











jQuery: Installation, Overview, and Getting Started

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For customized training related to JavaScript or Java, email hall@coreservlets.com

Marty is also available for consulting and development support

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Topics in This Section

- Overview
- Downloading and using jQuery
- Interactive practice
 - With Firebug or Chrome Developer Tools
- Manipulating the DOM with jQuery: basics
 - Lots more detail in later section
- One small example
- Using "jQuery" instead of "\$"

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Overview of jQuery

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jQuery is the Single-Most Popular JavaScript Library

Ajax utilities

- General: \$.ajax(...), \$(...).load(...)
- Shortcuts: \$.get, \$.post, \$.getJSON

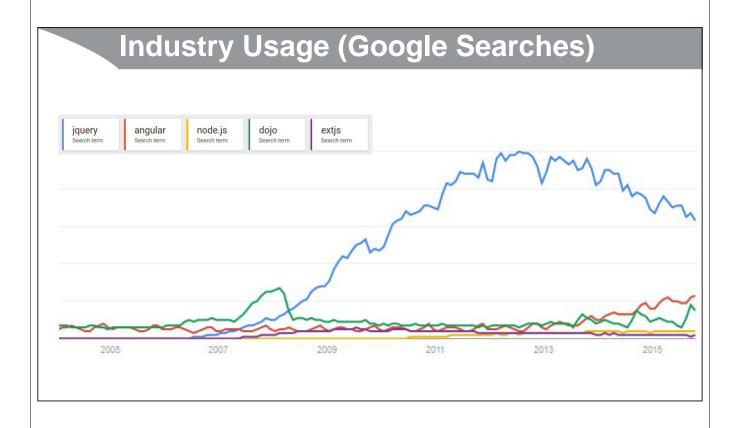
DOM search and manipulation utilities

- \$("p.myStyle").addClass("extraStyle").show();
- Simple animation
 - Not as extensive as Scriptaculous, but easy to use
- Cross-browser event model
 - Assigns handlers programmatically, hides browser differences
- General JavaScript utilities
 - Functions operating on strings and arrays
- Rich GUIs
 - jQuery UI provides widgets, fancier effects, drag/drop

Job Trends from Indeed.com

— jquery— angular— node.js— dojo— extjs

Signatura of Jan'06 Jan'07 Jan'08 Jan'09 Jan'10 Jan'11 Jan'12 Jan'13 Jan'14 Jan'15



Browser Compatibility

• Chrome, Firefox, Opera

- Current and previous major version
 - Older versions tend to work, but are not tested on new jQuery code
 - Same strategy as Google Docs

Internet Explorer

- jQuery 1.9: IE 6 and later
- jQuery 2.x: IE 9 and later (same API as jQuery 1.9)
 - As of 10/2015, no mention of Microsoft Edge on official support page, but work is in progress

Safari

- 5.1 and later

Android browser

- 4.0 and later

iOS browser

- 6.1 and later

JavaScript Testing

Problem (from first section on general JavaScript)

- Java: very strict compliance tests to be called "Java"
 - You can have very high confidence that code written in Java 8 on Windows version will run identically (except for some differences in how GUIs look) on Java 8 on MacOS. Linux, Solaris, and other Windows versions. True for Java from Oracle, Apple, IBM, or open source version from Brazil.
- JavaScript: every browser vendor does it themselves, with no outside checks
 - Behavior of same JavaScript program can vary substantially from browser to browser, and even from one release of the same browser to another

Consequence

- Before final deployment, you must test on all browsers you expect to support
- One of main benefits of jQuery is that it tries to hides browser differences, and it mostly succeeds
 - But even so, you must test on full range of browsers before final deployment

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Downloading and Using jQuery

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Downloading

Main download site

– http://jquery.com/download/

Development vs. deployment versions

- For development, use uncompressed file
 - E.g., jquery-2.1.4.js
- For deployment, use compressed file
 - E.g., jquery-2.1.4.min.js

Rename file to generic name

- Rename file to jquery.js (or possibly jquery-2.js)
 - Lets you switch from jquery-2.1.4.js to jquery-2.1.4.min.js without editing many HTML files
 - Similarly, lets you later upgrade to 2.1.5 without editing many HTML files

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Typical Approach for Loading jQuery

- You should load jQuery before loading your own scripts that make use of jQuery.
- You should rename jquery-x.y.z.js to jquery.js.











