Module 5

Introduction to jQuery

"Write less, do more"

The usual triad:

- HTML: content
- CSS: style (sometimes behavior)
- Javascfipt: behavior (sometimes style)

CSS for behavior

CSS3 + HTML5 allow for lots of nice things:

- Transitions
- Animations
- Hover state

Javascript for behavior

Some live examples:

- Galleries
- Animated navigations like this
- Automatic feeds (Twitter, Gmail)

Javascript can:

- Respond to user interactions
- Handle live updates on a server
- Change the style/content of a page in real-time
- Create fancy effects

Downsides

- Adds overhead to page
- Lots of stuff can be done with CSS3 + HTML5
- Some users/devices disable JS
- Screen readers may ignore it

Javascript takes a lot of practice.

ENTER: JQUERY.

jQuery is a Javascript framework that enables front-end devs to do complicated things.

Let's watch a video!

DOM: The Document Object Model

- How browsers identify the content on a website
- Also the order things load
- Divided in nodes
- Set up like a tree (DOM tree):
 - Parents
 - Children

Testing Javascript

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<top frame>

Elements Network

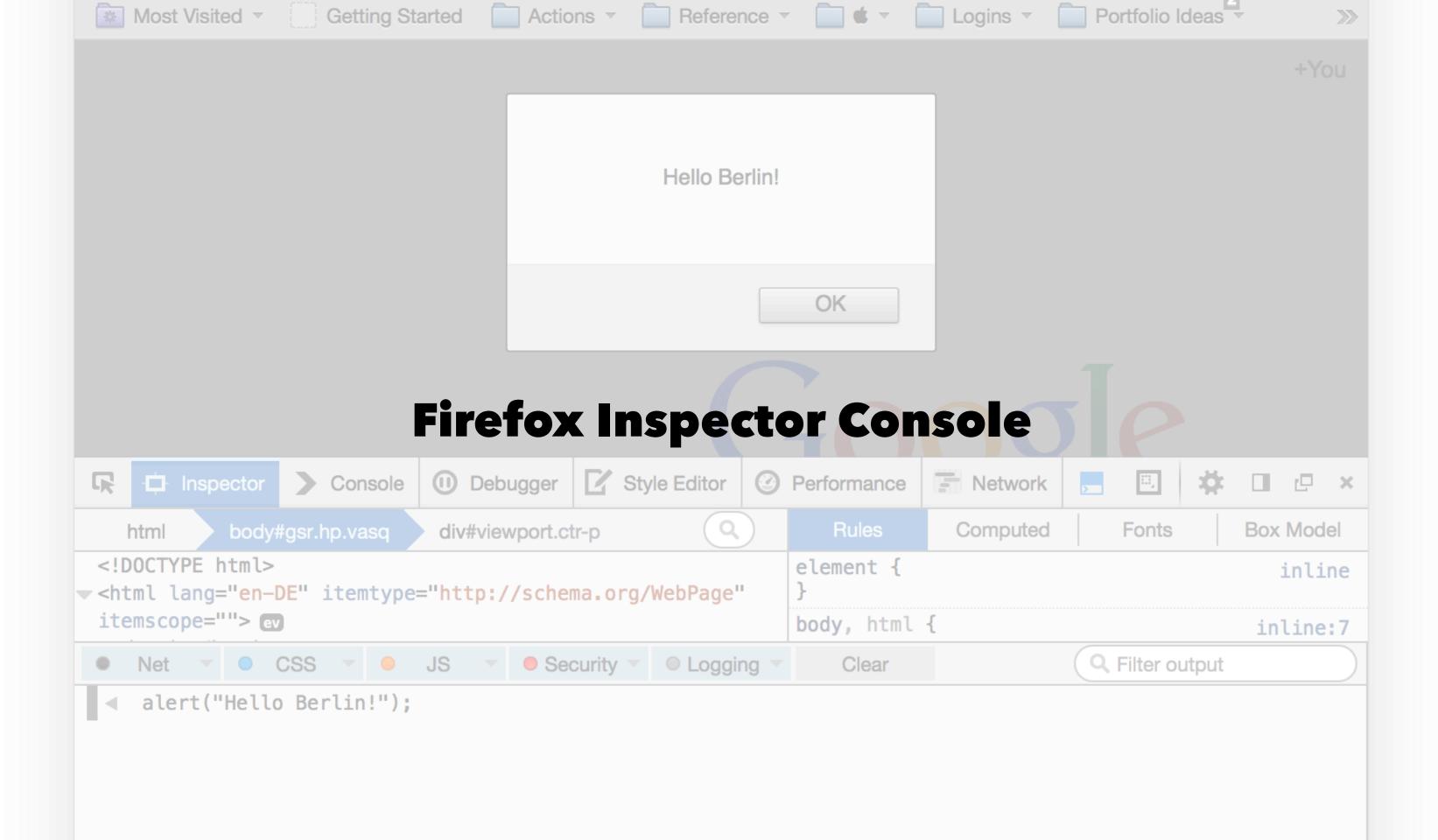
▼ Preserve log

Denying load of chrome—

extension://gkojfkhlekighikafcpjkiklfbnlmeio/js/jquery.min.map. Resources must be listed in the web_accessible_resources manifest key in order to be loaded by pages outside the extension.

> alert("Hello Berlin!");

>



```
ut:~ nandorocker$ noc
le.log("Hello Berlin!
erlin!
         Node REPL
```

Do some demos from jQuery

Simple Element Selector

Document Ready

```
$(document).ready(function() {
});
```

Descendant selectors/immediate child

Using jQuery's traversal for speed

```
#travel .offer { }
$("#travel").find(".offer");
#travel > li { }
$("#travel").child("li");
#travel > li:first { }
$("#travel").child("li").first();
```