**) What is jQuery?**

jQuery is a fast, lightweight, feature-rich client-side JavaScript library. It is cross-platform and supports different types of browsers. It has provided a much-needed boost to JavaScript. Before jQuery, JavaScript codes were lengthy and bigger, even for smaller functions. It makes a website more interactive and attractive.

**2) Is jQuery a programming language?**

jQuery is not a programming language but a well-written JavaScript code. It is used to traverse documents, event handling, Ajax interaction, and Animation.

**3) What is the difference between JavaScript and jQuery?**

The simple difference is that JavaScript is a language while jQuery is a built-in library built for JavaScript. jQuery simplifies the use of JavaScript language.

**4) Is jQuery replacement of JavaScript?**

No, jQuery is not the replacement of JavaScript. jQuery is written on the top of JavaScript, and it is a different library. jQuery is a lightweight JavaScript library which is used to interact with JavaScript and HTML.

**5) Why do we use jQuery?**

* It is very easy to learn and use.
* It is used to develop browser compatible web applications.
* It improves the performance of an application.
* It is very fast and extensible.
* It facilitates you to write minimal lines of codes for UI related functions.
* It provides cross-browser support.

**6) What is $() in jQuery library?**

The $() function is an alias of jQuery() function. It is used to wrap any object into jQuery object which later facilitates you to call the various method defined jQuery object. You can pass a selector string to $() function, and it returns a jQuery object which contains an array of all matched DOM elements.

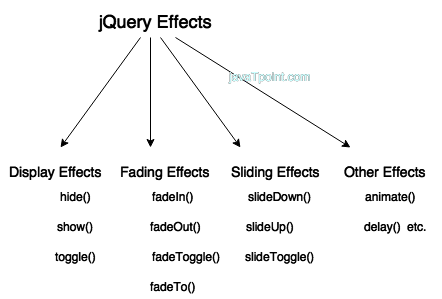
**Syntax:**

1. $(document).ready(function() {
2. $("p").css("background-color", "pink");
3. });

**7) What are the effects methods used in jQuery?**

These are some effects methods used in jQuery:

* show() - It displays or shows the selected elements.
* hide() - It hides the matched or selected elements.
* toggle() - It shows or hides the matched elements. In other words, it toggles between the hide() and shows() methods.
* fadeIn() - It shows the matched elements by fading it to opaque. In other words, it fades in the selected elements.
* fadeOut() - It shows the matched elements by fading it to transparent. In other words, it fades out the selected elements.



**8) What is the use of toggle() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery toggle() is a particular type of method which is used to toggle between the hide() and show() method. It shows the hidden elements and hides the shown element.

**Syntax:**

1. $(selector).toggle();
2. $(selector).toggle(speed, callback);
3. $(selector).toggle(speed, easing, callback);
4. $(selector).toggle(display);

**speed**: It is an optional parameter. It specifies the speed of the delay. Its possible values are slow, fast and milliseconds.

**easing**: It specifies the easing function to be used for transition.

**callback**: It is also an optional parameter. It specifies the function to be called after completion of toggle() effect.

**display**: If true, it displays an element. If false, it hides the element.

For more: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-toggle)

**9) What is the purpose of fadeToggle() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery fadeToggle() method is used to toggle between the fadeIn() and fadeOut() methods. If the elements are faded in, it makes them faded out, and if they are faded out, it makes them faded in.

**Syntax:**

1. $(selector).fadeToggle();
2. $(selector).fadeToggle(speed,callback);
3. $(selector).fadeToggle(speed, easing, callback);

**speed**: It is an optional parameter. It specifies the speed of the delay. Its possible values are slow, fast and milliseconds.

**easing**: It specifies the easing function to be used for transition.

**callback**: It is also an optional parameter. It specifies the function to be called after completion of fadeToggle() effect.

For more: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-fadetoggle)

**10) What is the use of delay() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery delay() method is used to delay the execution of functions in the queue. It is the best method to make a delay between the queued jQuery effects. The jQUery delay () method sets a timer to delay the execution of the next item in the queue.

**Syntax:**

1. $(selector).delay (speed, queueName)

**speed:** It is an optional parameter. It specifies the speed of the delay. Its possible values are slow, fast and milliseconds.

**queueName:** It is also an optional parameter. It specifies the name of the queue. Its default value is "fx" the standard queue effect.

For more: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-animate)

**11) Is it possible that jQuery HTML work for both HTML and XML document?**

No, jQuery HTML only works for HTML document. It doesn't work for XML documents.

**12) What is the use of html() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery html() method is used to change the entire content of the selected elements. It replaces the selected element content with new contents.

**Syntax:**

1. $(document).ready(function(){
2. $("button").click(function(){
3. $("p").html("Hello <b>Javatpoint.com</b>");
4. });
5. });

For complete example: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-html)

**13) What is the use of css() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery CSS() method is used to get (return)or set style properties or values for selected elements. It facilitates you to get one or more style properties. The jQuery CSS() provides two ways:

**Return a CSS property**

It is used to get the value of a specified CSS property.

1. $(document).ready(function(){
2. $("button").click(function(){
3. alert("Background color = " + $("p").css("background-color"));
4. });
5. });

**Set a CSS property**

This property is used to set a specific value for all matched element.

1. $(document).ready(function(){
2. $("button").click(function(){
3. $("p").css("background-color", "violet");
4. });
5. });

For more: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-css)

**14) Is jQuery library used for server scripting or client scripting?**

It is a library for client-side Scripting.

**15) Is jQuery a W3C standard?**

No, jQuery is not a W3C standard.

**16) What is the starting point of code execution in jQuery?**

$(document).ready() function is the starting point of jQuery code. It is executed when DOM is loaded.

**17) What is the basic requirement to start with the jQuery?**

You need refer to its library to start with jQuery. You can download the latest version of jQuery from jQuery.com.

**18) Can you use any other name in place of $ (dollar sign) in jQuery?**

Yes, instead of $ (dollar sign) we can use jQuery as a function name. For example:

1. jQuery(document).ready(function() {
2. jQuery("p").css("background-color", "pink");
3. });

**19) Can you use multiple document.ready() function on the same page?**

Yes. You can use any number of document.ready() function on the same page. For example:

1. $(document).ready(function() {
2. $("h1").css("background-color", "red");
3. });
4. $(document).ready(function() {
5. $("p").css("background-color", "pink");
6. });

**20) What is the difference between find and children methods?**

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

**21) What is a CDN?**

CDN stands for Content Delivery Network or Content Distribution Network. It is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the internet. It provides the files from servers at a higher bandwidth that leads to faster loading time. These are several companies that provide free public CDNs:

* Google
* Microsoft
* Yahoo

**22) What is the goal of CDN and what are the advantages of using CDN?**

The primary goal of the CDN is to provide content to the end-users with high availability and high performance.

**Advantages of using CDN:**

* It reduces the load from the server.
* It saves bandwidth. jQuery framework is loaded faster from these CDN.
* If a user regularly visits a site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN, it will be cached.

**23) How can you use a jQuery library in your project?**

You can use a jQuery library in the ASP.Net project from downloading the latest jQuery library from jQuery.com and include the references to the jQuery library file in your HTML/PHP/JSP/Aspx page.

1. <script src="\_scripts/jQuery-1.2.6.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
2. <script language="javascript">
3. $(document).ready(function() {
4. alert('test');
5. });
6. </script>

**24) What are the selectors in jQuery? How many types of selectors in jQuery?**

If you want to work with an element on the web page, first you need to find it. Selectors find the HTML elements in jQuery. There are many types of selectors. Some basic selectors are:

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

**25) What is a use of jQuery filter?**

: jQuery filter is used to filter the specific values from the object. It filters the result of your original query into specific elements.

**26) What are the different types of selectors in jQuery?**

There are three types of selectors in jQuery:

* CSS Selector
* Custom Selector
* XPath Selector

**27) What is the difference between the ID selector and class selector in jQuery?**

ID selector and class selector are the same as they are in CSS. ID selector uses ID while class selector uses a class to select elements.

You use an ID selector to select just one element. If you want to select a group of elements, having the same CSS class, use class selector.

**28) What is the use of serialize() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery serialize() method is used to create a text string in standard URL-encoded notation. It serializes the form values so that its serialized values can be used in the URL query string while making an AJAX request.

**Syntax:**

1. $(document).ready(function(){
2. $("button").click(function(){
3. $("div").text($("form").serialize());
4. });
5. });

For complete example: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-serialize)

**29) What is the use of val() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery val() method is used:

* To get the current value of the first element in the set of matched elements.
* To set the value of every matched element.

**Syntax:**

1. $(document).ready(function(){
2. $("button").click(function(){
3. $("div").text($("form").serialize());
4. });
5. });

For complete example: [Click here](http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-val)

**30) How to add and remove CSS classes to an element using jQuery?**

You can use addclass() jQuery method to add CSS class to an element and removeclass() jQuery method to remove CSS class from an element.

**32) What is the difference between prop and attr?**

**attr():** It gets the value of an attribute for the first element in the set of matched element.

**prop():** it gets the value of a property for the first element in the set of matched elements. It is introduced in jQuery 1.6.

**33) What are the two types of CDNs?**

There are two types of CDN:

* **Microsoft:** It loads jQuery from AJAX CDN.
* **Google:** It loads jQuery from Google libraries API.

**34) What is the use of the animate() method in jQuery?**

The animate function is used to apply the custom animation effect to elements. Syntax:

1. $(selector).animate({params}, [duration], [easing], [callback])

Here,

* "param" defines the CSS properties on which you want to apply the animation.
* "duration" specify how long the animation run. It can be one of the following values: "slow," "fast," "normal" or milliseconds
* "easing" is the string which specifies the function for the transition.
* "callback" is the function which we want to run once the animation effect is complete.

**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?**

Ans: Due to following advantages.

* 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().

**Q12. Is it possible to use other client side libraries like MooTools, Prototype along with jQuery?**

Ans: **Yes.**

**Q13. What is jQuery.noConflict?**

Ans: As other client side libraries like MooTools, Prototype can be used with jQuery and they also use $() as their global function and to define variables. This situation creates conflict as $() is used by jQuery and other library as their global function. To overcome from such situations, jQuery has introduced jQuery.noConflict().

