

8.6 jQuery Design



painting ninja - answered by April Joy Ipac

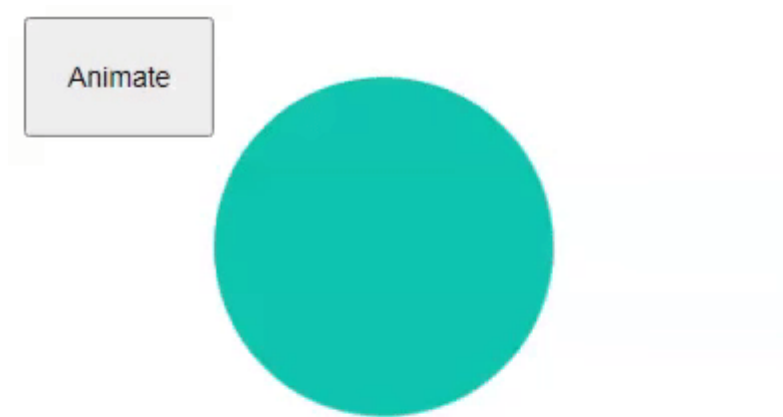
Interacting with design

- The `css()` method sets or returns one or more style properties for the selected elements.
- Similar to `text()`, `html()`, and `val()`, `css()` can be used to both get and set values.

Method	Description	Sample code	Code explanation
<code>.css()</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gets or sets the CSS properties and values of HTML elements	<pre><button id="change_color">Change Color</button> <div id="target_element">This is a target element.</div> \$(document).ready(function() { let current_color = \$("#target_element").css("background- color"); alert("Current background color: " + current_color); \$("#change_color").click(function() { \$("#target_element").css("background-</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the button with <code>id="change_color"</code> is clicked, it changes the background color of the element with <code>id="target_element"</code> to blue.

		<pre>color", "blue"); }); });</pre>	
<pre>.width(), .height()</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to retrieve or set the width of an element in a web page. Has the following alternatives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>.innerWidth()</code> and <code>.innerHeight()</code> - includes the size of padding and border 2. <code>.outerWidth()</code> and <code>.outerHeight()</code> - includes the size of padding, border, and margin 	<pre><div id="target_element">This is a target element.</div> <p id="dimensions"></p> \$(document).ready(function() { // Get and display the width and height of the target element let width = \$("#target_element").width(); let height = \$("#target_element").height(); \$("#dimensions").text("Width: " + width + "px, Height: " + height + "px"); // Change the width and height of the target element \$("#target_element").width(200); \$("#target_element").height(100); });</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The code gets the current width and height of the element with <code>id="target_element"</code> and displays these dimensions on the webpage. It then changes the width of the element with <code>id="target_element"</code> to 200 pixels and the height to 100 pixels.

Animation



- With jQuery, you can create custom animations.
- The jQuery `animate()` method is used to create custom animations.

Method	Description	Arguments	Sample code	Code explanation
<code>.animate()</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to create animations by gradually changing CSS properties of HTML elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>params</code> (required) - defines the CSS properties to be animated. • <code>speed</code> (optional) - specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: <code>"slow"</code>, <code>"fast"</code>, or milliseconds. • <code>callback</code> (optional) - 	<pre> <style> #animated_sec { width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: blue; position: absolute; } </style> <div id="animated_sec"> </div> \$(document).ready(function() { \$("#animated_sec").animate({ left: '300px' }, 2000); }); </pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the button with <code>id="change_color"</code> is clicked, it changes the background color of the element with <code>id="target_element"</code> to blue.

		specifies a function to be executed after the animation completes.	
--	--	--	--

Animating with relative values

- It is also possible to define relative values (the value is then relative to the element's current value).
- This is done by putting += or -= in front of the value:

```
$("#button").click(function(){  
    $("#div").animate({  
        left: '250px',  
        height: '+=150px',  
        width: '+=150px'  
    });  
});
```

Additional Material

- **Learn more**
 - [W3Schools](#)