**1. What is Ajax?**

Ajax is abbreviated as Asynchronous Javascript and XML. It is new technique used to create better, faster and more interactive web systems or applications. Ajax uses asynchronous data transfer between the Browser and the web server.

This technique is used to make internet faster and user friendly. It is not a programming language. It is a group of related technologies used to display data asynchronously. In other words, it sends and retrieves data without reloading the web page

**2. What are Ajax applications?**

Browser based applications and platform independent applications are used by Ajax.

**3. How many types of triggers are present in update panel?**

* PostBackTrigger – This works as full postback and it cannot work asynchronously
* AsyncPostBackTrigger – Partial post back asynchronously

**4. What are all the controls of Ajax?**

* ScriptManager, ScriptManagerProxy, UpdatePanel, UpdateProgress, Timer

**5. What is the name of the DLL that contains Ajax control tool kit?**

Ajaxcontroltoolkit.dll is the DLL used for Ajax control tool kit and it can be downloaded from the internet. It can be added in the tool box or copied directly in the bin folder.

**6. What role of #&& in querystring?**

# is treated as fragment delimiter to delimit the history state and && precedes is used to check on the information in the query string.

**7. What are the advantages of Ajax?**

* Bandwidth utilization – It saves memory when the data is fetched from the same page.
* More interactive
* Speeder retrieval of data
* Quick Response
* The user is not blocked until data is retrieved from the server.
* It allows us to send only important data to the server.
* It makes the application interactive and faster

**8.  What are the disadvantages of Ajax?**

1. AJAX is dependent on Javascript. If there is some Javascript problem with the browser or in the OS, Ajax will not support
2. Ajax can be problematic in Search engines as it uses Javascript for most of its parts.
3. Source code written in AJAX is easily human readable. There will be some security issues in Ajax.
4. Debugging is difficult
5. Increases size of the requests
6. Slow and unreliable network connection.
7. Problem with browser back button when using AJAX enabled pages.
8. Security issues

**9. What is update panel?**

Update panel  is a server control used to update the specified portion of a web page. Script Manager needs to be used whenever update panel is used. Using update panel, user cannot handle outside controls.

**10. Which are the two methods used for cross domain Ajax calls?**

* CORS – Cross Origin Resource Sharing and it works with the HTTP web browsers
* JSONP – JSON with Padding which works with the HTTP GET and on legacy browsers

**11. What are all the technologies used by Ajax?**

* Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
* HTML/XHTML and CSS - These technologies are used for displaying content and style.
* DOM - It is used for dynamic display and interaction with data.
* XML - It is used for carrying data to and from server
* XMLHttpRequest - It is used for asynchronous communication between client and server.
* JavaScript - It is used mainly for client-side validation

**12. What are all the features of Ajax?**

* Live data binding
* Client-side template rendering
* Declarative instantiation of client components
* Observer pattern on JavaScript objects and arrays
* Invoking ADO.NET data services and data contexts
* DataView control

**13. What is JSON in Ajax?**

JSON is abbreviated as JavaScript Object Notation. JSON is a safe and reliable data interchange format in JavaScript, which is easy to understand for both users and machines.

**14. What are the difference between AJAX and Javascript?**

The differences between AJAX and JavaScript are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AJAX** | **Javascript** |
| AJAX sends request to the server and does not wait for the response. It performs other operations on the page during that time | JavaScript make a request to the server and waits for response |
| AJAX does not require the page to refresh for downloading the whole page | JavaScript manages and controls a Web page after being downloaded |
| AJAX minimizes the overload on the server since the script needs to request once | JavaScript posts a request that updates the script every time |

**15. Where AJAX cannot be used?**

Users cannot use AJAX if

* If Page need to show in a search engine
* If browser does not support JavaScript
* If user wants to create secure application

**16. How can you find out that an AJAX request has been completed?**

ReadyState property is used to check whether AJAX request has been completed. If the property is equal to four, then the request has been completed and data is available.

**17. What are all the browsers support AJAX?**

* Internet Explorer 5.0 and above
* Opera 7.6 and above
* Netscape 7.1 and above
* Safari 1.2 and above

**18. How can you test the Ajax code?**

JSUnit is the client side javascript code used as part of JUnit. JSUnit has been used for Ajax code.