Hide   Copy Code

jQuery.noConflict();

// Use jQuery via jQuery(...)

jQuery(document).ready(function(){

jQuery("div").hide();

});

You can also use your own specific character in the place of $ sign in jQuery.

Hide   Copy Code

var $j = jQuery.noConflict();

// Use jQuery via jQuery(...)

$j(document).ready(function(){

$j("div").hide();

});

**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?**

Ans: jQuery library comes in 2 different versions.

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?**

Ans: There are 3 popular jQuery CDNs.

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

**Q19. How to load jQuery from CDN?**

Ans: Below is the code to load jQuery from all 3 CDNs.  
**Code to load jQuery Framework from Google CDN**

Hide   Copy Code

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js">

</script>

**Code to load jQuery Framework from Microsoft CDN**

Hide   Copy Code

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://ajax.microsoft.com/ajax/jquery/jquery-1.9.1.min.js">

</script>

**Code to load jQuery Framework from jQuery Site(EdgeCast CDN)**

Hide   Copy Code

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.9.1.min.js">

</script>

**Q20. How to load jQuery locally when CDN fails?**

Ans: It is a good approach to always use CDN but sometimes what if the CDN is down (rare possibility though) but you never know in this world as anything can happen.  
  
Below given jQuery code checks whether jQuery is loaded from Google CDN or not, if not then it references the jQuery.js file from your folder.

Hide   Copy Code

<script type="text/javascript">

if (typeof jQuery == 'undefined')

{

document.write(unescape("%3Cscript src='Scripts/jquery.1.9.1.min.js' type='text/javascript'%3E%3C/script%3E"));

}

</script>

It first loads the jQuery from Google CDN and then check the jQuery object. If jQuery is not loaded successfully then it will references the jQuery.js file from hard drive location. In this example, the jQuery.js is loaded from Scripts folder.

**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')

**Q23. What does $("div") will select?**

Ans: This will select all the div elements on page.

**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).

**Q25. What does $("div.parent") will select?**

Ans: All the div element with parent class.

**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".

Hide   Copy Code

$("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.

**Q30. Difference between $(this) and 'this' in jQuery?**

Ans: this and $(this) refers to the same element. The only difference is the way they are used. 'this' is used in traditional sense, when 'this' is wrapped in $() then it becomes a jQuery object and you are able to use the power of jQuery.

Hide   Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#spnValue').mouseover(function(){

alert($(this).text());

});

});

In below example, this is an object but since it is not wrapped in $(), we can't use jQuery method and use the native JavaScript to get the value of span element.

Hide   Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#spnValue').mouseover(function(){

alert(this.innerText);

});

});

**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.

Hide   Copy Code

$(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.

**Q35. What is the difference between $('div') and $('<div/>') in jQuery?**

Ans: $('<div/>') : This creates a new div element. However this is not added to DOM tree unless you don't append it to any DOM element.  
  
$('div') : This selects all the div element present on the page.

**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).

**Q38. How do you implement animation functionality?**

Ans: The .animate() method allows us to create animation effects on any numeric CSS property. This method changes an element from one state to another with CSS styles. The CSS property value is changed gradually, to create an animated effect.  
  
Syntax is:

Hide   Copy Code

(selector).animate({styles},speed,easing,callback)

* styles: Specifies one or more CSS properties/values to animate.
* duration: Optional. Specifies the speed of the animation.
* easing: Optional. Specifies the speed of the element in different points of the animation. Default value is "swing".
* callback: Optional. A function to be executed after the animation completes.

Simple use of animate function is,

Hide   Copy Code

$("btnClick").click(function(){

$("#dvBox").animate({height:"100px"});

});

**Q39. How to disable jQuery animation?**

Ans: Using jQuery property "**jQuery.fx.off**", which when set to true, disables all the jQuery animation. When this is done, all animation methods will immediately set elements to their final state when called, rather than displaying an effect.

**Q40. How do you stop the currently-running animation?**

Ans: Using jQuery ".stop()" method.

**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.

**Q43. What is wrong with this code line "$('#myid.3').text('blah blah!!!');"**

Ans: The problem with above statement is that the selectors is having meta characters and to use any of the meta-characters ( such as !"#$%&'()\*+,./:;<=>?@[\]^`{|}~ ) as a literal part of a name, it must be escaped with with two backslashes: \\. For example, an element with id="foo.bar", can use the selector $("#foo\\.bar").  
So the correct syntax is,

Hide   Copy Code

$('#myid\\.3').text('blah blah!!!');

**Q44. How to create clone of any object using jQuery?**

Ans: jQuery provides clone() method which performs a deep copy of the set of matched elements, meaning that it copies the matched elements as well as all of their descendant elements and text nodes.

Hide   Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#btnClone').click(function(){

$('#dvText').clone().appendTo('body');

return false;

});

});

**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.

Hide   Copy Code

$(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.

**Q49. What is the difference between event.PreventDefault and "return false"?**

Ans: e.preventDefault() will prevent the default event from occurring, e.stopPropagation() will prevent the event from bubbling up and return false will do both.

**Q50. What is the difference between event.stopPropagation and event.stopImmediatePropagation?**

Ans: event.stopPropagation() allows other handlers on the same element to be executed, while event.stopImmediatePropagation() prevents every event from running. For example, see below jQuery code block.

Hide   Copy Code

$("p").click(function(event){

event.stopImmediatePropagation();

});

$("p").click(function(event){

// This function won't be executed

$(this).css("background-color", "#f00");

});

If event.stopPropagation was used in previous example, then the next click event on p element which changes the css will fire, but in case event.stopImmediatePropagation(), the next p click event will not fire.

**Q51. How to check if number is numeric while using jQuery 1.7+?**

Ans: Using "<a href="http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2011/11/jqueryisnumeric-in-jquery-17.html">isNumeric()</a>" function which was introduced with jQuery 1.7.

**Q52. How to check data type of any variable in jQuery?**

Ans: Using [$.type(Object)](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.in/2012/04/common-utility-methods-of-jquery.html) which returns the built-in JavaScript type for the object.

**Q53. How do you attach a event to element which should be executed only once?**

Ans: Using jQuery one() method. This attaches a handler to an event for the element. The handler is executed at most once per element. In simple terms, the attached function will be called only once.

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$(document).ready(function() {

$("#btnDummy").one("click", function() {

alert("This will be displayed only once.");

});

});​

**Q54. Can you include multiple version of jQuery? If yes, then how they are executed?**

Ans: Yes. Multiple versions of jQuery can be included in same page.

**Q56. Is it possible to hold or delay document.ready execution for sometime?**

Ans: Yes, its possible. With Release of jQuery 1.6, a new method "jQuery.holdReady(hold)" was introduced. This method allows to delay the execution of document.ready() event. document.ready() event is called as soon as your DOM is ready but sometimes there is a situation when you want to load additional JavaScript or some plugins which you have referenced.

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​

$.holdReady(true);

$.getScript("myplugin.js", function() {

$.holdReady(false);

});

.

**Q59. You get "jquery is not defined" or "$ is not defined" error. What could be the reason?**

Ans: There could be many reasons for this.

* You have forgot to include the reference of jQuery library and trying to access jQuery.
* You have include the reference of the jQuery file, but it is after your jQuery code.
* The order of the scripts is not correct. For example, if you are using any jQuery plugin and you have placed the reference of the plugin js before the jQuery library then you will face this error.

Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/01/jquery-is-not-defined-error-reasons.html).

**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.

**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). Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2011/11/avoid-jquerypost-use-jqueryajax.html).

**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. Find out more [**here**](http://www.bitstorm.org/weblog/2012-1/Deferred_and_promise_in_jQuery.html).

**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. Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/05/jquery-execute-multiple-ajax-request-simultaneously-in-parallel.html).

**Q66. Can you call C# code-behind method using jQuery? If yes,then how?**

Ans: Yes. We can call C# code-behind function via $.ajax. But for do that it is compulsory to mark the method as WebMethod.

**Q67. Which is the latest version of jQuery library?**

Ans: The latest version (when this post is written) of jQuery is 1.10.2 or 2.0.3. jQuery 2.x has the same API as jQuery 1.x, but does not support Internet Explorer 6, 7, or 8.

**Q68. Does jQuery 2.0 supports IE?**

Ans: No. jQuery 2.0 has no support for IE 6, IE 7 and IE 8.

**Q69. What are source maps in jQuery?**

Ans: In case of jQuery, Source Map is nothing but mapping of minified version of jQuery against the un-minified version. Source map allows to debug minified version of jQuery library. Source map feature was release with jQuery 1.9. Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/01/all-you-need-to-know-about-jquery-source-maps.html).

**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. Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/01/migrate-older-jquery-code-to-jquery1-9.html).

**Q72. How do you stop the currently-running animation, remove all queued animations, and complete all animations for the matched elements?**

Ans: It can be done via calling .stop([clearQueue ] [, jumpToEnd ]) method and by passing both the parameters as true.

**Q73. What is finish method in jQuery?**

Ans: The .finish() method stops all queued animations and places the element(s) in their final state. This method was introduced in jQuery 1.9.

**Q74. What is the difference between calling stop(true,true) and finish method?**

Ans: The .finish() method is similar to .stop(true, true) in that it clears the queue and the current animation jumps to its end value. It differs, however, in that .finish() also causes the CSS property of all queued animations to jump to their end values, as well.

**Q75. Consider a scenario where things can be done easily with javascript, would you still prefer jQuery?**

Ans: No. If things can be done easily via CSS or JavaScript then You should not think about jQuery. Remember, jQuery library always comes with xx kilobyte size and there is no point of wasting bandwidth.

**Q76. Can we use protocol less URL while referencing jQuery from CDNs?**

Ans: Yes. Below code is completely valid.

Hide   Copy Code

<script type="text/javascript" src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

**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. Find out more [**here**](http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2013/06/use-protocol-less-url-referencing-jquery.html).

**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.

What is jQuery?

jQuery is a fast and concise JavaScript Library created by John Resig in 2006 with a nice motto - Write less, do more. jQuery simplifies HTML document traversing, event handling, animating, and Ajax interactions for rapid web development. jQuery is a JavaScript toolkit designed to simplify various tasks by writing less code.

