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ACADGILD

FRONT END DEVELOPMENT (WITH ANGULARJS)

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Session 9 – jQuery

Agenda – jQuery

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What is jQuery?

- **jQuery** is a lightweight JavaScript library.
- **jQuery** is the most popular, and also the most extendable library build on JavaScript
- **Purpose of jQuery** is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website
- The **jQuery** library contains the following features:
  - HTML/DOM manipulation
  - CSS manipulation
  - HTML event methods
  - Effects and animations
  - AJAX
  - Utilities

Setting up jQuery

- The best way to include jQuery is to include it from a CDN (Content Distribution Network) like Google CDN or Microsoft CDN as shown below:
- Here we have included it from Google CDN

```
        <head>
        <script
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.2/jquery.min.js">
        </script>
        </head>
```

- Note: In case you are not connected to internet, you can download jQuery and keep it on your local server.
- Go to http://jquery.com/download/ and download the jQuery 2.x uncompressed development version.

jQuery Syntax & Selector

- The jQuery syntax is tailor made for selecting HTML elements and performing some action on the element(s).

- Basic syntax is: **$(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)

Examples:

- $(this).hide() - hides the current element.
- $("p").hide() - hides all <p> elements.
- $(".test").hide() - hides all elements with class="test".
- $("#test").hide() - hides the element with id="test".

jQuery Example

```
<head>
        <script src = “jquery.js”></script>
</head>

<body>
        <div id = “message-box”><Hello, Welcome to Acad Gild!<div>
        <p class = “para”>Welcome to the section</p>
        <script>
                var ref  = $(“#message-box”);
                ref_class  = $(“.para””);
                var ref_tag   = $(“h1””);
                alert(msg);
        </script>
</body>
```

jQuery hide, show, toggle

- With jQuery, you can hide and show HTML elements
  - hide() - to hide an element
  - Show() – to show an element

Syntax:

- $(*selector*).hide(*speed,callback*);
- $(*selector*).show(*speed,callback*);

jQuery toggle()

- With jQuery, you can toggle between the hide() and show() methods with the toggle() method.

Syntax:

- $(*selector*).toggle(*speed,callback*);

Filtering Elements

- The three most basic filtering methods are **first(), last() and eq()** which allow you to select a specific element based on its position in a group of elements.
- Other filtering methods, like **filter() and not()** allow you to select elements that match or do not match a certain criteria.

Example:

```
$(document).ready(function()
{
$("div p").first().css("background-color", "yellow");
 });
```

Attribute Selector

- The [attribute] selector selects each element with the specified attribute.

$("[attribute]“)

- To select all the tags with value as http://google.com we can write

$(“a[href='http://google.com']”)

- To select all link tags that have url value beginning with Google we use

$(“a[href^='google']”)

- To select all link tags that have end url value as com we use

$(“a[href$='google']”)

- To Select all tags link tags that have href attribute value use

$(“a[href]”)

jQuery Traversing

- jQuery Traversing is used to find or select HTML elements based on their relation to other elements.
- You can traverse deeper into what was just selected. Traversing can be broken down into three basic parts: parents, children, and siblings.
  - **Parents**

    The methods for finding the parents from a selection include **.parent(), .parents(), .parentsUntil() and .closest()**
  - **Children**

    The methods for finding child elements from a selection include **.children() and .find()**
  - **Siblings**

    You can find previous elements with **.prev(),** next elements with **.next(),** and both with **.siblings().**

    There are also a few other methods that build onto these basic methods: **.nextAll(), .nextUntil(), .prevAll() and .prevUntil().**

jQuery Traversing Parent

```
// Selecting an element's direct parent:
// returns [ div.child ]
$( "span.subchild" ).parent();
```

```
<div class="grandparent">
		<div class="parent">
				<div class="child">
						<span class="subchild"></span>
				</div>
		</div>
		<div class="surrogateParent1"></div>
		<div class="surrogateParent2"></div>
</div>
```

jQuery Traversing Child

```
// Selecting an element's direct child:
// returns [ div.parent, div.surrogateParent1, div.surrogateParent2 ]
$( "div.grandparent" ).children( "div" );
```

```
<div class="grandparent">
        <div class="parent">
                <div class="child">
                        <span class="subchild"></span>
                </div>
        </div>
        <div class="surrogateParent1"></div>
        <div class="surrogateParent2"></div>
</div>
```

jQuery Traversing Sibling

// Selecting a next sibling of the selectors:

