Java Script Concepts and Questions

Latest JavaScript Interview Questions and Answers PDF

https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers

Introduction

Below is the list of latest and updated JavaScript interview questions and their answers for freshers as well as experienced users. These interview questions will help you to prepare for the interviews, So let's start....

JavaScript Interview Questions for both Experienced Programmers and Freshers

1) What is JavaScript?
Ans:JavaScript is a scripting language most often used for client-side web development.

2) What is the difference between JavaScript and Jscript?
Ans:Both JavaScript and Jscript are almost similar. JavaScript was developed by Netscape. Microsoft reverse engineered Javascript and called it JScript.

3) How do we add JavaScript onto a web page?
Ans:There are several way for adding JavaScript on a web page, but there are two ways which are commonly used by developers
If your script code is very short and only for single page, then following ways are the best:
a) You can place <script type="text/javascript"> tag inside the <head> element.

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
  var name = "Vikas Ahlawta"
  alert(name);
</script>
</head>
```

b) If your script code is very large, then you can make a JavaScript file and add its path in the following way:

Code

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```
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
<script type="text/javascript" src="myjavascript.js"></script>
</head>
```

4) Is JavaScript case sensitive?
Ans:Yes!
A function getElementById is not the same as getElementbyID.

5) What are the types used in JavaScript?
Ans:String, Number, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, Undefined.

6) What are the boolean operators supported by JavaScript? And Operator: &&
Or Operator: ||
Not Operator: !

7) What is the difference between “==” and “===”?
Ans:
“==” checks equality only,
“===” checks for equality as well as the type.

8) How to access the value of a textbox using JavaScript?
Ans: ex:-

Code

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Full name: <input type="text" id="txtFullName"
name="FirstName" value="Vikas Ahlawat">
</body>
</html>
```

There are following ways to access the value of the above textbox:

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```
var name = document.getElementById('txtFullName').value;

alert(name);
```

or:

we can use the old way:

Hide Copy Code

```
document.forms[0].mybutton.

var name = document.forms[0].FirstName.value;
```

```
alert(name);
```

Note: This uses the "name" attribute of the element to locate it.

9) What are the ways of making comments in JavaScript?
Ans:

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```
// is used for line comments
ex:- var x=10; //comment text

/*
*/  is used for block comments
```

ex:-

Hide   Copy Code

```
var x= 10; /* this is
block comment example.*/
```

10) How will you get the Checkbox status whether it is checked or not?
Ans:

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```
var status = document.getElementById('checkbox1').checked;
alert(status);
```

will return true or false.

11) How to create arrays in JavaScript?
Ans:There are two ways to create array in JavaScript like other languages:

a) The first way to create array
Declare Array:

Code

Hide   Copy Code

```
var names = new Array();
Add Elements in Array:-
names[0] = "Vikas";
names[1] = "Ashish";
names[2] = "Nikhil";
```

b) This is the second way:

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```
var names = new Array("Vikas", "Ashish", "Nikhil");
```

12) If an array with name as "names" contain three elements, then how will you print the third element of this array?

Ans: Print third array element document.write(names[2]);
Note:- Array index starts with 0.

13) How do you submit a form using JavaScript?
Ans:Use document.forms[0].submit();

14) What does isNaN function do?
Ans: It returns true if the argument is not a number.
Example:

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
document.write(isNaN("Hello")+ "<br>");
document.write(isNaN("2013/06/23")+ "<br>");
document.write(isNaN(123)+ "<br>");
```

The output will be:

Hide Copy Code

```
true
true
false
```

15) What is the use of Math Object in JavaScript?
Ans: The math object provides you properties and methods for mathematical constants and functions.
ex:-

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var x = Math.PI; // Returns PI
var y = Math.sqrt(16); // Returns the square root of 16
var z = Math.sin(90);    Returns the sine of 90
```

16) What do you understand by this keyword in JavaScript?
Ans: In JavaScript the this is a context-pointer and not an object pointer. It gives you the top-most context that is placed on the stack. The following gives two different results (in the browser, where by-default the windowobject is the 0-level context):

Hide Copy Code

```
var obj = { outerWidth : 20 };

function say() {
    alert(this.outerWidth);
}

say();//will alert window.outerWidth
say.apply(obj);//will alert obj.outerWidth
```

17) What does "1"+2+4 evaluate to?
Ans: Since 1 is a string, everything is a string, so the result is 124.

18) What does 3+4+"7" evaluate to?
Ans: Since 3 and 4 are integers, this is number arithmetic, since 7 is a string, it is concatenation, so 77 is the result.

19) How do you change the style/class on any element using JavaScript?
Ans:

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
document.getElementById(“myText”).style.fontSize = “10";
```

-or-

Hide Copy Code

```
document.getElementById(“myText”).className = “anyclass”;
```

20) Does JavaScript support foreach loop?
Ans: JavaScript 1.6(ECMAScript 5th Edition) support foreach loop,

See example here http://jsfiddle.net/gpDWk/

21) What looping structures are there in JavaScript?
Ans: for, while, do-while loops

22) What is an object in JavaScript, give an example?
Ans: An object is just a container for a collection of named values:

// Create the man object

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var man = new Object();
man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';
man.living = true;
man.age = 27;
```

23) How you will add function as a property in a JavaScript object? Give an example.
Ans:

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var man = new Object();
man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';
man.living = true;
man.age = 27;
man.getName = function() { return man.name;}
console.log(man.getName()); // Logs 'Vikas Ahlawat'.
```

24) What is the similarity between the 1st and 2nd statement?

1st:- var myString = new String('male'); // An object.
2nd:- var myStringLiteral = 'male'; // Primitive string value, not an object.
Ans: Both will call String() constructor function
You can confirm it by running the following statement:

Hide Copy Code

```
console.log(myString.constructor, myStringLiteral.constructor);
```

25) What will be the output of the following statements?

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var myString = 'Vikas' // Create a primitive string object.
var myStringCopy = myString; // Copy its value into a new variable.
var myString = null; // Manipulate the value
console.log(myString, myStringCopy);
Ans: // Logs 'null Vikas'
```

26) Consider the following statements and tell what would be the output of the logs statements?

Hide Copy Code

```
var price1 = 10;
var price2 = 10;
var price3 = new Number('10'); // A complex numeric object because new was used.
console.log(price1 === price2);
console.log(price1 === price3);
```

Ans:

Hide Copy Code

```
console.log(price1 === price2); // Logs true.
console.log(price1 === price3); /* Logs false because price3
contains a complex number object and price 1
is a primitive value. */
```

27) What would be the output of the following statements?

Hide Copy Code

```
var object1 = { same: 'same' };
var object2 = { same: 'same' };
console.log(object1 === object2);
```

Ans: // Logs false, JavaScript does not care that they are identical and of the same object type.
When comparing complex objects, they are equal only when they reference the same object (i.e., have the same address). Two variables containing identical objects are not equal to each other since they do not actually point at the same object.

28) What would be the output of the following statements?

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var object1 = { same: 'same' };
var object2 = object1;
console.log(object1 === object2);
```

Ans: // Logs true

29) What is this?

Hide Copy Code

```
var myArray = [[[]]];
```

Ans: Three dimensional array

30) Name any two JavaScript functions which are used to convert nonnumeric values into numbers?
Ans:

Hide Copy Code

```
Number()
parseInt()
parseFloat()
```

Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var n1 = Number(“Hello world!”); //NaN
var n2 = Number(“”);             //0
var n3 = Number(“000010”);       //10
var n4 = Number(true);           //1
var n5 = Number(NaN);            //NaN
```

31) Does JavaScript Support automatic type conversion, If yes give example.

Ans: Yes! Javascript support automatic type conversion. You should take advantage of it, It is most common way of type conversion used by Javascript developers.

Ex.

Hide Copy Code

```
var s = '5';
var a = s*1;
var b = +s;
typeof(s); //"string"
typeof(a); //"number"
typeof(b); //"number"
```

*Question(31) suggested by Florian Rappl

Question: How to set a default parameter value for a JavaScript function?

```
/** Here email is parameter in which we have set the default
value i.e email@domain.com **/
function function1(name, email)
 {
   email = typeof email !== 'undefined' ? email :
'defaultemail@domain.com';
    console.log('name='+name+', Email= '+email);
 }

function1('john','myname@gmail.com');
function1('john');
```

Queston: How to convert a string to lowercase?

```
var str='This is testing String';
str = str.toLowerCase();
console.log(str);
```

Question: How to modify the URL of page without reloading the page?

use pushState javascript function.

For Example:

```
window.history.pushState('page2', 'This is page Title',
'/newpage.php');
```

Question: How to convert JSON Object to String?

```
var myobject=['Web','Technology','Experts','Notes']
JSON.stringify(myobject);
```

Question: How to convert JSON String to Object?

