

JQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. 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. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.



JQuery can be incorporated in a HTML file by using its CDN, which can be taken from Google Hosted Libraries.

<https://developers.google.com/speed/libraries#jquery>

* The CDN must be used before the JS script tag.

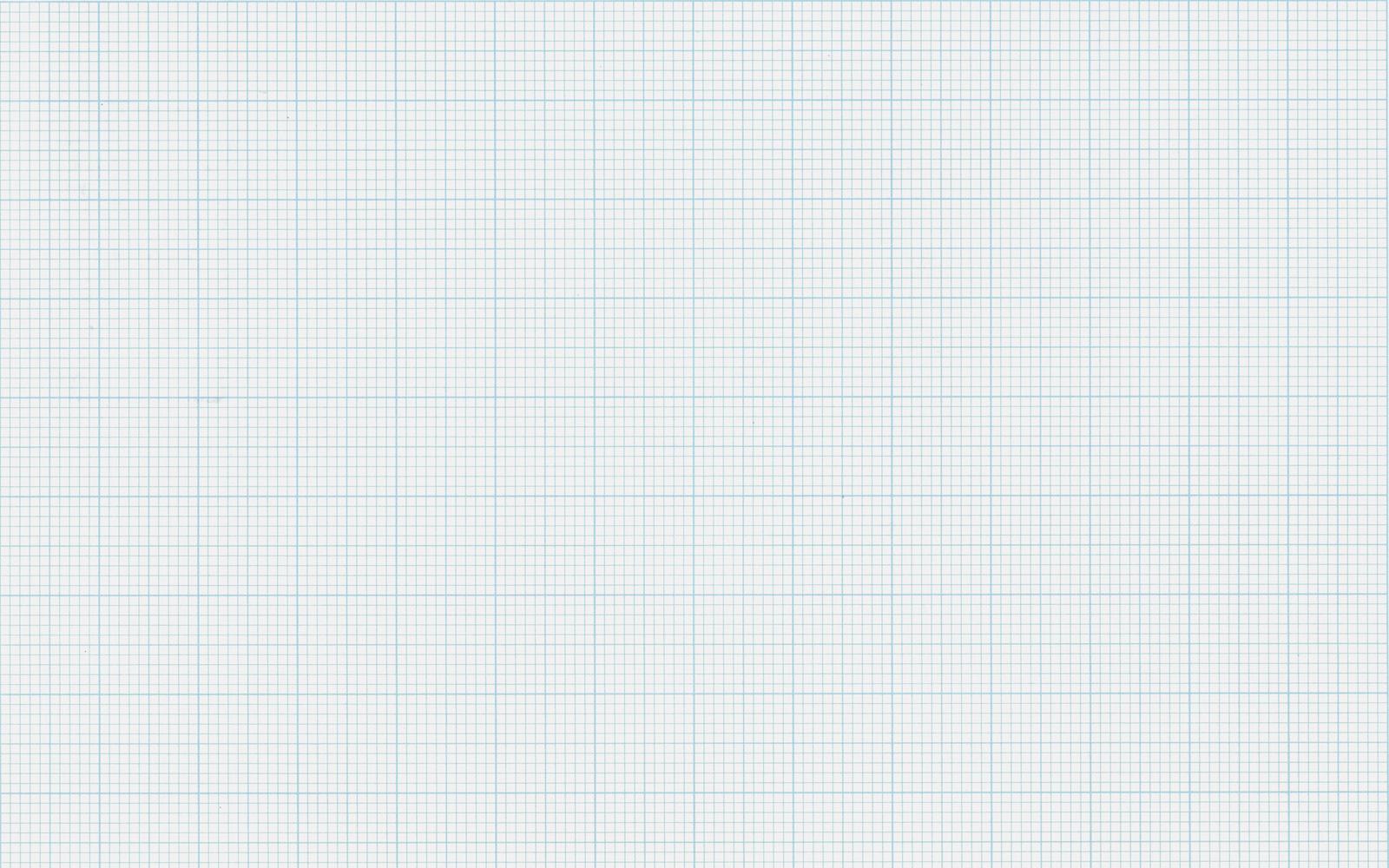
One Way to know whether JQuery is use the following syntax:

$(document).ready(function(){

//block of code//

});



It is the process of removing all unnecessary characters from JavaScript source code without altering its functionality.

