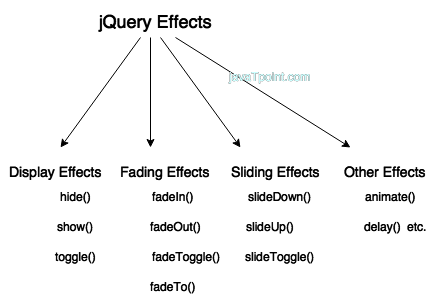
**15.Use JQuery hide() effect in page.**

jQuery Effects

jQuery enables us to add effects on a web page. jQuery effects can be categorized into fading, sliding, hiding/showing and animation effects.



jQuery provides many methods for effects on a web page. A complete list of jQuery effect methods are given below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Method** | **Description** |
| 1) | animate() | performs animation. |
| 2 | clearQueue() | It is used to remove all remaining queued functions from the selected elements. |
| 3) | delay() | sets delay execution for all the queued functions on the selected elements. |
| 4 | dequeue() | It is used to remove the next function from the queue, and then execute the function. |
| 5) | fadein() | shows the matched elements by fading it to opaque. In other words, it fades in the selected elements. |
| 6) | fadeout() | shows the matched elements by fading it to transparent. In other words, it fades out the selected elements. |
| 7) | fadeto() | adjusts opacity for the matched element. In other words, it fades in/out the selected elements. |
| 8) | fadetoggle() | shows or hides the matched element. In other words, toggles between the fadeIn() and fadeOut() methods. |
| 9) | finish() | It stops, removes and complete all queued animation for the selected elements. |
| 10) | hide() | hides the matched or selected elements. |
| 11) | queue() | shows or manipulates the queue of methods i.e. to be executed on the selected elements. |
| 12) | show() | displays or shows the selected elements. |
| 13) | slidedown() | shows the matched elements with slide. |
| 14) | slidetoggle() | shows or hides the matched elements with slide. In other words, it is used to toggle between the slideUp() and slideDown() methods. |
| 15) | slideup() | hides the matched elements with slide. |
| 16) | stop() | stops the animation which is running on the matched elements. |
| 17) | toggle() | shows or hides the matched elements. In other words, it toggles between the hide() and show() methods. |

**jQuery hide()**

The jQuery hide() method is used to hide the selected elements.

**Syntax:**

$(selector).hide();

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

$(selector).hide(speed, easing, callback);

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

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

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

**15.Use JQuery hide() effect in page.**

**CODE:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.4.js"></script>

<script>

$(document).ready(function(){

    $("#hide").click(function(){

        $("p").hide();

    });

});

</script>

</head>

<body>

<p>

<b>This is a little poem: </b><br/>

Twinkle, twinkle, little star<br/>

How I wonder what you are<br/>

Up above the world so high<br/>

Like a diamond in the sky<br/>

Twinkle, twinkle little star<br/>

How I wonder what you are

</p>

<button id="hide">Hide</button>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT:**

**16.Write a jQuery Code to Find the data passed with the on() method for each element.**

jQuery on() Method

Definition and Usage

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

As of jQuery version 1.7, the on() method is the new replacement for the bind(), live() and delegate() methods. This method brings a lot of consistency to the API, and we recommend that you use this method, as it simplifies the jQuery code base.

**Note:** Event handlers attached using the on() method will work for both current and FUTURE elements (like a new element created by a script).

**Tip:** To remove event handlers, use the [off()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/event_off.asp) method.

**Tip:** To attach an event that only runs once and then removes itself, use the [one()](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/event_one.asp) method.

Syntax

$(*selector*).on(*event,childSelector,data,function,map*)

Example

Attach a click event to the <p> element:

$("p").on("click", function(){  
  alert("The paragraph was clicked.");  
});

**16.Write a jQuery Code to Find the data passed with the on() method for each element.**

**CODE:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.4.js"></script>

<script>

$(document).ready(function(){

  $("p").on("click", function(){

    alert("The paragraph was clicked.");

  });

});

</script>

</head>

<body>

<p>Click this paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT:**

**17.Find the position of the mouse pointer relative to the left and top edges of the document.**

The jQuery event.pageX can be used to find the mouse position relative to the left edge of the document, whereas the event.pageY can be used to find the mouse position relative to the top edge of the document.

**CODE:**

        margin: 0;

    }

    html, body{

        height:100%;

    }

</style>

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.4.js"></script>

<script>

$(document).ready(function() {

    $("body").mousemove(function(event){

        var relPageCoords = "(" + event.pageX + "," + event.pageY + ")";

        $(".mouse-cords").text(relPageCoords);

    });

});

</script>

</head>

<body>

    <p>Coordinates of mouse pointer with respect to the page are: <strong class="mouse-cords"></strong></p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT:**

**18. Count the number of milliseconds between the two click events on a paragraph**

**The**[**jQuery**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/jquery/)**event.timeStamp is an inbuilt property which is used to measure difference in milliseconds between the time of event created by the browser.**

**Syntax:**

**event.timeStamp**

**Parameter: It does not accept any parameter because it is a property not a function.**

**Code:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<script  src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.4.js"></script>

<script type="text/javascript">

$(document).ready(function(){

 $("p").click(function(event){

 $("span").text(event.timeStamp);

 });

});

</script>

</head>

<body>

<p>If you click on me, I will disappear.</p>

<p>Click me away!</p>

<p>Click me too!</p>

<p>The click event occurred <span style="color:red">unknown</span> milliseconds</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT:**

**19.Find all the text nodes inside a paragraph and wrap them with an italic tag.**

**HTML <em> Tag**

Definition and Usage

The <em> tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in *italic*.

A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Global Attributes

The <em> tag also supports the [Global Attributes in HTML](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp).

Event Attributes

The <em> tag also supports the [Event Attributes in HTML](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_eventattributes.asp).

Example

Mark up emphasized text in a document:

<p>You <em>have</em> to hurry up!</p>  
  
<p>We <em>cannot</em> live like this.</p>

**without jquery library(simple document by using em)**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The em element</h1>

<p>You <em>have</em> to hurry up!</p>

<p>We <em>cannot</em> live like this.</p>

</body>

</html>

**CODE:**

<html>

  <head>

    <script type="text/javascript" src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.4.js"></script>

    <script type="text/javascript">

        $(document).ready(function(){

              $("p").contents().not("[nodeType=1]").wrap("<i/>");

        });

    </script>

  </head>

  <body>

    <body>

        <p>Hello <a href="http://java2s.com/">java2s</a>asdf</p>

    </body>

</html>

**OUTPUT:**