

5. jQuery最佳实践

使用CDN和本地fallback

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="//  
ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/  
2.1.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

//国内CDN <http://www.cdnjs.cn/>

```
<script>window.jQuery ||  
document.write('<script src="js/  
jquery-2.1.1.min.js" type="text/  
javascript"><\script>')</script>
```

版本

- 使用1.x版还是2.x版?
- 使用CDN时，不要在url中使用latest版本
- 指定具体的版本号
- \$.noConflict()

jQuery变量

- jQuery变量使用\$开头
- jQuery对象都保存在一个变量中，以便重用

- 尽可能使用ID选择器，因为它会直接使用JavaScript原生的document.getElementById().
- 如果使用.class，不要加上标签

```
var $products = $("div.products"); // SLOW
```

```
var $products = $(".products"); // FAST
```

// BAD, a nested query for Sizzle selector engine

```
var $productIds = $("#products div.id");
```

// GOOD, #products is already selected by
document.getElementById() so only div.id needs to
go through Sizzle selector engine

```
var $productIds = $("#products").find("div.id");
```

15 lines (12 sloc) | 0.314 kB

```
1  define([
2      "./core",
3      "sizzle"
4  ], function( jQuery, Sizzle ) {
5
6      jQuery.find = Sizzle;
7      jQuery.expr = Sizzle.selectors;
8      jQuery.expr[":"] = jQuery.expr.pseudos;
9      jQuery.uniqueSort = jQuery.unique = Sizzle.uniqueSort;
10     jQuery.text = Sizzle.getText;
11     jQuery.isXMLDoc = Sizzle.isXML;
12     jQuery.contains = Sizzle.contains;
13
14 });
```

```
(function( window, undefined ) {  
    // 构造jQuery对象  
    var jQuery = (function() {  
        var jQuery = function( selector, context ) {  
            return new jQuery.fn.init( selector, context, rootjQuery );  
        }  
        return jQuery;  
    })();  
    // 工具方法 Utilities  
    // 回调函数列表 Callbacks Object  
    // 异步队列 Deferred Object  
    // 浏览器功能测试 Support  
    // 数据缓存 Data  
    // 队列 Queue  
    // 属性操作 Attributes  
    // 事件系统 Events  
    // 选择器 Sizzle  
    // DOM 遍历 Traversing  
    // DOM 操作 Manipulation  
    // 样式操作 CSS (计算样式、内联样式)  
    // 异步请求 Ajax  
    // 动画 Effects  
    // 坐标 Offset、尺寸 Dimensions  
    window.jQuery = window.$ = jQuery;  
})(window);
```


自执行的匿名函数

```
(function( window, undefined ) {  
    // jquery code  
}) (window);
```

// window从全局变量变为局部变量

// undefined传入，确保undefined是真的未定义

右边的选择器尽量明确

```
// Unoptimized
```

```
$("div.data .gonzalez");
```

```
// Optimized
```

```
$(".data td.gonzalez");
```

指定context

```
// SLOWER because it has to traverse the whole DOM  
for .class
```

```
$('.class');
```

```
// FASTER because now it only looks under class-  
container.
```

```
$('.class', '#class-container');
```

ID是唯一的!

- `$('#outer #inner');` // BAD
- `$('div#inner');` // BAD
- `$('.outer-container #inner');` // BAD
- `$('#inner');` // GOOD, only calls `document.getElementById()`

使用.detach()操作DOM

```
var $myList = $("#list-container > ul").detach();
```

```
//...a lot of complicated things on $myList
```

```
$myList.appendTo("#list-container");
```

频繁操作DOM，很慢！

```
// BAD
```

```
var $myList = $("#list");
```

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10000; i++){
```

```
    $myList.append("<li>"+i+"</li>");
```

```
}
```

只操作一次DOM

```
// GOOD
```

```
var $myList = $("#list");
```

```
var list = "";
```

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10000; i++){
```

```
    list += "<li>"+i+"</li>";
```

```
}
```

```
$myList.html(list);
```

array.join("")比字符串更快

```
// EVEN FASTER
```

```
var array = [];
```

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10000; i++){
```

```
    array[i] = "<li>"+i+"</li>";
```

```
}
```

```
$myList.html(array.join(''));
```


事件绑定

不要在事件绑定中使用匿名函数，匿名函数不好维护，调试，测试，重用

```
$("#myLink").on("click", function(){...}); // BAD
```

```
// GOOD
```

```
function myLinkClickHandler(){...}
```

```
$("#myLink").on("click", myLinkClickHandler);
```

<http://learn.jquery.com/code-organization/beware-anonymous-functions/>

```
$(function(){ ... }); // BAD: You can never reuse or  
write a test for this function.
```

```
// GOOD
```

```
$(initPage); // or $(document).ready(initPage);
```

```
function initPage(){
```

```
    // Page load event where you can initialize values  
    and call other initializers.
```

```
}
```

不要在HTML中绑定事件

```
<a id="myLink" href="#"  
onclick="myEventHandler();" >my link</a> <!-- BAD -->
```

```
$("#myLink").on("click", myEventHandler); // GOOD
```

// BAD, you are attaching an event to
all the links under the list.

```
$("#list a").on("click",  
myClickHandler);
```

// GOOD, only one event handler is
attached to the parent.

```
$("#list").on("click", "a",  
myClickHandler);
```

`.live()` // 已删除

`.delegate()` // 1.7后不建议

`.on(events [, selector] [, data],
handler)`

事件冒泡

- `<a>`
- ``
- `<ul #list>`
- `<div #container>`
- `<body>`
- `<html>`
- document root

在“快选择器”上绑定事件

// BAD

```
$( "body" ).on( "click", "#commentForm .addNew", addComment )
```

// GOOD

```
$( "#commentForm" ).on( "click", ".addNew", addComment )
```

// <http://api.jquery.com/on/>

Ajax

```
// Less readable...
```

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "something.php?param1=test1&param2=test2",  
    ....  
});
```

```
// More readable...
```

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "something.php",  
    data: { param1: test1, param2: test2 }  
});
```

使用promise接口

//方法1

```
$.ajax({ ... }).then(successHandler,  
failureHandler);
```

//方法2

```
var jqxhr = $.ajax({ ... });
```

```
jqxhr.done(successHandler);
```

```
jqxhr.fail(failureHandler);
```

长链式操作：巧用换行

```
$("#myLink")  
  
    .addClass("bold")  
  
    .on("click", myClickHandler)  
  
    .on("mouseover", myMouseOverHandler)  
  
    .show();
```

糟糕的代码

```
$("#elem").attr("title", $("#elem").text());
```

```
$("#elem").css("color", "red");
```

```
$("#elem").fadeOut();
```

改进的代码

- `var $elem = $('#elem');`
- `$elem.attr("title", $elem.text())
 .addClass("important")
 .fadeOut());`

糟糕的代码

```
var localArr = ["Greg", "Peter", "Kyle", "Danny", "Mark"],  
  
    list = $("ul.people");  
  
$.each(localArr, function(index, value) {  
  
    list.append("<li id=" + index + ">" + value + "</li>");  
  
});
```

改进的代码