It can be done from: <https://www.minifier.org/>



Selecting elements in JQuery can be done by using the given syntax: $(“elementName”).property(“value”);

In JavaScript, it is same as : document.querySelectorAll(“element”)



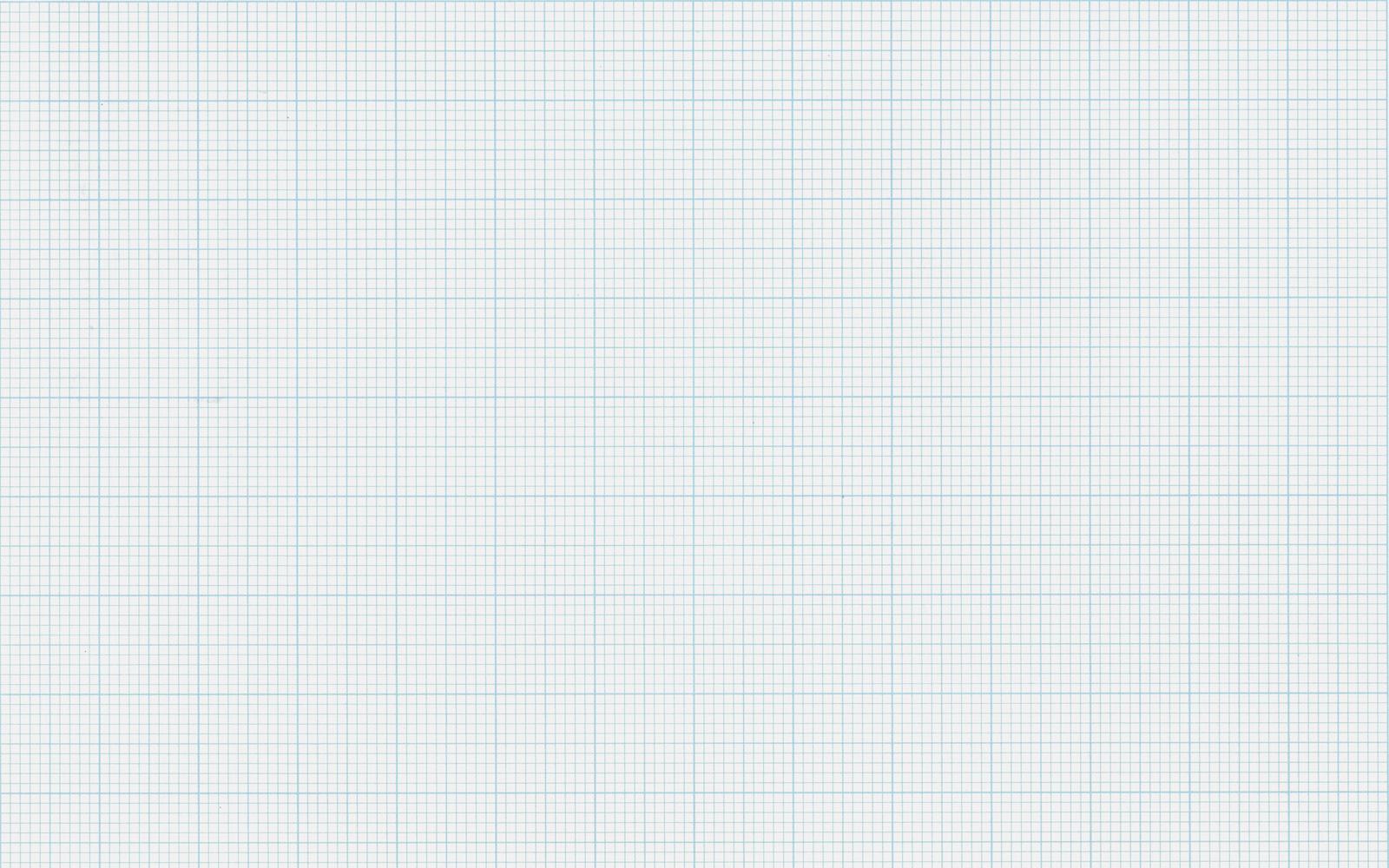
CSS can be manipulated by using the syntax:

$(“element”).css(“property”,”value”);

Note that the value should be always in numeric values. CSS properties with alphanumeric values do not work in this syntax.

$(“element”).css(“property”); gives the current value of the property of the selected element.





Classes can be manipulated in JQuery by using following methods:

* Add Method :

A class can be added to an element by using the following syntax:

$(“element”).addClass(“className”);

More than one classes can be added by using a space between their names, such as:

$(“element”).addClass(“className className”);

* Remove Method :

A class can be removed from an element by using the following syntax: $(“element”).addClass(“className”);

* Has Method :

The Has method is used to check whether the selected element has the given class or not.