**19. Is Ajax said to be a technology platform or is it an architectural style?**

Ajax supports both technology and as architectural style.

**20. How can AJAX applications be debugged?**

Two tools are used for debugging:

* Fiddler for IE, Firebug for Mozilla.

**21. How can we cancel the XMLHttpRequest in AJAX?**

Abort() method can be called to cancel the XMLHttpRequest in Ajax.

**29. Is AJAX code cross browser compatible?**

No, it is supporting cross browser compatible. If the browsers supports native XMLHttpRequest JavaScript object, then this can be used.

**30. What is the name of object used for AJAX request?**

XmlHttpRequest object is used for Ajax requests.

**31. What is prerequisite for Update Panel in Ajax**?

Script Manager is pre-requisite to use Update Panel controls.

**32. How many update panel can be used per page?**

There are no restrictions on the number of update panels per page.

**33. What is Script Manager?**

Script Manager helps manage the client side script of AJAX. Script Manager acts as a mediator as AJAX depends on JavaScript. Every page that uses AJAX has a Script Manager to enable AJAX libraries.

**34. How Ajax objects can be created?**

Following syntax can be used to create Ajax objects:

Var sample = New ajaxObject(‘path of the page’)

**35. What are the protocols used by Ajax?**

* HTTP’s GET or POST
* XMLHttpRequest for placing a request with the web server
* Uses JSON to communicate between the client and server
* UED or URL encoded data

**36. What are all the security issues of Ajax?**

* When Ajax calls are sent through plain text and it may lead to know the database details
* Inserting scripts can also be possible and attackers can easily penetrate into the system

**37. How can we handle concurrent requests?**

Javascript functions should be written to handle concurrent requests and call back function can be passed as a parameter. Those parameters are passed to AjaxInteraction(URL, callback) object.

**39. Can we use nested update panel in Ajax?**

Yes, we can use nested update panel in Ajax. Update panels can be nested to have more control over the Page Refresh.

**40. What are the types of post back in Ajax?**

* Synchronous Postback, Asynchronous Postback

**41. How can we handle exception handling in Ajax?**

ErrorTemplate which is the child tag of Script Manager is used to handle exception handling in Ajax.

**43. What are the controls of the Script Management group?**

* ScriptManager, ScriptManagerProxy

**44. What are all the different data types that JSON supports?**

String, Number, Boolean, Array, Object, Null

**45. What are the goals of Ajax?**

* Reduced web server hits
* Reduced Network load
* Interactive user interface
* Platform and architecture neutrality
* Support for both synchronous and asynchronous communication
* Provide a server- and client-side framework

**46. What is the difference between proxied and proxyless calls in AJAX?**

Proxied calls are made through stub objects which can be called from PHP classes on the JavaScript side in AJAX.

Proxyless calls are made using utility JavaScript functions like HTML\_AJAX.replace() and HTML\_AJAX.append() in AJAX.

**47. How many types of ready states in Ajax?**

* Initialization, Request, Process, Ready

**48. What is the difference between RegisterClientScriptBlock, RegisterClientScriptInclude and RegisterClientScriptResource?**

* RegisterClientScriptBlock – The script is specified as a string parameter.
* RegisterClientScriptInclude – By setting the source attribute to a URL that point to a script file.
* RegisterClientScriptResource – specifies Resource name in an assembly. The source attribute is automatically populated with a URL by a call to an HTTP handler that retrieves the named script from the assembly.

**49. Which request is better, Get or Post?**

AJAX requests should use an HTTP GET request where the data does not change for a given URL requested.

An HTTP POST should be used when state is updated on the server. This is highly recommended for a consistent web application architecture.

**50. What are the limitations of Ajax?**

An Ajax Web Application tends to confuse end users if the network bandwidth is slow and there is no full postback running.

-Back functionality can’t work because the dynamic pages won’t register themselves to the browsers cache. Hence the use Iframe will become required.  
- The page cannot be bookmarked if it is developed using Ajax.  
- If java script is not enabled, Ajax will stop working.  
- Because different components of the pages are loaded at different times, response time may be slow.  
- Because different components of the pages are loaded at different times it may create confusion for the user

**4) What are the real web applications of AJAX currently running in the market?**

* Twitter, Facebook, Gmail, Javatpoint, Youtube

**5) What are the security issues with AJAX?**

* AJAX source code is readable
* Attackers can insert the script into the system

**8) What is the purpose of XMLHttpRequest?**

* It sends data in the background to the server.
* It requests data from the server.
* It receives data from the server.
* It updates data without reloading the page.