```
var jsonData = '{"name":"web technology","year":2015}';
var myobject = JSON.parse(jsonData);
console.log(myobject);
```

Question: How to check an variable is Object OR String OR Array?
Use below function to get Data type of javascript variable.

```
function checkDataType(someVar){
 result ='String';
    if(someVar instanceof Object){
       result ='Object'
    }
    if($.isArray(someVar)){
      result = 'Array';
    }
return result;
}

var someVar= new Array("Saab", "Volvo", "BMW");
console.log(result);
```

Question: Can i declare a variable as CONSTANT like in PHP?
No, I think cosntant not exist in javascript.
But you can follow same type convention to declare constant.

```
var CONSTANT_NAME = "constant value";
```

Question: How to open URL in new tab in javascript?
use javascript, window.open function.

```
window.open('http://www.web-technology-experts-
notes.in/','_blank');
```

Question: What is difference between undefined and object?
undefined means some variable's value is not defined yet.
object means variables's value is defined that is either function, object OR array.

With use of below, you can easily determine whether it is object OR NULL.

```
console.log(typeof(null));      // object
console.log(typeof(undefined)); // undefined
```

Question: How to get current date in JavaScript?

```
var today = new Date();
console.log(today);
```

Question: How do I declare a namespace in JavaScript?

```
var myNamespace = {

    function1: function() {   },

    function2: function() {    }

    function3: function() {    }
};

myNamespace.function3();
```

Question: What is the best way to detect a mobile device in

jQuery?

```
if( /Android|webOS|iPhone|iPad|iPod|BlackBerry|IEMobile|Opera
Mini/i.test(navigator.userAgent) ) {

}
```

Question: How to detect mobiles including ipad using navigator.useragent in javascript?

```
 if(navigator.userAgent.match(/Android/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/webOS/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/BlackBerry/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/iPhone/i)){
        console.log('Calling from Mobile');
    }else{
    console.log('Calling from Web');
}
```

Question: How to detect mobiles including ipad using navigator.useragent in javascript?

```
 if(navigator.userAgent.match(/Android/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/webOS/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/BlackBerry/i) ||
navigator.userAgent.match(/iPhone/i)){
        console.log('Calling from Mobile');
    }else{
    console.log('Calling from Web');
}
```

http://www.web-technology-experts-notes.in/2015/04/javascript-interview-questions-and-answers-for-experienced-2.html

AJAX Interview Questions

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

1) What is AJAX?

AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. It is a group of related technologies to display data asynchronously. More details...

2) What are the advantages of AJAX?

- Quick Response
- Bandwidth utilization
- User is not blocked until data is retrieved from the server.

3) What are the disadvantages of AJAX?

- Dependent on JavaScript
- Security issues
- Debugging is difficult

4) What are the real web applications of AJAX currently running in the market?

- Twitter
- Facebook
- Gmail
- Javatpoint

- Youtube etc.

5) What are the security issues with AJAX?

- AJAX source code is readable
- Attackers can insert script into the system

6) What is the difference between synchronous and asynchronous requests?

Synchronous request blocks the user until response is retrieved whereas asynchronous doesn't block the user. More details...

7) What are the technologies used by AJAX?

- HTML/XHTML and CSS
- DOM
- XML
- XMLHttpRequest
- JavaScript

More details...

8) What does XMLHttpRequest?

- sends data in the background
- receives data
- updates data without reloading the page

More details...

9) What are the properties of XMLHttpRequest?

The important properties of XMLHttpRequest object are given below.

- onReadyStateChange
- readyState
- responseText
- responseXML

More details...

10) What are the important methods of XMLHttpRequest?

- open()
- send()
- setRequestHeader()

More details...

11) What is JSON in AJAX?

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. It is easy to understand and data exchange is fast than XML. It supports array.

12) What are the tools for debugging AJAX applications?

There are two most widely used tools for debugging AJAX applications.

- Firebug for Mozilla Firefox

- Fiddler for IE (Internet Explorer)

13) What are the types of post back in AJAX?

There are two types of post back in AJAX.

- Synchronous Postback
- Asynchronous Postback

14) What are the different ready states of a request in AJAX?

There are 5 ready states of a request in AJAX.

- 0 means UNOPENED
- 1 means OPENED
- 2 means HEADERS_RECEIVED
- 3 means LOADING
- 4 means DONE

More details...

15) What are the common AJAX frameworks?

- Dojo Toolkit
- YUI
- Google Web Toolkit (GWT)
- Spry
- MooTools

- Prototype

16) How can you test the AJAX code?

JsUnit is the open source unit testing framework for client side JavaScript. It is a part of JUnit.

17) What is the difference between JavaScript and AJAX?

JavaScript makes a request to the server and waits for the response. It consumes more bandwidth as it reloads the page.

AJAX sends a request to the server and doesn't wait for the response. It doesn't reload the page so consumes less bandwidth.

Latest jQuery interview questions and answers

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Talking Dotnet, 23 Dec 2014 CPOL
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Below is the list of latest and updated jQuery interview questions and their answers for freshers as well as experienced users. These interview question covers latest version of jQuery which is jQuery 2.0. These interview questions will help you to prepare for the interviews, for quick revision and provide strength to your technical skills.

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.

1. We can have more than one document.ready() function in a page where we can have only one body onload function.
2. 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.

1. Development
2. 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. 1. Google.
2. 2. Microsoft
3. 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
```

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?

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**.

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?

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.

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.

Also read,

TypeScript interview questions
Grunt js interview questions
Gulp js interview questions

Note: If you have any questions to add to this list then please put it comments. We will be glad to add them in this list. We will be keep on updating this list with new questions and share the updates on our **Facebook** or **Twitter** channel. If you are not following us then request you to please follow and stay updated.

Feel free to contact me for any help related to jQuery, I will gladly help you.

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

Question 1: What is JQuery?

Answer 1:

JQuery is a cross-browser lightweight JavaScript library. In simple words jQuery has been designed to make navigation to any element easier, or adding/invoking event handlers on your HTML page and also simplify the way you access the elements in your web pages, provide help in working with client-side events, enable visual effects like animation, and make it easier to use Ajax in your applications. You can download the latest version of jQuery from the official web site.

A quick look at what is available in jQuery:

- Cross-browser support and detection.
- AJAX functions
- CSS functions
- DOM manipulation
- DOM transversal
- Attribute manipulation
- Event detection and handling.
- JavaScript animation
- Hundreds of plugins for pre-built user interfaces, advanced animations, form validation, etc.
- Expandable functionality using custom plugins.

For more follow the link:

- Introduction To jQuery

Question 2. What is JQuery.noConflict?

Answer 2: jQuery no-conflict is an option given by jQuery to overcome the conflicts between the different js frameworks or libraries. When we use jQuery no-conflict mode, we are replacing the $ to a new variable and assigning to jQuery some other JavaScript libraries. Also use the $ (Which is the default reference of jQuery) as a function or variable name what jQuery has. And in our development life, we are not at all strict to only jQuery.

To know more about **JQuery.noConflict** follow the link:

- JQuery No-Conflict And Using Different Versions Of jQuery

Question 3. What is a CDN?

Answer 3: Content Delivery Network (CDN) in simple terms is a collection of servers spread across the globe. In other words, a CDN is a network of servers in which each request will go to the closest server.

Need For a CDN

For any web application, data can be categorized into either static or dynamic content. Dynamic content is the one that generally comes from a database. Static content is like CSS, images, JavaScript, flash files, video files and so on.

Now one may ask, how are requests served when a user enters an URL into the browser? Interesting, let's have a look at it. Before knowing a CDN and its usage, it is very important to understand this process:

- What and Why of CDN

Question 4. What are selectors in jQuery and how many types of selectors are there?

Answer 4: The basic operation in jQuery is selecting an element in DOM. This is done with the help of $() construct with a string parameter containing any CSS selector expression. $() will return zero or more DOM elements on which we can apply a effect or style.

$(document).ready() indicates that code in it need to be executed once the DOM got loaded. It won't wait for the images to load for executing the jQuery script. We created an anonymous function inside ready() function to hide div1.

We can rewrite $(document).ready() as jQuery (document).ready(), since $ is an alias for jQuery. Always use jQuery in place of $, if you are using more than one JavaScript library to resolve conflicts with jQuery library. The methods called on $(), will implicitly applied on all the elements returned by it without need of explicit looping. Let's say, $('.myclass').hide() will hide all elements with class as myclass with implicit looping.

As we discussed earlier, $() accepts a string parameter having tag name [like div, p] or Element Id or class name as shown in the following table:

Selector	jQuery Syntax	Description
Tag Name	$('div')	All div tags in the document
ID	$('#TextId')	Selects element with ID as TextId. It starts with # followed Element Id.
Class	$('.myclass')	Selects all elements with class as myclass. It starts with '.' followed by class name

For more details read this article:

- Selectors in jQuery

Question 5. What is the use of jQuery .each() function?

