Jquery Study

jQuery Tutorial

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jQuery is a JavaScript Library.

jQuery greatly simplifies JavaScript programming.

jQuery is easy to learn.

"Try it Yourself" Examples in Each Chapter

With our online editor, you can edit the code, and click on a button to view the result.

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").click(function(){  
        $(this).hide();  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide)

**Click on the "Try it Yourself" button to see how it works.**

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# jQuery Introduction

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The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website.

## What You Should Already Know

Before you start studying jQuery, you should have a basic knowledge of:

* HTML
* CSS
* JavaScript

If you want to study these subjects first, find the tutorials on our [Home page](https://www.w3schools.com/default.asp).

## What is jQuery?

jQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library.

The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website.

jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code.

jQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

The jQuery library contains the following features:

* HTML/DOM manipulation
* CSS manipulation
* HTML event methods
* Effects and animations
* AJAX
* Utilities

**Tip:** In addition, jQuery has plugins for almost any task out there.

## Why jQuery?

There are lots of other JavaScript frameworks out there, but jQuery seems to be the most popular, and also the most extendable.

Many of the biggest companies on the Web use jQuery, such as:

* Google
* Microsoft
* IBM
* Netflix

**Will jQuery work in all browsers?**  
The jQuery team knows all about cross-browser issues, and they have written this knowledge into the jQuery library. jQuery will run exactly the same in all major browsers, including Internet Explorer 6!

# jQuery Get Started

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## Adding jQuery to Your Web Pages

There are several ways to start using jQuery on your web site. You can:

* Download the jQuery library from jQuery.com
* Include jQuery from a CDN, like Google

## Downloading jQuery

There are two versions of jQuery available for downloading:

* Production version - this is for your live website because it has been minified and compressed
* Development version - this is for testing and development (uncompressed and readable code)

Both versions can be downloaded from [jQuery.com](http://jquery.com/download/).

The jQuery library is a single JavaScript file, and you reference it with the HTML <script> tag (notice that the <script> tag should be inside the <head> section):

<head>  
<script src="jquery-3.2.1.min.js"></script>  
</head>

**Tip:** Place the downloaded file in the same directory as the pages where you wish to use it.

**Do you wonder why we do not have type="text/javascript" inside the <script> tag?**  
  
This is not required in HTML5. JavaScript is the default scripting language in HTML5 and in all modern browsers!

## jQuery CDN

If you don't want to download and host jQuery yourself, you can include it from a CDN (Content Delivery Network).

Both Google and Microsoft host jQuery.

To use jQuery from Google or Microsoft, use one of the following:

### Google CDN:

<head>  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>  
</head>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_lib_google)

### Microsoft CDN:

<head>  
<script src="https://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jQuery/jquery-3.2.1.min.js"></script>  
</head>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_lib_microsoft)

**One big advantage of using the hosted jQuery from Google or Microsoft:**  
  
Many users already have downloaded jQuery from Google or Microsoft when visiting another site. As a result, it will be loaded from cache when they visit your site, which leads to faster loading time. Also, most CDN's will make sure that once a user requests a file from it, it will be served from the server closest to them, which also leads to faster loading time.

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HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, jQuery, Bootstrap and XML.

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jQuery Syntax

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With jQuery you select (query) HTML elements and perform "actions" on them.

jQuery Syntax

The jQuery syntax is tailor-made for **selecting** HTML elements and performing some **action** on the element(s).

Basic syntax is: **$(*selector*).*action*()**

* A $ sign to define/access jQuery
* A (*selector*) to "query (or find)" HTML elements
* A jQuery *action*() to be performed on the element(s)

Examples:

$(this).hide() - hides the current element.

$("p").hide() - hides all <p> elements.

$(".test").hide() - hides all elements with class="test".

$("#test").hide() - hides the element with id="test".

**Are you familiar with CSS selectors?**  
  
jQuery uses CSS syntax to select elements. You will learn more about the selector syntax in the next chapter of this tutorial.

The Document Ready Event

You might have noticed that all jQuery methods in our examples, are inside a document ready event:

$(document).ready(function(){  
  
   *// jQuery methods go here...*  
  
});

This is to prevent any jQuery code from running before the document is finished loading (is ready).

It is good practice to wait for the document to be fully loaded and ready before working with it. This also allows you to have your JavaScript code before the body of your document, in the head section.

Here are some examples of actions that can fail if methods are run before the document is fully loaded:

* Trying to hide an element that is not created yet
* Trying to get the size of an image that is not loaded yet

**Tip:** The jQuery team has also created an even shorter method for the document ready event:

$(function(){  
  
   *// jQuery methods go here...*  
  
});

Use the syntax you prefer. We think that the document ready event is easier to understand when reading the code.

# jQuery Selectors

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jQuery selectors are one of the most important parts of the jQuery library.

## jQuery Selectors

jQuery selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML element(s).

jQuery selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their name, id, classes, types, attributes, values of attributes and much more. It's based on the existing [CSS Selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp), and in addition, it has some own custom selectors.

All selectors in jQuery start with the dollar sign and parentheses: $().

## The element Selector

The jQuery element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this:

$("p")

**Example**

When a user clicks on a button, all <p> elements will be hidden:

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("button").click(function(){  
        $("p").hide();  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_p)

## The #id Selector

The jQuery #id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML tag to find the specific element.

An id should be unique within a page, so you should use the #id selector when you want to find a single, unique element.

To find an element with a specific id, write a hash character, followed by the id of the HTML element:

$("#test")

**Example**

When a user clicks on a button, the element with id="test" will be hidden:

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("button").click(function(){  
        $("#test").hide();  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_id)

## The .class Selector

The jQuery class selector finds elements with a specific class.

To find elements with a specific class, write a period character, followed by the name of the class:

$(".test")

**Example**

When a user clicks on a button, the elements with class="test" will be hidden:

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("button").click(function(){  
        $(".test").hide();  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_class)

## More Examples of jQuery Selectors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Syntax** | **Description** | **Example** |
| $("\*") | Selects all elements | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_all2) |
| $(this) | Selects the current HTML element | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_this) |
| $("p.intro") | Selects all <p> elements with class="intro" | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_pclass) |
| $("p:first") | Selects the first <p> element | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_pfirst) |
| $("ul li:first") | Selects the first <li> element of the first <ul> | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_ullifirst) |
| $("ul li:first-child") | Selects the first <li> element of every <ul> | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_ullifirstchild) |
| $("[href]") | Selects all elements with an href attribute | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_hrefattr) |
| $("a[target='\_blank']") | Selects all <a> elements with a target attribute value equal to "\_blank" | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_hrefattrblank) |
| $("a[target!='\_blank']") | Selects all <a> elements with a target attribute value NOT equal to "\_blank" | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_hrefattrnotblank) |
| $(":button") | Selects all <button> elements and <input> elements of type="button" | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_button2) |
| $("tr:even") | Selects all even <tr> elements | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_even) |
| $("tr:odd") | Selects all odd <tr> elements | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_sel_odd) |

Use our [jQuery Selector Tester](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/trysel.asp) to demonstrate the different selectors.

For a complete reference of all the jQuery selectors, please go to our [jQuery Selectors Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_selectors.asp).

## Functions In a Separate File

If your website contains a lot of pages, and you want your jQuery functions to be easy to maintain, you can put your jQuery functions in a separate .js file.

When we demonstrate jQuery in this tutorial, the functions are added directly into the <head> section. However, sometimes it is preferable to place them in a separate file, like this (use the src attribute to refer to the .js file):

### Example

<head>  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js">  
</script>  
<script src="my\_jquery\_functions.js"></script>  
</head>

jQuery Event Methods

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jQuery is tailor-made to respond to events in an HTML page.

What are Events?

All the different visitor's actions that a web page can respond to are called events.

An event represents the precise moment when something happens.

Examples:

* moving a mouse over an element
* selecting a radio button
* clicking on an element

The term **"fires/fired"** is often used with events. Example: "The keypress event is fired, the moment you press a key".

Here are some common DOM events:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mouse Events** | **Keyboard Events** | **Form Events** | **Document/Window Events** |
| click | keypress | submit | load |
| dblclick | keydown | change | resize |
| mouseenter | keyup | focus | scroll |
| mouseleave |  | blur | unload |

jQuery Syntax For Event Methods

In jQuery, most DOM events have an equivalent jQuery method.

To assign a click event to all paragraphs on a page, you can do this:

$("p").click();

The next step is to define what should happen when the event fires. You must pass a function to the event:

$("p").click(function(){  
  // action goes here!!  
});

Commonly Used jQuery Event Methods

**$(document).ready()**

The $(document).ready() method allows us to execute a function when the document is fully loaded. This event is already explained in the [jQuery Syntax](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_syntax.asp) chapter.

**click()**

The click() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the user clicks on the HTML element.

The following example says: When a click event fires on a <p> element; hide the current <p> element:

Example

$("p").click(function(){  
    $(this).hide();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_click)

**dblclick()**

The dblclick() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the user double-clicks on the HTML element:

Example

$("p").dblclick(function(){  
    $(this).hide();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dblclick)

**mouseenter()**

The mouseenter() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the mouse pointer enters the HTML element:

Example

$("#p1").mouseenter(function(){  
    alert("You entered p1!");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_mouseenter)

**mouseleave()**

The mouseleave() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the mouse pointer leaves the HTML element:

Example

$("#p1").mouseleave(function(){  
    alert("Bye! You now leave p1!");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_mouseleave)

**mousedown()**

The mousedown() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed, when the left, middle or right mouse button is pressed down, while the mouse is over the HTML element:

Example

$("#p1").mousedown(function(){  
    alert("Mouse down over p1!");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_mousedown)

**mouseup()**

The mouseup() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed, when the left, middle or right mouse button is released, while the mouse is over the HTML element:

Example

$("#p1").mouseup(function(){  
    alert("Mouse up over p1!");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_mouseup)

**hover()**

The hover() method takes two functions and is a combination of the mouseenter() and mouseleave() methods.

The first function is executed when the mouse enters the HTML element, and the second function is executed when the mouse leaves the HTML element:

Example

$("#p1").hover(function(){  
    alert("You entered p1!");  
},  
function(){  
    alert("Bye! You now leave p1!");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hover)

**focus()**

The focus() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML form field.

The function is executed when the form field gets focus:

Example

$("input").focus(function(){  
    $(this).css("background-color", "#cccccc");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_focus_blur)

**blur()**

The blur() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML form field.

The function is executed when the form field loses focus:

Example

$("input").blur(function(){  
    $(this).css("background-color", "#ffffff");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_focus_blur)

The on() Method

The on() method attaches one or more event handlers for the selected elements.