**9) What are the properties of XMLHttpRequest?**

* onReadyStateChange - It is called whenever readystate attribute changes.
* readyState - It represents the state of the request.
* responseText - It returns response as text.
* responseXML - It returns response as XML.
* status - It returns the status number of a request.
* statusText - It returns the details of status.

**10) What are the important methods of XMLHttpRequest?**

* abort() - It is used to cancel the current request.
* getAllResponseHeaders() - It returns the header details.
* getResponseHeader() - It returns the specific header details.
* open() - It is used to open the request.
* send() - It is used to send the request.
* setRequestHeader() - It adds request header.

**11) What are the types of open() method used for XMLHttpRequest?**

* open(method, URL) - It opens the request specifying get or post method and URL.
* open(method, URL, async) - It is same as above but specifies asynchronous or not.
* open(method, URL, async, username, password) - It is same as above but specifies the username and password.

**12) What are the types of send() method used for XMLHttpRequest?**

* send() - It sends get request
* send(string) - It sends post request.

**13) What is the role of the callback function in AJAX?**

The callback function passes a function as a parameter to another function. If we have to perform various AJAX tasks on a website, then we can create one function for executing XMLHttpRequest and a callback function to execute each AJAX task.

**15) What are the tools for debugging AJAX applications?**

* Firebug for Mozilla Firefox
* Fiddler for IE (Internet Explorer)
* JavaScript HTML Debugger
* MyEclipse AJAX Tools
* Script Debugger

**16) What are the types of post back in AJAX?**

* Synchronous Postback - It blocks the client until the operation completes.
* Asynchronous Postback - It doesn?t block the client.

**17) What are the different ready states of a request in AJAX?**

There are 5 ready states of a request in AJAX.

* 0 means UNOPENED
* 1 means OPENED
* 2 means HEADERS\_RECEIVED
* 3 means LOADING
* 4 means DONE

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| How does one call a JavaScript function from the AJAX code? - Ajax is a form of JavaScript, which uses XML Http Request objects which pass action event parameters to a method named “open”. - In AJAX we can’t track the requests and responses in any order. - ”XMLHttpRequest.open” is the function which uses action events as Parameters in URL. - While “XMLHttp Request.send” sends the Request object either synchronously or asynchronously which depend on whether the option for the synchronous version is true or false. |
|  |
|  |

**When we can use Ajax? Give Few Examples?**  
Ajax can be used to get the data from Server when you don't want to refresh the page. See Below Scenario:

* In Registration Page, check the username is available OR NOT.
* In Registration page, check email address is already taken OR NOT.
* In Product Listing page, when user click on "Next" under pagination, you won't want to show the next page data without refreshing the page.

**What files need to install to use Ajax in Website?**  
Initially, no files required to use the ajax in your website.  
But to manage your ajax call in better way, you can use JS library which world used to use.  
  
**Question: What do the different readystates in XMLHttpRequest?**  
Following are different stats(0-4) of ready state in XMLHttpRequest  
**0** Ajax Request not initialized   
**1** Ajax Request's server connection established  
**2** Ajax Request received   
**3** Ajax Request processing   
**4** request finished and response is ready.

**Q1. What is jQuery?**

Ans: jQuery is **fast, lightweight and feature-rich** client side JavaScript Library/Framework which helps in to traverse HTML DOM, make animations, add Ajax interaction, manipulate the page content, change the style and provide cool UI effect. It is one of the most popular client side library and as per a survey it runs on every second website.

**Q2. Why do we use jQuery?**

* Easy to use and learn.
* Easily expandable.
* Cross-browser support (IE 6.0+, FF 1.5+, Safari 2.0+, Opera 9.0+)
* Easy to use for DOM manipulation and traversal.
* Large pool of built in methods.
* AJAX Capabilities.
* Methods for changing or applying CSS, creating animations.
* Event detection and handling.
* Tons of plug-ins for all kind of needs.

**Q3. How JavaScript and jQuery are different?**

Ans: JavaScript is a language While jQuery is a library built in the JavaScript language that helps to use the JavaScript language.

