

jQuery Traversing: In jQuery, traversing means moving through or over the HTML elements to find, filter, or select a particular or entire element. Based on the traversing, the list of following methods is given below:

Methods	Descriptions	Syntax
<u>.children()</u>	Finds all the child element related to selected element.	<code>\$(selector).children()</code>
<u>.next()</u>	Returns the next sibling of the selected element.	<code>\$(selector).next()</code>
<u>.closest()</u>	Returns the first ancestor of the selected element in DOM tree.	<code>\$(selector).closest(parameters);</code>
<u>.parent()</u>	Finds the parent element related to the selected element.	<code>\$(selector).parent()</code>
<u>.prevUntil()</u>	Finds all the previous sibling elements between two elements.	<div> <div>Prev</div> <code>\$(selector1).prevUntil(selector2)</code> <code>\$(selector).prevUntil(stop,filter)</code> </div>
<u>.siblings()</u>	Finds all siblings elements of the selected element.	<code>\$(selector).siblings(function)</code>
<u>.first()</u>	Selects the first element from the specified elements.	<code>\$(selector).first()</code>
<u>.last()</u>	Finds the last element of the specified elements.	<code>\$(selector).last()</code>
<u>.is()</u>	Checks if one of the selected elements matches selectorElement.	<code>\$(selector).is(selectorElement, function(index, element))</code>

Methods	Descriptions	Syntax
<u>.map()</u>	Translates all items in an array or object to a new array.	jQuery.map(array/object, callback)
<u>.filter()</u>	Returns the element which match the criteria.	\$(selector).filter(criteria, function(index))
<u>.not()</u>	Returns all element which do not match with selected element	\$(selector).not(A)
<u>.andSelf()</u>	Adds the previous set of elements to current set.	andSelf()(selector);
<u>.each()</u>	Specifies the function to run for each matched element.	\$(selector).each(function(index, element))
<u>.find()</u>	Finds all the descendant elements of selected element.	\$(selector).find()