



# JQuery

## Javascript Plus Session-23

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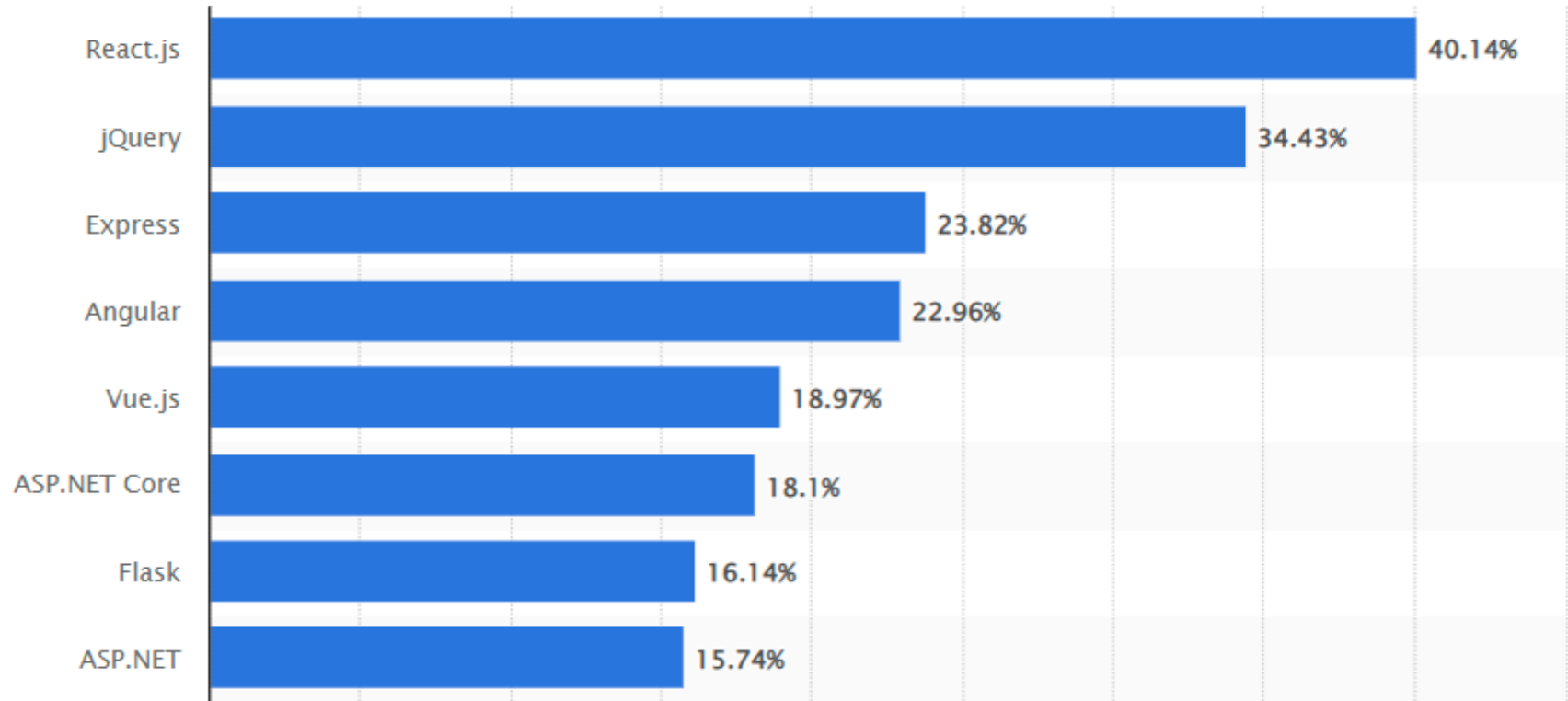
# Intro to jQuery

# Intro to jQuery



- JavaScript Library.
- Greatly simplifies JavaScript programming.
- Easy to learn.

# Most used web frameworks among developers worldwide, as of 2021





● jQuery  
Software

● React  
JavaScript...