What are the core features of jQuery?

Following is the list of important core features supported by jQuery −

* **DOM manipulation** − The jQuery made it easy to select DOM elements, traverse them and modifying their content by using cross-browser open source selector engine called Sizzle.
* **Event handling** − The jQuery offers an elegant way to capture a wide variety of events, such as a user clicking on a link, without the need to clutter the HTML code itself with event handlers.
* **AJAX Support** − The jQuery helps you a lot to develop a responsive and feature-rich site using AJAX technology.
* **Animations** − The jQuery comes with plenty of built-in animation effects which you can use in your websites.
* **Lightweight** − The jQuery is very lightweight library - about 19KB in size ( Minified and gzipped ).
* **Cross Browser Support** − The jQuery has cross-browser support, and works well in IE 6.0+, FF 2.0+, Safari 3.0+, Chrome and Opera 9.0+.
* **Latest Technology** − The jQuery supports CSS3 selectors and basic XPath syntax.

How will you make sure that DOM is ready using jQuery?

Use $(document).ready() function. Everything inside it will load as soon as the DOM is loaded and before the page contents are loaded.

How can you create an Object in JavaScript?

JavaScript supports Object concept very well. You can create an object using the object literal as follows −

var emp = {

name: "Zara",

age: 10

};

How can you read properties of an Object in JavaScript?

You can write and read properties of an object using the dot notation as follows −

// Getting object properties

emp.name // ==> Zara

emp.age // ==> 10

// Setting object properties

emp.name = "Daisy" // <== Daisy

emp.age = 20 // <== 20

How can you create an Array in JavaScript?

You can define arrays using the array literal as follows −

var x = [];

var y = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

How to read elements of an array in JavaScript?

An array has a length property that is useful for iteration. We can read elements of an array as follows −

var x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {

// Do something with x[i]

}

What is a named function in JavaScript? How to define a named function?

A named function has a name when it is defined. A named function can be defined using function keyword as follows −

function named(){

// do some stuff here

}

How many types of functions JavaScript supports?

A function in JavaScript can be either named or anonymous.

How to define a anonymous function?

An anonymous function can be defined in similar way as a normal function but it would not have any name.

Can you assign a anonymous function to a variable?

Yes! An anonymous function can be assigned to a variable.

Can you pass a anonymous function as an argument to another function?

Yes! An anonymous function can be passed as an argument to another function.

What is arguments object in JavaScript?

JavaScript variable arguments represents the arguments passed to a function.

What are the valid scopes of a variable in JavaScript?

The scope of a variable is the region of your program in which it is defined. JavaScript variable will have only two scopes.

* **Global Variables** − A global variable has global scope which means it is visible everywhere in your JavaScript code.
* **Local Variables** − A local variable will be visible only within a function where it is defined. Function parameters are always local to that function.

Which type of variable among global and local, takes precedence over other if names are same?

A local variable takes precedence over a global variable with the same name.

What is callback?

A callback is a plain JavaScript function passed to some method as an argument or option. Some callbacks are just events, called to give the user a chance to react when a certain state is triggered.

What is closure?

Closures are created whenever a variable that is defined outside the current scope is accessed from within some inner scope.

What is a jQuery selector?

A jQuery Selector is a function which makes use of expressions to find out matching elements from a DOM based on the given criteria. Simply you can say, selectors are used to select one or more HTML elements using jQuery. Once an element is selected then we can perform various operations on that selected element. jQuery selectors start with the dollar sign and parentheses - $().

How to resolve confict with another JavaScript library if $ is already being in use?

The factory function $() is a synonym of jQuery() function. So in case you are using any other JavaScript library where $ sign is conflicting with some thing else then you can replace $ sign by jQuery name and you can use function jQuery() instead of $().

How to select elements using jQuery with the given element tag-name?

$('tag-name') selects all element of type tag-name in the document. For example, $('p') selects all paragraphs <p> in the document.

How to select single element using jQuery with the given element id some-id?

$('#some-id') selects the single element in the document that has an ID of some-id.

How to select elements using jQuery whose css class is some-class?

$('.some-class') selects all elements in the document that have a class of some-class.

How to select all elements using jQuery?

$('\*') selects all elements available in a DOM.

How to select multiple elements using jQuery?

$('E, F, G') selects the combined results of all the specified selectors E, F or G where selectors can be any valid jQuery selector.

How to get attributes of an element using jQuery?

The attr() method can be used to fetch the value of an attribute from the first element in the matched set.

How to set attributes of an element using jQuery?

The attr(name, value) method can be used to set the named attribute onto all elements in the wrapped set using the passed value.

How can you apply a style on an element using jQuery?

The addClass( classes ) method can be used to apply defined style sheets onto all the matched elements. You can specify multiple classes separated by space.

How to remove an attribute from each of the matched elements using jQuery?

The removeAttr( name ) method can be used to remove an attribute from each of the matched elements.

How to know if a specified class is present on at least one of the set of matched elements using jQuery?

The hasClass( class ) method returns true if the specified class is present on at least one of the set of matched elements.

How to remove all or the specified class(es) from the set of matched elements using jQuery?

The removeClass(class) method remove all or the specified class(es) from the set of matched elements.

How to add the specified class if it is not present, remove the specified class if it is present using jQuery?

The toggleClass(class) method adds the specified class if it is not present, removes the specified class if it is present.

How to get the html contents (innerHTML) of an element using jQuery?

The html() method gets the html contents (innerHTML) of the first matched element.

How to set the html contents of an element using jQuery?

The html( val ) method sets the html contents of every matched element.

How to get the text contents of an element using jQuery?

The text( ) method gets the combined text contents of all matched elements.

How to set the text contents of an element using jQuery?

The text( val ) sets the text contents of all matched elements.

How to get the input value of an element using jQuery?

The val( ) method gets the input value of the first matched element.

How to set the value of an element using jQuery?

The val(val) method sets the value attribute of every matched element if it is called on <input> but if it is called on <select> with the passed <option> value then passed option would be selected, if it is called on check box or radio box then all the matching check box and radiobox would be checked.

How to filter out elements from a set of matched elements using jQuery?

The filter( selector ) method can be used to filter out all elements from the set of matched elements that do not match the specified selector(s). The selector can be written using any selector syntax.

How to reduce the set of matched elements to a single element using jQuery?

The eq( index ) method reduces the set of matched elements to a single element.

How to checks the current selection against an expression using jQuery?

The is( selector ) method checks the current selection against an expression and returns true, if at least one element of the selection fits the given selector.

How to removes elements matching the specified selector from the set of matched elements using jQuery?

The not(selector) method removes elements matching the specified selector from the set of matched elements.

How to select a subset of the matched elements using jQuery?

The slice(selector) method selects a subset of the matched elements.

How to add more elements, matched by the given selector, to the set of matched elements using jQuery?

The add( selector ) method adds more elements, matched by the given selector, to the set of matched elements.

How to add the previous selection to the current selection using jQuery?

The andSelf( ) method adds the previous selection to the current selection.

How to get a set of elements containing all of the unique immediate children of each of the matched set of elements using jQuery?

The children( [selector]) method gets a set of elements containing all of the unique immediate children of each of the matched set of elements.

How to get a set of elements containing the closest parent element that matches the specified selector, the starting element included using jQuery?

The closest( selector ) method gets a set of elements containing the closest parent element that matches the specified selector, the starting element included.

How to find all the child nodes inside the matched elements (including text nodes), or the content document, if the element is an iframe using jQuery?

The contents( ) method finds all the child nodes inside the matched elements (including text nodes), or the content document, if the element is an iframe.

How to revert the most recent 'destructive' operation, changing the set of matched elements to its previous state using jQuery?

The end( ) method reverts the most recent 'destructive' operation, changing the set of matched elements to its previous state.

How to search for descendent elements that match the specified selectors using jQuery?

The find( selector ) method searches for descendent elements that match the specified selectors.

How to get a set of elements containing the unique next siblings of each of the given set of elements using jQuery?

The next( [selector] ) gets a set of elements containing the unique next siblings of each of the given set of elements.

How to find all sibling elements after the current element using jQuery?

The nextAll( [selector] ) finds all sibling elements after the current element.

How to get a jQuery collection with the positioned parent of the first matched element?

The offsetParent( ) method returns a jQuery collection with the positioned parent of the first matched element.

How to get the direct parent of an element using jQuery?

The parent( [selector] ) method gets the direct parent of an element. If called on a set of elements, parent returns a set of their unique direct parent elements.

How to get a set of elements containing the unique ancestors of the matched set of elements using jQuery?

The parents( [selector] ) method gets a set of elements containing the unique ancestors of the matched set of elements (except for the root element).

How to get a set of elements containing the unique previous siblings of each of the matched set of elements using jQuery?

The prev( [selector] ) method gets a set of elements containing the unique previous siblings of each of the matched set of elements.

How to find all sibling elements in front of the current element using jQuery?

The prevAll( [selector] ) method finds all sibling elements in front of the current element.

How to get a set of elements containing all of the unique siblings of each of the matched set of elements using jQuery?

The siblings( [selector] ) method gets a set of elements containing all of the unique siblings of each of the matched set of elements.

How to get the style property of an element using jQuery?

The css( name ) method returns a style property on the first matched element.

How to set the style property of an element using jQuery?

The css( name, value ) method sets a single style property to a value on all matched elements.

How to set the height of an element using jQuery?

The height( val ) method sets the CSS height of every matched element.

How to get the height of an element using jQuery?

The height( ) method gets the current computed, pixel, height of the first matched element.

How to get the inner height (excluding the border) of an element using jQuery?

The innerHeight( ) method gets the inner height (excludes the border and includes the padding) for the first matched element.

How to get the inner width (excluding the border) of an element using jQuery?

The innerWidth( ) method gets the inner width (excludes the border and includes the padding) for the first matched element.

How to get the current offset of the first matched element, in pixels, relative to the document using jQuery?

The offset( ) method gets the current offset of the first matched element, in pixels, relative to the document.

How to get a jQuery collection with the positioned parent of the first matched element?

The offsetParent( ) method returns a jQuery collection with the positioned parent of the first matched element.

