

jQuery Events

Hello and welcome to the lesson about jQuery event methods. And event methods are used to create further manipulation of the DOM by attaching a function to an event handler and that probably sounded too complicated. So with using human language, a user interacts with the browser by clicking or hovering over something and those are called events. jQuery can recognize an event and then do something with it.

Click Events

In this video, I will walk you through a few example events. Sample HTML with just the div with ID box and a sample form, basic CSS styling and now inside my scripts.js, let me show you a sample event. Okay, so let me target my div with an ID box. And I'm going to add a click event to it. But on its own, it doesn't do anything because that's just attaching a click event. It's when you add a function to the click event, that something actually can happen. So let me show you. Here, I would write the function and then opening and closing round brackets, parenthesis, and then opening and closing curly brackets. That's the syntax right there. That's where anything can happen. So, inside this function here, it's where you can do something. So I'm just going to say alert, and then as a parameter, I would just say "you clicked the box". Let's check this code I will save, refresh. And now the browser gives me alert - you clicked the box. So, that's how you would do the click event method and then perform something within the function. It's in the function that you can manipulate the DOM change, CSS update, add text, add or remove

elements on the fly, that's what makes jQuery so cool. Okay, so let's try a different thing. When I click the box, I want to - I can basically add more jQuery here, so I can target a different element. Let's say, I want to target my H1, and change its CSS to font size - 40 pixels. Let's save that. And now when I click, my font size has changed or a different thing, or maybe we can do both, we can change the font size and another thing we can target this as in what is already the object of our function. So this without the quotes would target the same selector as we have here: fade-out. Now let's see if I save both of these, the whole code will be executed on the click, right? So let's refresh. And now I'm clicking, the box the font sizes have changed and my this, the data element that I've clicked faded out. Let's remove that font size and let's try CSS background, light blue, simple as that. So this will select the object of the function. So in this case, the box.

Resources

There are a bunch of event methods. Some of which you'll use regularly with every website and some of which you may never realize existed, the entire list can be found at w3schools.com or api.jquery.com.

Blur and Focus Events

But let's look at a few more examples, let me show you another one. I'm going to select my input because it only works with inputs, we have blur and focus. So, it looks like this, I'm just specifying the input and then blur. And here, again, it needs a function that is attached to that blur event. So function opening and closing parentheses opening and closing curly brackets. So the blur event is when an element loses its focus in this case that would be the focus and when I click away that's the blur so you can't really blur off of a div, right? So I would like to use

that blur event, check to see if the input is empty and then tell the user that they forgot to enter text if the input is empty. So this is how we would do that inside that blur function. And this is going to be just a little bit more advanced just to show you the power of it. So we are going to do an if statement. So if something, do this. And now, our if is, if this value - so 'val' equals nothing, empty. And this in this case we'll look at the object of that function. So if our input, so if our input value is empty, do what's here, right? So do more jQuery we can again target this and add some CSS maybe: CSS border, two pixels, solid red. And we can do more, for example, on the box - this needs quotes our selector. We could change the text of that element using the text function. So, text and then instead of the box it would say: "Forgot something?". Let's save that. And now if I refresh, I'm focusing on the input and then focus is away. „Forgot something?“ and I have my right border. So pretty neat, right? That is how you would use the blur event method.

KeyDown Event

Now, another example we can use to remove the border if the user finally enters text into the input and there are a few different methods we could use, but the one we can use is called the keydown. So, again, we would use a new function, so input, keydown, function. And again, an if statement, if the value is not empty, so the same thing as here but with the exclamation mark. So this means if it doesn't equal that thing. We can change back the border - to a different color, grey color, and we can add a different text here, okay? "Thanks!". And we need to make sure that our if statement is closed, right? So here and now let's save that. I'm focusing. Focusing away, forgot something, okay. And let's now type something that changes the border back. If it's empty, pretty cool, right? So that's like simple form validation, you could use, and I know that it's

not something very helpful within Divi. I just wanted to show you the power of it.

On Event

Now, there is another event we can use, which can combine different events together, it's called the on event. So if you have multiple events added to as the same selector you can combine them by using the on event. And this way the browser doesn't need to look for that element multiple times. Okay, so it will only once find the desired target and then perform all the events. So instead of this we could write it like this. So, we are targeting our input again. And now specifying the on event. And here, we are inserting curly brackets. Immediately inside the parentheses, and now, we can start listing our events, so that would be blur: function. And that would be your blur function. Then comma another event. So in our case keydown, colon, function, and our function. So just to close this and now inside our functions, we would use the same thing, right? So that's our blur function, I can paste it here and that's my keydown function. And I can add that here. So instead of these two declarations, these two functions with events, we are using it inside one on event. So if I save that, that should work the same way. So, focus, blur, „forgot something?” and then keydown - it works.

Hover Event

So another event I want to show you is the hover event, very useful. You will certainly find a lot of use cases for that within Divi. So let's start from the beginning. For our box when you hover, let's run a function. And let's use "this" selector. We can change the text: "You are hovering over the box", and what's great about the hover event is that it accepts two functions. If you only use one, right like this, it will do that on hover.

You see, you are hovering over the box, and that's all it does, but if you specify the second function. So right here after the curly bracket we say comma and another function. A new set of curly brackets and we can do a different thing when we hover out of the element. So, you are hovering over the box, and now, "You're not hovering". That would be problematic, so we could use double quotes here. I think, let's try that. You see? Now we can do different things when we are hovering over an element and another function, when we are leaving the element, we have similar events - mouse-enter and mouse-leave but the hover basically combines them together in a single event.

So that sums up this jQuery event overview. I hope it's helpful. And I will see you in the next lesson for more jQuery examples.