Attach a click event to a <p> element:

Example

$("p").on("click", function(){  
    $(this).hide();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_on_click)

Attach multiple event handlers to a <p> element:

Example

$("p").on({  
    mouseenter: function(){  
        $(this).css("background-color", "lightgray");  
    },   
    mouseleave: function(){  
        $(this).css("background-color", "lightblue");  
    },   
    click: function(){  
        $(this).css("background-color", "yellow");  
    }   
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_on_multiple)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_events1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_events2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_events3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_events4)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_events5)

jQuery Event Methods

For a full jQuery event reference, please go to our [jQuery Events Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_events.asp).

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# jQuery Effects - Hide and Show

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Hide, Show, Toggle, Slide, Fade, and Animate. WOW!

Click to show/hide panel

## Examples

[jQuery hide()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide)  
Demonstrates a simple jQuery hide() method.

[jQuery hide()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_explanations)  
Another hide() demonstration. How to hide parts of text.

## jQuery hide() and show()

With jQuery, you can hide and show HTML elements with the hide() and show() methods:

### Example

$("#hide").click(function(){  
    $("p").hide();  
});  
  
$("#show").click(function(){  
    $("p").show();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_show)

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).hide(*speed,callback*);  
  
$(*selector*).show(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the speed of the hiding/showing, and can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the hide() or show() method completes (you will learn more about callback functions in a later chapter).

The following example demonstrates the speed parameter with hide():

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("p").hide(1000);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_slow)

## jQuery toggle()

With jQuery, you can toggle between the hide() and show() methods with the toggle() method.

Shown elements are hidden and hidden elements are shown:

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("p").toggle();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_toggle)

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).toggle(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after toggle() completes.

jQuery Effects - Fading

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With jQuery you can fade elements in and out of visibility.

Click to fade in/out panel

Examples

[jQuery fadeIn()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadein)  
Demonstrates the jQuery fadeIn() method.

[jQuery fadeOut()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadeout)  
Demonstrates the jQuery fadeOut() method.

[jQuery fadeToggle()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadetoggle)  
Demonstrates the jQuery fadeToggle() method.

[jQuery fadeTo()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadeto)  
Demonstrates the jQuery fadeTo() method.

jQuery Fading Methods

With jQuery you can fade an element in and out of visibility.

jQuery has the following fade methods:

* fadeIn()
* fadeOut()
* fadeToggle()
* fadeTo()

jQuery fadeIn() Method

The jQuery fadeIn() method is used to fade in a hidden element.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).fadeIn(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the fading completes.

The following example demonstrates the fadeIn() method with different parameters:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").fadeIn();  
    $("#div2").fadeIn("slow");  
    $("#div3").fadeIn(3000);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadein)

jQuery fadeOut() Method

The jQuery fadeOut() method is used to fade out a visible element.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).fadeOut(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the fading completes.

The following example demonstrates the fadeOut() method with different parameters:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").fadeOut();  
    $("#div2").fadeOut("slow");  
    $("#div3").fadeOut(3000);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadeout)

jQuery fadeToggle() Method

The jQuery fadeToggle() method toggles between the fadeIn() and fadeOut() methods.

If the elements are faded out, fadeToggle() will fade them in.

If the elements are faded in, fadeToggle() will fade them out.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).fadeToggle(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the fading completes.

The following example demonstrates the fadeToggle() method with different parameters:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").fadeToggle();  
    $("#div2").fadeToggle("slow");  
    $("#div3").fadeToggle(3000);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadetoggle)

jQuery fadeTo() Method

The jQuery fadeTo() method allows fading to a given opacity (value between 0 and 1).

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).fadeTo(*speed,opacity,callback*);

The required speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The required opacity parameter in the fadeTo() method specifies fading to a given opacity (value between 0 and 1).

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the function completes.

The following example demonstrates the fadeTo() method with different parameters:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").fadeTo("slow", 0.15);  
    $("#div2").fadeTo("slow", 0.4);  
    $("#div3").fadeTo("slow", 0.7);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_fadeto)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_fade)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_fade1)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_fade2)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_fade3)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_fade4)

jQuery Effects Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery effects, please go to our [jQuery Effect Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_effects.asp).

jQuery Effects - Sliding

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_fade.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_animate.asp)

The jQuery slide methods slide elements up and down.

Click to slide down/up the panel

Examples

[jQuery slideDown()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_down)  
Demonstrates the jQuery slideDown() method.

[jQuery slideUp()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_up)  
Demonstrates the jQuery slideUp() method.

[jQuery slideToggle()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_toggle)  
Demonstrates the jQuery slideToggle() method.

jQuery Sliding Methods

With jQuery you can create a sliding effect on elements.

jQuery has the following slide methods:

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

jQuery slideDown() Method

The jQuery slideDown() method is used to slide down an element.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).slideDown(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the sliding completes.

The following example demonstrates the slideDown() method:

Example

$("#flip").click(function(){  
    $("#panel").slideDown();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_down)

jQuery slideUp() Method

The jQuery slideUp() method is used to slide up an element.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).slideUp(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the sliding completes.

The following example demonstrates the slideUp() method:

Example

$("#flip").click(function(){  
    $("#panel").slideUp();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_up)

jQuery slideToggle() Method

The jQuery slideToggle() method toggles between the slideDown() and slideUp() methods.

If the elements have been slid down, slideToggle() will slide them up.

If the elements have been slid up, slideToggle() will slide them down.

$(*selector*).slideToggle(*speed,callback*);

The optional speed parameter can take the following values: "slow", "fast", milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the sliding completes.

The following example demonstrates the slideToggle() method:

Example

$("#flip").click(function(){  
    $("#panel").slideToggle();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_slide_toggle)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_slide)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_slide1)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_slide2)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_slide3)

jQuery Effects Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery effects, please go to our [jQuery Effect Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_effects.asp).

# jQuery Effects - Animation

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_slide.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_stop.asp)

The jQuery animate() method lets you create custom animations.

Start Animation

jQuery

## jQuery Animations - The animate() Method

The jQuery animate() method is used to create custom animations.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).animate({*params*}*,speed,callback*);

The required params parameter defines the CSS properties to be animated.

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The optional callback parameter is a function to be executed after the animation completes.

The following example demonstrates a simple use of the animate() method; it moves a <div> element to the right, until it has reached a left property of 250px:

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("div").animate({left: '250px'});  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation1)

By default, all HTML elements have a static position, and cannot be moved.  
To manipulate the position, remember to first set the CSS position property of the element to relative, fixed, or absolute!

## jQuery animate() - Manipulate Multiple Properties

Notice that multiple properties can be animated at the same time:

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("div").animate({  
        left: '250px',  
        opacity: '0.5',  
        height: '150px',  
        width: '150px'  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation1_multicss)

**Is it possible to manipulate ALL CSS properties with the animate() method?**  
  
Yes, almost! However, there is one important thing to remember: all property names must be camel-cased when used with the animate() method: You will need to write paddingLeft instead of padding-left, marginRight instead of margin-right, and so on.   
  
Also, color animation is not included in the core jQuery library.  
If you want to animate color, you need to download the [Color Animations plugin](http://plugins.jquery.com/) from jQuery.com.

## jQuery animate() - Using Relative Values

It is also possible to define relative values (the value is then relative to the element's current value). This is done by putting += or -= in front of the value:

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("div").animate({  
        left: '250px',  
        height: '+=150px',  
        width: '+=150px'  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation1_relative)

## jQuery animate() - Using Pre-defined Values

You can even specify a property's animation value as "show", "hide", or "toggle":

### Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("div").animate({  
        height: 'toggle'  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation1_toggle)

## jQuery animate() - Uses Queue Functionality

By default, jQuery comes with queue functionality for animations.

This means that if you write multiple animate() calls after each other, jQuery creates an "internal" queue with these method calls. Then it runs the animate calls ONE by ONE.

So, if you want to perform different animations after each other, we take advantage of the queue functionality:

### Example 1

$("button").click(function(){  
    var div = $("div");  
    div.animate({height: '300px', opacity: '0.4'}, "slow");  
    div.animate({width: '300px', opacity: '0.8'}, "slow");  
    div.animate({height: '100px', opacity: '0.4'}, "slow");  
    div.animate({width: '100px', opacity: '0.8'}, "slow");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation)

The example below first moves the <div> element to the right, and then increases the font size of the text:

### Example 2

$("button").click(function(){  
    var div = $("div");  
    div.animate({left: '100px'}, "slow");  
    div.animate({fontSize: '3em'}, "slow");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_animation2)

## Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_animate1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_animate2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_animate3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_animate4)

## jQuery Effects Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery effects, please go to our [jQuery Effect Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_effects.asp).

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_slide.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_stop.asp)

# jQuery Stop Animations

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_animate.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_callback.asp)

The jQuery stop() method is used to stop animations or effects before it is finished.

Start sliding Stop sliding 

Click to slide down/up the panel

## Examples

[jQuery stop() sliding](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_stop_slide)  
Demonstrates the jQuery stop() method.

[jQuery stop() animation (with parameters)](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_stop_params)  
Demonstrates the jQuery stop() method.

## jQuery stop() Method

The jQuery stop() method is used to stop an animation or effect before it is finished.

The stop() method works for all jQuery effect functions, including sliding, fading and custom animations.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).stop(*stopAll,goToEnd*);

The optional stopAll parameter specifies whether also the animation queue should be cleared or not. Default is false, which means that only the active animation will be stopped, allowing any queued animations to be performed afterwards.

The optional goToEnd parameter specifies whether or not to complete the current animation immediately. Default is false.

So, by default, the stop() method kills the current animation being performed on the selected element.

The following example demonstrates the stop() method, with no parameters:

### Example

$("#stop").click(function(){  
    $("#panel").stop();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_stop_slide)

## jQuery Effects Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery effects, please go to our [jQuery Effect Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_effects.asp).

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_animate.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_callback.asp)

# jQuery Callback Functions

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_stop.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_chaining.asp)

A callback function is executed after the current effect is 100% finished.

## jQuery Callback Functions

JavaScript statements are executed line by line. However, with effects, the next line of code can be run even though the effect is not finished. This can create errors.

To prevent this, you can create a callback function.

A callback function is executed after the current effect is finished.

Typical syntax: **$(*selector*).hide(*speed,callback*);**

**Examples**

The example below has a callback parameter that is a function that will be executed after the hide effect is completed:

### Example with Callback

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("p").hide("slow", function(){  
        alert("The paragraph is now hidden");  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_hide_callback)

The example below has no callback parameter, and the alert box will be displayed before the hide effect is completed:

### Example without Callback

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("p").hide(1000);  
    alert("The paragraph is now hidden");  
});

# jQuery - Chaining

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_callback.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_get.asp)

With jQuery, you can chain together actions/methods.

Chaining allows us to run multiple jQuery methods (on the same element) within a single statement.

## jQuery Method Chaining

Until now we have been writing jQuery statements one at a time (one after the other).

However, there is a technique called chaining, that allows us to run multiple jQuery commands, one after the other, on the same element(s).