Answer 5: The "j**Query.each()**" function is a general function that will loop through a collection (object type or array type). Array-like objects with a length property are iterated by their index position and value. Other objects are iterated on their key-value properties. The "jQuery.each()" function however works differently from the $(selector).each() function that works on the DOM element using the selector. But both iterate over a jQuery object.

Callback method

In the "jQuery.each()" method we're able to pass in an arbitrary array or object in which for each item will have the callback function executed.

The "$.each()" function loops over any type of collection, either an array or an object collection. The "jQuery..each()"function has a callback function in which we pass the indexing value and the corresponding value of each item of the array each time. We can access the value of the current index position in the loop using the "this" keyword and append it in any DOM element.

When you pass the array-like object to the .each() function, the callback can accept two arguments: index of the item, where index is the numerical zero-based index in the array of the current items and item is the value of the current array.

For example: If we pass an array to the each function, it iterates over items in the array and accesses both the current item and its index position.

Syntax:

```
jQuery.each(collection, callback(indexInArray, valueOfElement))

< script type = "text/javascript" >
    $(document).ready(function() {

        var arr = ["Goergie", "Johnson", "Agile", "Harrison", "Gaurav"];

        $.each(arr, function(index, value) {
            alert('Position is : ' + index + ' And Value is : ' + value);
        });

    });
```

```
< /script>
```

For more details follow the link:

- $.each() Function in jQuery

Question 6. What is difference between prop and attr?

Answer 6:

jQuery.attr()

Gets the value of an attribute for the first element in the set of matched elements.

Whereas:

jQuery. prop ()

Gets the value of a property for the first element in the set of matched elements.

What Attributes actually are

Attributes carry additional information about an HTML element and come in name=”value” pairs. You can set an attribute for an HTML element and define it when writing the source code.

For example

```
<input id="txtBox" value="Jquery" type="text" readonly="readonly" />
```

As shown above, “**id**”, "**type**” and “**value**" are attributes of the input elements.

For more details follow the link:

- Difference Between prop and attr in jQuery

Question 7. What is jQuery UI?

Answer 7: jQuery UI enable our applications to have a cool user interface and animation in a faster way. It is the set of plug-ins that include interface interactions, effects, animations, widgets and themes built on the JavaScript Library. jQuery is used to create cohesive and consistent APIs. It is a method that we can use to extend jQuery prototype objects. By that prototype object you can enable all jQuery objects to inherit any method that you add.

Interactions

We can use interactions for basic mouse-based behaviours to any element. Examples of Interactions are the following:

- Draggable
- Droppable

- Resizable
- Selectable
- Sortable

Getting Started With jQuery UI Plugin

Question 8. What are the methods used to provide effects?

Answer 8: jQuery provides many amazing effects, we can apply these effects quickly and with simple configuration. The effect may be hiding, showing, toggling, fadeout, fadein, fadeto and so on toggle(), Show() and hide() methods. Similarly we can use other methods as in the following:

- **animate(params, [duration, easing, callback])** This function makes custom animations for your HTML elements.

- **fadeIn(speed, [callback])** This function fades in all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.

- **fadeOut(speed, [callback])** This function is used to fade out all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity to 0, then setting the display to "none" and firing an optional callback after completion.

- **fadeTo(speed, opacity, callback)** This function fade the opacity of all the matched elements to a specified opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.

- **stop([clearQueue, gotoEnd])** This function stops all the currently running animations.

For More Info follow the link:

- jQuery Effects Methods

Question 9. How we can use jQuery in ASP.NET?

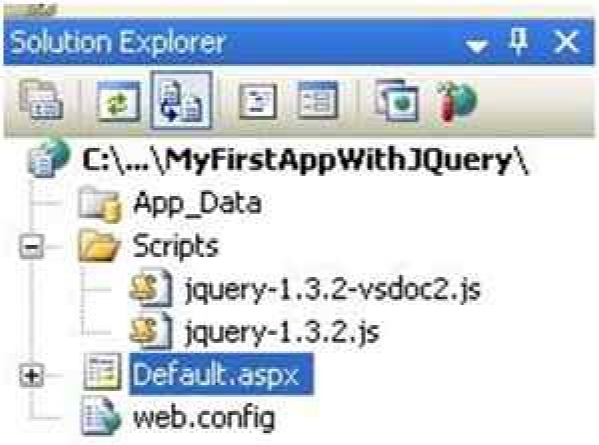
Answer 9: As you know jQuery is a fast, lightweight JavaScript library that is CSS3 compliant and supports many browsers. The jQuery framework is extensible and handles the DOM manipulations, CSS, AJAX, Events and Animations, very nicely.

Some differences between JavaScript and jQuery

JavaScript is a language whereas jQuery is a library written using JavaScript.

Let us go through an example, which will help you in understanding the use of jQuery with ASP.NET application.

Make a folder with the name Scripts inside your application. Right click on **Scripts folder > Add Existing Item > Browse** to the path where you downloaded the jQuery library (**jquery-1.3.2.js**) and the intellisense documentation **(jquery-1.3.2-vsdoc2.js).** Select the files and click **Add**. The structure will look similar to the following image:



In this example, I am going to display an alert on **asp:Button** click using jQuery.

Here's the Default.aspx code

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN""http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head runat="server">
    <title>My First Application With JQuery</title>

    <script src="Scripts/jquery-1.3.2.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

    <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function() {
            $("#Button1").click(function() {
                alert("Welcome jQuery !");
            });
        });
    </script>

</head>

<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
        <div>
            <asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" Text="Click Me" />
        </div>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

For more code examples follow the link:

- [An Introduction to jQuery with ASP.NET](#)
  Or
- [Consuming ASP.NET Web Service through jQuery](#)

Question 10. How can we use hide() method on a button click using jQuery?

Answer 10: In jQuery the hide () method is very useful. By using this method you can hide HTML elements with the hide() method. In this example we create a div element which contains text. When we click on the Button the text we use in the div will be hidden.

Example

We are showing you the complete code for the .aspx page below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN""http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```

<head>
    <title>here</title>
    <script src="Scripts/jquery-1.4.1.min.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript">
        $(document).ready(function() {
            $("button").click(function() {
                $("#div1").hide();
            });
        });
    </script>
</head>

<body>
    <h2>
This is a heading</h2>
    <div id="div1">
         jQuery is great library for developing ajax based application.
        <br> jQuery is great library for the JavaScript programmers, which simplifies the development of web 2.0 applications.
        <br />
        <br />
        <br />
    </div>
    <button>
        Hide</button>
</body>
```

```
<html>
```

For more follow the link:

- html() and hide() method in jQuery

Question 11. What is the difference between $(window).load and $ (document).ready function in jQuery?

Answer 11: $(window).load is an event that fires when the DOM and all the content (everything) on the page is fully loaded. This event is fired after the ready event.

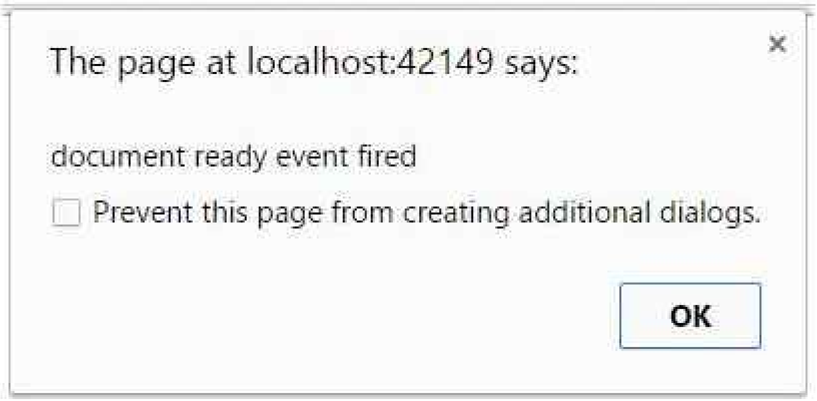
Let's look at an example.