Interactive Testing and Practice

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Practice with Firebug or Chrome

Firefox with Firebug

- Load HTML page in Firefox
 - HTML page should contain a few random HTML elements and load the core jQuery library. It can optionally have a CSS file.
- Bring up Firebug
 - Open Firefox, then click on Firebug logo or hit F12
 - In this case, usually better to have Firebug attached to main window instead of as a separate window
- Click on Console tab
 - Enter commands at bottom and see results at top

Chrome alternative is similar

- Bring up Chrome via Chrome menu, then Tools → Developer Tools, or Control-Shift-J

A Sample File: Part 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>jQuery Test</title>
link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css"/>
<script src="scripts/jquery.js"></script>
</head>
```

A Sample File: Part 2

```
<body>
<hl class="title">jQuery Test</hl>
<div id="main-div">
<br/>
<br/>
<hr class="yellow">This is an h1 (class="yellow")</h1>
<hl>This is another h1</hl>
<hl class="red">This is an h2 (class="red")</h2>
<h2>This is another h2</h2>
<h3 class="green">This is an h3 (class="green")</h3>
<h3>This is another h3</h>
<h3>This is another h3</h>
</hd>
</hr>

<pre
```

Things to Try First

• \$

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- Enter "blah" and it says it is undefined. Enter "\$" and it should have a real value.
 - "\$" is the name of the main jQuery function (with alias "jQuery")

• \$("h1")

- If you have at least 1 h1 in the page, this should return an array of the matches. If you have no h1's, this should return an empty array. In general, you can supply a CSS selector pattern as the argument to \$.

\$("some-css-pattern").hide("slow")

```
- First, try
$("some-css-pattern");
If it returns a non-empty array, try
$("some-css-pattern").hide("slow");
and watch the matching elements disappear. Use
$("some-css-pattern").show("slow");
to make them come back.
```

Experimenting with Firebug Console - HTML CSS Script DOM Net Cookies ¡Query Test 4 Clear Persist Profile All Errors Warnings Info Debug Info Cookies ♦ 🔞 | ace/javascript/jquery-getting-started/WebContent/jquery-test.html 🔻 🧷 🛊 ReferenceError: blah is not defined **jQuery Test** function (selector, context) Object[hl.title, hl.yellow, hl] This is an h1 (class="yellow") \$ ("h2") Object[h2.red, h2] This is another h1 Object[li, li, li, li, li, li, li, li] This is an h2 (class="red") Object[1i, 1i, 1i, 1i] \$("h1").hide("slow") This is another h2 Object[h1.title, h1.yellow, h1] \$("h1").show("slow") his is an h3 (class=' Object[h1.title, h1.yellow, h1] This is another h3 Run Clear Copy Pretty Print History • ul entry 1 \$("h1").show("slow") o Nested ul entry Another nested ul entry 2. Another nested of entry











Manipulating the DOM with jQuery: Basics

Note: brief intro only. More details in later tutorial section

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Idea

Manipulating the DOM

- One of the main uses of jQuery is to find elements in the DOM (Document Object Model – the tree structure that represents the HTML page) and modify them in various ways

Quick intro now

- You can't do much with jQuery without simple DOM manipulation, so very simple
- This will be enough to do Ajax make network requests to the server and get data back

Lots more detail later

- In section entirely devoted to DOM manipulation

Manipulating DOM: Overview

Find HTML elements that match a pattern

- \$("css selector pattern")
 - Returns array of HTML elements that match

Perform operations on the elements

- \$("css selector pattern").op1(...);
 - Single operation
- \$("css selector pattern").op1(...).op2(...).op3(...);
 - Consecutive operations via "chaining"

Example

- \$("div h3").addClass("yellow").hide("slow");
 - Finds all h3's that are inside a div, adds the CSS class named "yellow", then slowly makes them disappear

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Selecting DOM Elements: Simple Examples

• \$("#some-id")

- Return 1-element set (or empty set) of element that has that id
- Simplest use, and very common for Ajax (note the "#")

• \$("p")

- Return all p elements

• \$(".blah")

- Return all elements that have class="blah"

\$("li b span.blah")

Return all elements that are inside b elements, that in turn are inside li elements

Manipulating DOM Elements: Commonly Used Functions

- \$("#some-id").val()
 - Returns value of input element. Used on 1-element sets.
- \$("selector").each(function)
 - Calls function on each element. "this" set to element.
- \$("selector").addClass("name")
 - Adds CSS class name to each. Also removeClass, toggleClass
- \$("selector").hide()
 - Makes invisible (display: none). Also show, fadeOut, fadeIn, etc.
- \$("selector").click(function)
 - Adds onclick handler. Also change, focus, mouseover, etc.
- \$("selector").html("<tag>some html</tag>")
 - Sets the innerHTML of each element. Also append, prepend

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jQuery Selectors: **Quick Example**

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Idea

Press button 1

- Change colors of certain elements
- Make them disappear

Press button 2

- Make previously hidden elements reappear

Purpose

- Give quick intro to use of jQuery for manipulating the DOM
- Little explanation now
- Lots more explanation in later sections

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Example: Randomizing Background Colors (JavaScript)

