

# Intro to jQuery

# What is jQuery?

- jQuery is a DOM manipulation library.

# Why use jQuery?

- Ease of use
- Cross-Browser Support
- Ajax
- A lot of people use jQuery!

# Adding jQuery

- Download jQuery and link to it locally:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="jquery.js"></script>
```

- Link to a CDN (recommended):

```
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

Click [here](#) to access the CDN. Scroll down and copy the <script> tag from the Google CDN or Microsoft CDN.

# Quick Preview

```
//when a user clicks the button with id 'trigger'  
$('#trigger').click(function() {  
    //change the body's background to yellow  
    $('#body').css('backgroundColor', 'yellow');  
  
    //fade out all img's over 3 seconds  
    $('#img').fadeOut(3000, function() {  
        //remove img's from page when fadeOut is done  
        $(this).remove();  
    });  
});
```

# Selecting with jQuery

- Selecting with jQuery is very similar to *querySelectorAll*, in that we provide a CSS style selector and jQuery will return all matching elements.
- The selector looks like this:

```
$('selectorGoesHere')
```

# Selecting with jQuery

- We select and then manipulate.

```
//to select all img tags
```

```
$('img')
```

```
//to select all elements with class 'sale'
```

```
$('.sale')
```

```
//to select element with id 'bonus'
```

```
$('#bonus')
```

```
//to select all a tags inside of li's
```

```
$('li a')
```

# Manipulating Style

- The .css() method is jQuery's interface to styling.

```
$(selector).css(property, value)
```



# Manipulating Style

- We select and then manipulate.

```
//select element with id 'special' and give it a border  
$('#special').css('border', '2px solid red');
```

```
//we can also pass in an object with styles
```

```
var styles = {  
  backgroundColor: 'pink',  
  fontWeight: 'bold'  
};
```

```
$('#special').css(styles);
```

# Manipulating Style

- We can style multiple elements at once.

```
//select all li's and make them yellow
```

```
$('li').css('color', 'yellow');
```

```
//select all elements with class 'big'
```

```
//and give them an orange border
```

```
$('.big').css('border', '1px dashed orange');
```

# Assignment 13.1: Selector Exercise

- Use the following starter HTML:

```
<div>Div 1</div>  
<div class="highlight">Div 2</div>  
<div id="third">Div 3</div>  
<div class="highlight">Div 4</div>
```

- Correctly include jQuery
- Select all divs and give them a purple background
- Select the divs with class “highlight” and make them 200px wide.
- Select the div with id “third” and give it an orange border.

# Common Methods: .text()

- Get the combined text contents of each element in the set of matched elements, including their descendants, or set the text contents of the matched elements.
- The *.text()* method take a string argument.

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
$('#p').text('Blah Blah Blah');
```

- Similar to *.textContent*

## Common Methods: .html()

- Get the HTML contents of the first element in the set of matched elements or set the HTML contents of every matched element.
- The *.html()* method takes a string argument.

```
<p>This is a <strong>awesome</strong> paragraph</p>
```

```
$('p').html('<h1>Hello World</h1>');
```

- Similar to *;innerHTML*

# Common Methods: .attr()

- Get the value of an attribute for the first element in the set of matched elements or set one or more attributes for every matched element.
- The *.attr()* method can take two arguments. The first argument will return the selected attribute while the second argument will set the selected attribute.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Link to google</a>  

```

```
$('a').attr('href', 'https://www.yahoo.com');  
$('img').attr('src', 'kitten.jpg');
```

- Similar to *.getAttribute* and *.setAttribute*

## Common Methods: .val()

- Get the current value of the first element in the set of matched elements or set the value of every matched element. Mainly used on form inputs to get the value of the input.
- The .val() method can take one argument. This argument sets the value of the input.

```
<input type="text" value="Blake">
```

```
$('input').val('John');
```

# Common Methods: .addClass()

- Adds the specified class(es) to each element in the set of matched elements.

```
.blue {  
    font-size: 28px;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
$( 'h1' ).addClass( 'blue' );
```

- Similar to *.classList.add()*



# Common Methods: .removeClass()

- Removes the specified class(es) to each element in the set of matched elements.

```
$('h1').removeClass('blue');
```

## Common Methods: .toggleClass()

- Toggles the class on or off. *toggleClass()* knows if the class is on or off automatically.

```
$('h1').toggleClass('blue');
```