# Web Programming jQuery

## Web frameworks

- Simplify development
- Code reuse
- Frameworks exist for all components, including
  - JavaScript
  - CSS
  - PHP
  - See: <a href="http://www.bestwebframeworks.com/">http://www.bestwebframeworks.com/</a>

## JavaScript frameworks

- Aims
  - Consistent browser support
  - Simplified, easy-to-use functions
- Number of available options
  - jQuery
  - Prototype
  - Yahoo! UI Library
  - Dojo



- http://jquery.com
- JavaScript framework (or library)
  - Probably the most popular one today
- Purpose: make it much easier to use JavaScript
- Simplifies syntax, common actions, DOM manipulation
- Lots of plug-ins and extensions
  - jQuery UI
  - jQuery Mobile

- ...

## Adding jQuery

- Single JS file to be referenced in HTML <head>
  - Production version (minified and compressed)
  - Development version (uncompressed and readable code)
- Local (downloaded) copy

```
<script src="jquery/2.2.2/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

- Remotely hosted copy from CDN (recommended)
  - CDN = Content Delivery Network (e.g., Google or Microsoft)

```
<script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.2.2/jquery.min.js">
</script>
```

## jQuery syntax

- Remember: it's (still) JavaScript
- Basic syntax: \$("selector").method()
- Typical event-based usage:

```
$("selector").event(function () {
    // perform some action
});
The code that is to be executed when the event is fired is inside a nested function.
```

- Selector: based on CSS syntax to select DOM elements
- Event: user actions that a web page can respond to
  - click, mouseover, etc...

## The jQuery function \$()

- Heart and soul of jQuery
- High-level overview
  - Creates a jQuery object
  - Evaluates the expression passed as its parameters
  - Determines how it should respond
  - Modifies itself accordingly

## Outline

- Selectors
- Events
- Methods and actions

# Selectors

## Selectors

- Used to "find" (select) HTML elements based on ids, classes, attributes, etc.
- Based on CSS selectors and syntax
  - Plus some additional selectors
- Complete list: <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery/ref">http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery ref</a> selectors.asp

## jQuery Selectors

#### **Basic selectors**

Selector	Example	Selects
element	\$("div")	All <div> elements</div>
class	\$(".red")	All elements with class="red"
#id	\$("#first")	All elements with id="first"

#### **Special selectors**

Selector	Example	Selects
document	\$(document)	Document
this	\$(this)	Current HTML element

## jQuery Selectors (hierarchy & attr.)

Selector	Example	Selects
parent desc	\$("div p")	All  elements that are descendants of a <div> element</div>
parent > child	\$("div > p")	All  elements that are a direct child of a <div> element</div>
:parent	\$(":parent")	All elements that are parent of another element
:has(selector)	\$("div:has(p)")	All <div> elements that have a  element</div>
:contains(text)	<pre>\$(":contains('Hello')")</pre>	All elements which contains the text "Hello"
[attribute]	\$("[href]")	All elements with a href attribute
[attribute=val]	\$("[width=10]")	All elements with width=10

# jQuery Selectors (input)

Selector	Example	Selects
:input	\$(":input")	All input elements
:text	\$(":text")	All input elements with type="text"
:radio	\$(":radio")	All input elements with type="radio"
:checkbox	\$(":checkbox")	All input elements with type="checkbox"
:enabled	\$(":enabled")	All enabled input elements
:selected	\$(":selected")	All selected input elements
:checked	\$(":checked")	All checked input elements

## jQuery Selectors (position-based)

Selector	Example	Selects
:first	\$("p:first")	The first  element
:last	\$("p:last")	The last  element
:even	\$("tr:even")	All even  elements
: odd	\$("tr:odd")	All odd  elements
:eq(index)	\$("ul li:eq(3)")	The fourth element in a list (index starts at 0)
:lt(no)	\$("ul li:lt(3)")	List elements with an index less than 3
:gt(no)	\$("ul li:gt(3)")	List elements with an index greater than 3

## Example #1 using regular JavaScript

comples/jquery/selector1\_js.html

```
<head>
  <script>
       function init() {
           var x = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
           for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
               x[i].onclick = function() {
                   alert(this.innerHTML);
   </script>
</head>
<body onload="init()">
   First paragraph
   Second paragraph
   Third paragraph
</body>
</html>
```

## Example #1 using jQuery

comples/jquery/selector1\_jquery.html