How to get the outer height (including the border) of an element using jQuery?

The outerHeight( [margin] ) method gets the outer height (includes the border and padding by default) for the first matched element.

How to get the outer width (including the border) of an element using jQuery?

The outerWidth( [margin] ) method gets the outer width (includes the border and padding by default) for the first matched element.

How to get the top and left position of an element relative to its offset parent using jQuery?

The position( ) method gets the top and left position of an element relative to its offset parent.

How to set the width of an element using jQuery?

The width( val ) method sets the CSS width of every matched element.

How to get the width of an element using jQuery?

The width( ) method gets the current computed, pixel, width of the first matched element.

How to remove all child nodes from the set of matched elements using jQuery?

The empty( ) method removes all child nodes from the set of matched elements.

How to remove set of matched elements using jQuery?

The remove( expr ) method removes all matched elements from the DOM.

How to prevents the browser from executing the default action using jQuery?

The preventDefault() method of Event object prevents the browser from executing the default action.

How to check if event.preventDefault() was ever called on this event object using jQuery?

The isDefaultPrevented() method of Event object returns whether event.preventDefault() was ever called on this event object.

How to stop the bubbling of an event to parent elements using jQuery?

The stopPropagation() method of Event object stops the bubbling of an event to parent elements, preventing any parent handlers from being notified of the event.

How to check if event.stopPropagation() was ever called on this event object?

The isPropagationStopped() method of Event object returns whether event.stopPropagation() was ever called on this event object.

How to stop the rest of the event handlers from being executed in jQuery?

The stopImmediatePropagation() method of Event object stops the rest of the handlers from being executed.

How to check if event.stopImmediatePropagation() was ever called on this event object?

The isImmediatePropagationStopped() method of Event object returns whether event.stopImmediatePropagation() was ever called on this event object.

How to bind a handler to one or more events (like click) for an element using jQuery?

The bind( type, [data], fn ) function binds a handler to one or more events (like click) for each matched element. Can also bind custom events.

How to binds a function to be executed whenever the DOM is ready to be traversed and manipulated using jQuery?

The ready(fn) function binds a function to be executed whenever the DOM is ready to be traversed and manipulated.

How to make a ajax call using jQuery?

The load( url, [data], [callback] ) method load HTML from a remote file and inject it into the DOM.

How to attach a function to be executed whenever an AJAX request completes using jQuery?

The ajaxComplete( callback ) method can be used to register a callback to be executed whenever an AJAX request completes.

**. 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?**

Some of the effects methods are:

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

**5. What is the advantage of using minimized version of jQuery?**

Efficiency of web page increases when minimized version of jQuery is used.min.js file will be more than 50% less than the normal js file. Reduction in the file size makes the web page faster.

[](https://career.guru99.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Jquery.jpg)

Jquery

**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.

**8. How can we include jQuery library in ASP.Net project?**

Download the jQuery library from jQuery.com and include that reference in the asp.net page.

**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?**

Following are the basic selectors in jQuery:

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

**18. Can we call C# code behind using jQuery?**

Yes, we can call C# code from jQuery as it supports .net application.

**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.

**24. Whether our own specific characters are used in place of $ in jQuery?**

Yes, We can use our own variable in place of $ by using the method called no Conflict () method.

var sample = $.noConflict()

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

The four parameters are

* 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.

**28. What is CDN?**

CDN is abbreviated as Content Distribution network and it is said to be a group of companies in different location with network containing copies of data files to maximize bandwidth in accessing the data.

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

There are two types of CDNs:

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

**30. Which sign is used as a shortcut for jQuery?**

Dollar ($) sign is used as a shortcut for jQuery.

**31. Is jQuery is a client or server scripting?**

jQuery is a client scripting.

**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?**

There are two ways to 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.

**38. What is called chaining?**

Chaining is used to connect multiple events and functions in a selector.

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

Following are the advantages of jQuery:

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

**40. Whether C# code behind can be called from jQuery?**

Yes, we can call C# code behind from jQuery.

**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.

**42. What is the difference between onload() and document.ready()?**

In a page, we can have only one onload function but we can have more than one document.ready function. Document.ready function is called when DOM is loaded but onload function is called when DOM and images are loaded on the page.

**43. What is the use of jQuery each function?**

jQuery each function is used to loop through each and every element of the target jQuery object. It is also useful for multi element DOM, looping arrays and object properties.

**44. How method can be called inside code behind using jQuery?**

$.ajax can be called and by declaring WebMethod inside code behind using jQuery.

**45. Which is the fastest selector in jQuery?**

ID and Element are the fastest selectors in jQuery.

**46. What is the slowest selector in jQuery?**

Class selectors are the slowest selectors in jQuery.

**47. Where jQuery code is getting executed?**

jQuery code is getting executed on a client browser.

**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.

**50. What are the types of selectors in jQuery?**

There are three types of selectors in jQuery:

* CSS Selector
* XPath Selector
* Custom Selector

**1. Define jQuery with its core features?**

**Answer:**  
jQuery is a fast and lightweight [JavaScript library](https://www.educba.com/careers-in-javascript/). It simplifies a lot of tasks which consume a lot of time and effort with standard JavaScript. It simplifies rapid web development, Ajax interactions, event handling, animations, and HTML document traversing and manipulation. The main core features of jQuery are:

* **DOM manipulation-** DOM elements can be easily traversed, modified.
* **Animations-** Lots of built-in animations.
* **AJAX-** Assist a lot in developing responsive and feature rich site using AJAX.
* **Lightweight-** About 19kb in size.
* **Event handling-** Several events can be captured with ease with event handlers.
* **Cross-browser support-** Works well with IE 6.0+, Safari, Chrome and Opera, Firefox.

**2. What are the selectors in jQuery and how many types are there?**

**Answer:**  
Selectors are used to finding the HTML elements. A jQuery selector is a function which makes the use of the expression to find out matching elements from a DOM based on any given criteria. Once we select an element, we can perform certain operations on them. Basic selectors are:  
**1) Name:** Selects all elements which match with the given element Name.  
**2).Class:** Selects all elements which match with the given Class.  
**3) #ID:** Selects a single element which matches with the given ID.  
**4) Universal (\*):** Selects all elements available in a DOM.  
**5) Attribute Selector:** Select elements based on its attribute value.

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Let us move to the next  jQuery Interview Questions

**3. What is the basic difference between body?onload() and document.ready() function?**

**Answer:**  
Both functions differ with each other.  
1) There can be more than one document.ready() function on a single page whereas only one body. onload() function is allowed.  
2) document.ready() function is called as soon as DOM is loaded for a page, whereas body.onload() function is called when everything gets loaded on a page including DOM, images, and resources associated with the page.

**4. What is the difference between $(this) and ‘this’ in jQuery?**

**Answer:**  
This is the common jQuery Interview Questions asked in an interview. Both references the same element but the difference is that “this” is used in a traditional way but when “this” is used with $() then it becomes a jQuery object on which we can use the functions of jQuery.

Example:

$(document).ready(function()  
{  
$(‘#clickme’).click(function()  
{  
alert($(this).text());  
alert(this.innerText);  
});  
});  
when only “this” keyword is used then we can use the jQuery text() function to get the text of the element, because it is not a jQuery object. Once the “this” keyword is wrapped in $() then we can use the jQuery function text() to get the text of the element.

**5. What are the various AJAX functions in jQuery?**

**Answer:**  
[Ajax call allows](https://www.educba.com/ajax-interview-questions/) the user to exchange data with a server and update parts of a page without reloading the entire page. Some of the functions of AJAX are as follow:  
**1)$.ajax():** It is considered to be the lowest level and basic of functions. It is used to send requests. This function can be performed without a selector.  
**2)$.ajaxSetup():** This function is used to define and set the options for various ajax calls.  
For example:

$.ajaxSetup({  
"type":"POST",  
"url":"ajax.php",  
"success":function(data)  
{  
$("#bar")  
.css("background","yellow")  
.html(data);  
}  
});

**3) Shorthand ajax methods:** They comprise of simply the wrapper function that call $.ajax() with certain parameters already set.  
**4) $.getJSON():** This is a special type of shorthand function which is used to accept the URL to which the requests are sent. Also, optional data and optional callback functions are possible in such functions.

**Part 2 – jQuery Interview Questions (Basic)**

This first part covers Advanced jQuery Interview Questions and answers

**6. What is JQuery.noConflict?**

**Answer:**  
jQuery no-conflict is an option given by jQuery to overcome the conflicts between the different js frameworks or libraries. When we use jQuery no-conflict mode, we are replacing the $ to a new variable and assigning to jQuery some other JavaScript libraries. Also, use the $ as a function or variable name what jQuery has. And in our development life, we are not at all strict to the only jQuery.

jQuery.noConflict();  
jQuery(document).ready(function(){  
jQuery("div").hide();  
});

We can also use your own specific character in the place of $ sign in jQuery.

var $j = jQuery.noConflict();  
$j(document).ready(function(){  
$j("div").hide();  
});

**7.What is the use of jQuery .each() function?**

**Answer:**  
It is a general function that will loop through a collection. If there are Array-like objects with a length property, they can be iterated with their index position and value. Other objects can be iterated with key-value properties. This function, however, works differently from the $(selector).each() function that works on the DOM element using the selector. But both iterate over a jQuery object.  
When we pass the array-like object to .each() function, the callback function can accept two arguments: index of the item, where index is the numerical zero-based index in the array of the current items and item is the value of the current array.

Example:

$("button").click(function(){  
$("li").each(function(){  
alert($(this).text())  
});  
});

Let us move to the next  jQuery Interview Questions

**8. What are the methods used to provide effects in jQuery?**

**Answer:**  
[jQuery provides](https://www.educba.com/jquery-queryselector/) many wonderful effects, we can apply these effects with a simple configuration. The effect may be hiding, showing, toggling, fadeout, fade in, fade to and so on toggle(), Show() and hide() methods. Similarly, we can use other methods as in the following:

* **animate( params, [duration, easing, callback] )** This function makes custom animations for your HTML elements.
* **fadeIn( speed, [callback] )**This function fades in all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeOut( speed, [callback] )** This function is used to fade out all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity to 0, then setting the display to “none” and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeTo( speed, opacity, callback )**This function fade the opacity of all the matched elements to a specified opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **stop( [clearQueue, goto end ])**This function stops all the currently running animations.