**Q4. Is jQuery replacement of Java Script?**

Ans: **No.** jQuery is not a replacement of JavaScript. jQuery is a different library which is written on top of JavaScript. jQuery is a lightweight JavaScript library that emphasizes interaction between JavaScript and HTML.

**Q5. Is jQuery a library for client scripting or server scripting?**

Ans. Client side scripting.

**Q6. Is jQuery a W3C standard?**

Ans: No. jQuery is not a W3C standard.

**Q7. What is the basic need to start with jQuery?**

Ans: To start with jQuery, one need to make reference of it's library. The latest version of jQuery can be downloaded from [jQuery.com](http://jquery.com/).

**Q8. Which is the starting point of code execution in jQuery?**

Ans: The starting point of jQuery code execution is $(document).ready() function which is executed when DOM is loaded.

**Q9. What does dollar sign ($) means in jQuery?**

Ans: Dollar Sign is nothing but it's an alias for JQuery. Take a look at below jQuery code.

Hide   Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

});

Over here $ sign can be replaced with "jQuery" keyword.

Hide   Copy Code

jQuery(document).ready(function(){

});

**Q10. Can we have multiple document.ready() function on the same page?**

Ans: **YES**. We can have any number of document.ready() function on the same page.

**Q11. Can we use our own specific character in the place of $ sign in jQuery?**

Ans: **Yes.** It is possible using jQuery.noConflict().

**Q14. Is there any difference between body onload() and document.ready() function?**

Ans: document.ready() function is different from body onload() function for 2 reasons.

1. We can have more than one document.ready() function in a page where we can have only one body onload function.
2. document.ready() function is called as soon as DOM is loaded where body.onload() function is called when everything gets loaded on the page that includes DOM, images and all associated resources of the page.

**Q15. What is the difference between .js and .min.js?**

Ans: jQuery library comes in 2 different versions Development and Production/Deployment. The deployment version is also known as minified version. So .min.js is basically the minified version of jQuery library file. Both the files are same as far as functionality is concerned. but .min.js is quite small in size so it loads quickly and saves bandwidth.

**Q16. Why there are two different version of jQuery library?**

1. Development
2. Production/Deployment

The development version is quite useful at development time as jQuery is open source and if you want to change something then you can make those changes in development version. But the deployment version is minified version or compressed version so it is impossible to make changes in it. Because it is compressed, so its size is very less than the production version which affects the page load time.

**Q17. What is a CDN?**

Ans: A content delivery network or content distribution network (CDN) is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the Internet. The goal of a CDN is to serve content to end-users with high availability and high performance.

**Q18. Which are the popular jQuery CDN? and what is the advantage of using CDN?**

1. 1. Google. 2. Microsoft . 3. jQuery.

Advantage of using CDN.

* It reduces the load from your server.
* It saves bandwidth. jQuery framework will load faster from these CDN.
* The most important benefit is it will be cached, if the user has visited any site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN

**Q21. What are selectors in jQuery and how many types of selectors are there?**

Ans: To work with an element on the web page, first we need to find them. To find the html element in jQuery we use selectors. There are many types of selectors but basic selectors are:

* Name: Selects all elements which match with the given element Name.
* #ID: Selects a single element which matches with the given ID
* .Class: Selects all elements which match with the given Class.
* Universal (\*): Selects all elements available in a DOM.
* Multiple Elements E, F, G: Selects the combined results of all the specified selectors E, F or G.
* Attribute Selector: Select elements based on its attribute value.

**Q22. How do you select element by ID in jQuery?**

Ans: To select element use ID selector. We need to prefix the id with "#" (hash symbol). For example, to select element with ID "txtName", then syntax would be,

Hide   Copy Code

$('#txtName')

  **Q24. How to select element having a particular class (".selected")?**

Ans: $('.selected'). This selector is known as class selector. We need to prefix the class name with "." (dot).

**Q26. What are the fastest selectors in jQuery?**

Ans: ID and element selectors are the fastest selectors in jQuery.

**Q27. What are the slow selectors in jQuery?**

Ans: class selectors are the slow compare to ID and element.

**Q28. How jQuery selectors are executed?**

Ans: Your last selectors is always executed first. For example, in below jQuery code, jQuery will first find all the elements with class ".myCssClass" and after that it will reject all the other elements which are not in "p#elmID".

