

jQuery

- Ubiquitous Open Source JavaScript library
 - Use by linking in page (include and extend)
 - `<script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.0.min.js"></script>`
- Uses CSS selector syntax
 - `jQuery("p")` return all `<p>` elements on the page
 - `jQuery(".big")` returns all elements with the class *big*
 - `jQuery("#banner")` returns all elements with the id *banner*
- Shortcut syntax:
 - `$("p")`

jQuery

- *Does not* return normal DOM elements!
 - Returns special jQuery-wrapped elements with different attributes and events
 - In fact, returns arrays of elements

- Array access with [] returns normal DOM elements

```
$( ".class" )[1] // bad!
```

- To get jQuery elements, use .eq() instead

```
$( ".class" ).eq(1) // good!
```

```
$( ".class:eq(1)" ) // also works
```

jQuery attributes

- Normal DOM elements have attributes that can be read or set

```
$( ".class" )[1].id
```

```
$( ".class" )[1].name= "password"
```

- For jQuery elements, access with the attr() method

```
$( ".class" ).eq(1).attr( "id" )
```

```
$( ".class" ).eq(1).attr( "name", "password" )
```

– Also use special methods for common attributes

```
$( ".class" ).eq(1).text( )
```

```
$( ".class" ).eq(1).css( "color", "green" )
```

– Some specific to certain element types

```
$( "#username" ).val( )
```

Aggregate operations

- jQuery allows operations on sets of elements
 - `$("div").css("background-color", "yellow");`
 - Turns all div backgrounds yellow
- If an operation works on only one element, it takes the first one in the set
 - E.g., this returns the first textbox value
`$(".textboxes").val()`
- Works for binding an event handler to multiple elements as well