**9. Which one is faster, document.getElementByID(‘txtName’) or $(‘#txtName’).?**

**Answer:**  
This is the popular jQuery Interview Question asked in a interview. [jQuery method](https://www.educba.com/jquery-methods/) to select txtName via “$(‘#txtName’)” will internally makes a call to document.getElementByID(‘txtName’). As jQuery is written on top of JavaScript and it internally uses JavaScript, so JavaScript is always fast.

**Q2. What is jQuery?**

[jQuery](https://www.edureka.co/blog/jquery-tutorial/) is an efficient & fast JavaScript Library created by John Resig in 2006. The motto of jQuery is – write less, do more. It is designed to simplify the client-side scripting of HTML. The main purpose of jQuery is to provide an easy way to use JavaScript on your website to make it more interactive and attractive.

It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers.

**Q3. What are the features of jQuery?**

Some of the key features of jQuery are:

* **DOM manipulation**−  jQuery makes the selection of DOM elements easy, traverse them and modify their content by using cross-browser open source selector engine.
* **Event handling**− It provides an elegant way to capture a wide variety of events, such as a user clicking on a link, without the need to clutter the HTML code itself with event handlers.
* **AJAX Support**−  jQuery helps you to develop a responsive and feature-rich website with AJAX technology.
* **Animations**− This framework comes with plenty of built-in animation effects which you can use in your websites.
* **Lightweight** − It is a very lightweight library – about 19KB in size.
* **Cross Browser Support**−  jQuery has cross-browser support and works well in IE 6.0+, Safari 3.0+, Chrome and Opera 9.0+.

**Q4. Mention some advantages of jQuery.**

There are many advantages of using jQuery. Some of them include :

* It is like an **enhanced version** of [**JavaScript**](https://www.edureka.co/blog/javascript-tutorial/) so there is no overhead in learning a new syntax.
* jQuery has the ability to keep the code **simple, readable, clear** and **reusable.**
* It has **Cross-browser** support.
* This would remove the requirement for writing complex loops and **DOM scripting** library calls.
* jQuery helps in **event detection** and **handling**.
* It provides tons of **plug-ins** for all kind of needs.

**Q5. What are Selectors in jQuery?**

A jQuery **Selector** is a function that uses the expressions to find out **matching elements** from a **DOM** based on the given criteria. In a simple language, selectors are used to select one or more HTML elements using jQuery. Once an element is selected then we can perform various operations on that selected element.

Selecting an element in DOM is done with the help of **$()** construct with a string parameter containing any **CSS** selector expression. $() will return zero or more DOM elements on which you can apply any effect or style.

**Q6. What are the different types of Selectors?**

There are three main types of selectors used in jQuery:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **jQuery Syntax** | **Description** |
| **Tag Name** | $(‘div’) | All div tags in the document |
| **ID** | $(‘#TextId’) | Selects element with ID as TextId. |
| **Class** | $(‘.myclass’) | Selects all elements with class as myclass. |

**Q7. What is jQuery.noConflict?**

**jQuery no-conflict** is an option given by jQuery to overcome the conflicts between the different javascript frameworks or libraries. When you use jQuery no-conflict mode, you replace the **$** to a new variable and assign jQuery some other JavaScript libraries. Also, the $ is used as a function or variable name that jQuery has.

**Q8. Differentiate among .empty() vs .remove() vs .detach() in jQuery.**

• .**empty()** – This method is used to remove all the child elements from matched elements.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).empty(); |

• .**remove()** – This method is used to remove all the matched element. It will remove all the jQuery data associated with the matched element.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).remove(); |

• **.detach()** – This method is same as .remove() method except that the .detach() method doesn’t remove jQuery data associated with the matched elements.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).detach(); |

**Q9. What are the methods used to provide effects in jQuery?**

jQuery provides amazing effects and you can apply them quickly with a simple configuration. The effect can be either hiding, showing, toggling, fadeout, fadein, fadeto and many more. Some other methods to provide effects include the following:

* **animate( params, [duration, easing, callback] )** This function makes custom animations for your HTML elements.
* **fadeIn( speed, [callback] )**This function fades in all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeOut( speed, [callback] )** This function is used to fade out all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity to 0, then setting the display to “none” and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeTo( speed, opacity, callback )**This function fade the opacity of all the matched elements to a specified opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **stop( [clearQueue, gotoEnd ])**This function stops all the currently running animations.

**Q10. What are the various Ajax functions available in jQuery?**

Ajax allows the user to exchange data with a server and update parts of a page without reloading the entire page. Some of the functions of ajax include:

* **$.ajax() –** This is considered to be the most low level and basic of functions. It is used to send requests. This function can be performed without a selector.
* **$.ajaxSetup() –** This function is used to define and set the options for various ajax calls.
* **$.getJSON() –** This is a special type of shorthand function which is used to accept the url to which the requests are sent. Optional data and optional callback functions are also possible in such functions.

**Q11. Differentiate between width() vs css(‘width’) in jQuery**

There are two different methods in jQuery to change the width of an element. The first way is to use **.css(‘width’)** and other way is to use **.width()**.

**For example-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | $('#mydiv').css('width','300px');  $('#mydiv').width(100); |

The difference in **.css(‘width’)** and **.width()** is the data type of value we specify or return from both the functions. In .css(‘width’) we have to add px in the width value while in .width() we don’t have to add px.

**Q12. Differentiate between bind() vs live() vs delegate() methods in jQuery.**

**The bind()** method does not attach events to those elements which are added after DOM is loaded. Whereas, **live()** and **delegate()** methods attach events to the future elements as well.

The difference between **live()** and **delegate()** methods is **live()** function does not work in chaining. It will work only on a selector or an element. But **delegate()** method works in chaining.

**For example**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("#myTable").find("tr").live("click",function(){  alert($(this).text());  });  }); |

The above code will not work using **live()** method. But we can accomplish this with **delegate()** method.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("#dvContainer")children("table").delegate("tr","click",function(){  alert($(this).text());  });  }); |

**Q13. What is the use of param() method in jQuery?**

The **param()** method is used to represent an array or an object in a **serialized** manner. While making an ajax request we can use these serialize values in the query strings of URL.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.param(object | array, boolValue) |

* “object | array” specifies an array or an object to be serialized.
* “boolValue” specifies whether to use the traditional style of param serialization or not.

**Q14. What is difference between $(this) and this in jQuery ?**

**this** and **$(this)** refer to the same element but the difference is that “this” is used in a traditional method but with $() it becomes a jQuery object on which we can use the functions of jQuery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | $(document).ready(function(){  $('#clickme').click(function(){  alert($(this).text());  alert(this.innerText);  });  }); |

In the above example, when only “this” keyword is used then we can use the jQuery text() function to get the text of the element. Once the “this” keyword is written with $() then we can use the jQuery function text() to get the text of the element.

**Q15. How to read, write and delete cookies in jQuery?**

To deal with cookies in jQuery you have to use the **Dough** cookie plugin. Dough is easy to use and has some powerful features.

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* **Create cookie:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.dough(“cookie\_name”, “cookie\_value”); |

* **Read Cookie:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.dough(“cookie\_name”); |

* **Delete cookie:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.dough(“cookie\_name”, “remove”); |

**Q16. What is jQuery connect and how to use it?**

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

It can be used by downloading jQuery connect file from jQuery.com and then include that file in the HTML file. You have to use $.connect to connect one function to another.

**Q17. What is the difference between jquery.size() and jquery.length?**

jQuery .size() method gives the total number of element present in the object. But **size()** method is not preferred as jQuery has **.length** property. It does the same thing but the **.length property** does not have the overhead of a **function call**.

**Q18. How can events be prevented from stopping to work after an ajax request?**

There are two ways to handle this issue:

* **Use of event delegation –** The event delegation technique works on principle by exploiting the event bubbling. It uses event bubbling to capture the events on elements which are present anywhere in the domain object model. In jQuery, the user can make use of the **live** and **die** methods for the event delegation which contains a subset of event types.

**For example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $('#mydiv').click(function(e){  if( $(e.target).is('a') )  fn.call(e.target,e);  });  $('#mydiv').load('my.html') |

* **Event rebinding usage –** When this method is used it requires the user to call the bind method and the added new elements.

**For example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | $('a').click(fn);  $('#mydiv').load('my.html',function(){  $('#mydiv a').click(fn);  }); |

**Q19. Explain what the following code will do:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $( "div#first, div.first, ol#items > [name$='first']" ) |

This code performs a query to retrieve any <div> element with the *id* first. It also includes all <div> elements with the *class* first and all elements which are children of the <ol id=”items”> element whose name attribute ends with the string “first”. This shows how to use multiple selectors at once. The function will return a jQuery object containing the results of the query.

**Q20. What is the difference between $(window).load and $(document).ready function in jQuery?**

**$(window).load** is an event that fires when the **DOM** and other contents on the page is fully loaded. This event is fired after the ready event.  
In most cases, the script can be executed as soon as the DOM is fully loaded. The **ready()** is usually the best place to write your **JavaScript** code. But there could be some scenario where you might need to write scripts in the load() function. For example, to get the actual width and height of an image.

The $(window).load event is fired once the DOM and all the CSS, images and frames are fully loaded. So, it is the best place to write the jQuery code to get the actual image size or to get the details of anything that is loaded just before the load event is raised.

**Q21. What is a CDN? What are the advantages of using CDN?**

Content Delivery Network or Content Distribution Network(**CDN**) is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the internet. It provides the files from servers at a higher bandwidth that leads to faster loading time. These are several companies that provide free public CDNs:

* Google
* Microsoft
* Yahoo

**Advantages of using CDN:**

* It reduces the load from the server.
* CDN also saves bandwidth. jQuery framework is loaded faster from these CDN.
* If a user regularly visits a site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN, it will be cached.

**Q22. How can you add a jQuery library in your project?**

jQuery library can be used in the ASP.Net project by downloading the latest jQuery library from [jQuery.com](https://jquery.com/) and including the references to the jQuery library file in the HTML/PHP/JSP/Aspx page.