Syntax: $(“element”).hasClass(“className”);



Text manipulation in JQuery can be done by the syntax:

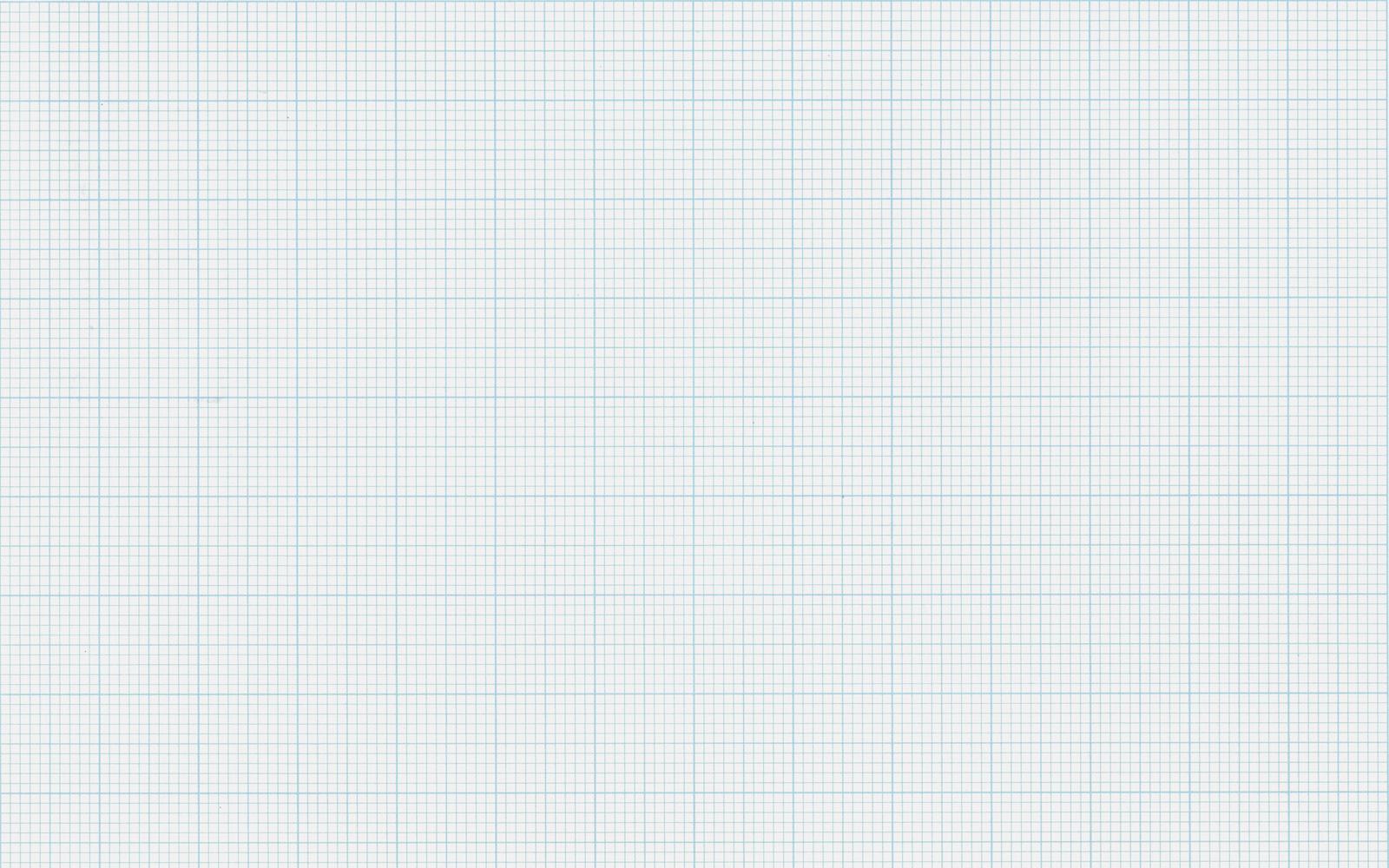
$(“element”).text(“textHere”);

* It changes the text of the HTML element selected.
* $(“element”) selects all the elements mentioned.

Alternative to innerHTML is the following syntax:

$(“element”).html(“<tag>content</tag>”);





Attribute manipulation is done by using the following syntax:

* Addition of attribute :

$(“element”).attr(“attribute”);

* Setting a value :

$(“element”).attr(“attribute”,”value”);

* href, src, id, class are all examples of attributes.