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$("p#elmID .myCssClass");

**Q29. Which is fast document.getElementByID('txtName') or $('#txtName').?**

Ans: Native JavaScipt is always fast. jQuery method to select txtName "$('#txtName')" will internally makes a call to document.getElementByID('txtName'). As jQuery is written on top of JavaScript and it internally uses JavaScript only So JavaScript is always fast.

**Q32. How do you check if an element exists or not in jQuery?**

Ans: Using jQuery length property, we can ensure whether element exists or not.

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$(document).ready(function(){

if ($('#element').length > 0){

//Element exists

}

});

**Q33. What is the use of jquery .each() function?**

Ans: The $.each() function is used to iterate over a jQuery object. The $.each() function can be used to iterate over any collection, whether it is an object or an array.

**Q34. What is the difference between jquery.size() and jquery.length?**

Ans: jQuery .size() method returns number of element in the object. But it is not preferred to use the size() method as jQuery provide .length property and which does the same thing. But the .length property is preferred because it does not have the overhead of a function call.

**Q36. What is the difference between parent() and parents() methods in jQuery?**

Ans: The basic difference is the parent() function travels only one level in the DOM tree, where parents() function search through the whole DOM tree.

**Q37. What is the difference between eq() and get() methods in jQuery?**

Ans: eq() returns the element as a jQuery object. This method constructs a new jQuery object from one element within that set and returns it. That means that you can use jQuery functions on it.  
  
get() return a DOM element. The method retrieve the DOM elements matched by the jQuery object. But as it is a DOM element and it is not a jQuery-wrapped object. So jQuery functions can't be used. Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/04/jquery-difference-between-eq-and-get-method.html).

**Q41. What is the difference between .empty(), .remove() and .detach() methods in jQuery?**

Ans: All these methods .empty(), .remove() and .detach() are used for removing elements from DOM but they all are different.  
  
.empty(): This method removes all the child element of the matched element where remove() method removes set of matched elements from DOM.  
  
.remove(): Use .remove() when you want to remove the element itself, as well as everything inside it. In addition to the elements themselves, all bound events and jQuery data associated with the elements are removed.  
  
.detach(): This method is the same as .remove(), except that .detach() keeps all jQuery data associated with the removed elements. This method is useful when removed elements are to be reinserted into the DOM at a later time.

**Q45. Does events are also copied when you clone any element in jQuery?**

Ans: As explained in previous question, using clone() method, we can create clone of any element but the default implementation of the clone() method doesn't copy events unless you tell the clone() method to copy the events. The clone() method takes a parameter, if you pass true then it will copy the events as well.

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$(document).ready(function(){

$("#btnClone").bind('click', function(){

$('#dvClickme').clone(true).appendTo('body');

});

**Q46. What is difference between prop and attr?**

Ans: attr(): Get the value of an attribute for the first element in the set of matched elements. Whereas,.prop(): (Introduced in jQuery 1.6) Get the value of a property for the first element in the set of matched elements.  
  
Attributes carry additional information about an HTML element and come in name="value" pairs. Where Property is a representation of an attribute in the HTML DOM tree. once the browser parse your HTML code ,corresponding DOM node will be created which is an object thus having properties.  
  
attr() gives you the value of element as it was defines in the html on page load. It is always recommended to use prop() to get values of elements which is modified via javascript/jquery , as it gives you the original value of an element's current state. Find out more [here](http://techbrij.com/jquery-attr-vs-prop-difference).

**Q47. What is event.PreventDefault?**

Ans: The event.preventDefault() method stops the default action of an element from happening. For example, Prevents a link from following the URL.

**Q48. What is the difference between event.PreventDefault and event.stopPropagation?**

Ans: event.preventDefault(): Stops the default action of an element from happening.  
event.stopPropagation(): Prevents the event from bubbling up the DOM tree, preventing any parent handlers from being notified of the event. For example, if there is a link with a click method attached inside of a DIV or FORM that also has a click method attached, it will prevent the DIV or FORM click method from firing.

**Q60. How to write browser specific code using jQuery?**

Ans: Using jQuery.browser property, we can write browser specific code. This property contains flags for the useragent, read from navigator.userAgent. This property was removed in jQuery 1.9.

