

jQuery: Disable right click

Some of us might want to disable right click, or want to create our own context menu for the website, this is how we can detect right click:

```
# $(document).bind("contextmenu",function(e){
# //you can enter your code here, e.g a menu list
#
# //cancel the default context menu
# return false;
# });
```

Preloading images

When you're using images in Javascript, a good thing is to preload it before you have to use it. This code will do the job:

```
jQuery.preloadImages = function()
{
  for(var i = 0; i< arguments.length; i++){
    <img src=arguments[i] alt="" />;
  }
};
```

// Usage

```
$.preloadImages("image1.gif", "/path/to/image2.png", "some/image3.jpg");
```

Some awesome JQuery tips and tricks: [More info are here](#)

1. jQuery cheatsheets

First of all, it's good to have a cheatsheet as a reference. I found 3 of them online:

[jQuery Cheatsheet from ColorCharge](#)

[jQuery Cheatsheet from Gscottolson WebBlog](#)

[jQuery Cheatsheet from From Far East WebBlog](#)

2. jQuery \$(document).ready shorthand

This is a great tip! Instead of doing this

```
$(document).ready(function() {
//write your code here
})
```

You can also do this, both are the same!

```
$(function(){
```

```
//write your code here
});
```

3. Open in new window

Target attribute is not valid in STRICT W3C standard. Thus, we need to use REL and a bit of jQuery code to dynamically create the attribute to avoid validation error. This is one of my favourite codes. It's so simple and does the job well.

```
$('#a[rel=external]').attr('target','_blank');
```

```
<a href="http://www.queeness.com" rel="external">Queeness in new window</a>
```

4. Make the entire LI clickable

This trick is very useful when you're using UL list to make a menu. What it does is, when you click on the LI area (outside of the link), it will search for the url in the anchor tag and execute the link:

```
$("#ul li").click(function(){
  //get the url from href attribute and launch the url
  window.location=$(this).find("a").attr("href"); return false;
});
```

```
<ul>
<li><a href="home">home</a></li>
<li><a href="home">about</a></li>

<li><a href="home">contact</a></li>
</ul>
```

5. Switch to different CSS style sheets

You want to have different design for your website. You can use this to switch to different CSS Style Sheets:

```
$("#a.cssSwitcher").click(function() {
  //switch the LINK REL attribute with the value in A REL attribute
  $('#link[rel=stylesheet']).attr('href' , $(this).attr('rel'));
});
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="default.css" type="text/css">
.....
<a href="#" class="cssSwitcher" rel="default.css">Default Theme</a>
<a href="#" class="cssSwitcher" rel="red.css">Red Theme</a>
<a href="#" class="cssSwitcher" rel="blue.css">Blue Theme</a>
```

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```

```
//you can enter your code here, e.g a menu list
```

```
//cancel the default context menu
return false;
});
```

7. Get mouse cursor x and y axis

This script will display the x and y value - the coordinate of the mouse pointer.

```
$(document).mousemove(function(e){
//display the x and y axis values inside the P element
$('#p').html("X Axis : " + e.pageX + " | Y Axis " + e.pageY);
});
```

```
<p></p>
```

8. Prevent default behaviour

Assuming we have a long page, and we have a link similar to below that is used for other purposes other than a hyperlink. If you clicked on it, it will bring you to the top of your page. The reason of this behavior is because of the # symbol. To solve this problem, we need to cancel the default behavior by doing this:

```
$('#close').click(function(e){
e.preventDefault();
});
```

```
/* OR */
```

```
$('#close').click(function(){
return false;
});
```

```
<a href="#" id="close"></a>
```

9. Back to top button/link

A handy back to top button/link using jQuery with scroll to plugin. I like the scroll to top effect, you can test it by pressing the button below this page. You'll know what I meant :) Get jQuery scrollTo plugin

```
$('#top').click(function() {
$(document).scrollTo(0,500);
})
```

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/jquery.scrollTo-min.js"></script>
```

```
.....
```

```
<a id="top" style="cursor:hand;cursor:pointer">
Back to top
```

10. Columns of equal height

I think this script is quite useful. I haven't have a chance to use it yet. It's more on design. If you want columns have the

same height, this function
will answer your request. Inspired by CSSNewbie

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    setHeight('.col');
});

//global variable, this will store the highest height value
var maxHeight = 0;

function setHeight(col) {
    //Get all the element with class = col
    col = $(col);

    //Loop all the col
    col.each(function() {

        //Store the highest value
        if($(this).height() > maxHeight) {
            maxHeight = $(this).height();
        }
    });

    //Set the height
    col.height(maxHeight);
}
```

```
<div class="col" style="border:1px solid">Column One<br/>
With Two Line<br/>
And the height is different<br/><br/>
</div>
<div class="col" style="border:1px solid">Column Two<br/><br/></div>
```

11. Write our own selector

This is a more advance trick. I didnt know about this until I saw it from this website illuminatikarate.com.

```
//extend the jQuery functionality
$.extend($.expr[':'], {

    //name of your special selector
    moreThanAThousand : function (a){
        //Matching element
        return parseInt($(a).html()) > 1000;
    }
});

$(document).ready(function() {
    $('td:moreThanAThousand').css('background-color', '#ff0000');
});
```

```
<table>
<tbody>
```

```

<tr><td>1400</td><td>700</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>2500</td><td>600</td><td>100</td></tr>

<tr><td>100</td><td>1100</td><td>900</td></tr>
<tr><td>2600</td><td>1100</td><td>1200</td></tr>

</tbody>
</table>

```

12. Font resizing

This is one of the famous facilities on a webpage - able to let user increase the font size. I modified the script from shopdev.co.uk. Now, you'll be able to put in ID, Classes or HTML elements that you want the font to be adjustable into an array.

```

$(document).ready(function(){

//ID, class and tag element that font size is adjustable in this array
//Put in html or body if you want the font of the entire page adjustable
var section = new Array('span','.section2');
section = section.join(',');

// Reset Font Size
var originalFontSize = $(section).css('font-size');
$(".resetFont").click(function(){
$(section).css('font-size', originalFontSize);
});
// Increase Font Size
$(".increaseFont").click(function(){
var currentFontSize = $(section).css('font-size');
var currentFontSizeNum = parseFloat(currentFontSize, 10);
var newFontSize = currentFontSizeNum*1.2;
$(section).css('font-size', newFontSize);
return false;
});

// Decrease Font Size
$(".decreaseFont").click(function(){
var currentFontSize = $(section).css('font-size');
var currentFontSizeNum = parseFloat(currentFontSize, 10);
var newFontSize = currentFontSizeNum*0.8;
$(section).css('font-size', newFontSize);
return false;
});
});

<a class="increaseFont">+</a> |
<a class="decreaseFont">-</a> |
<a class="resetFont">=</a>

<span>Font size can be changed in this section</span>
<div class="section1">This won't be affected</div>
<div class="section2">This one is adjustable too!</div>

```