**Tip:** This way, browsers do not have to find the same element(s) more than once.

To chain an action, you simply append the action to the previous action.

The following example chains together the css(), slideUp(), and slideDown() methods. The "p1" element first changes to red, then it slides up, and then it slides down:

### Example

$("#p1").css("color", "red").slideUp(2000).slideDown(2000);

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_chaining)

We could also have added more method calls if needed.

**Tip**: When chaining, the line of code could become quite long. However, jQuery is not very strict on the syntax; you can format it like you want, including line breaks and indentations.

This also works just fine:

### Example

$("#p1").css("color", "red")  
  .slideUp(2000)  
  .slideDown(2000);

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_chaining2)

jQuery throws away extra whitespace and executes the lines above as one long line of code.

jQuery - Get Content and Attributes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_chaining.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_set.asp)

jQuery contains powerful methods for changing and manipulating HTML elements and attributes.

jQuery DOM Manipulation

One very important part of jQuery is the possibility to manipulate the DOM.

jQuery comes with a bunch of DOM related methods that make it easy to access and manipulate elements and attributes.

**DOM = Document Object Model**  
  
The DOM defines a standard for accessing HTML and XML documents:  
  
*"The W3C Document Object Model (DOM) is a platform and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of a document."*

Get Content - text(), html(), and val()

Three simple, but useful, jQuery methods for DOM manipulation are:

* text() - Sets or returns the text content of selected elements
* html() - Sets or returns the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)
* val() - Sets or returns the value of form fields

The following example demonstrates how to get content with the jQuery text() and html() methods:

Example

$("#btn1").click(function(){  
    alert("Text: " + $("#test").text());  
});  
$("#btn2").click(function(){  
    alert("HTML: " + $("#test").html());  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_html_get)

The following example demonstrates how to get the value of an input field with the jQuery val() method:

Example

$("#btn1").click(function(){  
    alert("Value: " + $("#test").val());  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_val_get)

Get Attributes - attr()

The jQuery attr() method is used to get attribute values.

The following example demonstrates how to get the value of the href attribute in a link:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    alert($("#w3s").attr("href"));  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_attr_get)

The next chapter explains how to set (change) content and attribute values.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_get1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_get2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_get3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_get4)

jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery HTML methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

jQuery - Set Content and Attributes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_get.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_add.asp)

Set Content - text(), html(), and val()

We will use the same three methods from the previous page to **set content**:

* text() - Sets or returns the text content of selected elements
* html() - Sets or returns the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)
* val() - Sets or returns the value of form fields

The following example demonstrates how to set content with the jQuery text(), html(), and val() methods:

Example

$("#btn1").click(function(){  
    $("#test1").text("Hello world!");  
});  
$("#btn2").click(function(){  
    $("#test2").html("<b>Hello world!</b>");  
});  
$("#btn3").click(function(){  
    $("#test3").val("Dolly Duck");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_html_set)

A Callback Function for text(), html(), and val()

All of the three jQuery methods above: text(), html(), and val(), also come with a callback function. The callback function has two parameters: the index of the current element in the list of elements selected and the original (old) value. You then return the string you wish to use as the new value from the function.

The following example demonstrates text() and html() with a callback function:

Example

$("#btn1").click(function(){  
    $("#test1").text(function(i, origText){  
        return "Old text: " + origText + " New text: Hello world!  
        (index: " + i + ")";   
    });  
});  
  
$("#btn2").click(function(){  
    $("#test2").html(function(i, origText){  
        return "Old html: " + origText + " New html: Hello <b>world!</b>  
        (index: " + i + ")";   
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_html_callback)

Set Attributes - attr()

The jQuery attr() method is also used to set/change attribute values.

The following example demonstrates how to change (set) the value of the href attribute in a link:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#w3s").attr("href", "https://www.w3schools.com/jquery");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_attr_set)

The attr() method also allows you to set multiple attributes at the same time.

The following example demonstrates how to set both the href and title attributes at the same time:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#w3s").attr({  
        "href" : "https://www.w3schools.com/jquery",  
        "title" : "W3Schools jQuery Tutorial"  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_attr_set2)

A Callback Function for attr()

The jQuery method attr(), also come with a callback function. The callback function has two parameters: the index of the current element in the list of elements selected and the original (old) attribute value. You then return the string you wish to use as the new attribute value from the function.

The following example demonstrates attr() with a callback function:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#w3s").attr("href", function(i, origValue){  
        return origValue + "/jquery";   
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_attr_callback)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_set1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_set2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_set3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_set4)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_set5)

jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery HTML methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp)

jQuery - Add Elements

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_set.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_remove.asp)

With jQuery, it is easy to add new elements/content.

Add New HTML Content

We will look at four jQuery methods that are used to add new content:

* append() - Inserts content at the end of the selected elements
* prepend() - Inserts content at the beginning of the selected elements
* after() - Inserts content after the selected elements
* before() - Inserts content before the selected elements

jQuery append() Method

The jQuery append() method inserts content AT THE END of the selected HTML elements.

Example

$("p").append("Some appended text.");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_html_append)

jQuery prepend() Method

The jQuery prepend() method inserts content AT THE BEGINNING of the selected HTML elements.

Example

$("p").prepend("Some prepended text.");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_html_prepend)

Add Several New Elements With append() and prepend()

In both examples above, we have only inserted some text/HTML at the beginning/end of the selected HTML elements.

However, both the append() and prepend() methods can take an infinite number of new elements as parameters. The new elements can be generated with text/HTML (like we have done in the examples above), with jQuery, or with JavaScript code and DOM elements.

In the following example, we create several new elements. The elements are created with text/HTML, jQuery, and JavaScript/DOM. Then we append the new elements to the text with the append() method (this would have worked for prepend() too) :

Example

function appendText() {  
    var txt1 = "<p>Text.</p>";               // Create element with HTML    
    var txt2 = $("<p></p>").text("Text.");   // Create with jQuery  
    var txt3 = document.createElement("p");  // Create with DOM  
    txt3.innerHTML = "Text.";  
    $("body").append(txt1, txt2, txt3);      // Append the new elements   
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_html_append2)

jQuery after() and before() Methods

The jQuery after() method inserts content AFTER the selected HTML elements.

The jQuery before() method inserts content BEFORE the selected HTML elements.

Example

$("img").after("Some text after");  
  
$("img").before("Some text before");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_html_after)

Add Several New Elements With after() and before()

Also, both the after() and before() methods can take an infinite number of new elements as parameters. The new elements can be generated with text/HTML (like we have done in the example above), with jQuery, or with JavaScript code and DOM elements.

In the following example, we create several new elements. The elements are created with text/HTML, jQuery, and JavaScript/DOM. Then we insert the new elements to the text with the after() method (this would have worked for before() too) :

Example

function afterText() {  
    var txt1 = "<b>I </b>";                    // Create element with HTML    
    var txt2 = $("<i></i>").text("love ");     // Create with jQuery  
    var txt3 = document.createElement("b");    // Create with DOM  
    txt3.innerHTML = "jQuery!";  
    $("img").after(txt1, txt2, txt3);          // Insert new elements after <img>  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_html_after2)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_add1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_add2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_add3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_add4)

jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery HTML methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

jQuery - Remove Elements

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_add.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_css_classes.asp)

With jQuery, it is easy to remove existing HTML elements.

Remove Elements/Content

To remove elements and content, there are mainly two jQuery methods:

* remove() - Removes the selected element (and its child elements)
* empty() - Removes the child elements from the selected element

jQuery remove() Method

The jQuery remove() method removes the selected element(s) and its child elements.

Example

$("#div1").remove();

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_remove)

jQuery empty() Method

The jQuery empty() method removes the child elements of the selected element(s).

Example

$("#div1").empty();

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_empty)

Filter the Elements to be Removed

The jQuery remove() method also accepts one parameter, which allows you to filter the elements to be removed.

The parameter can be any of the jQuery selector syntaxes.

The following example removes all <p> elements with class="test":

Example

$("p").remove(".test");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_remove2)

This example removes all <p> elements with class="test" and class="demo":

Example

$("p").remove(".test, .demo");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_remove3)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_remove1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_remove2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_remove3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_remove4)

jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery HTML methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

jQuery - Get and Set CSS Classes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dom_remove.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_css.asp)

With jQuery, it is easy to manipulate the CSS of elements.

Toggle class

jQuery Manipulating CSS

jQuery has several methods for CSS manipulation. We will look at the following methods:

* addClass() - Adds one or more classes to the selected elements
* removeClass() - Removes one or more classes from the selected elements
* toggleClass() - Toggles between adding/removing classes from the selected elements
* css() - Sets or returns the style attribute

Example Stylesheet

The following stylesheet will be used for all the examples on this page:

.important {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
.blue {  
    color: blue;  
}

jQuery addClass() Method

The following example shows how to add class attributes to different elements. Of course you can select multiple elements, when adding classes:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("h1, h2, p").addClass("blue");  
    $("div").addClass("important");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_addclass)

You can also specify multiple classes within the addClass() method:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").addClass("important blue");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_addclass2)

jQuery removeClass() Method

The following example shows how to remove a specific class attribute from different elements:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("h1, h2, p").removeClass("blue");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_removeclass)

jQuery toggleClass() Method

The following example will show how to use the jQuery toggleClass() method. This method toggles between adding/removing classes from the selected elements:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("h1, h2, p").toggleClass("blue");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dom_toggleclass)

jQuery css() Method

The jQuery css() method will be explained in the next chapter.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_cssclasses1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_cssclasses2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_cssclasses3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_cssclasses4)

jQuery CSS Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery CSS methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

# jQuery - css() Method

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_css_classes.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dimensions.asp)

## jQuery css() Method

The css() method sets or returns one or more style properties for the selected elements.

## Return a CSS Property

To return the value of a specified CSS property, use the following syntax:

css("*propertyname*");

The following example will return the background-color value of the FIRST matched element:

### Example

$("p").css("background-color");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_css_getcolor)

## Set a CSS Property

To set a specified CSS property, use the following syntax:

css("*propertyname*","*value*");

The following example will set the background-color value for ALL matched elements:

### Example

$("p").css("background-color", "yellow");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_css_setcolor)

## Set Multiple CSS Properties

To set multiple CSS properties, use the following syntax:

css({"*propertyname*":"*value*","*propertyname*":"*value*",...});

The following example will set a background-color and a font-size for ALL matched elements:

### Example

$("p").css({"background-color": "yellow", "font-size": "200%"});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_css_set_multiple)

## Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css4)

## jQuery CSS Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery CSS methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_css_classes.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dimensions.asp)

jQuery - Dimensions

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_css.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing.asp)

With jQuery, it is easy to work with the dimensions of elements and browser window.

jQuery Dimension Methods

jQuery has several important methods for working with dimensions:

* width()
* height()
* innerWidth()
* innerHeight()
* outerWidth()
* outerHeight()

jQuery Dimensions



jQuery width() and height() Methods

The width() method sets or returns the width of an element (excludes padding, border and margin).