**Q61. Can we use jQuery to make ajax request?**

Ans: Yes. jQuery can be used for making ajax request.

**Q62. What are various methods to make ajax request in jQuery?**

Ans: Using below jQuery methods, you can make ajax calls.

* load() : Load a piece of html into a container DOM
* $.getJSON(): Load JSON with GET method.
* $.getScript(): Load a JavaScript file.
* $.get(): Use to make a GET call and play extensively with the response.
* $.post(): Use to make a POST call and don't want to load the response to some container DOM.
* $.ajax(): Use this to do something on XHR failures, or to specify ajax options (e.g. cache: true) on the fly.

**Q63. Is there any advantage of using $.ajax() for ajax call against $.get() or $.post()?**

Ans: By using jQuery post()/ jQuery get(), you always trust the response from the server and you believe it is going to be successful all the time. Well, it is certainly not a good idea to trust the response. As there can be n number of reason which may lead to failure of response.  
  
Where jQuery.ajax() is jQuery's low-level AJAX implementation. $.get and $.post are higher-level abstractions that are often easier to understand and use, but don't offer as much functionality (such as error callbacks).

**Q64. What are deferred and promise object in jQuery?**

Ans: Deferred and promise are part of jQuery since version 1.5 and they help in handling asynchronous functions like Ajax.

**Q65. Can we execute/run multiple Ajax request simultaneously in jQuery? If yes, then how?**

Ans: Yes, it is possible to execute multiple Ajax request simultaneously or in parallel. Instead of waiting for first ajax request to complete and then issue the second request is time consuming. The better approach to speed up things would be to execute multiple ajax request simultaneously.  
  
Using jQuery .when() method which provides a way to execute callback functions based on one or more objects, usually Deferred objects that represent asynchronous events

**Q70. How to use migrate jQuery plugin?**

Ans: with release of 1.9 version of jQuery, many deprecated methods were discarded and they are no longer available. But there are many sites in production which are still using these deprecated features and it's not possible to replace them overnight. So jQuery team provided with jQuery Migrate plugin that makes code written prior to 1.9 work with it.  
  
So to use old/deprecated features, all you need to do is to provide reference of jQuery Migrate Plugin.

**Q77. What is the advantage of using protocol less URL while referencing jQuery from CDNs?**

Ans: It is quite useful when you are moving from HTTP to HTTPS url. You need to make sure that correct protocol is used for referencing jQuery library as pages served via SSL should contain no references to content served through unencrypted connections.  
  
"protocol-less" URL is the best way to reference third party content that’s available via both HTTP and HTTPS. When a URL’s protocol is omitted, the browser uses the underlying document’s protocol instead.

**Q78. What is jQuery plugin and what is the advantage of using plugin?**

Ans: A plug-in is piece of code written in a standard JavaScript file. These files provide useful jQuery methods which can be used along with jQuery library methods. jQuery plugins are quite useful as its piece of code which is already written by someone and re-usable, which saves your development time.

**Q79. What is jQuery UI?**

Ans: jQuery UI is a curated set of user interface interactions, effects, widgets, and themes built on top of the jQuery JavaScript Library that can be used to build interactive web applications.

**Q80. What is the difference between jQuery and jQuery UI?**

Ans: jQuery is the core library. jQueryUI is built on top of it. If you use jQueryUI, you must also include jQuery.

**1. What is jQuery?**

jQuery is not a programming language but a well written JavaScript code. It is a JavaScript code, which do document traversing, event handling, Ajax interactions and Animations.

**2. Why jQuery is needed?**

jQuery is needed for the following list:

* Used to develop browser compatible web applications
* Improve the performance of an application
* Very fast and extensible
* UI related functions are written in minimal lines of codes

**3. Whether jQuery HTML work for both HTML and XML documents?**

No, jQuery HTML only works for HTML documents not for XML Documents.

**4. What are the methods used to provide effects?**

* Show()
* Hide()
* Toggle()
* FadeIn() and
* FadeOut()

**6. Is jQuery is a JavaScript or JSON library file?**

jQuery is a library of JavaScript file and it consists of DOM, event effects and the Ajax functions. jQuery is said to be a single JavaScript file.

**7. Which operating system is more compatible with jQuery?**

Mac, Windows and Linux are more compatible with the jQuery.