● Vue.js  
Topic

● AngularJS  
Topic

+

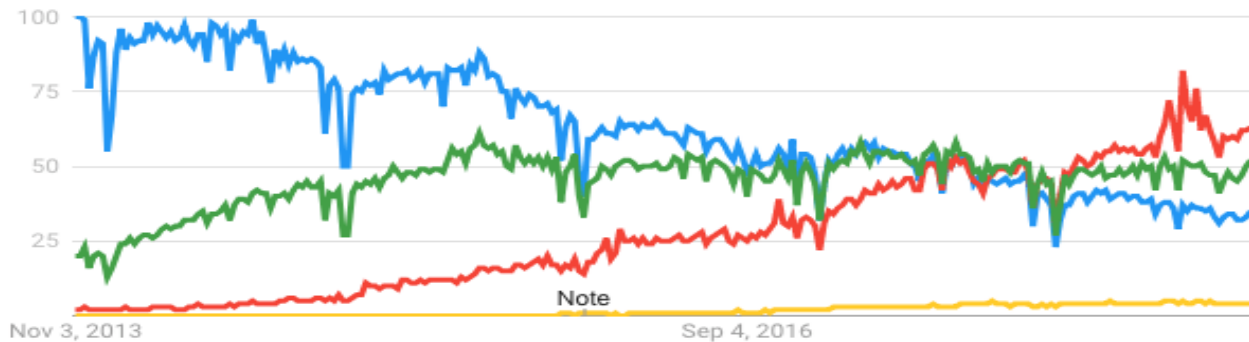
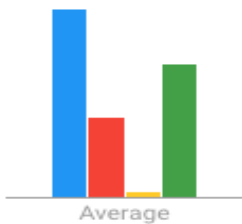
United States ▼

Past 5 years ▼

All categories ▼

Web Search ▼

Interest over time ?





## Companies, using jQuery:

- Google
- Microsoft
- IBM
- Netflix



## jQuery features:

- HTML/DOM manipulation
- CSS manipulation
- HTML event methods
- AJAX

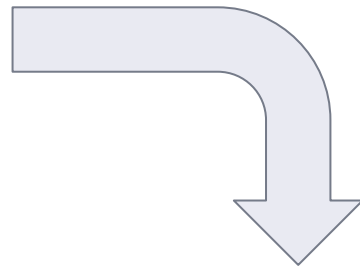


# Intro to jQuery



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <script>
      var paraFs = document.getElementsByTagName('p');

      for(var i = 0; i < paraFs.length; i++) {
        var paraF = paraFs[i];
        paraF.style.visibility = 'hidden';
      }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body></body>
</html>
```



```
$('p').hide();
```



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# Using jQuery

# Using jQuery



- Download the jQuery library from [jQuery.com](https://jquery.com)
- Include jQuery from a CDN, like Google

## Versions of jQuery:

- Production version.
- Development version.



Basic syntax: `$(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)



# Jquery Selectors

- ▶ jQuery selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML element(s).
- ▶ With jQuery selectors you can find elements based on their id, classes, types, attributes, values of attributes and much more. It's based on the existing [CSS Selectors](#), and in addition, it has some own custom selectors.
- ▶ All type of selectors in jQuery, start with the dollar sign and parentheses: \$().
- ▶ Types of jquery selectors :
  - ▶ Element selector
  - ▶ Id (#) selector
  - ▶ Class (.) selector



# Element Selector

- ▶ The jQuery element selector selects elements based on their tag names.
- ▶ Example :

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("#button").click(function(){  
        $("p").hide();  
    });  
});
```



# Id (#) Selector

- ▶ The jQuery #id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML tag to find the specific element.
- ▶ Example :

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("#button").click(function(){  
        $("#test").hide();  
    });  
});
```



# Class (.) Selector

- ▶ The jQuery class selector finds elements with a specific class.
- ▶ Example :

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("#button").click(function(){  
        $(".test").hide();  
    });  
});
```





# More JQuery Selectors

Syntax	Description
<code>\$("*")</code>	Selects all elements
<code>\$(this)</code>	Selects the current HTML element
<code>\$("p.intro")</code>	Selects all <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> elements with <code>class="intro"</code>
<code>\$("p:first")</code>	Selects the first <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> element
<code>\$("ul li:first")</code>	Selects the first <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> element of the first <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>
<code>\$("ul li:first-child")</code>	Selects the first <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> element of every <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>
<code>\$("[href]")</code>	Selects all elements with an href attribute
<code>\$("a[target='_blank']")</code>	Selects all <code>&lt;a&gt;</code> elements with a target attribute value equal to <code>"_blank"</code>
<code>\$("tr:even")</code>	Selects all even <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> elements
<code>\$("tr:odd")</code>	Selects all odd <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> elements



# Jquery : Get Content & Attributes

- ▶ jQuery contains powerful methods for changing and manipulating HTML elements and attributes.
- ▶ Three simple, but useful, jQuery methods for DOM manipulation is:
- ▶ **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
- ▶ Syntax :

**`$(selector).text()`** ; Get the content of selector

**`$(selector).html()`** ; Get the content with html markup of selector

**`$(selector).val()`** ; Get value of form elements

**`$(selector).attr( attribute name)`** ; Get value elements attribute



# Jquery : Set Content & Attributes

- ▶ Syntax :

`$(selector).text( string ) ;` Set the content of selector

`$(selector).html( string ) ;` Set the content with html markup of selector

`$(selector).val(string ) ;` Set value of form elements

`$(selector).attr( attribute name, attribute value) ;` Set value of elements  
attribute



# jQuery – Get and Set CSS Classes

- ▶ With jQuery, it is easy to manipulate the CSS of elements.