The height() method sets or returns the height of an element (excludes padding, border and margin).

The following example returns the width and height of a specified <div> element:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    var txt = "";  
    txt += "Width: " + $("#div1").width() + "</br>";  
    txt += "Height: " + $("#div1").height();  
    $("#div1").html(txt);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_width_height)

jQuery innerWidth() and innerHeight() Methods

The innerWidth() method returns the width of an element (includes padding).

The innerHeight() method returns the height of an element (includes padding).

The following example returns the inner-width/height of a specified <div> element:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    var txt = "";  
    txt += "Inner width: " + $("#div1").innerWidth() + "</br>";  
    txt += "Inner height: " + $("#div1").innerHeight();  
    $("#div1").html(txt);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_innerwidth_height)

jQuery outerWidth() and outerHeight() Methods

The outerWidth() method returns the width of an element (includes padding and border).

The outerHeight() method returns the height of an element (includes padding and border).

The following example returns the outer-width/height of a specified <div> element:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    var txt = "";  
    txt += "Outer width: " + $("#div1").outerWidth() + "</br>";  
    txt += "Outer height: " + $("#div1").outerHeight();  
    $("#div1").html(txt);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_outerwidth_height)

The outerWidth(true) method returns the width of an element (includes padding, border, and margin).

The outerHeight(true) method returns the height of an element (includes padding, border, and margin).

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    var txt = "";  
    txt += "Outer width (+margin): " + $("#div1").outerWidth(true) + "</br>";  
    txt += "Outer height (+margin): " + $("#div1").outerHeight(true);  
    $("#div1").html(txt);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_outerwidth_height2)

jQuery More width() and height()

The following example returns the width and height of the document (the HTML document) and window (the browser viewport):

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    var txt = "";  
    txt += "Document width/height: " + $(document).width();  
    txt += "x" + $(document).height() + "\n";  
    txt += "Window width/height: " + $(window).width();  
    txt += "x" + $(window).height();  
    alert(txt);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_width_height2)

The following example sets the width and height of a specified <div> element:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").width(500).height(500);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_dim_width_height_set)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimensions1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimensions2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimensions3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimensions4)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimensions5)

jQuery CSS Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery CSS methods, please go to our [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_html.asp).

jQuery Traversing

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_dimensions.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_ancestors.asp)

What is Traversing?

jQuery traversing, which means "move through", are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their relation to other elements. Start with one selection and move through that selection until you reach the elements you desire.

The image below illustrates an HTML page as a tree (DOM tree). With jQuery traversing, you can easily move up (ancestors), down (descendants) and sideways (siblings) in the tree, starting from the selected (current) element. This movement is called traversing - or moving through - the DOM tree.

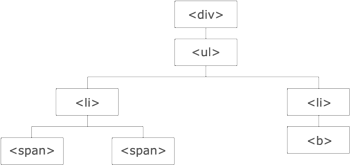


Illustration explained:

* The <div> element is the**parent** of <ul>, and an **ancestor** of everything inside of it
* The <ul> element is the **parent** of both <li> elements, and a **child** of <div>
* The left <li> element is the **parent** of <span>, **child** of <ul> and a **descendant** of <div>
* The <span> element is a **child** of the left <li> and a **descendant** of <ul> and <div>
* The two <li> elements are **siblings** (they share the same parent)
* The right <li> element is the **parent** of <b>, **child** of <ul> and a **descendant** of <div>
* The <b> element is a **child** of the right <li> and a **descendant** of <ul> and <div>

An ancestor is a parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, and so on.  
A descendant is a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.  
Siblings share the same parent.

Traversing the DOM

jQuery provides a variety of methods that allow us to traverse the DOM.

The largest category of traversal methods are tree-traversal.

The next chapters will show us how to travel up, down and sideways in the DOM tree.

jQuery Traversing Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Traversing methods, please go to our [jQuery Traversing Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_traversing.asp).

# jQuery Traversing - Ancestors

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_descendants.asp)

An ancestor is a parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, and so on.

With jQuery you can traverse up the DOM tree to find ancestors of an element.

Traversing Up the DOM Tree

Three useful jQuery methods for traversing up the DOM tree are:

* parent()
* parents()
* parentsUntil()

jQuery parent() Method

The parent() method returns the direct parent element of the selected element.

This method only traverse a single level up the DOM tree.

The following example returns the direct parent element of each <span> elements:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("span").parent();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_parent)

jQuery parents() Method

The parents() method returns all ancestor elements of the selected element, all the way up to the document's root element (<html>).

The following example returns all ancestors of all <span> elements:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("span").parents();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_parents)

You can also use an optional parameter to filter the search for ancestors.

The following example returns all ancestors of all <span> elements that are <ul> elements:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("span").parents("ul");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_parents2)

jQuery parentsUntil() Method

The parentsUntil() method returns all ancestor elements between two given arguments.

The following example returns all ancestor elements between a <span> and a <div> element:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("span").parentsUntil("div");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_parentsuntil)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_ancestors1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_ancestors2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_ancestors3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_ancestors4)

jQuery Traversing Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Traversing methods, please go to our [jQuery Traversing Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_traversing.asp).

jQuery Traversing - Descendants

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_ancestors.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_siblings.asp)

A descendant is a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.

With jQuery you can traverse down the DOM tree to find descendants of an element.

Traversing Down the DOM Tree

Two useful jQuery methods for traversing down the DOM tree are:

* children()
* find()

jQuery children() Method

The children() method returns all direct children of the selected element.

This method only traverse a single level down the DOM tree.

The following example returns all elements that are direct children of each <div> elements:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").children();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_children)

You can also use an optional parameter to filter the search for children.

The following example returns all <p> elements with the class name "first", that are direct children of <div>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").children("p.first");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_children2)

jQuery find() Method

The find() method returns descendant elements of the selected element, all the way down to the last descendant.

The following example returns all <span> elements that are descendants of <div>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").find("span");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_find)

The following example returns all descendants of <div>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").find("\*");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_find2)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_descendants1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_descendants2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_descendants3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_descendants4)

jQuery Traversing Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Traversing methods, please go to our [jQuery Traversing Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_traversing.asp).

jQuery Traversing - Siblings

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_descendants.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_filtering.asp)

With jQuery you can traverse sideways in the DOM tree to find siblings of an element.

Siblings share the same parent.

Traversing Sideways in The DOM Tree

There are many useful jQuery methods for traversing sideways in the DOM tree:

* siblings()
* next()
* nextAll()
* nextUntil()
* prev()
* prevAll()
* prevUntil()

jQuery siblings() Method

The siblings() method returns all sibling elements of the selected element.

The following example returns all sibling elements of <h2>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("h2").siblings();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_siblings)

You can also use an optional parameter to filter the search for siblings.

The following example returns all sibling elements of <h2> that are <p> elements:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("h2").siblings("p");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_siblings2)

jQuery next() Method

The next() method returns the next sibling element of the selected element.

The following example returns the next sibling of <h2>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("h2").next();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_next)

jQuery nextAll() Method

The nextAll() method returns all next sibling elements of the selected element.

The following example returns all next sibling elements of <h2>:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("h2").nextAll();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_nextall)

jQuery nextUntil() Method

The nextUntil() method returns all next sibling elements between two given arguments.

The following example returns all sibling elements between a <h2> and a <h6> element:

Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("h2").nextUntil("h6");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_nextuntil)

jQuery prev(), prevAll() & prevUntil() Methods

The prev(), prevAll() and prevUntil() methods work just like the methods above but with reverse functionality: they return previous sibling elements (traverse backwards along sibling elements in the DOM tree, instead of forward).

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings4)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings5)  [Exercise 6 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_siblings6)

jQuery Traversing Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Traversing methods, please go to our [jQuery Traversing Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_traversing.asp).

# jQuery Traversing - Filtering

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_siblings.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_intro.asp)

## The first(), last(), eq(), filter() and not() Methods

The most basic filtering methods are first(), last() and eq(), which allow you to select a specific element based on its position in a group of elements.

Other filtering methods, like filter() and not() allow you to select elements that match, or do not match, a certain criteria.

## jQuery first() Method

The first() method returns the first element of the specified elements.

The following example selects the first <div> element:

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").first();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_first)

## jQuery last() Method

The last() method returns the last element of the specified elements.

The following example selects the last <div> element:

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("div").last();  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_last)

## jQuery eq() method

The eq() method returns an element with a specific index number of the selected elements.

The index numbers start at 0, so the first element will have the index number 0 and not 1. The following example selects the second <p> element (index number 1):

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").eq(1);  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_eq)

## jQuery filter() Method

The filter() method lets you specify a criteria. Elements that do not match the criteria are removed from the selection, and those that match will be returned.

The following example returns all <p> elements with class name "intro":

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").filter(".intro");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_filter)

## jQuery not() Method

The not() method returns all elements that do not match the criteria.

**Tip:** The not() method is the opposite of filter().

The following example returns all <p> elements that do not have class name "intro":

### Example

$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").not(".intro");  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_not)

## Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering1)  [Exercise 2 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering2)  [Exercise 3 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering3)  [Exercise 4 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering4)  [Exercise 5 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering5)  [Exercise 6 »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_filtering6)

## jQuery Traversing Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Traversing methods, please go to our [jQuery Traversing Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_traversing.asp).

# jQuery - AJAX Introduction

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_traversing_filtering.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_load.asp)

AJAX is the art of exchanging data with a server, and updating parts of a web page - without reloading the whole page.

### jQuery AJAX Example

## Let jQuery AJAX Change This Text

Get External Content

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_load)

## What is AJAX?

AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

In short; AJAX is about loading data in the background and display it on the webpage, without reloading the whole page.

Examples of applications using AJAX: Gmail, Google Maps, Youtube, and Facebook tabs.

You can learn more about AJAX in our [AJAX tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/xml/ajax_intro.asp).

## What About jQuery and AJAX?

jQuery provides several methods for AJAX functionality.

With the jQuery AJAX methods, you can request text, HTML, XML, or JSON from a remote server using both HTTP Get and HTTP Post - And you can load the external data directly into the selected HTML elements of your web page!

**Without jQuery, AJAX coding can be a bit tricky!**  
  
Writing regular AJAX code can be a bit tricky, because different browsers have different syntax for AJAX implementation. This means that you will have to write extra code to test for different browsers. However, the jQuery team has taken care of this for us, so that we can write AJAX functionality with only one single line of code.

## jQuery AJAX Methods

In the next chapters we will look at the most important jQuery AJAX methods.

jQuery - AJAX load() Method

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_intro.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_get_post.asp)

jQuery load() Method

The jQuery load() method is a simple, but powerful AJAX method.

The load() method loads data from a server and puts the returned data into the selected element.