**For example-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | <script src="\_scripts/jQuery-1.2.6.js" type="text/javascript"</script>  <script language="javascript">  $(document).ready(function() {  alert('test');  }); |

**Q23. What is the use of serialize() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery **serialize()** method is used to create a text string in standard **URL-encoded** notation. It serializes the form values so that its serialized values can be used in the URL query string while making an **AJAX request**.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("div").text($("form").serialize());  });  }); |

**Q24. What is the use of val() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery **val()** method is used:

* To get the current value of the first element in the set of matched elements.
* To set the value of every matched element.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("div").text($("form").serialize());  });  }); |

**Q25. What is jQuery UI?**

**jQuery UI** is a set of user interface interactions, effects, widgets, and themes built on top of the jQuery JavaScript Library. jQuery UI works well for highly **interactive** web applications with different controls or simple pages with a date picker control.

**Q26. What are the four parameters used for jQuery Ajax method?**

The four parameters used for jQuery Ajax method are:

* **URL** – You need to specify the URL to send the request.
* **Type** – This specifies the type of requests such as Get or Post.
* **Data** – It specifies the data to be sent to the server.
* **Cache** – This decides whether the browser should cache the requested page.

**Q27. What are all the ways to include jQuery in a page?**

The different ways to include jQuery in a page are:

* 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

**Q28. What is the use of html() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery html() method is used to change the entire content of the selected elements. It replaces the selected element content with new contents.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("p").html("Hello <b>edureka</b>");  });  }); |

**Q29. What is the use of css() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery **CSS()** method is used to set **style** properties or values for selected elements. It facilitates you to get one or more style properties. There are two ways to do the following:

**Return a CSS property**

It is used to get the value of a specified CSS property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  alert("Background color = " + $("p").css("background-color"));  });  }); |

**Set a CSS property**

This property is used to set a specific value for all matched element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("p").css("background-color", "blue");  });  }); |

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**Q30. What is jQuery Datepicker in jQuery?**

The **jQuery UI Datepicker** is a highly configurable plugin that adds datepicker functionality to your pages. You can customize the date format and language, restrict the selectable date ranges and add in buttons and other navigation options easily.

By default, the datepicker calendar opens in a small overlay when the associated text field gains focus. For an inline calendar, simply attach the datepicker to a div or span. You have to use the jQuery reference in your [**HTML**](https://www.edureka.co/blog/html-vs-html5/) code to make it work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | <head>  <link rel="stylesheet" href="//code.jquery.com/ui/1.11.4/themes/smoothness/jquery-ui.css">  <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.js"></script>  <script src="//code.jquery.com/ui/1.11.4/jquery-ui.js"></script>  </head> |

**Q31. Define slideToggle() effect?**

The slide methods do the up and down element. To implement slide up and down on element jQuery here are the three methods:

* slideDown()
* slideUp()
* slideToggle()

**slideDown() Method**  
This function is used to slide and hide an element on down side:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | <script type="text/javascript">  $(document).ready(function() {  $("#btnSlideDown").click(function() {  $("#login\_wrapper").slideDown();  return false;  });  });  </script> |

**slideUp() Method**

This function is used to slide and show element up side:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | <script type="text/javascript"  $(document).ready(function() {  $("#btnSlideUp").click(function() {  $("#login\_wrapper").slideUp();  return false;  });  });  </script> |

**slideToggle() Method**

This method is between slideUp() method and slideDown() method. It is used to show or hide an element in up or down side:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | <script type="text/javascript">  $(document).ready(function() {  $("#btnSlideToggle").click(function() {  $("#login\_wrapper").slideToggle();  return false;  });  });  </script> |

**Q32. What is slice() method in jQuery?**

The slice() method selects a subset of the matched elements by giving a range of indices. It gives the set of DOM elements on the basis of a parameter.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | .slice( start, end[Optional] ) |

* **Start:** This is the first and mandatory parameter of the slice method. This specifies from where to start to select the elements.
* **End:** This is an optional parameter. It specifies the range of the selection. This indicates where to stop the selection of elements, excluding end element.

**Q33. What is queue() in Jquery? Use of queue() in jquery?**

Delay comes under the custom effect category in jQuery. Its sole use is to delay the execution of subsequent items in the execution queue.  
***queueName*** is the name of the queue in which the delay time is to be inserted. By default, it is an “**fx**” queue. An “fx” queue is also known as an **effects queue**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | delay( duration [, queueName ] ) |

**Q34. How can you use array with jQuery?**

Arrays are zero indexed, ordered lists of values. They are really handy for storing a set of values of the same data type.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | var names = [“Name1”,”Name2”] |

Both of the preceding approaches are kind of static declarations. Now let’s do some dynamic programming with Arrays.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | var namearray = [];  namearray.push(“Name1”) //Index 0  namearray.push(“Name2”) //Index 1  namearray.push(“Name3”) //Index 2 |

Here, **.push()** is a jQuery function used in conjunction with Arrays that adds an element at the end of the array.

**Q35. What are jQuery plugins?**

**Plugins** are a piece of **code**. The jQuery plugins are a code written in a standard JavaScript file. These JavaScript files provide useful jQuery methods that can be used along with jQuery library methods.

Any method you use in plugins must have a **semicolon (;)** at the end. The method must return an object unless explicitly noted otherwise. It produces clean and compatible code that way. You have to prefix the filename with jQuery, follow that with the name of the plugin and conclude with .js.

**Q36. What is the difference between Map and Grep function in jQuery?**

In **$.map()** you need to **loop** over each element in an array and modify its value whilst the **$.Grep()** method returns the filtered array using some filter condition from an existing array. The basic structure of Map() is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.map ( array, callback(elementOfArray, indexInArray) ) |

**Syntax for $.Grep():**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | jQuery $.grep() Method |

**Q37. How can jQuery be used in conjunction with another JavaScript library that also uses $ for naming?**

**$** has no special meaning in JavaScript. It can be used in object naming. In jQuery, it is simply used as an **alias** for the jQuery object and jQuery() function.  
However, jQuery has no monopoly on use of $ which may create situations where you want to use it in conjunction with another JS library that also uses $. This would result in a naming conflict. jQuery provides the **jQuery.noConflict()** method for just this reason. Calling this method makes it necessary to use the underlying name jQuery instead in subsequent references to jQuery and its functions.

**Q38.  Given the following HTML:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | <div id="expander"></div>  and the following CSS:  div#expander{  width: 100px;  height: 100px;  background-color: green;  } |

Write code in jQuery to animate the #expander div, expanding it from 100 x 100 pixels to 200 x 200 pixels over the course of three seconds.

This can be written in jQuery as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | $( "#expander" ).animate(  {  width: "200px",  height: "200px",  },  3000 );</p> |

**Q39. What is method chaining in jQuery and what are the advantages?**

Method chaining is a feature of jQuery that allows several methods to be executed on a jQuery selection **in sequence** in a single code statement. For example, the following snippets of code are equivalent:

**Without chaining:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | $( "button#play-movie" ).on( "click", playMovie );  $( "button#play-movie" ).css( "background-color", "red" );  $( "button#play-movie" ).show(); |

**With chaining:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | $( "button#play-movie" ).on( "click", playMovie )  .css( "background-color", "red" )  .show(); |

With chaining, the button only needs to be selected one time. Whereas, without chaining, jQuery must search the whole DOM and find the button before each method is applied.

**Q40. What is the difference between jQuery.get() and jQuery.ajax()?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **jQuery.get()** | **jQuery.ajax()** |
| **jQuery.get()** is a shortcut method that uses jQuery.ajax() under the hood, to create an **Ajax request** that is typical for simple retrieval of information. Other pre-built Ajax requests are provided by jQuery, such as jQuery.post(), jQuery.getScript(), and jQuery.getJSON(). | **jQuery.ajax()** is the all-encompassing Ajax request method provided by jQuery. It allows for the creation of **highly-customized Ajax requests**, with options for how to handle a failure, whether the request is synchronous or asynchronous, what format to request for the response and many other options. |

**Q42. What is the difference between prop and attr?**

**jQuery.attr()-** It gets the value of an attribute for the first element in the set of matched elements.

**jQuery. prop()**– It gets 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. You can set an attribute for an HTML element and define it when writing the source code.

**For example-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <input id="txtBox" value="Jquery" type="text" readonly="readonly" /> |

Here, “id”, “type” and “value” are attributes of the input elements.

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[Weekday / Weekend Batches](https://www.edureka.co/javascript-jquery-training" \t "_blank)

**Q43. What is chaining in jQuery?**

Chaining is a  powerful feature of jQuery. This means specifying multiple functions and/or selectors to an element. Chaining reduces the code segment and keeps it very clean and easy to understand. Generally, chaining uses the jQuery built-in functions that make the compilation a bit faster.

**For example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | $(document).ready(function() {  $("#div2").html($("#txtBox").prop("readonly")) + '</br>';  $("#div3").html($("#txtBox").attr("readonly"));  }); |

**Q44. Explain what the following code does:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $( "div" ).css( "width", "300px" ).add( "p" ).css( "background-color", "blue" ); |

This code uses **method chaining** to accomplish a couple of things. First, it selects all the <div> elements and changes their CSS width to 300px. Then, it adds all the <p> elements to the current selection, so it can finally change the CSS background color for both the <div> and <p> elements to blue.

**Q45. What are the features of jQuery used in web applications?**

jQuery has some important features that are used in web applications such as:

**1.** **HTML/DOM Manipulation:** JavaScript do not have any features related to the DOM, but JavaScript in the browser does include some intelligence about the DOM.

**2. Event Handling:** jQuery introduced a feature called Event handling. You can write code that runs when a user clicks on a certain part of the page, or when the mouse is moved over a form element. jQuery contains many events, such as a user clicking on a button, moving a mouse over an element, etc.

**3. Ajax Support:** When you select an item from a DropDownList or other control on the same page then that can cause loss of data. Ajax is used to update the part of the web page without reloading the page.

