☰   🏠   **HTML**   **CSS**   **MORE** ▾   🔍

w3schools.com

jQuery Event Methods

❮ Previous   Next ❯

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

What are Events?

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

An event represents the precise moment when something happens.

Examples:

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

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

Here are some common DOM events:

Mouse Events	Keyboard Events	Form Events	Document/Window Events

jQuery Syntax For Event Methods

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

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

```
$("p").click();
```

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

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

Commonly Used jQuery Event Methods

$(document).ready()

The `$(document).ready()` method allows us to execute a function when the document is fully loaded. This event is already explained in the jQuery Syntax chapter.
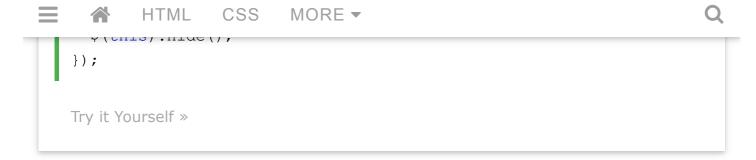
click()

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

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

We use cookies to understand how you use our site and to improve your experience. This includes personalizing content and advertising.

Manage choices

OK

☰   ⌂   HTML   CSS   MORE ▾   🔍

```
$(this).hide();
});
```

Try it Yourself »

dblclick()

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

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

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

mouseenter()

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

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

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

☰   ⌂   HTML   CSS   MORE ▾   🔍

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

Try it Yourself »

mousedown()

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

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

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

mouseup()

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

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

Example

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

☰   🏠   HTML   CSS   MORE ▾   🔍

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

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

focus()

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

The function is executed when the form field gets focus:

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

blur()

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

The function is executed when the form field loses focus:

The on() Method

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

Attach a click event to a `<p>` element:

Example

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

Attach multiple event handlers to a `<p>` element:

Example

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

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the correct **event** to hide all <p> elements with a "click".

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

Submit Answer »

Start the Exercise

---

jQuery Event Methods

For a full jQuery event reference, please go to our jQuery Events Reference.

❮ Previous   Next ❯

We use cookies to understand how you use our site and to improve your experience. This includes personalizing content and advertising.

Manage choices

OK

COLOR PICKER

HOW TO

Tabs
Dropdowns
Accordions
Side Navigation
Top Navigation
Modal Boxes
Progress Bars
Parallax
Login Form
HTML Includes
Google Maps
Range Sliders
Tooltips
Slideshow

HTML   CSS   MORE ▾

CERTIFICATES

HTML
CSS
JavaScript
SQL
Python
PHP
jQuery
Bootstrap
XML

Read More »

REPORT ERROR

PRINT PAGE

FORUM

ABOUT

Top Tutorials

HTML Tutorial

We use cookies to understand how you use our site and to improve your experience. This includes personalizing content and advertising.

Manage choices

OK

C++ Tutorial

Top References

HTML Reference
CSS Reference
JavaScript Reference
SQL Reference
Python Reference
W3.CSS Reference
Bootstrap Reference
PHP Reference
HTML Colors
jQuery Reference
Java Reference
Angular Reference

Top Examples

HTML Examples
CSS Examples
JavaScript Examples
How To Examples
SQL Examples
Python Examples
W3.CSS Examples
Bootstrap Examples
PHP Examples
jQuery Examples
Java Examples
XML Examples

Web Certificates

HTML Certificate
CSS Certificate
JavaScript Certificate
SQL Certificate
Python Certificate
jQuery Certificate
PHP Certificate
Bootstrap Certificate
XML Certificate

Get Certified »

W3Schools is optimized for learning, testing, and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and

We use cookies to understand how you use our site and to improve your experience. This includes personalizing content and advertising.

Manage choices

OK