**Syntax:**

$(*selector*).load(*URL,data,callback*);

The required URL parameter specifies the URL you wish to load.

The optional data parameter specifies a set of querystring key/value pairs to send along with the request.

The optional callback parameter is the name of a function to be executed after the load() method is completed.

**Here is the content of our example file: "demo\_test.txt":**

<h2>jQuery and AJAX is FUN!!!</h2>  
<p id="p1">This is some text in a paragraph.</p>

The following example loads the content of the file "demo\_test.txt" into a specific <div> element:

Example

$("#div1").load("demo\_test.txt");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_load)

It is also possible to add a jQuery selector to the URL parameter.

The following example loads the content of the element with id="p1", inside the file "demo\_test.txt", into a specific <div> element:

Example

$("#div1").load("demo\_test.txt #p1");

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_load2)

The optional callback parameter specifies a callback function to run when the load() method is completed. The callback function can have different parameters:

* responseTxt - contains the resulting content if the call succeeds
* statusTxt - contains the status of the call
* xhr - contains the XMLHttpRequest object

The following example displays an alert box after the load() method completes. If the load() method has succeeded, it displays "External content loaded successfully!", and if it fails it displays an error message:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $("#div1").load("demo\_test.txt", function(responseTxt, statusTxt, xhr){  
        if(statusTxt == "success")  
            alert("External content loaded successfully!");  
        if(statusTxt == "error")  
            alert("Error: " + xhr.status + ": " + xhr.statusText);  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_load_callback)

jQuery AJAX Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery AJAX methods, please go to our [jQuery AJAX Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_ajax.asp).

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_intro.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_get_post.asp)

jQuery - AJAX get() and post() Methods

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_load.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_noconflict.asp)

The jQuery get() and post() methods are used to request data from the server with an HTTP GET or POST request.

HTTP Request: GET vs. POST

Two commonly used methods for a request-response between a client and server are: GET and POST.

* **GET** - Requests data from a specified resource
* **POST** - Submits data to be processed to a specified resource

GET is basically used for just getting (retrieving) some data from the server. **Note:** The GET method may return cached data.

POST can also be used to get some data from the server. However, the POST method NEVER caches data, and is often used to send data along with the request.

To learn more about GET and POST, and the differences between the two methods, please read our [HTTP Methods GET vs POST](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_httpmethods.asp) chapter.

jQuery $.get() Method

The $.get() method requests data from the server with an HTTP GET request.

**Syntax:**

$.get(*URL,callback*);

The required URL parameter specifies the URL you wish to request.

The optional callback parameter is the name of a function to be executed if the request succeeds.

The following example uses the $.get() method to retrieve data from a file on the server:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $.get("demo\_test.asp", function(data, status){  
        alert("Data: " + data + "\nStatus: " + status);  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_get)

The first parameter of $.get() is the URL we wish to request ("demo\_test.asp").

The second parameter is a callback function. The first callback parameter holds the content of the page requested, and the second callback parameter holds the status of the request.

**Tip:** Here is how the ASP file looks like ("demo\_test.asp"):

<%  
response.write("This is some text from an external ASP file.")  
%>

jQuery $.post() Method

The $.post() method requests data from the server using an HTTP POST request.

**Syntax:**

$.post(*URL,data,callback*);

The required URL parameter specifies the URL you wish to request.

The optional data parameter specifies some data to send along with the request.

The optional callback parameter is the name of a function to be executed if the request succeeds.

The following example uses the $.post() method to send some data along with the request:

Example

$("button").click(function(){  
    $.post("demo\_test\_post.asp",  
    {  
        name: "Donald Duck",  
        city: "Duckburg"  
    },  
    function(data, status){  
        alert("Data: " + data + "\nStatus: " + status);  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_ajax_post)

The first parameter of $.post() is the URL we wish to request ("demo\_test\_post.asp").

Then we pass in some data to send along with the request (name and city).

The ASP script in "demo\_test\_post.asp" reads the parameters, processes them, and returns a result.

The third parameter is a callback function. The first callback parameter holds the content of the page requested, and the second callback parameter holds the status of the request.

**Tip:** Here is how the ASP file looks like ("demo\_test\_post.asp"):

<%  
dim fname,city  
fname=Request.Form("name")  
city=Request.Form("city")  
Response.Write("Dear " & fname & ". ")  
Response.Write("Hope you live well in " & city & ".")  
%>

jQuery AJAX Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery AJAX methods, please go to our [jQuery AJAX Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_ajax.asp).

# jQuery - The noConflict() Method

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_get_post.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_examples.asp)

What if you wish to use other frameworks on your pages, while still using jQuery?

## jQuery and Other JavaScript Frameworks

As you already know; jQuery uses the **$** sign as a shortcut for jQuery.

There are many other popular JavaScript frameworks like: Angular, Backbone, Ember, Knockout, and more.

**What if other JavaScript frameworks also use the $ sign as a shortcut?**

If two different frameworks are using the same shortcut, one of them might stop working.

The jQuery team have already thought about this, and implemented the noConflict() method.

## The jQuery noConflict() Method

The noConflict() method releases the hold on the $ shortcut identifier, so that other scripts can use it.

You can of course still use jQuery, simply by writing the full name instead of the shortcut:

### Example

$.noConflict();  
jQuery(document).ready(function(){  
    jQuery("button").click(function(){  
        jQuery("p").text("jQuery is still working!");  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_noconflict)

You can also create your own shortcut very easily. The noConflict() method returns a reference to jQuery, that you can save in a variable, for later use. Here is an example:

### Example

var jq = $.noConflict();  
jq(document).ready(function(){  
    jq("button").click(function(){  
        jq("p").text("jQuery is still working!");  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_noconflict2)

If you have a block of jQuery code which uses the $ shortcut and you do not want to change it all, you can pass the $ sign in as a parameter to the ready method. This allows you to access jQuery using $, inside this function - outside of it, you will have to use "jQuery":

### Example

$.noConflict();  
jQuery(document).ready(function($){  
    $("button").click(function(){  
        $("p").text("jQuery is still working!");  
    });  
});

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/tryit.asp?filename=tryjquery_noconflict3)

## jQuery Misc Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery Misc methods, please go to our [jQuery Misc Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ref_misc.asp).

# jQuery serialize()

jQuery serialize() method is used to create a text string in standard URL-encoded notation. It is used in form controls like <input>, <textarea>, <select> etc. 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. $ (selector).serialize()

## jQuery serialize() example

Let's take an example which serializes a form values.

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<script** src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.js"**></script>**
5. **<script>**
6. $(document).ready(function(){
7. $("button").click(function(){
8. $("div").text($("form").serialize());
9. });
10. });
11. **</script>**
12. **</head>**
13. **<body>**
14. **<form** action=""**>**
15. First name: **<input** type="text" name="FirstName" value="Sonoo"**><br>**
16. Last name: **<input** type="text" name="LastName" value="Jaiswal"**><br>**
17. **</form>**
18. **<button>**Serialize form values**</button>**
19. **<div></div>**
20. **</body>**
21. **</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=jqueryserialize1)

#### Note: Only successful controls are serialized to the string. It is not possible to serialize the form submitted by a submit button unless the form was submitted using a button.

jQuery serializeArray()

The jQuery serializedArray() Method is used to create a JavaScript array of objects by serializing form values. It operates on a jQuery collection of forms and form controls. You can select one or more form elements such as <input>, <textarea> or the form element itself.

**Syntax**:

1. $(selector).serializeArray()

jQuery serializeArray() example

Let's take an example of serializeArray() method.

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<script** src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.3/jquery.min.js"**></script>**
5. **<script>**
6. $(document).ready(function(){
7. $("button").click(function(){
8. var x = $("form").serializeArray();
9. $.each(x, function(i, field){
10. $("#results").append(field.name + ":" + field.value + " ");
11. });
12. });
13. });
14. **</script>**
15. **</head>**
16. **<body>**
17. **<form** action=""**>**
18. First name: **<input** type="text" name="FirstName" value="Ajeet"**><br>**
19. Last name: **<input** type="text" name="LastName" value="Maurya"**><br>**
20. **</form>**
21. **<button>**Serialize form values**</button>**
22. **<div** id="results"**></div>**
23. **</body>**
24. **</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=jqueryserializearray1)

## jQuery Events

[**jQuery Events** [open link](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-events)](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-events)[jQuery click()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-click)[jQuery bind()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-bind)[jQuery blur()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-blur)[jQuery focus()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-focus)[jQuery select()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-select)[jQuery change()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-change)[jQuery submit()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-submit)[jQuery keydown()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-keydown)[jQuery keypress()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-keypress)[jQuery keyup()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-keyup)[jQuery mouseenter()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mouseenter)[jQuery mouseleave()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mouseleave)[jQuery hover()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-hover)[jQuery mousedown()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mousedown)[jQuery mouseup()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mouseup)[jQuery mouseover()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mouseover)[jQuery mouseout()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-mouseout)[jQuery load()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-load)[jQuery unload()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-unload)[jQuery delegate()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-delegate)

## jQuery HTML/CSS

[jQuery html()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-html)[jQuery text()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-text)[jQuery val()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-val)[jQuery css()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-css)[jQuery before()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-before)[jQuery prepend()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-prepend)[jQuery after()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-after)[jQuery insertAfter()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-insertafter)[jQuery append()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-append)[jQuery appendTo()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-appendto)[jQuery clone()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-clone)[jQuery remove()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-remove)[jQuery empty()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-empty)[jQuery detach()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-detach)[jQuery scrollTop()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-scrolltop)[jQuery attr()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-attr)[jQuery prop()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-prop)[jQuery offset()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-offset)[jQuery position()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-position)[jQuery addClass()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-addclass)[jQuery hasClass()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-hasclass)[jQuery toggleClass()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-toggleclass)[jQuery width()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-width)[jQuery height()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-height)[jQuery innerWidth()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-innerwidth)[jQuery innerHeight()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-innerheight)[jQuery outerWidth()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-outerwidth)[jQuery outerHeight()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-outerheight)[jQuery wrap()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-wrap)[jQuery wrapInner()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-wrapinner)[jQuery wrapAll()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-wrapall)[jQuery unwrap()](https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-unwrap)

Jquery interview Questions

# Source 1: https://career.guru99.com/top-50-jquery-interview-questions/

Top 50 JQuery Interview Questions & Answers

1. What is jQuery?

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

2. Why jQuery is needed?

jQuery is needed for the following list:

Used to develop browser compatible web applications

Improve the performance of an application

Very fast and extensible

UI related functions are written in minimal lines of codes

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

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

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

Some of the effects methods are:

Show()

Hide()

Toggle()

FadeIn() and

FadeOut()

*Write code for the same as well to understand completely. Describe all categories dude.*

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.

Jquery

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?RRR

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

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

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

It says that we you are making use of different plugins then you may run into trouble with few of them in terms of compatability with diff. browsers.