Event Listeners can be added using JQuery by using the following syntax:

$(“eventListener”).event(function() { //blockOfCode// });

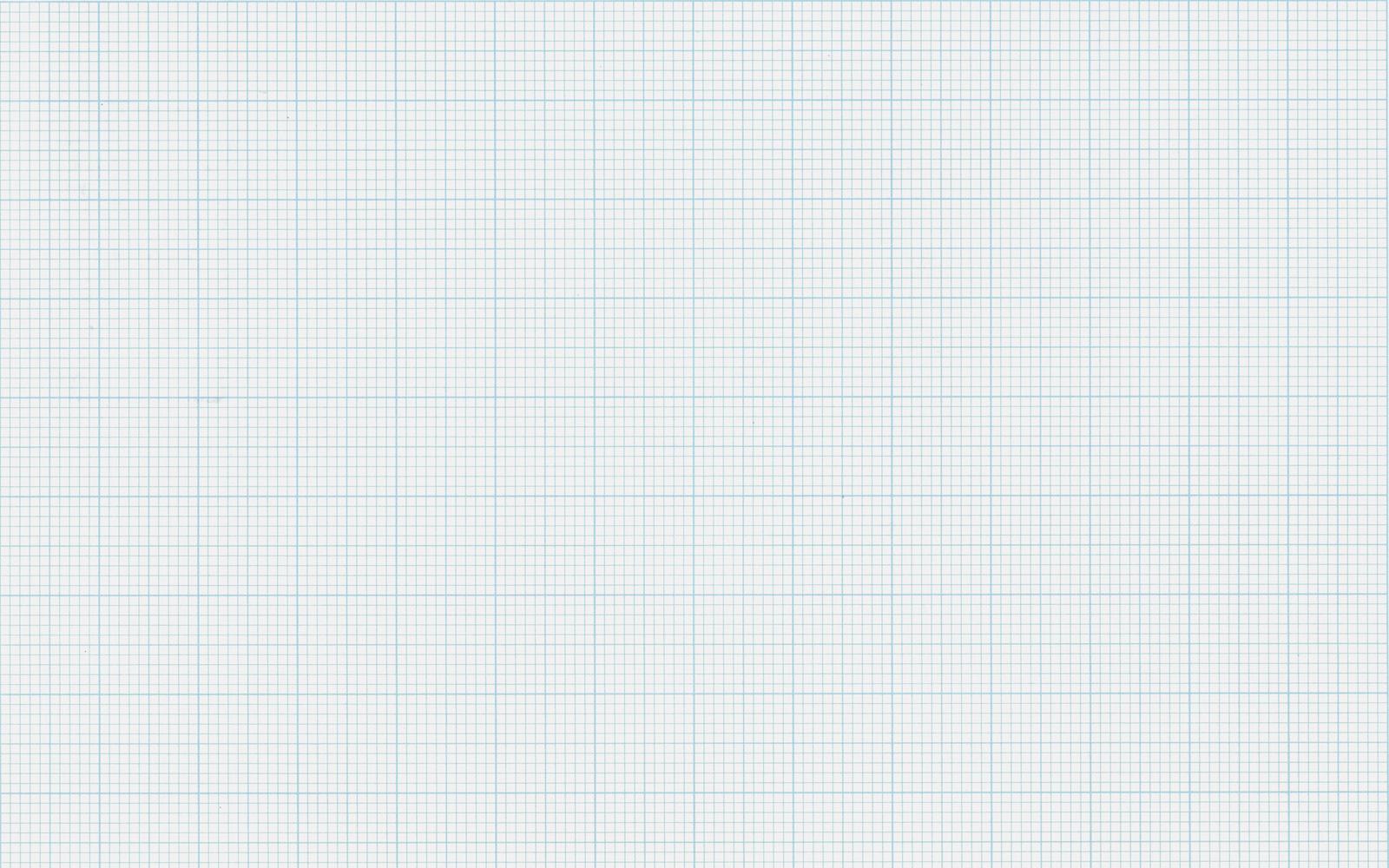
* On Method :

On method is used to add any event inside the parentheses.

Syntax:

$(“eventListener”).on(“event”,function(){//blockOfCode//});





To add elements using JQuery, following methods are used:

* Before Method :

It creates/adds an element/HTML tag before the selected element.

Syntax : $(“element”).before(“</tag>content</tag>”);

* After Method :

It creates/adds an element/HTML tag after the selected element.

Syntax : $(“element”).after(“</tag>content</tag>”);

* Append Method :

It creates/adds an element/HTML tag into the selected element before its own content.