```
<script type="text/javascript" lang="ja">
    $(window).load(function() {
        alert("Window load event fired");
    });

    $(document).ready(function() {
        alert("document ready event fired");
    });
</script>
```

In the preceding JavaScript, we created an anonymous function that contains an alert message. So, when the preceding two events are fired an alert window will pop-up.

Run the application and let's see which event is fired first.

The document ready function will be fired first.

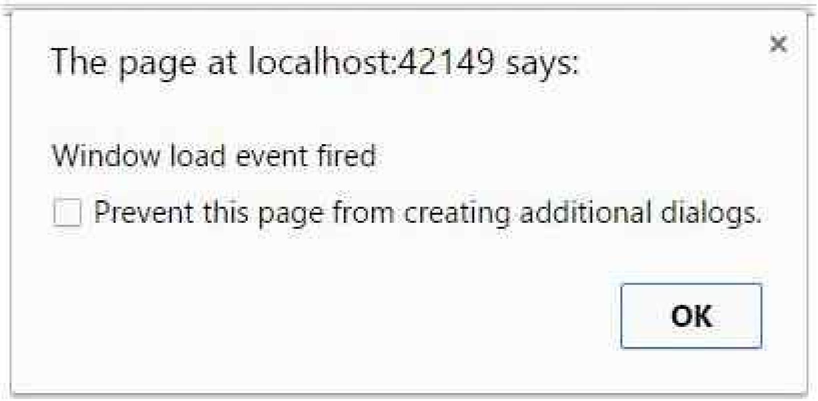


The page at localhost:42149 says:

document ready event fired

☐ Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs.

Then the window load event will be fired.



The page at localhost:42149 says:

Window load event fired

□ Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs.

When to use $(window).load instead of $(document).ready

In most cases, the script can be executed as soon as the DOM is fully loaded, so ready() is usually the best place to write your JavaScript code. But there could be some scenario where you might need to write scripts in the load() function. For example, to get the actual width and height of an image.

As we know the $(window).load event is fired once the DOM and all the CSS, images and frames are fully loaded. So, it is the best place to write the jQuery code to get the actual image size or to get the details of anything that is loaded just before the load event is raised.

Follow the link for more details.

- Basics of jQuery: Part 1

Question 12. How to handle Controls attribute Using jQuery?

Answer 12: For handle Controls attribute using jQuery we used **.addClass(), .removeClass(), .css(), .toggleClass(),** etc to manage all css and html attributes of any html control.

You can follow the link:

- Handle Controls Attribute Using jQuery

Question 13: What is chaining in jQuery?

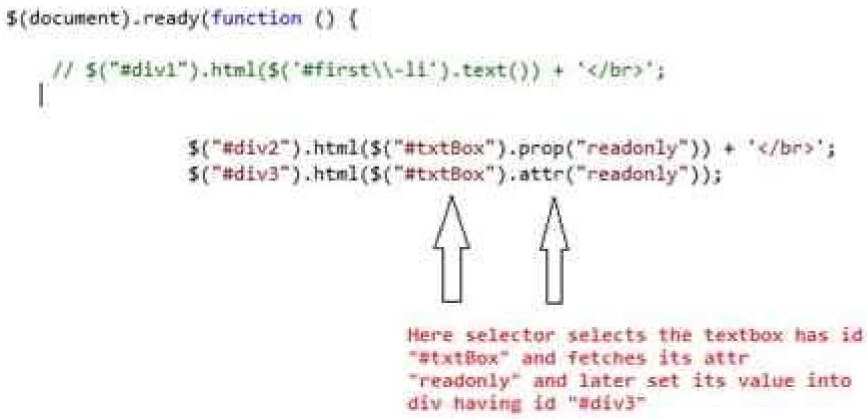
Answer 13: Chaining is a powerful feature of jQuery. Chaining means specifying multiple functions and/or selectors to an element.

Chaining reduces the code segment and keeps it very clean and easy to understand. Generally chaining uses the jQuery built in functions that makes compilation a bit faster.

By using chaining we can write the above code as follows:

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    $("#div2").html($("#txtBox").prop("readonly")) + '</br>';
    $("#div3").html($("#txtBox").attr("readonly"));
});
```

The code segment above is described by the following image:



```
$(document).ready(function () {

  // $("#div1").html($('#first\\-li').text()) + '</br>';
 |

                 $("#div2").html($("#txtBox").prop("readonly")) + '</br>';
                 $("#div3").html($("#txtBox").attr("readonly"));
```

Here selector selects the textbox has id "#txtBox" and fetches its attr "readonly" and later set its value into div having id "#div3"

Follow the link for more details:

- jQuery Interview Questions and Answers With Practices: Part 2

  Or

- jQuery - "Write Less Do More": Day 1

Question 14: How to work with parent(), children() and siblings() methods in jQuery?

Answer 14: The parent() function returns the parent of the selected element by calling the jQuery parent() function. The siblings() function returns all the siblings of given HTML elements.

- Getting Started With jQuery Traversing

Question 15. What is jQuery Datepicker in jQuery ?

Answer 15: As per jQueryUI Documents, the jQuery UI Datepicker is a highly configurable plugin that adds datepicker functionality to your pages. You can customize the date format and language, restrict the selectable date ranges and add in buttons and other navigation options easily.

By default, the datepicker calendar opens in a small overlay when the associated text field gains focus. For an inline calendar, simply attach the datepicker to a div or span.

You must use the following jQuery reference in your **HTML** Code, otherwise it will not work.

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="//code.jquery.com/ui/1.11.4/themes/smoothness/jquery-ui.css">
    <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.js"></script>
    <script src="//code.jquery.com/ui/1.11.4/jquery-ui.js"></script>
</head>
```

Display month & year menus in jQuery Datepicker.

HTML

```
Date : <input id="Datepicker" type="text" />
```

jQuery

The following code will show the **Month** & **Year** menus in kjquery Datepicker. The "**yearRange**" will specify the range of the year you want.

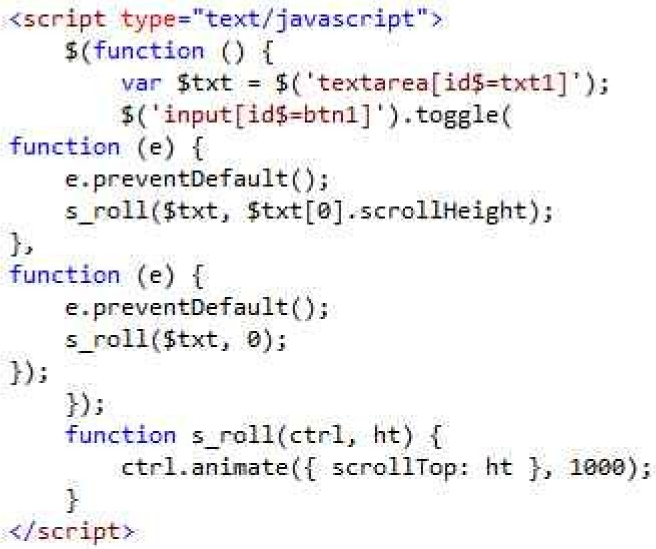
```
$(function() {

    $('#Datepicker').datepicker({
        dateFormat: 'dd/mm/yy',
        changeMonth: true,
        changeYear: true,
        yearRange: '1950:2100'

    });

})
```

For more details follow the link:

- jQuery Datepicker - Part 2

Question 16. How to use scrolling an ASP.NET Multiline Textbox using jQuery?

Answer 16: We will write the jQuery code which will be inside the <script></script> tag and always placed between head section or body section. Its your choice that where you want to place it. Let's see the jQuery code here:



```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(function () {
        var $txt = $('textarea[id$=txt1]');
        $('input[id$=btn1]').toggle(
function (e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    s_roll($txt, $txt[0].scrollHeight);
},
function (e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    s_roll($txt, 0);
});
    });
    function s_roll(ctrl, ht) {
        ctrl.animate({ scrollTop: ht }, 1000);
    }
</script>
```

Explanation

Here we will explain the jQuery code which is given above. When the user clicks on the button (btn), we toggle the click behavior. On the first click, we cancel the postback by using e.preventDefault() and then call a function called s_roll() passing in the textarea and the scrollHeight. The code $txt[0].scrollHeight is for scrolling downwards.

```
e.preventDefault();
s_roll($txt, $txt[0].scrollHeight);
```

Again when the user clicks the button (btn) again, the postback is cancelled and the scrollHeight is set to 0. And by using it the multiline textbox will be scrolling upwards.

```
e.preventDefault();
s_roll($txt, 0);
```

Here the scrollArea() function accepts the textarea that is to be scrolled as well as the scrollHeight. We then animate the scrollTop property to scroll upwards/downwards depending on the height parameter. The duration of the animation is set to 1000 milliseconds which provides a smooth scrolling effect and you can change according to your requirement. The function is given below which will animate it.

- Advanced Typing Scroller Using jQuery

Question 17. What is Ajax in jQuery?

Answer 17: AJAX stands for “Asynchronous JavaScript and XML”. AJAX is about exchanging data with a server, without reloading the whole page. It is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages.

In .NET, we can call server side code using two ways:

1. ASP .NET AJAX
2. jQuery AJAX

In this article we will focus on jQuery Ajax.

$.ajax () Method

JQuery’s core method for creating Ajax requests. Here are some jQuery AJAX methods:

- **$.ajax()** - Performs an async AJAX request.
- **$.get()** - Loads data from a server using an AJAX HTTP GET request.
- **$.post()** - Loads data from a server using an AJAX HTTP POST request.

To know more click.

$.ajax () Method Configuration option

Options that we use:

- async
- type
- url
- data
- datatype
- success
- error

Let’s have a detailed overview:

async

Set to false if the request should be sent synchronously. Defaults to true.

Follow the link for more details:

- ASP.NET MVC Application - Using jQuery, AJAX

Question 18. Define slideToggle() effect ?

Answer 18: The slide methods do the up and down element. To implement slide up and down on element jQuery here are the three methods:

- slideDown()
- slideUp()
- lideToggle()

And how to use them:

1. slideDown() Method

This function is used to slide and hide an element on down side:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $("#btnSlideDown").click(function() {
            $("#login_wrapper").slideDown();
            return false;
        });
    });
</script>
```

2. slideUp() Method

This function is used to slide and show element up side:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $("#btnSlideUp").click(function() {
            $("#login_wrapper").slideUp();
            return false;
        });
    });
```

```
</script>
```

3. slideToggle() Method

This method is between slideUp() method and slideDown() method. It shows/hides an element in up/down side:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $("#btnSlideToggle").click(function() {
            $("#login_wrapper").slideToggle();
            return false;
        });
    });
</script>
```

For more details follow the link:

- [jQuery Effects using Slide methods]()

Question 19: What are the advantages of jQuery?