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?AAA

Following are the basic selectors in jQuery:

Element ID - $("#elementID")

CSS Name - $(".className")

Tag Name - $("className")

Attribute Selector - $[attribute=”value”] and $(#idofElement[attribute=”value”])

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?RRR

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.

$(document).ready(function(){

$("a").each(function(index, el){

if(index % 2 == 0)

$(this).data('coolColor', 'Orange'); // Set the data

else

$(this).data('coolColor', 'Purple'); // Set the data

}).click(function(e){

alert($(this).data('coolColor')); // Retrieve the data

e.preventDefault();

});

});

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?RRR

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?AAA

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

Example: $("#p1").css("color", "red").slideUp(2000).slideDown(2000);

39. What are the advantages of jQuery?RRR ChecK with examples!

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?AAA

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.

For example, we need to change the color of paragraphs in the entire docs. Then, we can use each which mean applicable to all the paragraphs.

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

$.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?RRR

‘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?AAA

There are three types of selectors in jQuery:

CSS Selector: I think this we can select like this $(".className"). but should this not be coming in custom Selector.

XPath Selector:

Custom Selector: these are different kind of selectors for selecting diff. nodes of an HTML document. example: $("p")

Xpath is a path just like directory path to navigate through a node or sub node.

# Source 2: https://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-interview-questions

A list of top frequently asked jQuery interview questions and answers are given below.

1) What is jQuery?

jQuery is a fast, lightweight, feature-rich client side JavaScript framework. It has provided a much needed boost to JavaScript. Before jQuery, JavaScript codes were lengthy and bigger, even for smaller functionality.

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 of 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 lightweight JavaScript library which is used to interact 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 a cross-browser support.

6) What are the effects methods used in jQuery?

These are some effects methods used in jQuery:

show()

hide()

toggle()

fadeIn()

fadeOut()

7) 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.

8) 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 various method defined jQuery object. You can pass a selector string to $() function and it will return jQuery object which contains an array of all matched DOM elements.

9) Is jQuery library used for server scripting or client scripting?

It is a library for client side Scripting.

10) Is jQuery a W3C standard?

No, jQuery is not a W3C standard.

11) 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.

12) What is the basic requirement to start with the jQuery?

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

13) Can you use a special character in place of $ (dollar sign) in jQuery?

Yes.

14) 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.

15) 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.

16) What is a CDN?

CDN stands for Content Delivery Network or Content Distribution Network. It is a large distributed systems of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the internet.

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

The main 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 visits regularly a site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN, it will be cached.

18) How can you use jQuery library in your project?

You can use jQuery library in 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.

<script src="\_scripts/jQuery-1.2.6.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

<script language="javascript">

$(document).ready(function() {

alert('test');

});

</script>

19) What are 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 are used to find the HTML elements in jQuery. There are many types of selectors. Some basic selectors are:

Name: It is used to selects all elements which match with the given element Name.

#ID: It is used to selects a single element which matches with the given ID

.Class: It is used to selects all elements which match with the given Class.

Universal (\*): It is used to selects 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.

20) What is use of jQuery filter?RRR

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

21) What are the different types of selectors in jQuery?

There are three types of selectors in jQuery:

CSS Selector

Custom Selector

XPath Selector

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

ID selector and class selector are same like they are used in CSS. ID selector uses ID while class selector uses class to select elements.

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

23) 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.

24) Can you write a jQuery code to select all links inside the paragraph?

Yes. You can use <a> tag nested inside paragraph <p> tag to select all links.

25) What is the difference between prop and attr?AAA

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.

Here, property means a styling on any particular element. Also, we have method like removeProp() for the opposite.

26) 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.

27) What is the use of animate function in jQuery?

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

$(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 will run. It can be one of following values : "slow", "fast", "normal" or milliseconds

"easing" is the string which specify the function for the transition.

"callback" is the function which we want to run once the animation effect is complete.

28) How can you disable jQuery animation?

By using jQuery property "jQuery.fx.off" and setting it to true, you can disable jQuery animation. Example: jQuery.fx.off = true;

# Source 3: https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/618484/Latest-jQuery-interview-questions-and-answers

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.

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.

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

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.

Development

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. Google.

2. Microsoft

3. jQuery.

Advantage of using CDN.

It reduces the load from your server.

It saves bandwidth. jQuery framework will load faster from these CDN.

The most important benefit is it will be cached, if the user has visited any site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN

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);

});

});

Q31. How do you check if an element is empty?

Ans: There are 2 ways to check if element is empty or not. We can check using ":empty" selector.

Hide Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

if ($('#element').is(':empty')){

//Element is empty

}

});

And the second way is using the "$.trim()" method.

Hide Copy Code

$(document).ready(function(){

if($.trim($('#element').html())=='') {

//Element is empty

}

});

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.

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.

Find out more here

Q42. Explain .bind() vs .live() vs .delegate() vs .on()

Ans: All these 4 jQuery methods are used for attaching events to selectors or elements. But they all are different from each other.

<a href="http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2010/06/jquery-bind-function-exampledemo.html">.bind()</a>: This is the easiest and quick method to bind events. But the issue with bind() is that it doesn't work for elements added dynamically that matches the same selector. bind() only attach events to the current elements not future element. Above that it also has performance issues when dealing with a large selection.

<a href="http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2010/06/jquery-live-function-exampledemo.html">.live()</a>: This method overcomes the disadvantage of bind(). It works for dynamically added elements or future elements. Because of its poor performance on large pages, this method is deprecated as of jQuery 1.7 and you should stop using it. Chaining is not properly supported using this method.

<a href="http://jquerybyexample.blogspot.com/2010/08/jquery-delegate-function-exampledemo.html">.delegate()</a>: The .delegate() method behaves in a similar fashion to the .live() method, but instead of attaching the selector/event information to the document, you can choose where it is anchored and it also supports chaining.

.on(): Since live was deprecated with 1.7, so new method was introduced named ".on()". This method provides all the goodness of previous 3 methods and it brings uniformity for attaching event handlers.

Find out more here

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.

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) 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.

Hide Copy Code

$(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.

Q55. In what situation you would use multiple version of jQuery and how would you include them?

Ans: Well, it is quite possible that the jQuery plugins which are used are dependent on older version but for your own jQuery code, you would like to use newer version. So because of this dependency, multiple version of jQuery may required sometimes on single page.

Below code shows how to include multiple version of jQuery.

Hide Copy Code

<script type='text/javascript' src='js/jquery\_1.9.1.min.js'></script>

<script type='text/javascript'>

var $jq = jQuery.noConflict();

</script>

<script type='text/javascript' src='js/jquery\_1.7.2.min.js'></script>

By this way, for your own jQuery code use "$jq", instead of "$" as "$jq" refers to jQuery 1.9.1, where "$" refers to 1.7.2.

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.

Hide Copy Code

​

$.holdReady(true);

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

$.holdReady(false);

});

Q57. What is chaining in jQuery?

Ans: Chaining is one of the most powerful feature of jQuery. In jQuery, Chaining means to connect multiple functions, events on selectors. It makes your code short and easy to manage and it gives better performance. The chain starts from left to right. So left most will be called first and so on.

Hide Copy Code

​$(document).ready(function(){

$('#dvContent').addClass('dummy');

$('#dvContent').css('color', 'red');

$('#dvContent').fadeIn('slow');

});​

The above jQuery code sample can be re-written using chaining. See below.

Hide Copy Code

​$(document).ready(function(){

$('#dvContent').addClass('dummy')

.css('color', 'red')

.fadeIn('slow');

});​

Not only functions or methods, chaining also works with events in jQuery. Find out more here.

Q58. How does caching helps and how to use caching in jQuery?

Ans: Caching is an area which can give you awesome performance, if used properly and at the right place. While using jQuery, you should also think about caching. For example, if you are using any element in jQuery more than one time, then you must cache it. See below code.

Hide Copy Code

$("#myID").css("color", "red");

//Doing some other stuff......

$("#myID").text("Error occurred!");

​

Now in above jQuery code, the element with #myID is used twice but without caching. So both the times jQuery had to traverse through DOM and get the element. But if you have saved this in a variable then you just need to reference the variable. So the better way would be,

Hide Copy Code

var $myElement = $("#myID").css("color", "red");

//Doing some other stuff......

$myElement.text("Error occurred!");

​

So now in this case, jQuery won't need to traverse through the whole DOM tree when it is used second time. So in jQuery, Caching is like saving the jQuery selector in a variable. And using the variable reference when required instead of searching through DOM again.

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.

Q60. How to write browser specific code using jQuery?

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

Q61. Can we use jQuery to make ajax request?

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

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

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

load() : Load a piece of html into a container DOM

$.getJSON(): Load JSON with GET method.

$.getScript(): Load a JavaScript file.

$.get(): Use to make a GET call and play extensively with the response.

$.post(): Use to make a POST call and don't want to load the response to some container DOM.

$.ajax(): Use this to do something on XHR failures, or to specify ajax options (e.g. cache: true) on the fly.

Find out more here.

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.

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.

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

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.

Firstly, we need to understand as how can we make a single AJAX call from jquery. The below code shows the AJAX call. We have ajax() method in jquery which has different parameter.

Example: URL to make ajax call, success and its fuction needs to be run when call is successfully made.

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

$.ajax({url: "demo\_test.txt", success: function(result){

$("#div1").html(result);

}});

});

Now, since we understand how to make ajax call through jquery. Let now just to multiple ajax call. Multiple ajax call means making multiple ajax call together on one event

$.when(

// Get the HTML

$.get("/feature/", function(html) {

globalStore.html = html;

}),

// Get the CSS

$.get("/assets/feature.css", function(css) {

globalStore.css = css;

}),

// Get the JS

$.getScript("/assets/feature.js")

).then(function() {

// All is ready now, so...

// Add CSS to page

$("<style />").html(globalStore.css).appendTo("head");

// Add HTML to page

$("body").append(globalStore.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.

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.

Q71. Is it possible to get value of multiple CSS properties in single statement?

Ans: Well, before jQuery 1.9 release it was not possible but one of the new feature of jQuery 1.9 was .css() multi-property getter.

Hide Copy Code

var propCollection = $("#dvBox").css([ "width", "height", "backgroundColor" ]);

In this case, the propCollection will be an array and it will look something like this.

Hide Copy Code

{

width: "100px",

height: "200px",

backgroundColor: "#FF00FF"

}

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?AAA

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.

They has diff just like th diff in their name. Stop immediately stops the animation keeping the state same as point where they stopped while finish just finishes

the animation and the state of the object reaches to the finished state as should look after animation completes.

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.

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.

# Source 4: http://a4academics.com/interview-questions/79-web/752-jquery

1) What is Jquery?

Jquery is javascript library and it is used for HTML DOM access (manipulating and traversing of HTML DOM elements). It provides most powerful feature of event handling as well.

2) Explain we can use Jquery?

