$(document).ready(function() { $('header').append('<footer> Copyright </footer>'); });

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

});

2. $('h2');

3. $('h2 .sub-heading');

4. $( 'ul#nav li');

5. $( 'ul#nav > li');

6. $('article#post:last');

7. $('h2:first').html('jQuery rocks!');

8. .html

9. .html

10. $(document).ready(function() { $('header').append('<footer> Copyright </footer>'); });

11. $(document).ready(function() { $('p').remove(); });

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

$('button').click(function() {

$('p').hide();

});

});

13.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | .after() |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | .insertBefore() |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | .prependTo() |
|  | .prepend() |

14. document.querySelectorAll('article p');

18. The $ denotes a jQuery constructor and is a shortcut to writing out the full word jQuery.  Many JavaScript Libraries define a function called $.  Thus, if you had multiple libraries in one document, conflicts may appear - thus you should use 'jQuery' at that point when referencing specifically the jQuery library instead of the $.  However, if you're sure that the jQuery will be the only script describing that function, you can use $.

24. JavaScript