**4. Animations in jQuery:** The jQuery comes with plenty of built-in animation effects that you can use in your websites. For example, animation, show, hide and so on. In jQuery, the animate() method is used to perform such task

**Compare Jquery & AngularJS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **JQuery** | **AngularJS** |
| Availability of RESTful API | No | Yes |
| Support for MVC | No | Yes |
| Two-way data binding | No | Yes |

**2. What is $() in jQuery library?**

The $() function is an alias of jQuery() function, at first it looks weird and makes jQuery code cryptic, but once you get used to it, you will love it’s brevity. $() function is used to wrap any object into jQuery object, which then allows you to call various method defined jQuery object. You can even pass a selector string to $()function, and it will return jQuery object containing an array of all matched DOM elements. I have seen this jQuery asked several times, despite it’s quite basic, it is used to differentiate between developer who knows jQuery or not.

**3. What are the advantage of using 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.

[*Click here*](https://intellipaat.com/html-jquery-training/#about-course)*,* to learn about jQuery online training course.

**4. Difference between ID selector and class selector in jQuery?**

If you have used CSS, then you might know the difference between ID and class selector, It’s same with jQuery. ID selector uses ID e.g. #element1 to select element, while class selector uses CSS class to select elements. When you just need to select only one element, use ID selector, while if you want to select a group of element, having same CSS class than use class selector. There is good chance that, Interview will ask you to write code using  ID and class selector. From syntax perspective, as you can see, another difference between ID and class  selector is that former uses “#” and later uses “.” character. More detailed analysis and discussion, see answer.

**5. Difference between $(this) and this keyword in jQuery?**

Could be a tricky questions for many jQuery beginners, but indeed it’s simplest one. $(this) returns a jQuery object, on which you can call several jQuery methods e.g. text() to retrieve text, val() to retrieve value etc, while this represent current element, and it’s one of the JavaScript keyword to denote current DOM element in a context. You can not call jQuery method on this, until it’s wrapped using $() function i.e. $(this).

**6. What is main advantage of loading jQuery library using CDN?**

This is slightly advanced jQuery question, and don’t expect that jQuery beginners can answer that. Well, apart from many advantages including reducing server bandwidth and faster download, one of the most important is that, if browser has already downloaded same jQuery version from same CDN, than it won’t download it again. Since now days, almost many public websites use jQuery for user interaction and animation, there is very good chance that browser already have jQuery library downloaded. Curious reader, please see the answer for in depth analysis.

**7. How do CSS precedence/cascading rules work? How does the !important directive affect the rules?**

CSS style rules “cascade” in the sense that they follow an order of precedence. Global style rules apply first to HTML elements, and local style rules override them. For example, a style defined in a style element in a webpage overrides a style defined in an external style sheet. Similarly, an inline style that is defined in an HTML element in the page overrides any styles that are defined for that same element elsewhere.The !important rule is a way to make your CSS cascade but also have the rules you feel are most crucial always be applied. A rule that has the !important property will always be applied no matter where that rule appears in the CSS document. So if you wanted to make sure that a property always applied, you would add the !important property to the tag. So, to make the paragraph text always red, in the above example, you would write:p { color: #ff0000 !important; }p { color: #000000; }

**8. What is a class? What is an ID?**

**A class** is a style (i.e., a group of CSS attributes) that can be applied to one or more HTML elements. This means it can apply to instances of the same element or instances of different elements to which the same style can be attached. Classes are defined in CSS using a period followed by the class name. It is applied to an HTML element via the class attribute and the class name.The following snippet shows a class defined, and then it being applied to an HTML DIV element..test {font-family: Helvetica; font-size: 20; background: black;}<div class =”test”><p>test</p></div>Also, you could define a style for all elements with a defined class. This is demonstrated with the following code that selects all P elements with the column class specified.

p.column {font-color: black;}

**An ID selector** is a name assigned to a specific style. In turn, it can be associated with one HTML element with the assigned ID. Within CSS, ID selectors are defined with the # character followed by the selector name.

The following snippet shows the CSS example1 defined followed by the use of an HTML element’s ID attribute, which pairs it with the CSS selector.

#example1: {background: blue;}

<div id=”example1″></div>

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**9. What is Grouping?**

When more than one selector shares the same declaration, they may be grouped together via a comma-separated list; this allows you to reduce the size of the CSS (every bit and byte is important) and makes it more readable. The following snippet applies the same background to the first three heading elements.h1, h2, h3 {background: red;}

**10. What is HTML?**

HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language of the World Wide Web. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Web. HTML documents are made up of two things: the content and the tags that formats it for proper display on pages.

[*Click here*](https://intellipaat.com/html-training/)*,* to learn about HTML online training course.

**11. What is “Semantic HTML?”**

Semantic HTML is a coding style where the tags embody what the text is meant to convey. In Semantic HTML, tags like <b></b> for bold, and <i></i> for italic should not be used, reason being they just represent formatting, and provide no indication of meaning or structure. The semantically correct thing to do is use <strong></strong> and <em></em>. These tags will have the same bold and italic effects, while demonstrating meaning and structure (emphasis in this case).

##### Q1) What is jQuery?

[jQuery](https://mindmajix.com/jquery-tutorial) can simply be interpreted as most advanced JavaScript framework which is used for performing high-level applications which include feature-rich, fast,and  lightweight framework which assists in to through the HTML DOM, add Ajax interaction,build animations, manipulation of the page content, modify the alignment and render cool UI effect. This is a client-side scripting language.

##### Q2) Can differentiate between jQuery and JavaScript?

The difference between the jQuery and the JavaScript can simply be explained.   
JavaScript can simply be interpreted as a high-level application language whereas, jQuery can be interpreted as a library which is built within the JavaScript language & helps in the better functioning of JavaScript.

##### Q3) Can a jQuery library be used for server scripting?

jQuery can be interpreted as an internally built library which is being used in the JavaScript.   
And jQuery is strictly been designed with the functionality of client-side scripting. jQuery is not compatible with server-side scripting.

##### Q4) Explain the basic requirement, to begin with, jQuery?

In order to get begin with the jQuery, all that one needs to do at the beginning is to make a reference to its complete library. After this, you will be having access to all the application files which are present within the library. jQuery latest version can now get downloaded from jQuery.com.

##### Q5) Why exactly is the need for the use of jQuery?

jQuery is a highly programmed internal library for the better functioning of JavaScript. It handles a number of applications and its prominence can never be ignored. The following list will be depicting the reasons for why is the need to use jQuery?  
**\*** jQuery comes very handily for the purpose of designing user-friendly web applications.  
**\*** By making an effective use of jQuery the performance of an application can be greatly enhanced.  
**\*** Very fast and extensible.  
**\*** Only minimal lines of codes will be sufficient for writing UI related functions.

##### Q6) State different jQuery methods that are used to provide effects?

jQuery has a set of methods implying which we can expect to provide different effects within the system. Some of the jQuery methods include    
**\*** FadeOut()  
**\*** Toggle()  
**\*** Hide()  
**\*** Show()  
**\*** FadeIn() and

##### Q7) Describe the minimized version of the jQuery and its benefits.

With the minimized version of the jQuery, the efficiency of the webpage can be greatly improved. The effectiveness of the webpage which is having a minimized version of jQuery will be a lot better than the effectiveness of the webpage which is having a normal js file.

This is the reason why most of the web pages are nowadays are found to have a minimized version of the jQuery.

##### Q8) Explain about different scenarios where jQuery can be effectively implemented?

jQuery is a highly advanced library application which extensively is used in following scenarios:  
**\*** Apply CSS static or dynamic functions.  
**\*** Calling functions on events.  
**\*** For the purpose of manipulation.  
**\*** For creating different animation effects.

Having the presence of all the advanced library applications jQuery is best at maintaining different applications with a higher degree of effectiveness.

##### Q9) Explain about the jQuery connect?

jQuery connect can simply be interpreted as a plug-in which is used to connect or bind one function to the another. This will be helpful for executing the fro any other function or the plug-in is executed.

##### Q12) Differentiate the concepts of ID selector and class selector in jQuery?

Just like they are used in the CSS, both ID selector and Class selector are used for the same functioning .

In order explain the functioning of both the concepts in simpler words, ID selector uses ID while class selector makes use of a class to select the different elements.

In the case where you are needed to select only one element then we have to go with the ID selector. And if you want to select a group of elements, then we have to go with the class selector.

## jQuery Practical Interview Questions & Answers

##### Q13) Explain the exact purpose of the animate function in jQuery.

The animate function is extensively being used in the jQuery. It is an advanced concept which is well received by the audience. Well, the main feature of the animation function in jQuery is to apply the custom animation effect to different elements.

The syntax for this function is as follows  
Syntax:

##### Q14) What is JQuery.noConflict?

In order to help the system to overcome the conflicts between the different libraries and frameworks the jQuery no-conflict option given by the jQuery. This concept is really advanced which has been developed over the recent times. In the case of any conflicts which arise between the libraries and frameworks using this jQuery.noConflict function will help in overcoming all the conflicts.

##### Q15) Explain the concept of fade effect in jQuery?

1. In jQuery there are three different applications applying which we can avail the fade effect.

 Fade effect can be availed by using the functions which are fadeIn, fadeOut and fadeTo.

2. The opacity of elements gets changed with animation through the effect of these methods.   
The syntax for the fading effect includes   
Syntax:

$(selector).fadeIn(speed,callback)  
$(selector).fadeOut(speed,callback)  
$(selector).fadeTo(speed,opacity,callback)

 “speed” this can be one among the following values: “slow”, “fast”, “normal” or milliseconds.  
“opacity” this is used to specify the capacity of fading to give opacity.  
“callback” it is the function with the help of which we can call an action upon the completion of fading.

The advantages of using truts2 jQuery are:

1. It greatly reduces the extent of coding needed to be done for a particular action.  
2. It also supports ajax form validation.  
3. The readability levels of the code will be very high and so it will become much easier to perform the debugging.

##### Q17) Explain how the jQuery stores data related to an element?

Information of an element can be stored in the simple javascript by simply adding a domain object model property to the element. This results in the rising of issues such as leakage of memory in the browsers.   
But in the case of jQuery the user does not need to be bothered by the memory management issues.