Jquery can be used along with other libraries. It works with simple and complex javascript and AJAX.

3) How we can use Jquery in ASP.NET?

We can use Jquery by downloading the jquery and use it in our project or can use CDNs available from Google, Microsoft and give the CDN URL in ASPX page.

4) Explain difference between Jquery and Javascript?

Jquery is a library and Javascript is a language and Jquery provides full-fledged support for javascript language.

5) What is the significance of ‘$’ sign in Jquery?

‘$’ is used as an alias for jquery. Below are the examples of how we can use it –

Eg: $(‘#MyControl’)

6) What are the differences between “body.onload” and “document.ready” methods?

“body.onload” method will be used only once in a page where as “document.ready” method can be used multiple times in a same page. “body.onload” method will be called once all the resources of the page are loaded. (images, css and DOM).

But “document.ready” method called once DOM is ready and it does not wait till other resources are loaded.

7) Why we can use Jquery in our application?

Below are the main reasons where we can use Jquery –

To apply the css for the controls.

To give special effects for the controls.

Event Handling.

To provide the AJAX support.

8) How we can hide and show the controls in Jquery?

Access the control using ‘$’ and use the methods “Hide()” and “Show()” like below. For example –

$(‘#MyControl’).Hide()

$(‘#MyControl’).Show()

9) How to show the alert message on button click in Jquery?

Jquery is one of the most powerful libraries what we have and it provides event handling. This scenario can be handled by “OnClick” of the button. Below is the code snippet –

<input type=”button” id=”myButton” onclick=”alert(‘Hi’)” />

10) What is the meaning of Selectors in Jquery?

In javascript we have several methods to find the controls like – “getElementByName” and “getElementByID”, which is used to find the control based on Name of the control and ID of the control respectively. Similarly in Jquery we have find the controls using selectors. Below are some of the selectors -

“\*” - To Find all the elements of the page.

“#” – Used to find the control by ID.

“.” - Used to find the control by Class.

11) In ASP.NET, Jquery will be added in Content and Master pages both?

No. If the Jquery file added in master page then content pages will going to use that.

12) What is the advantage of using minified version of Jquery?

Advantage of using minified verison of Jquery will mainly be performance. Size of the minified jquery file will be around 76KB where as the normal Jquery file size will be around 180KB.

13) Can you give an example of selecting an element based on its class name ?

Below is the sample code snippet –

$(‘.MyControl’).Hide()

14) What are the difference between “Length” and “Size” in Jquery?

Both are used to find number of elements in an object. “Length” will be used commonly because it’s faster compared to “size” because “length” is a property and “size” is a method.

15) How can we set the page title in Jquery?

Below is the code snippet used to set the page title -

$(function(){

$(document).attr(“title”, “A4 Academics”);

});

16) What is the use of Jquery Connect?AAA

Connect method is used to bind one function to another and it’s used to execute the function when a function is executed from another object.

$.connect(c1,'fun1',c2,c2.fun1);

Here we connected "fun1" from c2 object to "fun1" from c1 object. When ever c1.fun1 function is executed c2.fun1 will also execute. Suppose when you run

c1.fun1();

For more: https://www.codeproject.com/Questions/476106/useplusofplusconnect-plusinplusjquery

17) How to use AJAX in Jquery?

Jquery supports AJAX calls, below is the code snippet of AJAX in Jquery –

$.ajax({

url: ‘MyURL',

success: function(response) {

//My Code goes here

},

error: function(err) {

//My Code goes here }

});

18) What is “noConflict” method in Jquery?

Jquery.Conflict method is used in case other client side libraries used along with Jquery then we will use this method.

Eg: Prototype.js can be used with Jquery and this Prototype.js also uses “$” symbol for accessing the element. So for this purpose we are using Jquery.Conflict method.

19) What you mean by CDN?

CDN is known as – “Content Distribution Network”, which is a network of servers which is deployed in large data center and can be accessed using internet.

20) Explain the advantages of using CDNs?

Below are the advantages of using CDNs –

Performance will be improved as there would not be much load on server.

Jquery libraries will be loaded faster.

Caching for the Jquery libraries will be enabled on use of CDNs.

21) Which providers will give Jquery CDNs?

Following are the list of providers gives CDNs for Jquery library –

Microsoft

Google

Jquery

22) Explain the difference between “this” and “$(this)” in Jquery?

“this” refers to the current element in the scope. “this” will be used in traditional javascript and “$(“this”)” if used then we will get the benefits of Jquery methods. For example

Using “$(this)” -

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#mycontrolid').change(function(){

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

});

});

Using “this” -

$(document).ready(function(){

$('# mycontrolid'').change(function(){

alert(this.innerText);

});

});

23) How we can check element empty in Jquery?RRR

$(document).ready(function(){

if ($('#mycontrolid’).is(':empty')){

//Code here for Empty element

}

});

24) How we can check element exists or not in Jquery?

$(document).ready(function(){

if ($('# mycontrolid’).length > 0){

//Code Here if element exists.

});

});

25) How we can use “each” function in Jquery?RRR what if we does not use it?

For iterating over objects we will be using this method. Each function uses “length” property of the object internally. Index and Text of each object can be fetched during iteration.

26) What are the differences between “parents” and “parent” methods?

In DOM structure “parents” method is used to traverse all along the DOM tree, whereas “parent” method is used to traverse only one level.

27) Explain “empty” method in Jquery?

Empty method is generally used to remove the child elements and the text associated to the elements. For example

<div> Hi, <span>A4</span><em>Academics</em>.</ div >

<script>

$( "#mycontrolid" ).click(function() {

$( "div" ).empty();

});

</script>

In the above scenario nothing will be shown in UI as all the child controls and text will be removed.

28) Explain “remove” method in Jquery?

“Remove” method acts similar to “empty” method in Jquery but difference is “remove” method deletes the matched elements. For example,

<span>A4</span>

Hello

<span>Academics</span>

<button>Click</button>

<script>

$("#mycontrolid").click(function() {

$( "p" ).remove();

});

</script>

29) How we can check/uncheck radio buttons in Jquery?

Below is the code snippet to check/uncheck radio buttons –

// Check #mycontrolid

$('#mycontrolid').attr('checked', true);

// Uncheck #mycontrolid

$('#mycontrolid').attr('checked', false);

30) Explain the difference between “live” and “bind” methods in Jquery?

“bind” and “live” methods are used to attach the events for the controls but there are pros and cons for each.

“bind” – This method is used to attach the events for the elements which are static. We can not attach the events for the dynamic elements.

“live” – “live” method supports dynamic element event handling. But it has performance issues if you used all along the page.

31) What is the use of “clone” method in Jquery?

“clone” method is used to copy the matched elements. So all its childrens are also being copied along with the parent element. For example

$(document).ready(function(){

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

$('#mySpan').clone().prependTo("div");;

return false;

});

});

32) What is the use of “event.Preventdefault” in Jquery?

This method is used to prevent the default action from happening. For example

$("#mycontrolid").click(function(event){

event.preventDefault();

});

33) What is the use of “event.stopPropagation” in Jquery?

This method is used to stop the event bubbling from the child elements. It prevents parent being notified to the child events.

Method – “event.isPropagationStopped()” can be used to check whether method – “stopPropagation” was called or not.

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

It means select all the div elements with class – “parent”.

35) Which methods are used to provide effects?

Below are some of the methods used –

Toggle()

FadeIn()

FadeOut()

Hide()

Show()

36) Explain methods “childrens” and “find” in Jquery?

“Childrens” method is used to find the child controls of the element but its limited to only one level where as “find” method can be used to find the controls in any level in DOM tree.

37) Why to use “data” method in Jquery?

“data” method is used to attach the data to the elements in DOM. When the element is removed data also will be removed. For example

jQuery.data( document.body, "a4academics", 40 );

38) What is the use of validation Jquery Plugins?

In MVC we can use these Jquery Plugins in the form of rules like below -

$('#MyControlId').rules("add", {

required: true

});

39) How we can implement animation effects in Jquery?

“Animate” method is used for animation in Jquery. This method is used to change the element look and feel and give extra effects to the elements. For example

$("#MyControlID").animate({height:"45px"});

40) Which method to be used to stop the animation?

In Jquery, we have to use the method called – “stop()” to stop the animation.

41) How can we disable the animation?

We can use the property – “fx.off” to disable the Jquery animation. Set the property value to true then it will disable the animation in Jquery.

42) What is the use of clone method and Give an example to create it in Jquery?

“Clone” method is used to clone the set of controls, which basically means to copy the set of elements which are matched on selectors. It copies the descendant elements along with the parent element. For example

$(document).ready(function(){

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

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

return false;

});

});

43) Will events are also copied on clone in Jquery?

By Default “clone” method does not clone the events unless it is being instructed to copy. When “clone” method is being instructed to clone the events also then along with elements, events are also being copied. “Clone”method takes a Boolean parameter, pass true in clone method to copy the events like below -

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

44) Explain the difference between “attr” and “prop” in Jquery?

Attr() – This method is used to get the value of attribute of first element.

Prop() – This method is used to get the value of first element property.

45) Can we include different versions of Jquery in web page?

Yes. We can include different versions of Jquery in same page.

46) How we can delay the execution of document.ready method in Jquery?

We can use method – “holdReady” for this purpose. Below is the sample code snippet –

$.holdReady(true);

47) Explain Chaining?

This is one of the powerful or robust feature of Jquery. Chaining means connecting multiple events/ selectors/ functions. Advantage of this would be – code will be easy to manage and good performance. Chain starts from left.

48) Can you give an example for chaining along with code snippet?

Below is the sample code snippet –

Old Code –

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#MyControlID').addClass('test');

$('#MyControlID').css('color', 'yellow');

$('#MyControlID').fadeIn('fast');

});

New Code after chaining –

$(document).ready(function(){

$('#MyControlID').addClass('test')

.css('color', 'yellow')

.fadeIn('fast');

});

49) Explain Caching in Jquery?

Caching is temporary memory to store the data, which increases the performance of the application. So in Jquery we can use the similar concept to store the data instead of repeating as shown below -

Old Code –

$('#MyControlID').addClass('test');

$('#MyControlID').css('color', 'yellow');

New Code for caching –

var $mycontrol = $("#MyControlID").css("color", "red");

//Do somre stuffs here

$mycontrol.text("Error occurred!");

50) How we can write code specific to browser in Jquery?

By using the property – “Jquery.Browser” we can write the browser specific code.

51) Will Jquery support AJAX ? Mention some AJAX methods which can be used in Jquery?

Yes. Jquery supports AJAX. Below are some of the methods of AJAX –

Get()

Post()

GetJSON()

Ajax()

52) How we can get the value of multiple css in single statement of Jquery?

Below is the sample code to explain –

var Mypropertiescollection = $("#MyControlID").css([ "height", "width", "backgroundColor" ]);

In the above code snippet variable – “Mypropertiescollection” will have array like below –

{

height: "100px",

width: "200px",

backgroundColor: "#FF01EF"

}

53) Explain Finish method in Jquery?