```
<head>
  <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/[...]/jquery.min.js"></script>
   <script>
       $(document).ready(function () {
           $("p").click(function () {
               alert($(this).html());
           });
       });
   </script>
</head>
<body>
   First paragraph
   Second paragraph
   Third paragraph
</body>
```

## Example #2

- Now display the alert only for those paragraphs that are (1) within the first div and (2) have the clickable class
- (And changes inside the body of the HTML are not allowed!)

## Example #2 using regular JavaScript

comples/jquery/selector2\_js.html

## Example #2 using jQuery

comples/jquery/selector2\_jquery.html

# Exercise #1

https://github.com/kbalog/web-programming/tree/master/exercises/jquery

# Events

## **Events**

- Most DOM events have an equivalent jQuery method
- Document/window events
  - load(), resize(), scroll(), unload(), ...
- Form events
  - blur(), change(), focus(), select(), submit(), ...
- Keyboard events
  - keydown(), keypress(), keyup(), ...
- Mouse events
  - click(), dblclick(), mouseover(), mouseenter(), mouseleave(), ...

## Waiting for the document to load

- \$(document).ready() execute a function once the document is fully loaded
  - I.e., the jQuery equivalent of <body onload="init()">
- Typical jQuery pattern

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    $("thingToTouch1").event(function() {
        $("thingToAffect1").method();
    });
    $("thingToTouch2").event(function() {
        $("thingToAffect2").method();
    });
    [...]
});
```

## Example #1

© examples/jquery/events1.html

```
<head>
    <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/.../jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script>
        $(document).ready(function () {
            $("div").click(function () {
                alert("Clicked a square!");
            });
            $("#red").mouseenter(function (){
                console.log("You entered the red square!");
            });
            $("#red").mouseleave(function (){
                console.log("You left the red square!");
            });
        });
    </script>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="red"></div>
    <div id="blue"></div>
</body>
```

## **Event attributes**

- Events may have additional attributes
- These can be accessed using the event parameter
- For example:

```
$("input").keydown(function (event) {
    $("div").html("Key: " + event.which);
});
```

- See this page for reference: <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery/ref">http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery ref</a> events.asp

## Example #2

n examples/jquery/events2.html

# Exercise #2

https://github.com/kbalog/web-programming/tree/master/exercises/jquery

## Attaching/removing event handlers

- Single event

```
$("p").click(function () {
    alert("The paragraph was clicked.");
});
```

- on() — attaching (multiple) event handler(s)

```
$("p").on("click", function () {
    alert("The paragraph was clicked.");
});
```

- off() — removing event handlers attached with on()

```
$("p").off("click");
```

## Methods and Actions

## Methods and actions

- Manipulating HTML elements and CSS properties
  - text(), html(), val(), css(), ...
  - http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery\_ref\_html.asp
- Traversing the DOM
  - parent(), siblings(), first(), last(), ...
  - http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery ref traversing.asp
- Effects and animation
  - hide(), show(), fadeIn(), slideUp(), ...
  - http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery ref effects.asp

## Calling methods

- Simple method on all matching elements

```
$("div").addClass("square");
```

- Chaining methods

```
$("div").show().addClass("square").css("background-color", "red");
```

- Specifying a function to run on each matched element

```
$("button").click(function(){
    $("li").each(function(){
        alert($(this).text());
    });

this refers to the current element in the iteration
```

## HTML/CSS methods (1)

#### Getting and setting content

Method	Description
text()	Set or return the text content of selected elements
html()	Set or return the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)
val()	Set or return the content of form fields
attr()	Set or return the value of an attribute
prop()	Set or return properties/values of selected elements

## attr() vs prop()

- The difference is important in specific situations, in particular, for input fields
- attr() sets/retrieves attributes of an HTML element
  - It will equal to the original attribute value
  - For example, for this checkbox
    <input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" checked>
  - attr() will always return the string "checked", even after it is changed by the user

```
$("input[name=subscribe]").attr("checked"); // "checked"
```

## attr() vs prop()

- prop() sets/retrieves property values
- If that value can be changed by the user, use prop() instead of attr()
- I.e., for inputs, checkboxes, radios, etc. always use prop()!
- Example

```
<input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" checked>
```

- prop() will return a boolean value true or false

```
$("input[name=subscribe]").prop("checked"); // true or false
```

## HTML/CSS methods (2)

#### Getting and setting CSS classes

Method	Description
css()	Set or return the style attribute
addClass()	Add one or more classes to the selected elements
removeClass()	Remove one or more classes from the selected elements
toggleClass()	Toggle between adding/removing classes from the selected elements

