jQuery Selectors

Lesson 02

August 11, 2014 | Proprietary and Confidential | « 1 »

IGATE
Speed. Agility. Imagination

Lesson Objectives

➤ **Introduction to Selectors**

➤ **Selecting Nodes by Tag Name**

➤ **Selecting Nodes by ID**

➤ **Selecting Nodes by Class Name**

➤ **Selecting Nodes by Attribute Value**

➤ **Selecting Input Nodes**

➤ **Additional Selectors**

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   + 2 +

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Introduction to selectors

- ➤ jQuery uses same CSS selectors used to style our page to manipulate elements on the page.
- ➤ CSS selectors select elements to add style to those elements where as jQuery selectors select elements to add behavior to those elements.
- ➤ Selectors allow page elements to be selected.
- ➤ Single or Multiple elements are supported.
- ➤ A Selector identifies an HTML element / tag that will be manipulated with jQuery Code.
- ➤ Selector Syntax
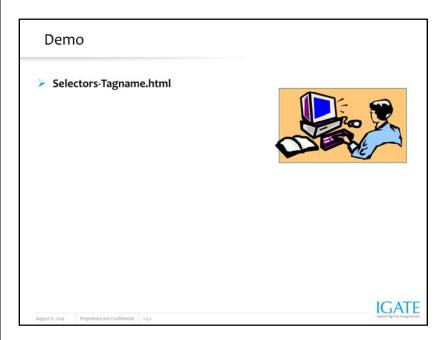 - – *$(selectorExpression)*
  - – *jQuery(selectorExpression)*

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 3 •

IGATE
Speed. Agility. Imagination

Selecting by Tag Name

➢ **Selecting single tag takes the following syntax**

   – *$('p') – selects all <p> elements*

   – *$('a') – selects all <a> elements*

➢ **To reference multiple tags, use the (,) to separate the elements**

   – *$('p, a, span') - selects all paragraphs, anchors and span elements*

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 4 •

IGATE

Add the notes here.

Demo

➢ **Selectors-Tagname.html**

August 11, 2014 | Proprietary and Confidential | • 5 •

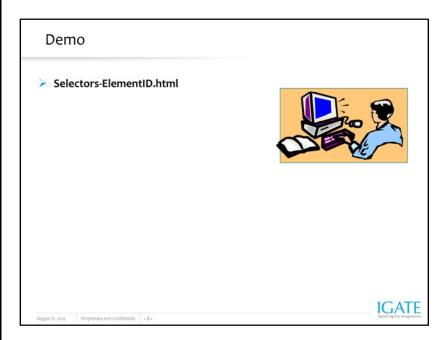IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Selecting Descendants

➤ **$('ancestor descendant') - selects all the descendants of the ansector**

  – *$('table tr') - Selects all tr elements that are the descendants of the table element*

➤ **Descendants can be children, grand children etc of the designated ancestor element.**

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Selecting by Element ID

➤ **It is used to locate the DOM element very fast.**

➤ **Use the # character to select elements by ID**

  – $('#myID') – selects <div id="myid"> element

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Demo

➤ **Selectors-ElementID.html**

IGATE

Add the notes here.

Selecting Elements by Class Name

➤ **Use the (.) character to select elements by class name**

  – $('.myclass') - selects <div class="myclass"> element

➤ **To reference multiple tags, use the (,) character to separate the class name.**

  – $('.blueDiv,.redDiv') - selects all the elements containing the class blueDiv and redDiv

➤ **Tag names can be combined with elements name as well.**

  – $('div.myclass') – selects only <div> tags with class="myclass"

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 9 •

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Demo

> **Selectors-Classname.html**

August 11, 2014 | Proprietary and Confidential | - 10 -

Add the notes here.

Selecting by attribute values

➢ **Use brackets [attribute] to select based on attribute name and/or attribute value**

 – $('a[title]') - selects all anchor elements that have a title attribute

 – $('a[title="trainer"]') – selects all <a> elements that have a "trainer" title attribute value

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   « 11 »

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Demo

➤ **Selectors-attributes.html**

August 11, 2014 | Proprietary and Confidential | » 12 »

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Selecting by input elements

➤ **To select all input elements**

    –   *$(':input') - selects input, select, textarea, button,image, radio etc*

    –   *$(':input[type="radio"]') – selects all radio buttons*

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   « 13 »

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Demo

➢ **Selectors-inputs.html**

IGATE
Speed. Agility. Imagination

Add the notes here.

Additional Selectors

➢ **:contains() will select elements that match the contents.**

  - *$('div:contains("igate")') - selects div's which contains the text igate(match is case sensitive)*

➢ **$('element:odd') and $('element:even') is the jQuery syntax for selecting odd and even positions respectively.**

  - *Index is 0 based. Odd returns(1,3,5…) and Even returns (0,2,4…)*

➢ **$('element:first-child') and $('element:last-child') is the jQuery syntax for selecting the first child and last child of every element group.**

  - *$('span:first-child') returns the span which is a first child for all the groups*

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 15 •

IGATE
Speed. Agility. Imagination

Add the notes here.

Additional Selectors (Contd)

➤ $('attribute^="value') and $('attribute$="value') is the jQuery syntax for selecting all the elements with an attribute that begins and end with stated value.

➤ $('input[value^="Company"]') – selects any input element whose value starts with Company ('^' can be replaced with '*' to retrieve the elements contains the value company

IGATE

Add the notes here.

Demo

➤ Additional-Selectors.html

IGATE

August 11, 2014 | Proprietary and Confidential | - 17 -

Add the notes here.

Summary
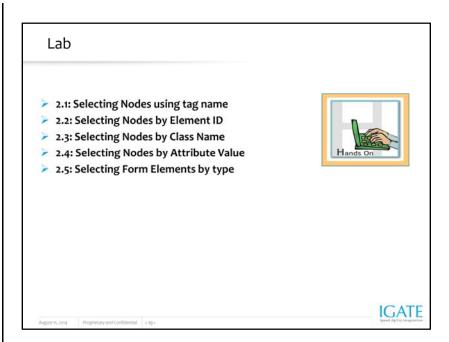
➢ Selectors allow any type of HTML element to be located in an HTML Page
➢ Key jQuery Selector character include:
  – # for ID selection
  – . for class selection
➢ Mastering selectors is the key to being productive with jQuery!

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   - 18 -

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.

Lab

➤ **2.1: Selecting Nodes using tag name**
➤ **2.2: Selecting Nodes by Element ID**
➤ **2.3: Selecting Nodes by Class Name**
➤ **2.4: Selecting Nodes by Attribute Value**
➤ **2.5: Selecting Form Elements by type**

Hands On

IGATE

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 19 •

Add the notes here.

Review Question

➤ **jQuery uses CSS selectors to select elements?**
   – *True / False*

➤ **A _____ is used by jQuery to locate and return an element from the web page**

➤ **With jQuery, look at the following selector: $("div.intro"). What does it select?**
   A. All div elements with class="intro"
   B. The first div element with class="intro"
   C. The first div element with id="intro"
   D. All div elements with id="intro"

August 11, 2014   Proprietary and Confidential   • 20 •

IGATE
Speed.Agility.Imagination

Add the notes here.