“finish” method is used to stop the animations of the elements and bring the elements to its final state

54) What are the parameters which are being used in AJAX Jquery?

Below are the list of 4 parameters which are used in AJAX calls –

Type

Cache

Data

URL

55) Can we debug Jquery? If yes, How can we do that?

Yes. We can debug Jquery file by using “debugger” keyword. We can add the “debugger” keyword to the line of Jquery file where we have to debug.

56) Write a code snippet to sort string array in Jquery?

Below is the code snippet which is used to sort the string array –

$(document).ready(function(){

var a4acarray = [ “Apple”,”Orange”,”Banana”];

sortedarray = a4acarray.sort();

$(“#mycontrolID”).html(sortedarray.join(“”));

});

57) Explain “Resize” method in Jquery?

“Resize” method used with window object. This method will be fired when the size of the browser window changes. For example

$( window ).resize(function() {

$( "#myControlID" ).append( "<div>Test Content</div>" );

});

As per above snippet when browser window’s size changes, content will be appended to the control – “myControlID”.

58) How to get the selected value of dropdown in Jquery?

Below is the sample code to bind to dropdown (selected) –

<select id="myControlID">

<option value="1">AA</option>

<option value="2">BB</option>

<option value="3">CC</option>

<option value="4">DD</option>

</select>

Get the selected value –

$("#myControlID option:selected").text();

59) How to disable elements using “attr” in Jquery?

$('#myControlID').attr('disabled', true);

$('#myControlID').attr('disabled', false);

60) How to check/uncheck radio button using attr in Jquery?

$('#myControlID').attr('checked', true);

$('#myControlID').attr('checked', false);

61) Why to use “siblings” method? Give sample code to demonstrate the same?

When we need to get the list of sibling elements then “sibling” method is used on parent element. Selectors can be used to filter the siblings. For example

<ul>

<li> itemA </li>

<li id=”mycontrolID”> itemB </li>

<li class=”mycontrolclass”> itemC </li>

<li class=”mycontrolclass”> itemD </li>

</ul>

$(‘li#mycontrolID’).siblings().css(‘color’,’yellow’);

62) What is the difference between methods - “css(‘width’)” and “width()” in Jquery?

Both methods are used to change the widths of the elements. For example

$(‘#myControlID’).css(‘width’,’150px’);

$(‘#myControlID’).width(150);

Above is the code to change the width of the element to 150px. As you can see “css(width)” method takes the width in pixels whereas for “width” method no need to explicitly mention the width in pixels.

63) Explain “slideToggle” method in Jquery?

This method is used to give the animation effects to the elements in Jquery. SlideToggle method uses following parameters –

Speed – This is an optional parameter and it specifies the speed of animation effect.

Easing - This is an optional parameter and this specifies the speed of animation effect at different interval of time.

Callback – This parameter is optional and it accepts the callback function which will be executed once the execution of “slideToggle” method is completed.

64) Explain “param” method in Jquery?

“param” method is used for object or array in the manner of serialization. While making AJAX calls, param method can be used to serialize the querystrings.

65) Give an example with code snippet for “param” method?

customerObj=new Object();

customerObj.name="A4Academics";

customerObj.Designation=”IT”;

$("#myControlID").click(function(){

$("span").text($.param(customerObj));

});

Now the span element will have value like - “name=A4Academics&Designation=IT”

66) What is “unbind” in Jquery?

“unbind” method is used to remove the event handlers associated to the element. This method can be used with selectors to remove the event handlers of the selected elements.

67) Why to use Jquery Dialog?

Jquery Dialog is used like a pop up and if Jquery used in MVC then we can render the cshtml contents in Jquery Dialog and its used like a confirm box (as javascript) too.

68) How can we select elements in two different classes in Jquery?

Below is the sample code for showing how we can do it –

$(".MyClass1.MyClass2").css('color','green');

69) How to select all the <span> elements which has text ‘a4academics’?

We can select all <span> elements using below code –

$("span:contains('a4academics’')")

70) How we can select the specified <li> element from the list of <li> elements in <ul>?

If we want to get the 4th <li> from the list of elements in <ul> then we can write code as below –

$("ul li:eq(3)") // Index will start from 0.

71) In <table> design change the color of even <tr> elements to “green” and change the color of odd <tr> elements to “blue” color? Give an example code?

Below is the sample code snippet for this scenario –

$("tr:even").css('color','green')

$("tr:odd").css('color','blue')

72) Write a code snippet to select <li> elements which are in index greater than 5 and less than 10 in Jquery?

Below is the code snippet for this scenario –

$("ul li:gt(5)").css('color','green')

$("ul li:lt(10)").css('color','blue')

73) Write a code snippet to select all <p> elements which are in all pages except first page?

Below is the code snippet for this scenario –

$("p :not(:first)")

# Collecting Code Pieces from RealQuest Related to JQuery

In realquest, we have folder called jquery just inside wwwroot folder. Inside this, we have a javascript files normal version and min version as well. In Rq, we make use of jquery 1.6.0, 1.9.0 and 1.9.1. Also, we have few folder here as well. We have Plugins, Styles and themes folder inside jquery folder. Couple of plugins we have are jquery.alert.js and jquery.fancybox.js. In styles folder we have css files like jquery.alert.css. Under themes, we have many themes which consist of css and images. \

Above is what RQ codebase has related to jQuery. But, do we actually make use of it? To make use of any jquery file which is a js file, we use the below code:

***<script type=”text/javascript” src=”/jquery/plugins/alerts/jquery.alerts.js”>***

To use any css file as a part of JQuery plugin, theme or styles, we make use of link tag like below:

***<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”/jquery/themes/base/filename.css”>***

So, we understand now as how realquest make use of different javascript files in jsp. Interestingly, in realquest, javascript and jquery language is used in java files. Actually, we hardcode the javascript or jquery in println or write objects. So, it gets flashed on the browser as a part of source code but not as a part of js file. This way it gets executed as it comes on the browser.

Below are some sample code as how javascript and jquery is written in realquest:

Frequestly used jquery and javascript properties and methods in realquest:

1. Remove(), document.ready, text(), hide(), show(), attr(), bind() of jquery
2. Document.write, window object also used, document.getelementbyid(), creates variable as part of javascript, document.getelementbyid.style.paddingleft(), showhide(), set condition on the basis of variables, alert(), document.cookies, events: onclick, onmouseout, onmouseover, empty(), window.scrollto(), windows.focus, document.getelementbyid.innerhtml, document.getelementbyid.style.display, document.getelementbyid.className, document.form[].type.value, write the entire function with some init input, attributes in script tag.

ReportOption.java

sbRet.append("<SCRIPT>showHide('close','reportoptions\_retrieveSearch');" +

"$('#My\_Files').remove();" +

"$('#Customer\_Preferences').remove();" +

"</SCRIPT>");

Comments: the above code removes closed the'reportoptions\_retrieveSearch' and removes Myfiles and Customer\_Preference tags.

Rq.java

o.println("<SCRIPT>$('#multisubjects-properties-found').text('" + iSearch + " " + propertiesFoundText + "');</SCRIPT>");

rqvemap.jsp

$("#buttonId").attr('align','center');

**if** (refid == "y")

{

showContent(refID, "p\_refid");

setRefIdRequired();

$("#p\_refid").show();

}

Obj\_js\_var.jsp

<scripttype=*"text/javascript"*>

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

$('#refjobID').bind('keydown', **function**() { **return** checkRepeat(**this**); } );

$('#refjobID').bind('keyup', **function**() { CheckType(**this**,"alphaNumeric"); } );

});

</script>

Frame.jsp

document.write('<iframe name="filterFrame" id="filterFrame" src="filter.jsp" width="' + (w) + '" height="225" marginwidth="0" marginheight="0" frameborder="0" scrolling="no"></iframe>');

**function** AddSearchFilters() {

**var** poly\_ok=frames.vFrame.gpl\_polySearch(**false**);

**if** (poly\_ok == **true**) {

**if** (**null**!=window.parent.parent.stf\_propertylist) {

window.parent.parent.adjustFrame('610');

}

document.getElementById('filterFrame').style.display = '';

}

}

Rqvemap.jsp

<scripttype=*"text/javascript"*>

(**function**(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||**function**(){

(i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1\***new** Date();a=s.createElement(o),

m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)

})(window,document,'script','//www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');

ga('create', 'UA-75849507-1', 'auto');

ga('send', 'pageview');

</script>

**if**( navigator.appName == "Microsoft Internet Explorer")

{

document.getElementById('precisionplus\_label\_map').style.paddingLeft ="18px";

document.getElementById('liensuite\_label\_padding\_map').style.paddingLeft ="25px";

}

(document.getElementById) ?dom = **true** : dom = **false**;

<scripttype=*"text/javascript"*>

**if** (isContractUser)

{

showHide("open", "changeWidth");

**if**(refId1PrefCollection.refIdEnabled)

{

showReferenceId();

}

}

**else**

{

$("#buttonId").attr('align','center');

**if** (refid == "y")

{

showContent(refID, "p\_refid");

setRefIdRequired();

$("#p\_refid").show();

}

showHide("open", "orderRefId");

showHide("close", "changeWidth");

}

</script>

Corebatchlogin.jsp

**if** (userName.length == 0)

{

alert("Please enter username");

**returnfalse**;

}

**function** addCookie()

{

document.cookie = "CBUID=false; path=/";

}

Ecommerce\_error.jsp

<inputtype=*"button"*value=*"Ok"*onclick="javascript:self.close();">

Form\_contactUs.jsp

**else**

{

$('#errorspan').empty();

**returnfalse**;

}

document.getElementById("errortab").style.display = "block";

document.getElementById("errorspan").innerHTML = result;

document.getElementById(fieldName).className = "textbox";

obj\_comparable\_criteria.jsp

document.forms[0].type.value = type;

document.forms[0].page.value = page;

preview\_report\_logos.jsp

**function** MM\_reloadPage(init) { //reloads the window if Nav4 resized

**if** (init==**true**) **with** (navigator) {**if** ((appName=="Netscape")&&(parseInt(appVersion)==4)) {

document.MM\_pgW=innerWidth; document.MM\_pgH=innerHeight; onresize=MM\_reloadPage; }}

**elseif** (innerWidth!=document.MM\_pgW || innerHeight!=document.MM\_pgH) location.reload();

}

Obj\_mapviewer.jsp

<ScriptFOR=*window*EVENT=*onscroll*>

document.mapviewerctrl.RedrawWindow();

</Script>

<ScriptFOR=*window*EVENT=*onresize*>

document.mapviewerctrl.ResizeWindow(-1, -1, 0, 0);

</Script>

Note; RQ does not make use of CDN, it simply stores the js files in wwwroot folder.