**What problems do JQuery and AJAX solve? How do they solve those problems?**

[**https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/default.asp**](https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/default.asp)According to the link above, jQuery makes it easier to write JavaScript code for a website. Essentially jQuery is an API or methods that can be used with different objects that are part of a web page. The library includes ways to manipulate HTML and DOM, CSS, HTML event methods, effects and animation, AJAX and utilities.

AJAX is a feature of jQuery and allows data exchange with a server and the ability to update parts of a web page without reloading. Data is loading in the background unseen and then displayed in the web page according to how the webpage is designed. To get more technical, the formats that AJAX can request data include JSON, HTML, XML. The server that is providing the data can be using HTTP (Post or GET) and data can be loaded in the webpage automatically without reloading the page. It is best ot use jQuery with AJAX as doing so without jQuery will require a large codebase to be used with different browsers.

**What does the fetch() method do? How can it be used instead of an AJAX call?** [**https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-use-fetch-api/**](https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-use-fetch-api/)

The fetch method can be used to make AJAX calls. A fetch call returns a promise with a Response object. If there is a network error the promise is rejected. If the connection to the server is made then the server responds with a status code which depending on the number will have a different meaning**.** The use of fetch with async/await can greatly reduce the amount of code necessary to perform the task.

**In JQuery, what does it mean to "traverse the DOM"?**[**https://zellwk.com/blog/dom-traversals/**](https://zellwk.com/blog/dom-traversals/)

It means to select an element from another element. This is necessary to develop good JavaScript. The idea is to traverse down, sideways, or upwards. Downward methods include querySelector() or children(). Upwards methods include parentElement() and closest(). Sideways methods include nextElementSibling**,** previousElementSibling, and combining parentElement(), children(), and index().

**What is your favorite thing you learned this week?**