

jQuery

How to set up jQuery:

```
<script>
    $(document).ready(function(){

        });
</script>
```

All jQuery functions start with a \$, usually referred to as a dollar sign operator, or as bling.

jQuery often selects an HTML element with a selector, then does something to that element.

CSS classes in jQuery:

```
$("#button").addClass("animated bounce"); // this will make the buttons bounce
                                           //this uses animate.css library
```

```
$("element that is going to be effected").addClass("effect that all will have")
```

Basically, jQuery can apply classes created in CSS to any and all elements in the HTML using the .addClass() function

***NB: .addClass()**

It applies whatever class you want to add to any and all of the indicating types that it is applied too, you can also select certain types by selecting classes:

three ways of targeting elements:

by type: \$("button")

by class: \$(".btn")

by id \$("#target1").

***NB: .removeClass()**

you can remove classes with .removeClass()

i.e.) \$("button").removeClass("btn-default");

***NB: .css()**

change the css of an element with this tag:

i.e.) \$("#target1").css("color", "blue");

HTML classes in jQuery:

***NB: .prop()**

.css() allows you to change the css of an element, .prop() will let you change the HTML

i.e.) disable an element:

```
$("#target1").prop("disabled", true);
```

***NB: .html()/.text()**

.html() allows you to change the elements inside the tag or element or id selected:

```
$("#target4").html("<em>#target4</em>");// emphasizes text inside the id #target4
```

.text can only change texts not add or remove tags

***NB: .remove()**

`$("#target4").remove();` // removes target 4

***NB: .appendTo()**

`$("#target2").appendTo("#right-well");` // moves the target from one <div> to another,,,
very useful

***NB: .clone().appendTo()**

`$("#target5").clone().appendTo("#left-well");` // .appendTo() moves it from one <div> to another while .clone().appendTo() copies it and doesn't delete it from one

***NB: .parent()**

Each element in HTML has a parent function that it is inside, all elements are inside the <body> element, but on top of that, each sub element is categorically in another element. the **.parent()** function allows you to access the parent of the element, you can also add every above function:

`.parent().css()` — `.parent().appendTo()` — `.parent().clone().appendTo()`
i.e.) `$("#target1").parent().css("background-color", "red");`

***NB: .children()**

literally the same thing as `.parent()` element except reversed
i.e.) `$("#right-well").children().css("color", "orange");`

***NB: Targeting a specific child: .target:nth-child(n)**

When you don't have an id attribute for a specific child, but you still want to alter it, you can use the `target:nth-child(n)` css selector

i.e.) `$(".target:nth-child(2)").addClass("animated bounce");` // bounces the 2nd element in each of the subclasses of body

***NB: Targeting 2k/2k+1 elements: target:odd/even**

// :odd selects the second element, even selects the first, just remember

i.e.) `$(".target:odd").addClass("animated shake");`

i.e.2) `$(".target:even").addClass("animated shake");`

***NB: body tag**

`$("body").addClass("animated hinge");` // note: "Add the classes **animated** and **hinge**" means "animated hinge"