For ex : Storing and retrieving data related to an element:

$(‘#myDiv’).data(‘keyName’, { foo : ‘bar’ });

$(‘#myDiv’).data(‘keyName’); // { foo : ‘bar’ }

The above procedure will be fine but it has some flexible issues.

2. Regular expression approach:  
This is the most powerful method for extracting a query string and the pattern must be used that seeks about the question mark among the string. When done, the JS regular expressions are delimited

###### Q19) Differentiate the concepts of .js and .min.js?

jQuery library has two different versions Development and Production. The other name for the deployment version is minified version.

Considering the functionality, both the files they are much similar to each other. Being smaller in size, the  .min.js   gets loaded quickly saving the bandwidth.

###### Q20) What is a CDN?

The term CDN relates to the concept of Content Delivery Network. In general, CDN can be interpreted as a large system of servers that are deployed in multiple data centers across the internet.

CDN is mainly aimed at delivering the content to the end-users by enabling them to have high availability and high performance.

###### Q21) Explain the advantages of the CDN.

The benefits of CDN are quite effective in relation to the working functionality of the jQuery.  
Some of the benefits of the CDN include

**\*** CDN greatly diminishes the load from your server.  
**\*** Saving the bandwidth CDN helps the jQuery to load faster than the usual time  
**\*** The most prominent feature of the CDN is that it if any user visits a website which is running on jQuery it caches it.

###### Q22) What is an event?PreventDefault?

The event.preventDefault() method function is to stop the default action of an element from taking place  or to halt the default action from happening.

###### Q23) Differentiate onload() and document.ready().

The main differentiating factor of onload() and document.ready() is that

At max, a page supports the existence of only one onload function, & all the other onload functions will be getting terminated

While coming to the document.ready function, a page can have more than one document.ready function.   
   
Also, the document.ready function is called when the DOM gets loaded and whereas the onload function gets called only when the DOM images get loaded on the page.

###### Q24)  Why is jQuery better than JavaScript?

In general, jQuery is considered to be far better than the JavaScript. jQuery can be interpreted as an application for developing Ajax application and helps in simplifying the code & the code readability will also be good.

jQuery also supports the creation of animations and delivers such high-level functionalities.

Related Page: [AngularJS Vs. JQuery](https://mindmajix.com/angularjs-vs-jquery)

###### Q25) Explain the types of selectors in jQuery?

There are three types of selectors in jQuery:  
**\*** CSS Selector  
**\*** XPath Selector  
**\*** Custom Selector

###### Q26) Explain the concept of Grouping?

The concept of grouping can simply be explained as whenever the same declaration gets shared by more than one selector they get separated by a common separated list.

This helps in greatly reducing the size of the CSS and helps it in making it become more readable.

###### Q27) Explain the concept of finish method in jQuery?

In order to stop all the queued animations and to help them place in their final state the .finish() method is used. This method was introduced in jQuery 1.9.

###### Q28) Differentiate between calling stop (true, true) and finish method?

The .finish() method will be quite similar to .stop(true, true). It helps in clearing the queue & thereby helps the animations to enter into their end state. In .finish() it also causes the CSS property of all queued animations to jump to their end values, as well.

###### Q29) Which is the latest version of the jQuery library?

The latest version (when this post is written) of jQuery is 1.10.2 or 2.0.3. jQuery 2.x has the same API as jQuery 1.x but does not support Internet Explorer 6, 7, or 8.

###### Q30) Explain the concept of writing the browser specific code using jQuery?

We can write browser specific code by simply making use of the jQuery.browser property. This property contains flags for the user agent, read from navigator.userAgent.

This property was excluded from jQuery 1.9.

###### Q31) What is the procedure to check the data type of any variable in jQuery?

By using $.type(Object) which returns the built-in JavaScript type for the objec

## What is Jquery

A **lightweight JavaScript library** which gives a quick and simple method for HTML DOM traversing and manipulation, its event handling, its client-side animations, and so on.

| **Quick Questions About Jquery** | |
| --- | --- |
| **JQuery** is written In | Java Script |
| **Jquery**is a | Javascript library designed to simplify HTML DOM, tree traversal and manipulation. |
| **JQuery** is developed By | John Resig |
| **JQuery is**Designed for | Select DOM elements,Create Animations,Handle events,develop Ajax applications |
| **JQuery** Licence | MIT |
| **JQuery** Current Stable release | 3.4.1 |

Below are the list of **Best JQuery Interview Questions and Answers**

### ****[1) What is jQuery?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled1)****

**jQuery**is a lightweight JavaScript library which gives a quick and simple method for **HTML DOM traversing and manipulation**, its event handling, its client-side animations, and so on. One of the best features of jQuery is that jQuery supports an efficient way to implement [AJAX](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/ajax-interview-questions/) applications because of its lightweight nature and make normalize and efficient web programs.

### ****[2) How is body onload() in JQuery is different from document.ready() function?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled2)****

**Document.ready()** function is different from body onload() function because off 2 reasons.

* We can have more than one document.ready() function in a page where we can have only one onload function.
* 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.

### ****[3) What are features of JQuery or what can be done using JQuery?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled3)****

Features of Jquery

* One can easily provide effects and can do animations.
* Applying / Changing CSS.
* Cool plugins.
* Ajax support
* DOM selection events
* Event Handling

### ****[4) What are the different type of selectors in Jquery?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled4)****

There are 3 types of selectors in Jquery

* CSS Selector
* XPath Selector
* Custom Selector

### ****[5) What are the advantages of JQuery ?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled5)****

**There are many advantages of using JQuery. Some of them are :**

* It is more like a JavaScript enhancement so there is no overhead in learning a new syntax.
* It has the ability to keep the code simple, readable, clear and reusable.
* Cross-browser support (IE 6.0+, FF 1.5+, Safari 2.0+, Opera 9.0+)
* It would eradicate the requirement for writing complex loops and DOM scripting library calls.
* Event detection and handling.
* Tons of plug-ins for all kind of needs.

### ****[6) Why jQuery?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled6)****

jQuery is very compact and well-written JavaScript code that increases the productivity of the developer by enabling them to achieve critical UI functionality by writing very less amount of code.

It helps to

* Improve the performance of the application
* Develop most browser compatible web page
* Implement UI related critical functionality without writing hundreds of lines of codes
* Fast
* Extensible – jQuery can be extended to implement customized behavior

Other advantages of jQuery are

* No need to learn fresh new syntax’s to use jQuery, knowing simple JavaScript syntax is enough
* Simple and Cleaner code, no need to write several lines of codes to achieve complex functionality.

### ****[7) What is jQuery Selectors? Give some examples](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled7)****

* jQuery Selectors are used to select one or a group of HTML elements from your web page.
* jQuery support all the CSS selectors as well as many additional custom selectors.
* jQuery selectors always start with dollar sign and parentheses: $()

There are three building blocks to select the elements in a web document.

1. Select elements by tag name

**Example**

**$(div)**  
It will select all the div elements in the document.

2. Select elements by ID

**Example**

**$(“#abc”)**  
It will select single element that has an ID of abc.

3. Select elements by Class

**Example**

**$(“.xyzClass”)**  
It will select all the elements having class xyzClass.

### ****[11) What is the difference between jquery.size() and jquery.length?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled11)****

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.

### ****[12) How to read, write and delete cookies in jQuery ?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled12)****

To deal with cookies in jQuery we have to use the Dough cookie plugin.

Dough is easy to use and having powerful features.

* **Create cookie:**  
  $.dough(“cookie\_name”, “cookie\_value”);
* **Read Cookie:**  
  $.dough(“cookie\_name”);
* **Delete cookie:**  
  $.dough(“cookie\_name”, “remove”);

### ****[13) What is difference between $(this) and this in jQuery ?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled13)****

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#clickme').click(function(){

alert($(this).text());

alert(this.innerText);

});

});

**this**and **$(this)** references the same element but the difference is that “this” is used in traditional way but when “this” is used with $() then it becomes a jQuery object on which we can use the functions of jQuery.?

In the example given, when only “this” keyword is used then we can use the jQuery text() function to get the text of the element, because it is not jQuery object. Once the “this” keyword is wrapped in $() then we can use the jQuery function text() to get the text of the element.

### ****[14) What are the various ajax functions available in Jquery ?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled14)****

Ajax allows the user to exchange data with a server and update parts of a page without reloading the entire page. Some of the functions of ajax are as follows:

**$.ajax()**: This is considered to be the most low level and basic of functions. It is used to send requests . This function can be performed without a selector.

**$.ajaxSetup()**: This function is used to define and set the options for various ajax calls.

**For example.**

$.ajaxSetup({

"type":"POST",

"url":"ajax.php",

"success":function(data){

$("#bar")

.css("background","yellow")

.html(data);

}

});

**Shorthand ajax methods**: They comprise of simply the wrapper function that call $.ajax() with certain parameters already set.

**$.getJSON()**: this is a special type of shorthand function which is used to accept the url to which the requests are sent. Also optional data and optional callback functions are possible in such functions.

### ****[15) Explain .empty() vs .remove() vs .detach() in Jquery](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled15)****

* **.empty()** method is used to remove all the child elements from matched elements.
* **.remove()** method is used to remove all the matched element. This method will remove all the jQuery data associated with the matched element.
* **.detach()** method is same as .remove() method except that the .detach() method doesn’t remove jQuery data associated with the matched elements.

**.remove()** is faster than .empty() or .detach() method.

**Syntax:**

$(selector).empty();

$(selector).remove();

$(selector).detach();

### ****[16) How can events be prevented from stopping to work after an ajax request?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/jquery-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled16)****

There are two ways to handle this issue:  
**Use of event delegation**: The event delegation technique works on principle by exploiting the event bubbling. It uses event bubbling to capture the events on elements which are present anywhere in the domain object model. In jquery the user can make use of the live and die methods for the events delegation which contains a subset of event types.  
**For example.** handling even delegation, handling of clicks on any <a> element:

$('#mydiv').click(function(e){

if( $(e.target).is('a') )

fn.call(e.target,e);

});

$('#mydiv').load('my.html')

**Event rebinding usage**: When this method is used it requires the user to call the bind method and the added new elements.

$('a').click(fn);

$('#mydiv').load('my.html',function(){

$('#mydiv a').click(fn);

});