JQUERY - CSS SELECTORS METHODS

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The jQuery library supports nearly all of the selectors included in Cascading Style Sheet *CSS* specifications 1 through 3, as outlined on the World Wide Web Consortium's site.

Using JQuery library developers can enhance their websites without worrying about browsers and their versions as long as the browsers have JavaScript enabled.

Most of the JQuery CSS Methods do not modify the content of the jQuery object and they are used to apply CSS properties on DOM elements.

Apply CSS Properties

This is very simple to apply any CSS property using JQuery method **css*PropertyName, PropertyValue***.

Here is the syntax for the method −

```
selector.css( PropertyName, PropertyValue );
```

Here you can pass *PropertyName* as a javascript string and based on its value, *PropertyValue* could be string or integer.

Example

Following is an example which adds font color to the second list item.

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>The jQuery Example</title>
      <script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js"></script>

      <script type="text/javascript" language="javascript">
         $(document).ready(function() {
            $("li").eq(2).css("color", "red");
         });
      </script>

   </head>

   <body>
      <div>

         <ul>
            <li>list item 1</li>
            <li>list item 2</li>
            <li>list item 3</li>
            <li>list item 4</li>
            <li>list item 5</li>
            <li>list item 6</li>
         </ul>

      </div>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce following result:

Apply Multiple CSS Properties

You can apply multiple CSS properties using a single JQuery method **CSS** **{key1:val1, key2:val2....}**. You can apply as many properties as you like in a single call.

Here is the syntax for the method −

```
selector.css( {key1:val1, key2:val2....keyN:valN})
```

Here you can pass key as property and val as its value as described above.

Example

Following is an example which adds font color as well as background color to the second list item.

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>The jQuery Example</title>
      <script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js"></script>

      <script type="text/javascript" language="javascript">
         $(document).ready(function() {
            $("li").eq(2).css({"color":"red", "background-color":"green"});
         });
      </script>

   </head>

   <body>
      <div>

         <ul>
            <li>list item 1</li>
            <li>list item 2</li>
            <li>list item 3</li>
            <li>list item 4</li>
            <li>list item 5</li>
            <li>list item 6</li>
         </ul>

      </div>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce following result:

Setting Element Width & Height

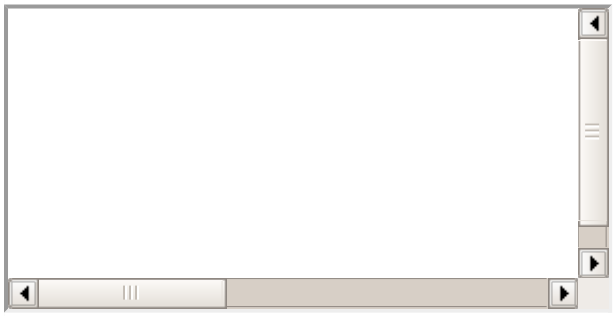
The **width*val*** and **height*val*** method can be used to set the width and hieght respectively of any element.

Example

Following is a simple example which sets the width of first division element where as rest of the elements have width set by style sheet

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>The jQuery Example</title>
      <script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js"></script>

      <script type="text/javascript" language="javascript">
         $(document).ready(function() {
            $("div:first").width(100);
            $("div:first").css("background-color", "blue");
         });
      </script>

      <style>
         div{ width:70px; height:50px; float:left; margin:5px; background:red;
cursor:pointer; }
      </style>

   </head>

   <body>
      <div></div>
      <div>d</div>
      <div>d</div>
      <div>d</div>
      <div>d</div>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce following result:



JQuery CSS Methods

Following table lists down all the methods which you can use to play with CSS properties −

S.No.	Method & Description
1	css*name* Return a style property on the first matched element.
2	css*name, value* Set a single style property to a value on all matched elements.
3	css*properties* Set a key/value object as style properties to all matched elements.
4	height*val* Set the CSS height of every matched element.
5	height Get the current computed, pixel, height of the first matched element.
6	innerHeight Gets the inner height *excludestheborderandincludesthepadding* for the first matched element.
7	innerWidth Gets the inner width *excludestheborderandincludesthepadding* for the first matched element.
8	offset Get the current offset of the first matched element, in pixels, relative to the document.
9	offsetParent Returns a jQuery collection with the positioned parent of the first matched element.
10	outerHeight[*margin*] Gets the outer height *includestheborderandpaddingbydefault* for the first matched element.
11	outerWidth[*margin*] Get the outer width *includestheborderandpaddingbydefault* for the first matched element.
12	position Gets the top and left position of an element relative to its offset parent.
13	scrollLeft*val* When a value is passed in, the scroll left offset is set to that value on all matched elements.

14 scrollLeft

Gets the scroll left offset of the first matched element.

15 scrollTop*val*

When a value is passed in, the scroll top offset is set to that value on all matched elements.

16 scrollTop

Gets the scroll top offset of the first matched element.

17 width*val*

Set the CSS width of every matched element.

18 width

Get the current computed, pixel, width of the first matched element.

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