Answer 19: In JavaScript we write more code because it doesn't have more functions like animation effects functions and event handling. So if you use JavaScript, developers write more code and they often feel embrace when they execute the code on the browser and get a problem related to cross-browser support. To solve these types of problems, John has created a JavaScript library with a nice motto, "*write less and do more"* in 2006; that is called jQuery. So you can use all the functions and other capabilities available in JavaScript. It saves developer's time, testing efforts, lines of code and improves their productivity and efficiency of development. The following are some important points to use jQuery.

- Fully documented
- Lot of plugins
- Small size
- Everything works in IE 6.0+, FF 2.0+, Safari 3.0+, Chrome and Opera 9.0+

To know more about jQuery follow the link:

- [jQuery Overview]()

Question 20: Define bind() and unbind elements in jQuery?

Answer: The jQuery bind() method attaches an event handler to elements, whereas unbind() detaches an existing event handler from elements. Use basic HTML code to create the HTML elements.

- jQuery Unbind() method to remove an attached event handler

Question 21: How to remove a DOM Element using jQuery?

Answer 21: Sometimes we get a requirement to delete all child nodes and remove DOM elements using jQuery to make a dynamic web page. In this scenario jQuery provides a couple of methods to remove DOM elements. Here are the options:

- empty()
- remove()
- html()

For more details follow the below given link:

- Remove DOM Elements Dynamically in jQuery
  Or
- Remove a DOM Element Using jQuery

Question 22: What are the features of jQuery used in web applications?

Answer 22: jQuery has some important features such as event handling, Ajax support and animation effects functions. Here is the list of important features supported by jQuery.

1. **HTML/DOM Manipulation:** JavaScript do not have any features related to the DOM, but JavaScript in the browser does include some intelligence about the DOM.

   Example: GetElementById() function

   DOM is an important feature of jQuery. It defines the logical structure of documents and the way a document is accessed and manipulated. jQuery has the extra intelligence regarding DOM.

2. **Event Handling:** jQuery introduced a feature called Event handling. Before starting event handling you need to understand event. Events are actions. This means that you can write code that runs when a user clicks on a certain part of the page, or when mouse is moved over a form element. jQuery contains many events, such as a user clicking on a button, moving a mouse over an element and so on.

3. **Ajax Support:** For example, when you select an item from a DropDownList or other control on the same page then that can cause loss of data. Ajax is used to update the part of the web page without reloading the page. For example, if you create a search functionality in your website like Google Search. When you enter text into the Search TextBox then without reloading the page you see the related text. You can do it easily using Ajax Methods.

4. **Animations in jQuery:** The jQuery comes with plenty of built-in animation effects that you can use in your websites. For example, animation, show, hide and so on. In jQuery the animate() method is very useful. By using this method we can change the size of elements.

    - Animation method
    - Show method
    - Hide method

For more details follow link:

- jQuery Overview

Question 23. What is the use of jQuery filter?

Answer 23: JQuery supports various types of filters, such as:

1. .eq()
2. .first()
3. .last()
4. .filter()
5. .has()
6. .not()

For more details follow link:

- Filter in jQuery

Question 24. What is the use of jQuery.ajax method()?

Answer 24: The ajax() method is used to do an AJAX (asynchronous HTTP) request. It provides more control of the data sending and on response data. It allows the handling of errors that occur during a call and the data if the call to the ajax page is successful.

Here is the list of some basic parameters required for jQuery.ajax Method:

- **type:** Specifies the type of request (GET or POST).
- **url:** Specifies the URL to send the request to. The default is the current page.
- **contentType:** The content type used when sending data to the server. The default is "*application/x-www-form-urlencoded*".
- **dataType:** The data type expected of the server response.
- **data:** Specifies data to be sent to the server.
- **success(result,status,xhr):** A function to run when the request succeeds.
- **error(xhr,status,error):** A function to run if the request fails.

For more details follow link:

- Introduction to jQuery.ajax Call in ASP.NET

Question 25. What is an attribute in jQuery?

Answer 25: There are many important properties of DOM or HTML elements such as for the <img> tag the src, class, id, title and other properties. jQuery provides ways to easily manipulate an elements attribute and gives us access to the element so that we can also change its properties.

1. attr(properties) - Set a key/value object as properties to all matched elements.
2. attr(key, fn) - Set a single property to a computed value, on all matched elements.
3. removeAttr(name) - Remove an attribute from each of the matched elements.
4. hasClass(class) - Returns true if the specified class is present on at least one of the set of matched elements.
5. removeClass(class) - Removes all or the specified class(es) from the set of matched elements.
6. toggleClass(class) - Adds the specified class if it is not present, removes the specified class if it is present.
7. html( ) - Gets the HTML contents (innerHTML) of the first matched element.
8. html(val) - Sets the HTML contents of every matched element.
9. text( ) - Gets the combined text contents of all matched elements.
10. text(val) - Sets the text contents of all matched elements.
11. val( ) - Gets the input value of the first matched element.

jQuery Attribute Basics

Question 26. What are jQuery Events?

Answer 26: When we design dynamic web pages, we need to apply some events such as Mouse Click, for forms submit the form after a button click, change a color after a click, etc. So in layman language, events are actions that are used for dynamic web pages. When we perform these actions on an HTML page, we can do whatever we want.

We use some event handlers to perform the action. Some important handlers are bind(), unbind(), blur(), off(), hover(), on(), one(), ready(), trigger() etc.

- Overview of jQuery Events

Question 27. What is the jQuery Unbind() method?

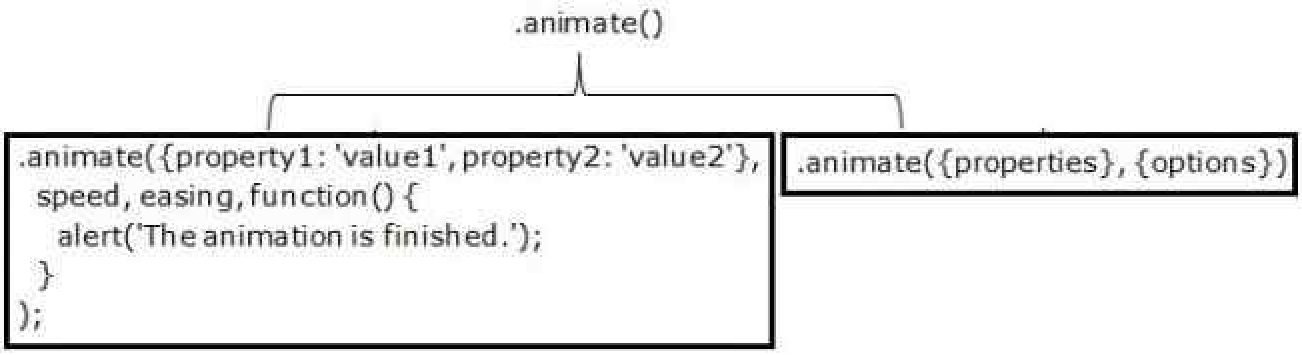
Answer 1: The jQuery bind() method attaches an event handler to elements, whereas unbind() detaches an existing event handler from elements. Use basic HTML code to create the HTML elements.

For more details follow link:

- jQuery Unbind() method to remove a attached event handler

Question 28. What is the jQuery Animation?

Answer 28: In short, the *.animate* method is used to perform a custom animation of a set of CSS properties. The *.animate()* method comes in two flavours. The first takes four arguments and the second takes two arguments.



```
.animate({property1: 'value1', property2: 'value2'},
 speed, easing, function() {
   alert('The animation is finished.');
 }
);
```

```
.animate({properties}, {options})
```

For more details follow link:

- jQuery .animate() Method Part 1

Question 29. How can you find browser and browser version in jQuery?