// returns [div.surrogateParent1]

- **$("div.parent").next();**

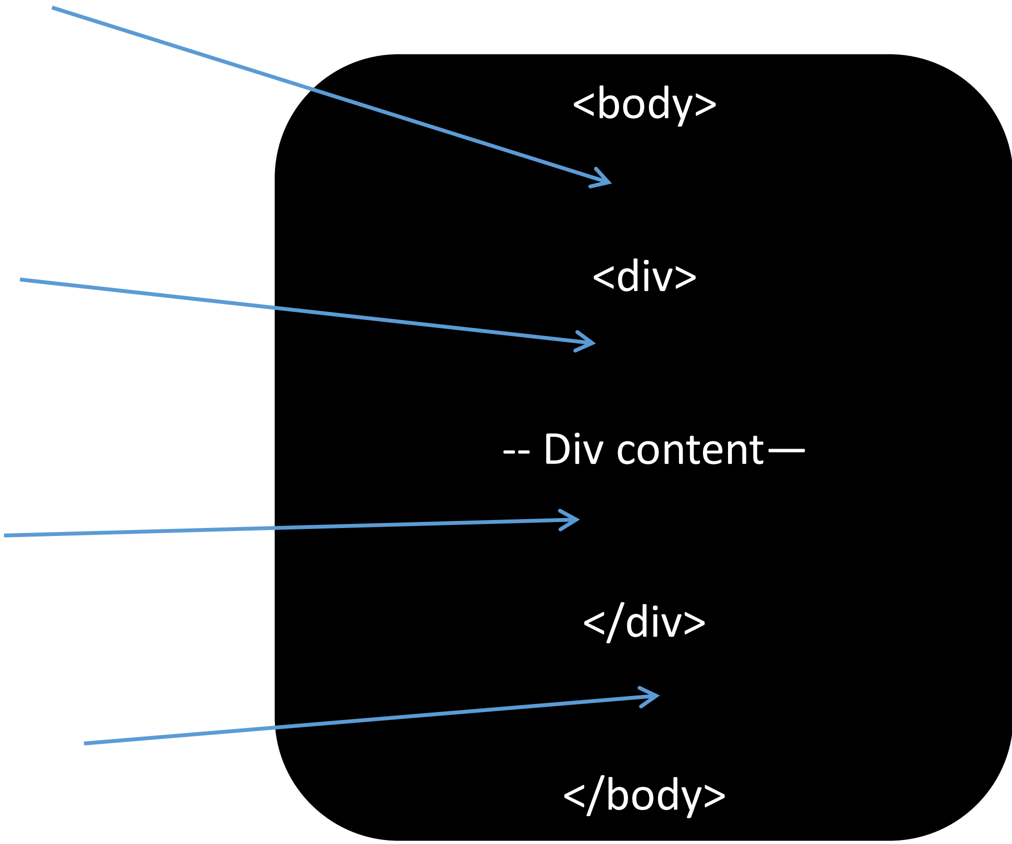
```
<div class="grandparent">
        <div class="parent">
                <div class="child">
                        <span class="subchild"></span>
                </div>
        </div>
        <div class="surrogateParent1"></div>
        <div class="surrogateParent2"></div>
</div>
```

jQuery DOM Manipulation

- There are many ways to change an existing element.
- Among the most common tasks is changing the inner HTML or attribute of an element.
- jQuery offers simple, cross-browser methods for these sorts of manipulations.
- They are:
    - **append:** Appends after HTML to the selected element.
    - **prepend:** Prepends before HTML to the selected element.
    - **after:** Adds HTML after the element.
    - **before:** Adds HTML before the element.
    - **html:** Replaces an existing HTML inside an element and adds the provided HTML.
    - **remove:** Removes an element from the DOM.
    - **addClass:** Adds CSS class to an element
    - **removeClass:** removes CSS class from an element
    - **toggleClass**: Toggles between adding/removing classes
    - **Css**: Sets or returns the style attribute

jQuery DOM Manipulation Example

- $("#target") .before("add   data")
- adds content before the div
- $ ("#target") . append ("add   data”)
- adds before the div content
- $("#target") .prepend("add data")
- adds after the div content
- $("#target").after("add data")
- adds content here after the div



<body>

<div>

-- Div content—

</div>

</body>

Lets Discuss Assignments

Assignment

Get in Touch with ACADGILD

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