- ▶ **Methods :**

**addClass()** – Adds one or more classes to the selected elements

**removeClass()** – Removes one or more classes from the selected elements

**toggleClass()** – Toggles between adding/removing classes

- ▶ Example : `addclass.html`



# Jquery : Css

- ▶ The `css()` method sets or returns one or more style properties for the selected elements.
- ▶ To return the value of a specified CSS property, use the following syntax:

**`$(selector).css("property name");`**

- To Set a CSS Property , use the following syntax:

**`$(selector).css("propertyname", "value");`**



## The Document Ready Event

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



## jQuery Syntax For Event Methods

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- ▶ In jQuery, most DOM events have an equivalent jQuery method.
- ▶ To assign a click event to all paragraphs on a page, you can do this:

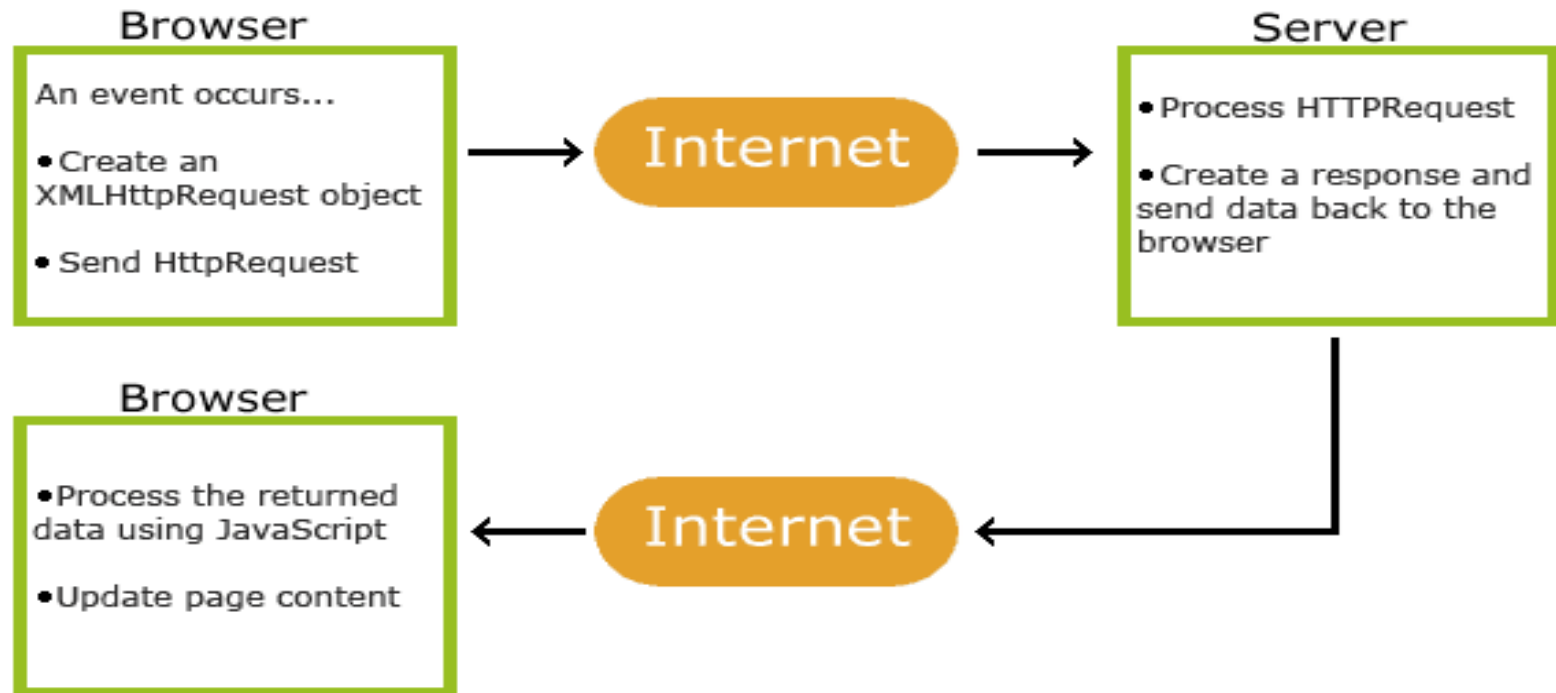
```
$("p").click();
```

- ▶ The next step is to define what should happen when the event fires. You must pass a function to the event:

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



# How AJAX Works







```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    const Url='https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts';  
    $('.btn').click(function(){  
        $.ajax({  
            url: Url,  
            type:"GET",  
            success: function(result){  
                console.log(result)  
            },  
            error:function(error){  
                console.log(`Error ${error}`)  
            }  
        })  
    })  
})
```



# THANKS!

## Any questions?