

# Week 5 – jQuery and the DOM

---

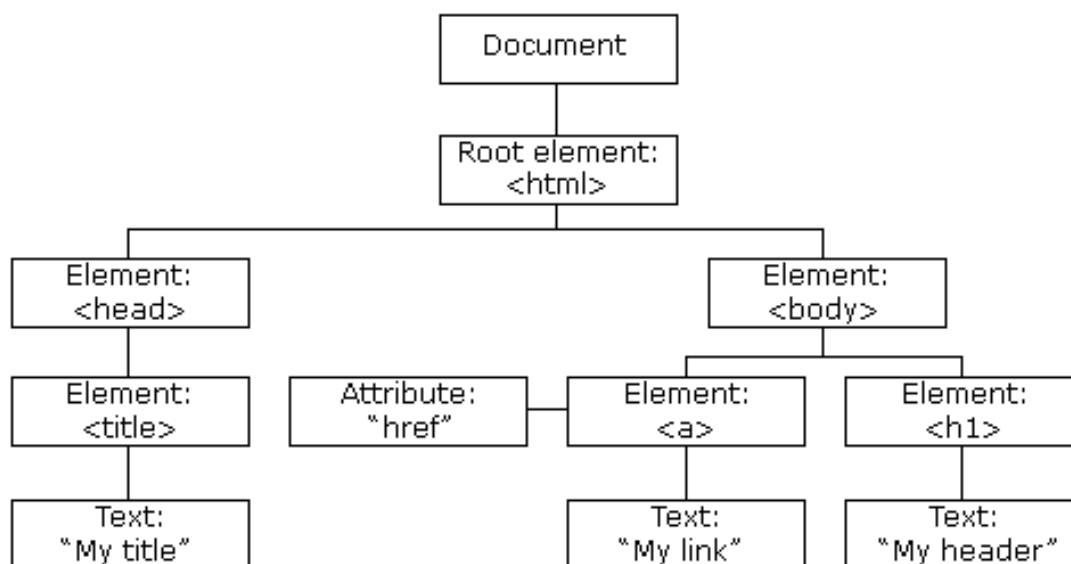
## Introduction

Last week we looked at how jQuery syntax is constructed to target selectors. We also looked at how to use the inbuilt effects, `animate()` and `css()`, and how to trigger them from events such as `click()` or `mouseover()`.

This week we'll be looking at some specific jQuery commands that help us navigate the Document Object Model. These commands, however, are only beneficial if we have good HTML structure.

## The Document Object Model

It's useful for us to understand an HTML document as a tree:



As we know, HTML tags are frequently nested inside of one another. For example:

```
<section>
  <h1>A Heading</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut
  mattis mi a nulla eleifend vitae sagittis <span>libero</span>
  imperdiet. Vivamus consequat risus sit amet tortor laoreet vitae
  mattis enim ornare.</p>
</section>
```

In the above code, we have a `<h1>` and `<p>` nested inside of a `<section>`. Additionally, there is a `<span>` nested inside of the `<p>`.

jQuery provides us with some tools for describing the relationship between elements:

Command	Description
<code>.next()</code>	Refers to the next HTML element.
<code>.prev()</code>	Refers to the previous HTML element.
<code>.find('selector')</code>	Allows us to refer to a nested element.
<code>\$(this)</code>	Refers to the particular instance of selector that is being currently interacted with.

These tools are incredibly handy because they allow us to get around a lot of unnecessary coding.

## \$(this)

Let's start by explaining how `$(this)` works. Let's say we have an HTML document with several `<h1>` tags. When we mouseover an `<h1>` we want its colour to turn red (`#FF0000`).

If we were to code the following, then whenever we placed the mouse over *any* of the `<h1>` tags, they would *all* turn red, but we only want the current instance to change colour:

```
$( 'h1' ).mouseover( function() {
    $( 'h1' ).css( {
        color: ' #ff0000 '
    } );
});
```

We could create a series of IDs to give a unique identifier to each one. Whilst this would work, it would result in a lot of code because we'd need to code the event for each individual `<h1>`:

HTML	jQuery
<code>&lt;h1 id="first"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	<pre>\$( 'h1#first' ).mouseover( function() {     \$( 'h1#first' ).css( {         color: ' #ff0000 '     } ); }); \$( 'h1#second' ).mouseover( function() {     \$( 'h1#second' ).css( {         color: ' #ff0000 '     } ); }); \$( 'h1#third' ).mouseover( function() {     \$( 'h1#third' ).css( {         color: ' #ff0000 '     } ); });</pre>
<code>&lt;h1 id="second"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	
<code>&lt;h1 id="third"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	

Luckily, jQuery provides us with a simple way around this using `$(this)`.