Answer 29: using $.browser property of jQuery returns the browser information.

Using $.browser is not recommended by jQuery itself, so this feature has been moved to the jQuery.migrate plugin which is available for downloading if the user want. It is a vulnerable practice to use the same. Use it only if needed. It is always better to not use browser specific codes.

For more details follow link:

- Find Browser And Browser Version Using jQuery

Question 30. What is $.each() function in jQuery?

Answer 30: The "jQuery.each()" function is a general function that will loop through a collection (object type or array type). Array-like objects with a length property are iterated by their index position and value. Other objects are iterated on their key-value properties. The "jQuery.each()" function however works differently from the $(selector).each() function that works on the DOM element using the selector. But both iterate over a jQuery object.

For example: If we pass an array to the each() function, it iterates over items in the array and accesses both the current item and its index position.

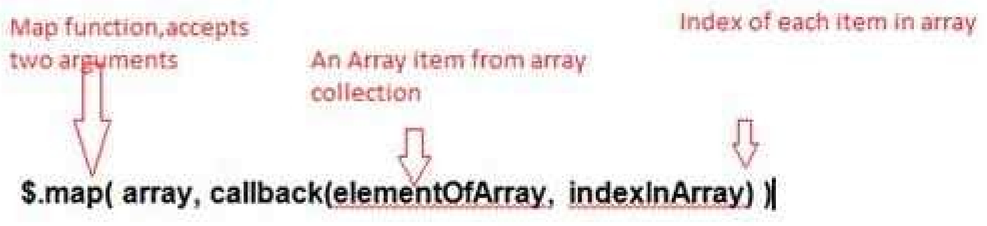
For more details follow link:

- $.each() function in jQuery

Question 31: What is the difference between Map and Grep function in jQuery?

Answer 31: In $.map() you need to loop over each element in an array and modify its value whilst the $. Grep() method returns the filtered array using some filter condition from an existing array.

The basic structure of Map() is: **$.map (array, callback(elementOfArray, indexInArray))**


Map function,accepts two arguments
An Array item from array collection
Index of each item in array

```
$.map( array, callback(elementOfArray, indexInArray) )
```

- Diifference Between Map and Grep Function in jQuery

Question 32: What are jQuery plugins?

Answer 32: Plugins are a piece of code. In jQuery plugins it is a code written in a standard JavaScript file. These JavaScript files provide useful jQuery methods that can be used along with jQuery library methods.

Any method you use in plugins must have a semicolon (;) at the end. The method must return an object (jQuery), unless explicitly noted otherwise. Use each to iterate over the current set of matched elements. It produces clean and compatible code that way. Prefix the filename with jQuery, follow that with the name of the plugin and conclude with .js. (For example, jquery.plug-in.js). Always attach the plugin to jQuery directly instead of $, so users can use a custom alias via the noConflict() method (via the jQuery Team).

- jQuery Plugins

Question 33: Define jQuery .animate() method?

Answer 33: In jQuery the animate() method is very useful. By using this method we can change the size of elements. In this example we will create a div element which contains an Image; when we move the mouse over the image, the image size will change. First of all you add an image to the application, add a new form to the application and add the following HTML code to the aspx page.

```
<div style="height: 100px; width: 100px; position: relative">
   <img src="animate.gif" id="img" />
</div>
```

Now add the following code in the head section.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {

        $("div").mouseover(function() //mouseover function will execute when mouse pointer will reach on <div>element
            {
                $("img").animate({
                    height: 300
                }, "slow"); //image height will change by using animate method
                $("img").animate({
                    width: 300
                }, "slow");
                $("img").animate({
                    height: 100
                }, "slow");
                $("img").animate({
                    width: 100
                }, "slow");
            });
    });
</script>
```

In the above code we create a mouseover function.

```
$("img").animate({ height: 300 }, "slow"); //image height will change by using animate method

$("img").animate({ width: 300 }, "slow");
$("img").animate({ height: 100 }, "slow");
$("img").animate({ width: 100 }, "slow");
```

For more follow the link:

- CSS() and Animate() Method in jQuery

Question 34: What is the difference between bind() and live() method in jQuery ?

Answer 34: The binding of event handlers are the most confusing part of jQuery for many developers working on jQuery projects. Many of them unsure of which is better to use. In this article we will see the main differences between Bind and Live methods in jQuery.

Bind() Method

The bind method will only bind event handlers for currently existing items. That means this works for the current element.

Example

```
$(document).ready(function () {
   $('P').bind('click', function () {
      alert("Example of Bind Method");
      e.preventDefault();
   });
});
```

Live() Method

The Live method can bind event handlers for currently existing items or future items.

Example

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    $('P').live('click', function() {
        alert("Example of live method");
        e.preventDefault();
    });
    $('body').append('<p>Adding Future items</p>');

});
```

Follow the link:

- Difference Between Bind and Live Methods in jQuery

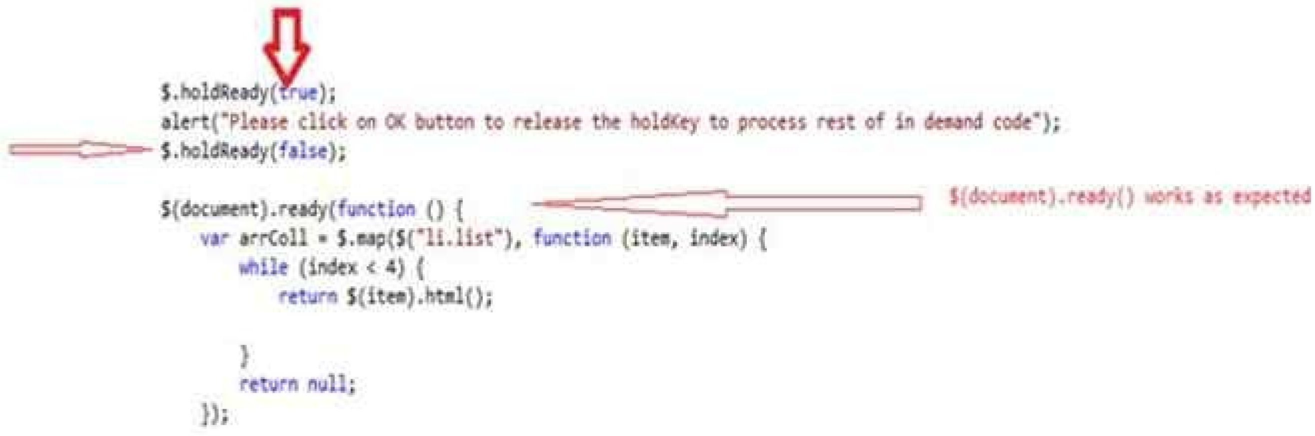
Question 35: What is jQuery.holdReady() function?

Answer 35: jQuery.holdReady() function is what we can hold or release the execution of jQuery's ready event. This method should be called before we run the ready event. To delay the ready event, we need to call jQuery.holdReady(true);

When we want to release the ready event then we need to call jQuery.holdReady(false);

This function is helpful when we want to load any jQuery plugin before the execution of the ready event or want to perform certain events/functions before document.ready() loads. For example, some information.

For example



```
$.holdReady(true);
alert("Please click on OK button to release the holdKey to process rest of in demand code");
$.holdReady(false);

$(document).ready(function () {
    var arrColl = $.map($("li.list"), function (item, index) {
        while (index < 4) {
            return $(item).html();

        }
        return null;
    });
```

$(document).ready() works as expected

- [jQuery Interview Questions and Answers With Practices: Part 2]

  or

- [HoldReady Functions in jQuery 1.9.1]

Question 36: What is resize() function in jQuery?

Answer 36: This method in jQuery is used for changing of the size of the element. You can use by .resize() function. For more visit the following link:

- [Changing Size of The Text Using jQuery]

Question 37: Define Add or Remove class in jQuery?

Answer 37: *addclass* will be used for adding a new CSS class after replacing the old class and *removeClass* will work for removing the selected class.

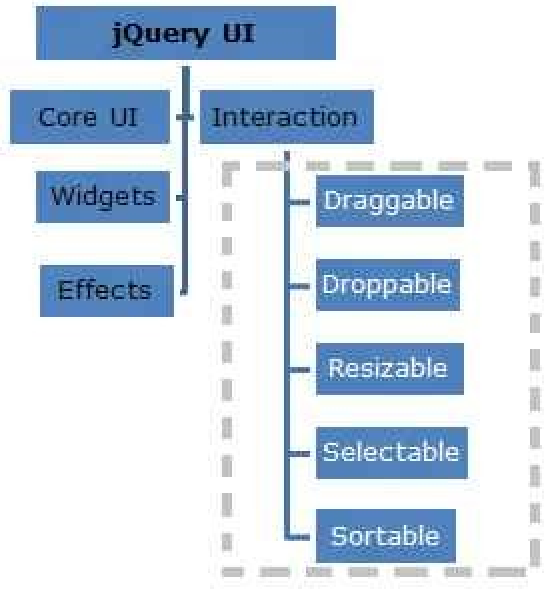
```
$(document).ready(function() {
    $('.button').click(function() {
        if (this.id == "add") {
            $('#animTarget').addClass("myClass", "fast")
        } else if (this.id == "toggle") {
            $('#animTarget').toggleClass("myClass", 1000, "easeOutSine")
        } else if (this.id == "switch") {
            $("#animTarget").switchClass("myClass", "switchclass", "fast")
        } else {
            $('#animTarget').removeClass("myClass", "fast")
        }
    })
});
```

- How To Work With jQuery UI Effects

Question 38: What is the usage of Draggable, Droppable, Resizable, Selectable in jQuery UI?