Syntax : $(“element”).append(“</tag>content</tag>”);

* Prepend Method :

It creates/adds an element/HTML tag into the selected element after its own content or before it is closed.

Syntax : $(“element”).prepend(“</tag>content</tag>”);

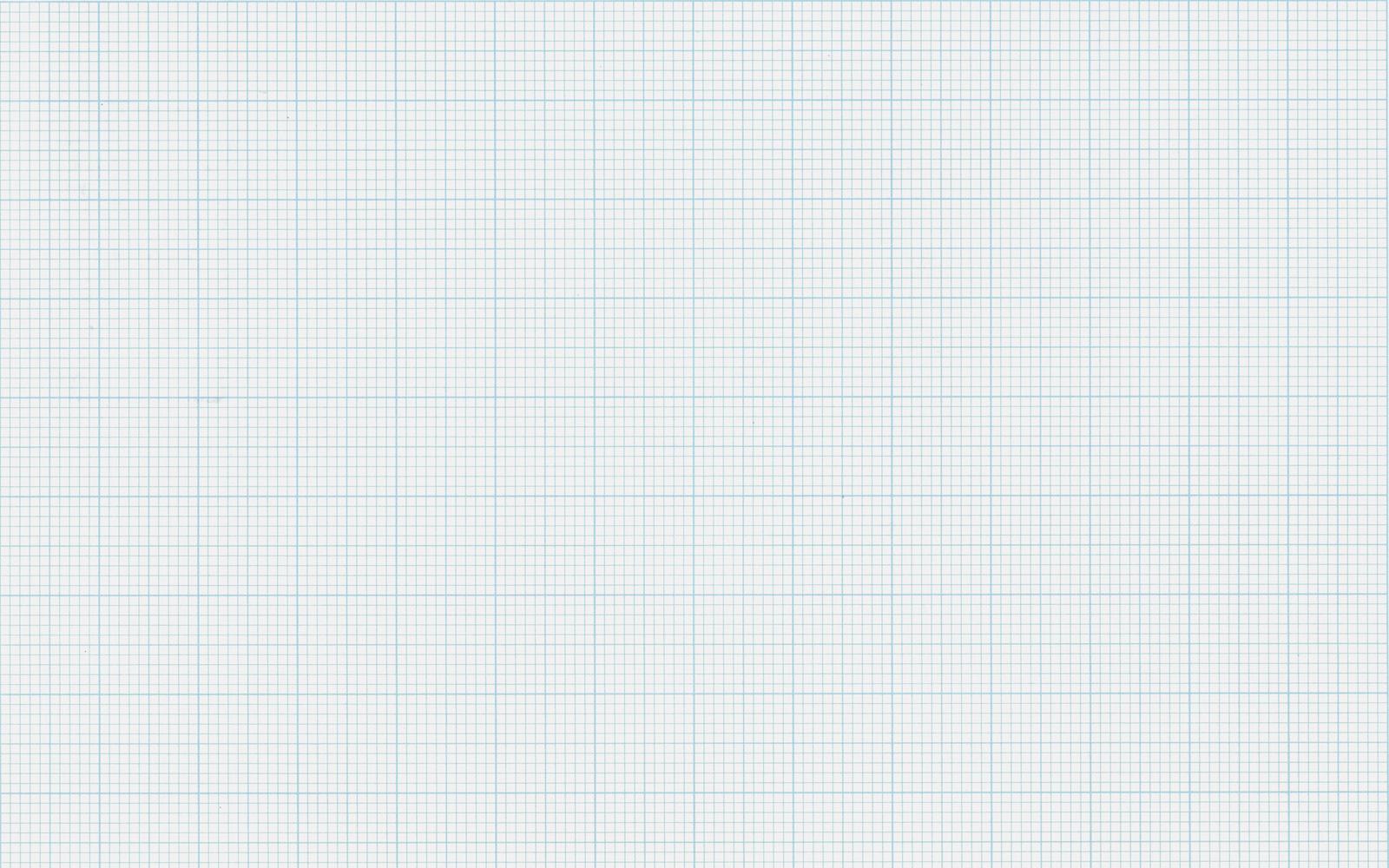
To remove elements using JQuery, we use:

* Remove Method :

It removes all selected elements from the webpage.

Syntax: $(“element”).remove();





Animations in JQuery can be added by using various methods, some animation methods are as follows:

* Custom Animations :

Custom animations can be created using the syntax:

$(“element”).animate({ //css// });

CSS can only have numeric value.

* Chaining No. of Animations :

Animations can be chained together by using the syntax:

$(“element”).animation().animation().animation();

and so on.

* Animation Types :