HTML	jQuery
<code>&lt;h1 id="first"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	<code>\$( 'h1' ).mouseover( function() {     \$(this).css({         color: '#ff0000'     }); });</code>
<code>&lt;h1 id="second"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	
<code>&lt;h1 id="third"&gt;Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	

In this example, we can see that the mouseover event and ensuing function is attached to the `<h1>` selector, meaning that placing the mouse over *any* `<h1>` will trigger the function. The function, however, will only affect the *specific* `<h1>` that currently has the mouse over it rather than every single one, and that is what `$(this)` refers to – the *current instance* that is being interacted with.

Clever huh? Using `$(this)` the browser knows which specific instance is being affected. Using `.next()` and `.prev()` we can then affect elements that precede or follow the current instance ... *and this is where we need good HTML structure.*

## Let's Build an Accordion

You can see an example of the accordion at work on the MAS241 page. The code that makes it work is *incredibly* simple, but its efficacy is entirely dependent on good HTML structure.

What we have here is a structure like this:

```
<h3>Heading 1</h3>  
<p class="hiddenContent">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet ... interdum augue feugiat.</p>  
  
<h3>Heading 2</h3>  
<p class="hiddenContent"> Donec ante risus, iaculis sed faucibus ... ac turpis egestas.</p>
```

There's some very simple styling applied to `<h3>` tag and the `.hiddenContent` class (which is applied to the `<p>` tags):

```
h3 {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    padding: 10px;  
    background-color: black;  
    color: white;  
    margin: 1px 0 0 0;  
    cursor: pointer;  
}  
.hiddenContent {  
    display: none;  
    margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

So, when the page loads, any element with the `.hiddenContent` class is hidden.

The jQuery code is also very simple. It relies heavily on good HTML structure. We bind a click event to the `<h3>` and then trigger the slides:

```
$( 'h3' ).click( function() {  
    $( '.hiddenContent' ).slideUp( 300 );  
    $( this ).next().slideDown();  
});
```

Let's break this down into steps:

1. When any `<h3>` tag is clicked it triggers the function.
2. The first thing to happen is that every element with the `.hiddenContent` class is told to `slideUp`. This ensures that only one block of hidden content can be displayed at any given time.
3. jQuery then determines which particular instance of `<h3>` has been clicked and tells the *next* element in the HTML structure to `slideDown`. If you look back at the HTML code on the previous page, you'll see that the *next* element along from the `<h3>` is always a `<p class="hiddenContent">` `</p>`.

Too easy, and an effective way of a) condensing a lot of content and b) focusing your user's attention on the particular bit of content they've selected to view.

## When to use `.find()`

jQuery's `.prev()` and `.next()` are pretty straightforward to use, but they only refer to the previous and next HTML element, they don't help when an element is nested inside of another. For example:

```
<section>  
  <h1>A Heading</h1>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut  
  mattis mi a nulla eleifend vitae sagittis <span>libero</span>  
  imperdiet. Vivamus consequat risus sit amet tortor laoreet vitae  
  mattis enim ornare.</p>  
  <p>Phasellus eget augue ac arcu tincidunt mattis sit amet ac  
  turpis. Pellentesque congue risus a ipsum dapibus sed interdum  
  ligula tincidunt.</p>  
</section>
```

If we wanted to affect the `<span>` which is nested in the `<p>` when the `<h1>` is clicked, then `.next()` won't help us. Why? Well, the next element from the `<h1>` is the `<p>`. It is possible to chain more than one instance of `.next()` and `.prev()` together to traverse more than one element. For example:

```
$( 'h1' ).click( function() {  
    $( this ).next().next().css( { color: '#FF0000' } );  
});
```

But in the HTML example above, using `.next().next()` takes us to the second `<p>` tag not the `<span>`. This is where we need to use `.find( 'selector' )` to locate the selector we want to target.

The following code shows us how to target a nested selector – in this case the `<span>` inside the `<p>`. **This is important because it relates to the second coding test you have to complete.**

```
$( 'h1' ).click( function() {  
    $( this ).next().find( 'span' ).css( { color: '#FF0000' } );  
} );
```

Code	Explanation
<code>\$(this)</code>	The particular <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> that is clicked.
<code>.next()</code>	The next HTML element in the structure. In this case that's the <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> tag.
<code>.find('span')</code>	This locates the <code>&lt;span&gt;</code> tag.

So, as you can see, we can use `.prev()`, `.next()`, `.find()` and any combination thereof to traverse the HTML structure relative to the position of whatever element is treated as `$(this)`.