Answer 38: There are only 5 plugins available in the interaction section; that is Draggable, Droppable, Resizable, Selectable and Sortable. Interaction Plugins handles complex behaviors such as drag and drop, resizing, selection and sorting.

Graphical representation of jQuery UI subordinates:



Draggable: It enables draggable functionality on any DOM element. Move the draggable object by clicking on it with the mouse and dragging it anywhere within the viewport.

Droppable: It enables any DOM element to be droppable, a target for draggable elements.

Resizable: It enables any DOM element to be resizable. With the cursor, grab the right or bottom border and drag to the desired width or height.

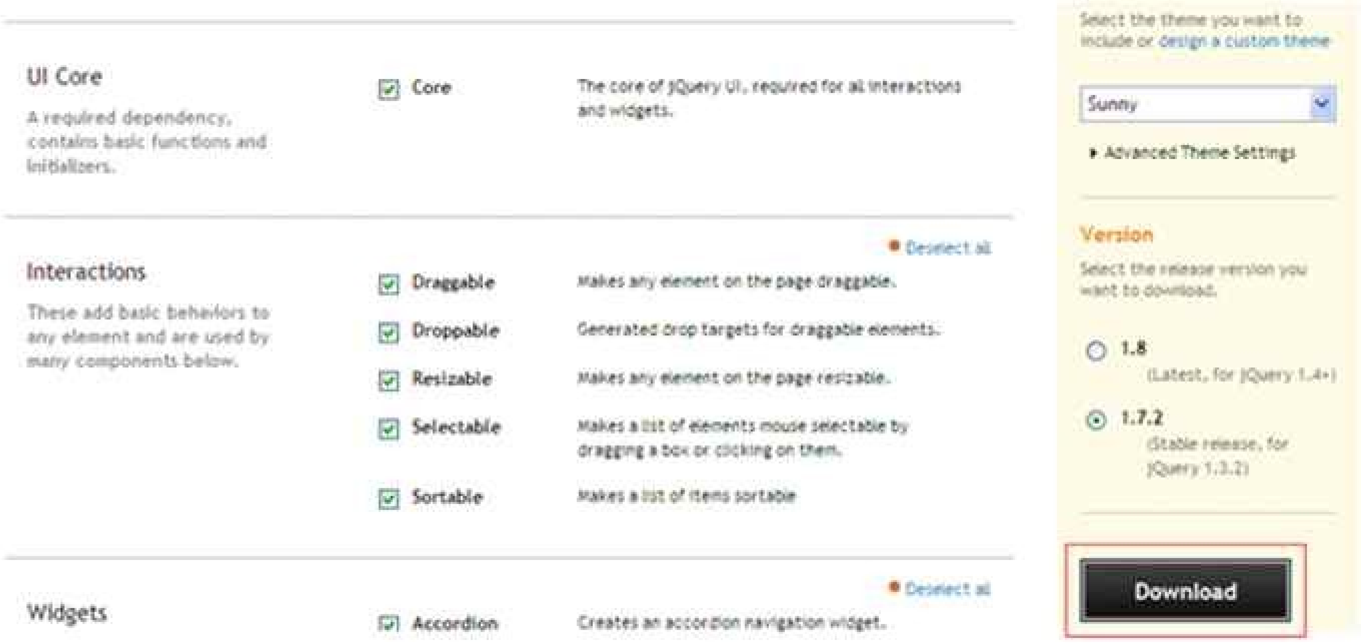
Selectable: It enables a DOM element (or group of elements) to be selectable. Draw a box with your cursor to select items. Hold down the Ctrl key to make multiple non-adjacent selections.

Sortable: It enables a group of DOM elements to be sortable. Click on and drag an element to a new spot within the list, and the other items will adjust to fit. By default, sortable items share draggable properties.

- jQuery UI: Interaction Plugins

Question 39: What is the history of jQuery UI and how to use it?

Answer 39: jQuery UI is really very easy to learn and it provides abstractions for low-level interaction and animation, advanced effects and high-level, theme-able widgets, built on top of the jQuery JavaScript Library which you can use to build highly interactive web applications. The whole jQuery UI is categorized into four groups; they are core, interactions, widgets and effects.



UI Core

A required dependency, contains basic functions and initializers.

☑ Core — The core of jQuery UI, required for all interactions and widgets.

Interactions

These add basic behaviors to any element and are used by many components below.

● Deselect all

☑ Draggable — Makes any element on the page draggable.

☑ Droppable — Generated drop targets for draggable elements.

☑ Resizable — Makes any element on the page resizable.

☑ Selectable — Makes a list of elements mouse selectable by dragging a box or clicking on them.

☑ Sortable — Makes a list of items sortable

Widgets

● Deselect all

☑ Accordion — Creates an accordion navigation widget.

Select the theme you want to include or design a custom theme

Sunny

▸ Advanced Theme Settings

Version

Select the release version you want to download.

○ 1.8 (Latest, for jQuery 1.4+)

● 1.7.2 (Stable release, for jQuery 1.3.2)

The components of jQuery UI are:

- **Core:** It's a perquisite for other widgets and effects to work properly.
- **Interactions:** It allows us to add behavior like Draggable, Droppable, Sortable, etc on the UI elements.
- **Widgets:** It provides UI controls like tabs, dialog, slider, etc.
- **Effects:** It provides ready to use effects like clip, bounce, explode, etc.

  Introduction to jQuery UI

Question 40: What $(document).ready(function()) is and when to use it?

Answer 40: $(document).ready(function()) is a jQuery event that fires as soon as the DOM is fully loaded and ready to be manipulated by script. This is the earliest point in the page load process where the script can safely access elements in the page's HTML DOM. This event is fired before all the images and CSS are fully loaded.

- Basics of jQuery: Part 1

Question 41: Define jQuery UI Autocomplete ?

Answer 41: Autocomplete is one of the best widgets ON websites and is used in nearly all websites. jQuery has a powerful widget, autocomplete, and in this article I will try to explain how to use jQuery Autocomplete in websites. All the way and all other features of autocomplete. We can make autocomplete, using AJAX, to call to build a list (server-side) and then bind that list into a text box using JavaScript. However there are other alternatives to make autocomplete rather then this in an easy way. The most robust and efficient tool of autocomplete is **jQuery-ui autocomplete** and this tool is free and there is no need to license it.

Points to remember

- The Autocomplete widget requires some functional CSS, otherwise it won't work. If you build a custom theme, use the widget's specific CSS as a starting point.

- This widget manipulates its element's value programmatically, therefore a native change event may not be fired when the element's value changes.

jQuery UI Autocomplete

Question 42: What is jQuery UI Sortable and how to use it?

Answer 42: The jQuery UI is a library provided by jQuery for a better user interface. Using sortable we can reorder the DOM elements in the defined area. Users have to click on the item and drag that item to a new place. The other items will be automatically arranged. Accordingly, use the following procedure to enable sortable elements:

1. Include the jQuery js file.

   ```
   <script src="http://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jquery/jquery-1.10.0.min.js"></script>
   ```

2. Include the jQuery UI js file.

   ```
   <script src="http://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jquery.ui/1.10.3/jquery-ui.min.js" type
   ="text/javascript"></script>
   ```

jQuery UI Sortable

Question 43: Why to use jQuery $ sign ?

Answer 43: The basic operation in jQuery is selecting an element in DOM. This is done with the help of $() construct with a string parameter containing any CSS selector expression. $() will return zero or more DOM elements on which we can apply an effect or a style.

- Selectors in jQuery

Question 44: What is slice() method in jQuery ?

Answer 44: This method selects a subset of the matched elements by giving a range of indices. In other words, it gives the set of DOM elements on the basis of it's parameter (start, end).

Syntax: .slice(start, end[Optional])

Start: This is the first and mandatory parameter of the slice method. This specifies from where to start to select the elements.

End: This is an optional parameter. It specifies the range of the selection. This indicates where to stop the selection of elements, excluding end element.

Note: The Negative Indices started from -1. This last element is denoted by index -1 and so on.

- .slice() Method in jQuery

Question 45: What is jQuery Effects – Fading ?

