JQuery Basic, Effects & Advanced

Q.1:- What is jQuery?

Ans:-

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

Q.2:- How to Apply CSS Using JQuery, How to Add Class and Remove Class in Jquery , JQuery Animation?

Ans:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <!-- Including jQuery  -->

    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"

        integrity="sha256-/xUj+3OJU5yExlq6GSYGSHk7tPXikynS7ogEvDej/m4=" crossorigin="anonymous">

        </script>

    <style>

        h1 {

            color: #006600;

        }

        button {

            color: white;

            background-color: #006600;

            width: auto;

            height: 30px;

        }

        div {

            margin: 2rem;

            text-align: center;

        }

        #GFG\_IMAGE {

            position: relative;

            transition: transform 0.5s ease-in;

            transform-style: preserve-3d;

        }

        .flip {

            transform: rotateY(180deg);

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <center>

        <h1>jQuery</h1>

        <h3>Flip the image by adding the .flip class</h3>

        <button id="toggleBtn"> Toggle Class </button>

        <div id="IMAGE">

            <!-- Image added using img tag

                with src attribute -->

            <img src="https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/galaxy-nature-aesthetic-background-starry-sky-mountain-remixed-media\_17226410.htm#query=wallpaper&position=13&from\_view=keyword&track=sph&uuid=0ee26f37-dcac-4afb-8eb4-904cb0392965"

                height='150px' width='150px'>

            <img>

        </div>

    </center>

    <script>

        $(document).ready(function () {

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

                $('#IMAGE').toggleClass('flip');

            });

        });

    </script>

</body>

</html>

Q.3:- How to create slider with animation?

Ans:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<style>

\* {box-sizing: border-box}

body {font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; margin:0}

.mySlides {display: none}

img {vertical-align: middle;}

/\* Slideshow container \*/

.slideshow-container {

  max-width: 1000px;

  position: relative;

  margin: auto;

}

/\* Next & previous buttons \*/

.prev, .next {

  cursor: pointer;

  position: absolute;

  top: 50%;

  width: auto;

  padding: 16px;

  margin-top: -22px;

  color: white;

  font-weight: bold;

  font-size: 18px;

  transition: 0.6s ease;

  border-radius: 0 3px 3px 0;

  user-select: none;

}

/\* Position the "next button" to the right \*/

.next {

  right: 0;

  border-radius: 3px 0 0 3px;

}

/\* On hover, add a black background color with a little bit see-through \*/

.prev:hover, .next:hover {

  background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.8);

}

/\* Caption text \*/

.text {

  color: #f2f2f2;

  font-size: 15px;

  padding: 8px 12px;

  position: absolute;

  bottom: 8px;

  width: 100%;

  text-align: center;

}

/\* Number text (1/3 etc) \*/

.numbertext {

  color: #f2f2f2;

  font-size: 12px;

  padding: 8px 12px;

  position: absolute;

  top: 0;

}

/\* The dots/bullets/indicators \*/

.dot {

  cursor: pointer;

  height: 15px;

  width: 15px;

  margin: 0 2px;

  background-color: #bbb;

  border-radius: 50%;

  display: inline-block;

  transition: background-color 0.6s ease;

}

.active, .dot:hover {

  background-color: #717171;

}

/\* Fading animation \*/

.fade {

  animation-name: fade;

  animation-duration: 1.5s;

}

@keyframes fade {

  from {opacity: .4}

  to {opacity: 1}

}

/\* On smaller screens, decrease text size \*/

@media only screen and (max-width: 300px) {

  .prev, .next,.text {font-size: 11px}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="slideshow-container">

<div class="mySlides fade">

  <div class="numbertext">1 / 3</div>

  <img src="img\_nature\_wide.jpg" style="width:100%">

  <div class="text">Caption Text</div>

</div>

<div class="mySlides fade">

  <div class="numbertext">2 / 3</div>

  <img src="img\_snow\_wide.jpg" style="width:100%">

  <div class="text">Caption Two</div>

</div>

<div class="mySlides fade">

  <div class="numbertext">3 / 3</div>

  <img src="img\_mountains\_wide.jpg" style="width:100%">

  <div class="text">Caption Three</div>

</div>

<a class="prev" onclick="plusSlides(-1)">❮</a>

<a class="next" onclick="plusSlides(1)">❯</a>

</div>

<br>

<div style="text-align:center">

  <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(1)"></span>

  <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(2)"></span>

  <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(3)"></span>

</div>

<script>

let slideIndex = 1;

showSlides(slideIndex);

function plusSlides(n) {

  showSlides(slideIndex += n);

}

function currentSlide(n) {

  showSlides(slideIndex = n);

}

function showSlides(n) {

  let i;

  let slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");

  let dots = document.getElementsByClassName("dot");

  if (n > slides.length) {slideIndex = 1}

  if (n < 1) {slideIndex = slides.length}

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

    slides[i].style.display = "none";

  }

  for (i = 0; i < dots.length; i++) {

    dots[i].className = dots[i].className.replace(" active", "");

  }

  slides[slideIndex-1].style.display = "block";

  dots[slideIndex-1].className += " active";

}

</script>

</body>

</html>