* jQuery is a JavaScript library that makes it easy to add dynamic behavior to HTML elements.
* To include jQuery in your page use a **<script>** tag as follows:

**<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.min.js" integrity="sha256-hwg4gsxgFZhOsEEamdOYGBf13FyQuiTwlAQgxVSNgt4=" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>**

* The integrity and cross origin properties in the example ensure the file is delivered without any third-party manipulation.
* a web page must be rendered in a user's browser before it's possible to have any dynamic behavior. The jQuery **.ready()**method waits until the HTML page's DOM is ready to manipulate. You should wrap all JavaScript behavior inside of the .ready()method. This will make sure the web page is rendered in the browser before any jQuery code executes. **$(document).ready(() => { });** document is a special keyword that we use to target the HTML document and create a jQuery object.
* We can use the same **$()** syntax to create jQuery objects for elements on a web page. Typically, we pass a string into $() to target elements by id, class, or tag. Once targeted, we can use . notation to attach a handler method that triggers a callback function.
* target by class **$(‘.className).method()**, target by Id **$(‘#idName).method()**
* You can save jQuery objects in variables. when doing so prefix with $ like: **const $jQueryObject = $('.someClass');**
* The jQuery **.on()**method adds event handlers to jQuery objects. The method takes two parameters: a string declaring the event to listen for (the handler) and a callback function to fire when the event is detected.

**$('#login').on('click', () => { $loginForm.show(); })**