**9. Which command will give a version of jQuery?**

The command $.ui.version returns jQuery UI version.

**10. In what scenarios jQuery can be used?**

jQuery can be used in following scenarios:

* Apply CSS static or dynamic
* Calling functions on events
* Manipulation purpose
* Mainly for Animation effects

**11. What is the difference between find and children methods?**

Find method is used to find all levels down the DOM tree but children find single level down the DOM tree.

**12. What is jQuery connect?**

A ‘ jQuery connect’  is a plugin used to connect or bind a function with another  function. Connect is used to execute function from any other function or plugin is executed.

**13. How to use connect?**

Connect can be used by downloading jQuery connect file from jQuery.com and then include that file in the HTML file. Use $.connect function to connect a function to another function.

**14. What are the features of jQuery, has been used in web applications?**

jQuery uses features like Sliding, File uploading and accordian in web applications.

**15. What are the browser related issues for jQuery?**

Browser compatibility of jQuery plugin is an issue and needs lot of time to fix it.

**16. Whether we need to add jQuery file in both Master and Content page?**

jQuery file should be added to the Master page and can use access from the content page directly without having any reference to it.

**17. What are the basic selectors in jQuery?**

* Element ID
* CSS Name
* Tag Name
* DOM hierarchy

**19. What is the use jQuery.data method?**

jQuery.data methods is used to associate the data with the DOM nodes and the objects. This data method makes the jQuery code clear and concise.

**20. What is the use of each function in jQuery?**

Each function is used to iterate each and every element of an object. It is used to loop DOM elements, arrays and the object properties.

**21. What is the difference between size and length of jQuery?**

Size and length both returns the number of element in an object. But length is faster than the size because length is a property and size is a method.

**22. Can we add more than one ‘document.ready’ function in a page?**

Yes, we can add more than one document.ready function in a page. But, body.onload can be added once in a page.

**23. What is the use of jQuery load method?**

jQuery load method is a powerful AJAX method which is used to load the data from a server and assign the data into the element without loading the page.

**25. What are the four parameters used for jQuery Ajax method?**

* URL – Need to specify the URL to send the request
* type – Specifies type of request(Get or Post)
* data – Specifies data to be sent to server
* Cache – Whether the browser should cache the requested page

**26. What is the use of jQuery filter?**

The jQuery filter is used to filter the certain values from the object list based on the criteria. Example is to filter certain products from the master list of products in a cart website.

**27. Which program is useful for testing jQuery?**

QUnit is used to test jQuery and it is very easy and efficient.

**29. What are the two types of CDNs?**

* Microsoft – Load jQuery from Ajax CDN
* Google – Load jQuery from Google libraries API.

**32. What is the script build up by jQuery?**

jQuery is a Javascript file and it is single javascript file that contains common DOM, event effects and Ajax functions.

**33. How can we debug jQuery?**

Debugger keyword

* Add the debugger to the line from where we have to start debugging and then run Visual Studio in Debug mode with F5 function key.
* Insert a break point after attaching the process

**34. What are all the ways to include jQuery in a page?**

Following are the ways to include jQuery in a page:

* Local copy inside script tag
* Remote copy of jQuery.com
* Remote copy of Ajax API
* Local copy of script manager control
* Embedded script using client script object

**35. What is the use of jQuery.ajax method ()?**

jQuery.ajax method is used for asynchronous HTTP requests.

**36. Where can we download JQuery?**

jQuery javascript can be downloaded from jQuery official website – www.jquery.com

**37. Is jQuery is a replacement of JavaScript?**

No, jQuery is not a replacement of JavaScript..

**39. What are the advantages of jQuery?**

* Just a JavaScript enhancement
* Coding is simple, clear, reusable
* Removal of writing more complex conditions and loops

**41. What is the use of jQuery.data() method?**

jQuery data method is used to associate data with DOM nodes and JavaScript objects. This method will make a code very concise and neat..

**48. What is the method used to define the specific character in place of $ sign?**

‘NoConflict’ method is used to reference a jQuery and save it in a variable. That variable can be used instead of Sign.

**49. Why jQuery is better than JavaScript?**

jQuery is a library used for developing Ajax application and it helps to write the code clean and concise. It also handles events, animation and Ajax support applications.