## HTML/CSS methods (3)

#### **Inserting content**

Method	Description
append()	Insert content at the end of the selected elements
prepend()	Insert content at the beginning of the selected elements
before()	Insert content after the selected elements
after()	Insert content before the selected elements

#### Removing elements/content

Method	Description
remove()	Remove the selected element (and its child elements)
empty()	Remove the child elements from the selected element

#### Creating a new HTML element

comples/jquery/create\_new.html

- Creating new element with HTML

```
var p = "Some text";
```

- Creating new element with DOM

```
var p = document.createElement("p");
p.innerHTML = "Some text";
```

- Creating new element with jQuery

```
var p = $("").text("Some text");
```

- Appending the new element

```
$("body").append(p);
```

#### More DOM methods

- Dimensions
  - width(), height(), innerWidth(), outerWidth(), ...
- Traversing up the DOM tree
  - parent(), parents(), parentsUntil()
  - children(), find()
  - siblings(), next(), prev()
- Filtering the selected elements
  - first(), last(), filter(), not()

© examples/jquery/methods1.html

```
<head>
   <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/.../jquery.min.js"></script>
   <script>
       $(document).ready(function () {
           $("#check").click(function() {
               $("#selected").show().html($("#name").val());
           });
       });
   </script>
</head>
<body>
<form action="">
   <label>Name
       <input type="text" name="name" id="name" size="20"/>
   </label>
   <input type="button" id="check" value="Check"/>
</form>
</body>
```

network examples/jquery/methods2.html

```
<head>
    <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/.../jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script>
        $(document).ready(function () {
            $("div").addClass("square");
            $("div").mouseenter(function () {
                $(this).css("border", "2px double black");
            });
            $("div").mouseleave(function () {
                $(this).css("border", "1px solid grey");
            });
            $("div").click(function () {
                $(this).toggleClass("red");
            });
    </script>
</head>
<body>
    <div></div>
    <div></div>
```

# Exercise #3

https://github.com/kbalog/web-programming/tree/master/exercises/jquery

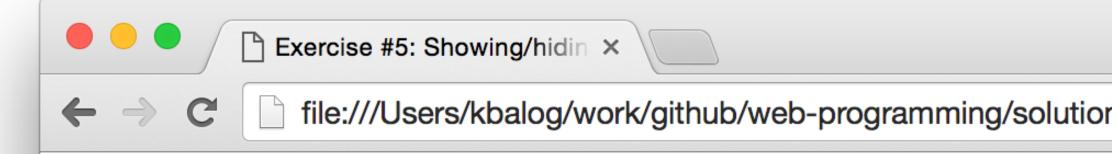
### Effects

Method	Description
show()	Shows the selected elements
hide()	Hides the selected elements
toggle()	Toggles between the hide() and show() methods
fadeIn()	Set or return the value of an attribute
fadeOut()	Fades out the selected elements
slideUp()	Slides-up (hides) the selected elements
slideDown()	Slides-down (shows) the selected elements
animate()	Runs a custom animation on the selected elements

nethods3.html

```
<head>
    <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/.../jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script>
        $(document).ready(function () {
            $("div").mouseenter(function () {
                $(this).fadeTo("slow", 0.15);
            });
            $("div").mouseleave(function () {
                $(this).fadeTo("fast", 1);
            });
    </script>
</head>
<body>
    <div></div>
    <div></div>
    <div></div>
</body>
```

- Exercise #6 from JavaScript Part II.



#### What is lorem ipsum?

**Show** 

#### Why do we use it?

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

Hide

Where does it come from?

Show

nethods4.html

```
$(document).ready(function () {
    $(".showlink a").click(function () {
      // hide parent div
      $(this).parent().hide();
      // go two levels up, find the element with the "text" class and show it
      $(this).parent().parent().find(".text").slideDown();
   });
    $(".hidelink a").click(function () {
      // hide the element two levels up
      $(this).parent().parent().slideUp();
      // show the link three levels up
      $(this).parent().parent().find(".showlink").show();
    });
```

# Exercise #4

https://github.com/kbalog/web-programming/tree/master/exercises/jquery

# Exercises #5, #6, #7

https://github.com/kbalog/web-programming/tree/master/exercises/jquery

#### References

- jQuery API Documentation <a href="http://api.jquery.com/">http://api.jquery.com/</a>
- jQuery Learning Center http://learn.jquery.com/
- W3Schools jQuery Tutorial <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/">http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/</a>