if adding or removing
```



```
<input type="checkbox" /> <div</li>
class="content">Item 1</div>
  <input type="checkbox" /> <div</pre>
class="content">Item 2</div>
  <input type="checkbox" /> <div</li>
class="content">Item 3</div>
<button>Add</button>
```

```
$(document).on("click", "#source input", function () {
   var $this = $(this),
        $item = $this.closest("li");

$item.toggleClass("highlight", $this.is(":checked"));
});
```

```
$(document).on("click", "button", function (e) {
   var $srcItems = $("#src li"), $dest = $("#dest");
   $srcItems.add("#destination li");
   $srcItems.removeClass("highlight");
   $srcItems.find("input:checked").each(function () {
       var $this = $(this), $item = $this.closest("li");
       $("" +
           $item.find(".content").html() + "")
          .appendTo($dest);
       $this.prop("checked", false);
   });
});
```

```
$(document).on("click", "button", function (e) {
   var $srcItems = $("#src li"), $dest = $("#dest");
                                           The highlight class
   $srcItems.add("#destination li");
                                          isn't being removed
                                          from the destination
   $srcItems.removeClass("highlight");
                                               list items
   $srcItems.find("input:checked").each(function () {
       var $this = $(this), $item = $this.closest("li");
       $("" +
           $item.find(".content").html() + "")
           .appendTo($dest);
       $this.prop("checked", false);
    });
});
```

```
var pdiv = $("p");
pdiv.add("div");
pdiv.fadeIn(); // fadeIn only p elements
```

".add() creates a new set and leaves the original set unchanged" – jQuery Docs

```
var pdiv = $("p");
pdiv = pdiv.add("div");
pdiv.fadeIn(); // fadeIn p & div elements

// OR
$("p").add("div").fadeIn(); // fadeIn p & div elements
```

```
$(document).on("click", "button", function (e) {
   var $srcItems = $("#src li"), $dest = $("#dest");
   $srcItems = $srcItems.add("#destination li");
   $srcItems.removeClass("highlight");
   $srcItems.find("input:checked").each(function () {
       var $this = $(this), $item = $this.closest("li");
       $("" +
           $item.find(".content").html() + "")
          .appendTo($dest);
       $this.prop("checked", false);
   });
});
```



```
<div id="toggle"><input type="checkbox" /> Toggle</div>
<input type="checkbox" /> <div</pre>
class="content">Testing 1</div>
   <input type="checkbox" /> <div</pre>
class="content">Testing 2</div>
   <input type="checkbox" /> <div</li>
class="content">Testing 3</div>
$(document).on("click", "#toggle input",
   function (e) {
       $("#items").find("input").attr("checked",
           $(this).attr("checked"));
});
```

```
$(document).on(
    "click",
    "#toggle input",
    function (e) {
        $("#items").find("input").attr(
             "checked",
             $(this).attr("checked")
        );
                    .attr("checked") always returns undefined
```

```
Boolean
$(elem).attr("checked") // 1.6.0-
                                       true
// Changes with checkbox state
$(elem).attr("checked") // 1.6.0
                                       "checked" String
// Initial state of the checkbox;
// does not change
$(elem).attr("checked") // 1.6.1-1.6.2 "checked" String
// Changes with checkbox state
$(elem).attr("checked") // 1.6.3+
// Initial state of the checkbox;
// does not change
```



```
$(document).on(
    "click",
    "#toggle input",
    function (e) {
        $("#items").find("input").prop(
             "checked",
             $(this).prop("checked")
        );
                     .prop("checked") changes with state of
                                  checkbox
```



```
var contacts = [
    { name: "John Doe", birthday: "1/1/1970" },
    { name: "Jane Doe", birthday: "2/2/1975" },
    { name: "Baby Doe", birthday: "3/3/2010" }
];
addContacts(contacts);
$("button").on("click", function () {
    addContacts([
        { name: "Yoda Doe", birthday: "4/4/2013" }
    ]);
});
```

```
var $container = $("#container");
var $contacts = $("#contacts");
var addContacts = function (contacts) {
    var list = $contacts.remove();
    $.each(contacts, function (index, contact) {
        $("", { html: contact.name })
            .data("birthday", contact.birthday)
            .appendTo($contacts);
    });
    $container.append(list);
};
$container.on("click", "#contacts li", function () {
    alert("Birthday: " + $(this).data("birthday"));
});
```

```
var $coi
var $coi
var add(
    var
    $.ea
    });
    $coı
};
$contai
    aleı
});
```



```
var list = $contacts.remove();
```

.remove() removes elements from the DOM, all bound events, & jQuery data associated with the elements

```
var list = $contacts.detach();
```

.detach() removes elements from the DOM, but keeps all bound events & jQuery data associated to be reinserted

```
var $container = $("#container");
var $contacts = $("#contacts");
var addContacts = function (contacts) {
    var list = $contacts.detach();
    $.each(contacts, function (index, contact) {
        $("", { html: contact.name })
            .data("birthday", contact.birthday)
            .appendTo($contacts);
    });
    $container.append(list);
};
$container.on("click", "#contacts li", function () {
    alert("Birthday: " + $(this).data("birthday"));
});
```

Conclusion

- Make sure to escape your selectors if they have special characters
- Understand what the nth-child selector does before you use it
- Learn the truthy/falsey JavaScript rules
- Use .closest() instead of .parent() to traverse up the DOM
- Make use of .siblings() method or listen to multiple events
- Save off jQuery if you are making a new set and not chaining
- Use the .prop() method when getting/setting a property
- Use .detach() to temporarily remove DOM instead of .remove()