```
function randomizeHeadings() {
   $("h3").each(setRandomStyle);
   $("h3.green").hide("slow");
}

function setRandomStyle() {
   $(this).addClass(randomStyle());
}
Add "red", "yellow" or "green" CSS names to each matching element
```

Example: Randomizing Background Colors (Continued)

```
function randomStyle() {
  var styles = ["red", "yellow", "green"];
  return(randomElement(styles));
}

function randomElement(array) {
  var index = Math.floor(Math.random()*array.length);
  return(array[index]);
}
```

Example: Randomizing Colors (Continued)

Example: Randomizing Colors (Style Sheet)

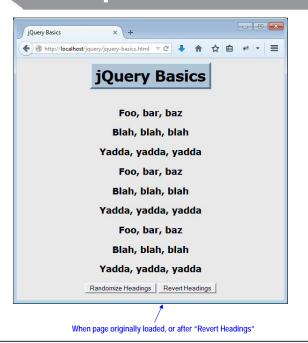
```
.red { background-color: red }
.yellow { background-color: yellow }
.green { background-color: green }
...
...
```

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Example: Randomizing Colors (HTML)

Example: Randomizing Colors (HTML Continued)

Example: Randomizing Colors (Results)



Understanding Operations on Sets of Elements

Instead of this

```
function randomizeHeadings() {
    $("h3").each(setRandomStyle);
    $("h3.green").hide("slow");
  function setRandomStyle() {
    $(this).addClass(randomStyle());
Why can't I simply do this?
  function randomizeHeadings() {
    $("h3").addClass(randomStyle())
    $("h3.green").hide("slow");
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```

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Using "jQuery" instead of "\$"

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Equivalent Names

- Traditional name of main jQuery object, and the one we use throughout this tutorial
 - \$("h3").hide("slow");
 - \$.ajax({ url: "relative-address", success: handlerFunc });

jQuery

- Alternative and completely equivalent name. Introduced because some other JavaScript libraries (e.g., Prototype) also use the \$ variable
 - jQuery("h3").hide("slow");
 - jQuery.ajax({ url: "relative-address", success: handlerFunc });

If you use another library that uses \$

- Load ¡Query second
- Call ¡Query.noConflict();
- Use ¡Query.blah instead of \$.blah

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Wrap-Up

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Summary

Rename jquery file and load it

- Rename jquery-2.1.x.js or jquery-2.1.x-min.js to jquery.js

Load HTML file

- Either in Firefox (with Firebug installed) or Chrome
- HTML file should have some HTML elements and should load jquery.js

Bring up Firebug

Or Chrome developer tools

Practice interactively

- Search for CSS selector patterns
\$("h1")
\$("#main-div ul ul li")

- Hide or show matching elements

\$("#main-div ul ul li").hide("slow")

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Books and References

jQuery in Action

- by Bear Bibeault, Yehuda Katz, and John Resig

Pro jQuery 2.0

by Adam Freeman

http://api.jquery.com/

- Very complete, but geared to specific methods
- Moderate number of explicit examples

http://learn.jquery.com/

- Higher-level tutorials than the API site above
- Growing rapidly in 2015













Questions?

More info:

http://www.coreservlets.com/javascript.jquery.storial? — Tutorial on JavaScript.jQuery, and jQuery UI

http://coreservlets.com/cor

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