

Instructor Notes:



Instructor Notes:

Explain the lesson coverage

Lesson Objectives

- jQuery Introduction
- Why jQuery?
- About jQuery.com
- Using jQuery
- Using Content Delivery Network(CDN)

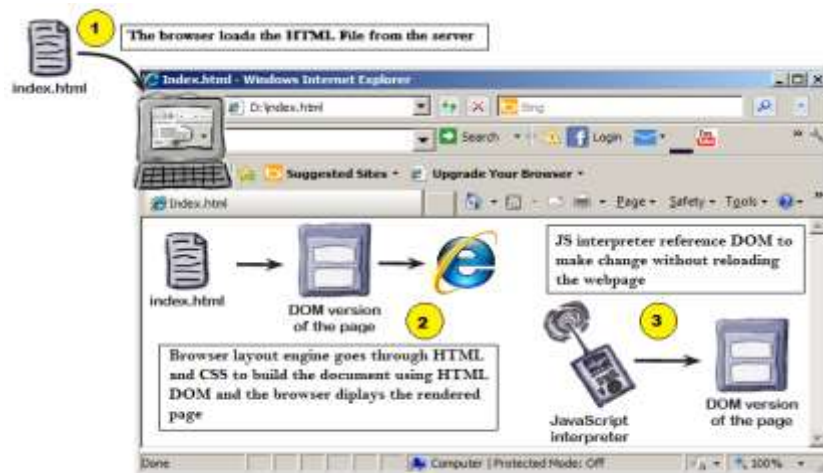


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Additional notes for instructor

1.1: jQuery Introduction

How webpage works



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1.1: jQuery Introduction



jQuery Introduction

- jQuery is a JavaScript library (single file)
- It supports cross browser
- Select HTML elements
- Handle Events
- Animate HTML elements
- Make Ajax calls
- 1000's of plug-ins available

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1.2: Why jQuery?

Why jQuery?



- JavaScript is great for a lot of things especially manipulating the DOM but it's pretty complex stuff.
- jQuery abstracts away a lot of the complexity involved in dealing with the DOM, and makes creating effects super easy.
- It can locate elements with a specific class
- It can apply styles to multiple elements
- It solves the cross browser issues
- It supports method chaining
- It makes the client side development very easy

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1.3. About jQuery.com

jquery.com (Official Website for jQuery)



write less, do more.

Download

API Documentation


Blog

Plugins


Browser Support

Search

Q



Lightweight Footprint
Only 27KB minified and gzipped.
Can also be included as an AMD module.



CSS3 Compliant
Supports CSS3 selectors to find elements as well as to style properly.



Cross-Browser
IE, Firefox, Safari, Opera, Chrome, and Node.js.



Download jQuery
v1.12.1 or v2.2.1

[View Source on GitHub](#)
[How jQuery Works](#)

What is jQuery?

jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.

Resources

- [jQuery Core API Documentation](#)
- [jQuery Learning Center](#)
- [jQuery Blog](#)
- [Contribute to jQuery](#)

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1.4. Using jQuery

Using jQuery



```
<html>
<head>
<title>Test jQuery</title>
<script type="text/javascript" src="jquery-1.12.3.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function(){
        alert("Hi"); });
</script>
</head>
<body>
    jQuery Enabled
</body>
</html>
```

ready() method is called after the DOM has been initialized

The handler passed to .ready() is guaranteed to be executed after the DOM is ready, so this is usually the best place to attach all other event handlers and run other jQuery code. When using scripts that rely on the value of CSS style properties, it's important to reference external stylesheets or embed style elements before referencing this scripts., the new handler passed in will be executed immediately.

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Demo

➤ [jQuery-Intro.html](#)



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1.5: Content Delivery Network(CDN)



Content Delivery Network(CDN)

- Script can be also accessible from
 - Microsoft - <http://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jquery/jquery-1.12.3.min.js>
 - jQuery - <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.12.3.min.js>
 - Google - <http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.12.2/jquery.min.js>
 - A CDN short for Content Delivery Network distributes static content across servers. When a user's browser resolves the URL for these files, their download will automatically target the closest available server in the network.
-
- A CDN short for Content Delivery Network distributes static content across servers in various, diverse physical locations. When a user's browser resolves the URL for these files, their download will automatically target the closest available server in the network.
 - If jQuery is hosted locally then users must download it at least once. User probably already has dozens of identical copies of jQuery in their browser's cache, but those copies of jQuery are ignored when they visit your site. Even if someone visits hundreds of sites using the same CDN hosted version of jQuery, they will only need download it once!

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noConflict method :

Many JavaScript libraries use \$ as a function or variable name, just as jQuery does.

In jQuery's case, \$ is just an alias for jQuery, so all functionality is available without using \$. If we need to use another JavaScript library alongside jQuery,

we can return control of \$ back to the other library with a call to \$.noConflict

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="other_lib.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="jquery.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
$.noConflict();
//Code that uses other libraries $ can follow here.
</script>
```

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Lab

- 1.1: Creating jQuery Page
- 1.2: Accessing jQuery Script from CDN



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Summary

- jQuery is a cross browser java script library
- Available at <http://www.jquery.com>
- Provide a robust way to manipulate DOM elements
- The `ready()` function detects when the DOM hierarchy is loaded



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Answers

Questions 1: A

Questions 2: B

Review Question

➤ Which sign does jQuery use as a shortcut for jQuery?

- \$ Sign
- % Sign
- # Sign
- ? Sign

➤ Which jQuery function is used to prevent code from running, before the document is finished loading?

- \$(document).load()
- \$(document).ready()
- \$(body).onload()



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