Answer 45: The fade methods define visibility of content in UI, in other words how the web page is hidden/shown. To use the fade methods of jQuery I need a jQuery library in my project, so I directly used the Google AJAX Libraries content delivery network to serve jQuery from Google. Doing so has several advantages over hosting jQuery on our server, decreased latency, increased parallelism, and better caching. We add the script to our project.

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.10.1/jquery.min.js"
></script>
```

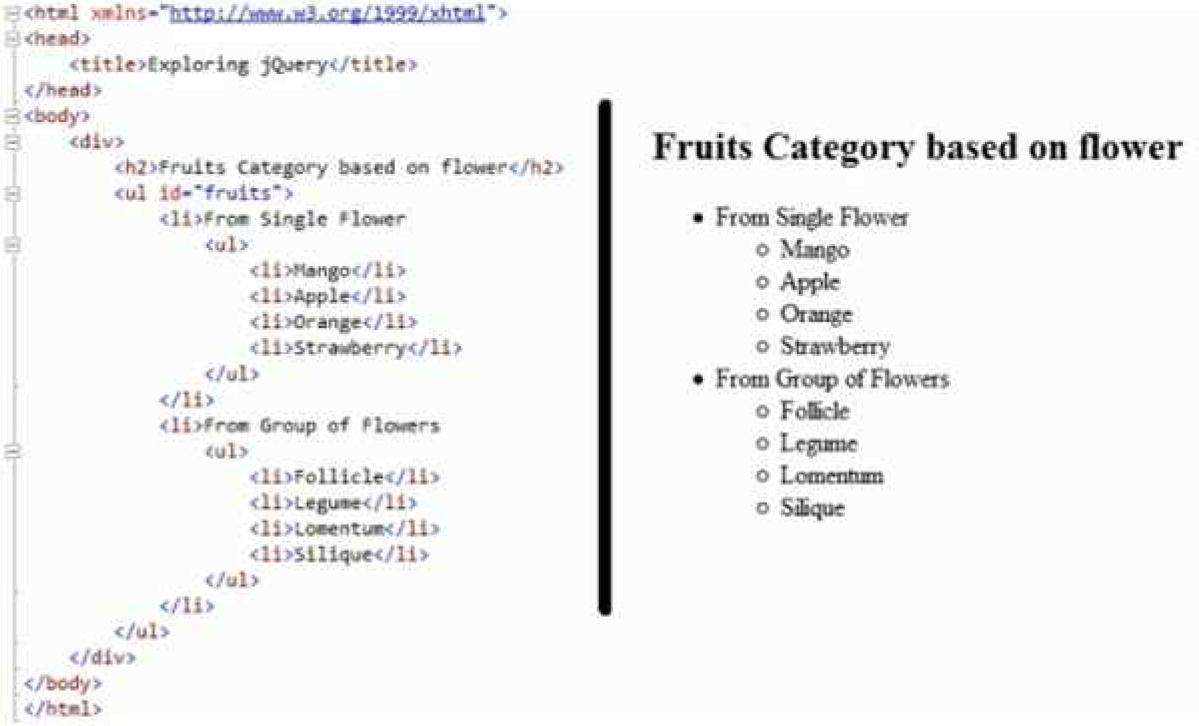
Our UI design is ready so now implement the fade methods. Here are the four types of jQuery fade methods:

1. fadeIn()
2. fadeOut()
3. fadeToggle()
4. fadeTo()

jQuery Effects Using Fade Methods

Question 46: How to work with jQuery css() method ?

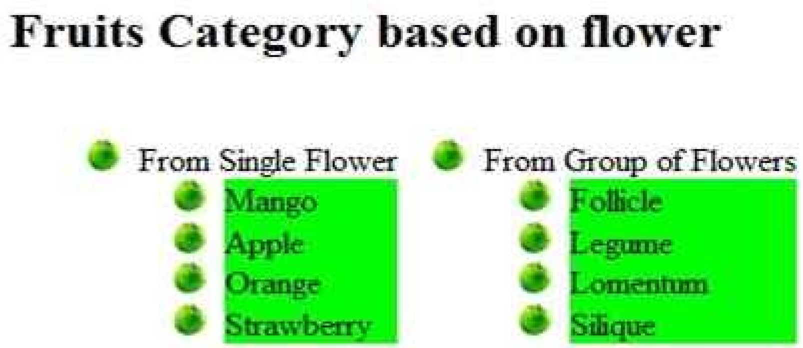
Answer 46: The following code is very simple, no styles are applied. Now, we want to achieve the following style by using jQuery and some CSS.



```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Exploring jQuery</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <h2>Fruits Category based on flower</h2>
        <ul id="fruits">
            <li>From Single Flower
                <ul>
                    <li>Mango</li>
                    <li>Apple</li>
                    <li>Orange</li>
                    <li>Strawberry</li>
                </ul>
            </li>
            <li>From Group of Flowers
                <ul>
                    <li>Follicle</li>
                    <li>Legume</li>
                    <li>Lomentum</li>
                    <li>Silique</li>
                </ul>
            </li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Fruits Category based on flower

- From Single Flower
  - Mango
  - Apple
  - Orange
  - Strawberry
- From Group of Flowers
  - Follicle
  - Legume
  - Lomentum
  - Silique



Fruits Category based on flower

From Single Flower
Mango
Apple
Orange
Strawberry

From Group of Flowers
Follicle
Legume
Lomentum
Silique

- JQuery and CSS Selectors: Part 2

Question 47: What is queue() in Jquery ? Use of queue() in jquery ?

Answer 47: Delay comes under the custom effect category in jQuery. Its sole use is to delay the execution of subsequent items in the execution queue.

delay(duration [, queueName])

queueName is a name of the queue in which the delay time is to be inserted. By default it is a "fx" queue. A "fx" queue is also known as an effects queue.

- Timers in jQuery: Delay Method

Question 48: How jQuery selectors are executed?

Answer 48: A selector starts with $(). In the parentheses may be an element, a class or an ID. For example:

1. *<div class=”leftBorder”> C# Corner</div>*

2. *<div ID=”leftPanel”>C# Corner</div>*

For the preceding code, jQuery syntax (for selectors) will be:

```
$(“div”).action
$(“.leftBorder”).action
$(“#leftPanel”).action
```

So here we used the following three things: HTML tag name, class name and ID name. There are jQuery selectors. The factory function $() is a synonym of the jQuery() function.

- jQuery Selectors Basics

Question 49: What are the advantages of Ajax?

Answer 49: Ajax stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML; in other words Ajax is the combination of various technologies such as JavaScript, CSS, XHTML, and DOM, etc.

AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the entire page.

We can also define Ajax is a combination of client side technologies that provides asynchronous communication between the user interface and the web server so that partial page rendering occurs instead of complete page post back.

Advantages of AJAX based application

- Improved application performance by reducing the amount of data downloaded from the server.

- Rich, responsive and Slick UI with no page flickers.

- Eliminates frequent page refresh which usually happens in a typical request/response model (Everything is updated on fly).

- Easy to implement as there are variety of AJAX implementations available around.

- AJAX mechanism works behind the scene nothing much required from user perspective.

- Works with all the web browsers.

- Avoids the round trips to the server.

- Rendering of webpage faster.

- Decreases the consumption of server resources.

- Response time of application is faster.

- Rendering of data is dynamic.

Introduction to Ajax and Ajax Control Toolkit

Question 50: How can you use array with jQuery?

Answer 50: Arrays are zero indexed, ordered lists of values. They are really handy for storing a set of values of the same data type.

var names = [“Name1”,”Name2”] //Recommended

Both of the preceding approaches are kind of static declarations. Now let's do some dynamic programming with Arrays.

```
var namearray = [];
namearray.push(“Name1”) //Index 0
namearray.push(“Name2”) //Index 1
namearray.push(“Name3”) //Index 2
```

Here, .push() is a jQuery function used in conjunction with Arrays that adds an element at the end of the array. Items can be inserted by specifying the index as well, as follows:

```
namearray[0] = “Name1”;
namearray[1] = “Name2”;
namearray[2] = “Name3”;
```

Now let’s print the values of the array:

```
Console.log(namearray);
```

The statement above will produce the output as [*"Name1", "Name2",”Name3”*].

We can see that we just printed the array object but not the individual values, so to extract individual values the following statement can be executed:

```
Console.log(namearray[0]) //Name1;
Console.log(namearray[1]) //Name2;
```

How to print an array of values using a for loop in jQuery:

```
var myArray = ["Name1", "Name2", "Name3"];
for (var i = 0; i < myArray.length; i = i + 1) {
  console.log(myArray[i]);
}
```

How to print an array of values using $.each() in jQuery:

```
$.each(myArray, function (index, value) {
  console.log(index + ": " + value);
});
```

http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/8ef97c/top-jquery-interview-question/