

1. Can you pass an anonymous function as an argument to another function?  
A - true  
B - false
2. Which built-in method returns the character at the specified index?  
A - characterAt()  
B - getCharAt()  
C - charAt()  
D - None of the above.
3. Which of the following jQuery method gets attributes of an element?  
A - attr()  
B - getAttr()  
C - getAttributes()  
D - None of the above.
4. Which of the following jQuery method sets the text of an element?  
A - text(val )  
B - setText(val )  
C - setContent(val )  
D - None of the above.
5. Which of the following jQuery method gets a set of elements containing all of the unique immediate children of each of the matched set of elements?  
A - getChild( selector )  
B - children( [selector])  
C - getChildren(selector)  
D - None of the above.
6. Which of the following jQuery method sets the style property of an element?  
A - setClass( name, value )  
B - setStyle( name, value )  
C - css( name, value )  
D - None of the above.
7. Which of the following jQuery method prevents the browser from executing the default action?  
A - preventDefault()  
B - stopImmediatePropagation()  
C - stopPropagation()  
D - None of the above.
8. Which of the following jQuery method binds a handler to one or more events (like click) for an element?  
A - bind( type, [data], fn )  
B - load(type, [data], fn )  
C - attach(type, [data], fn )  
D - None of the above.
9. Which of the following jQuery method can be used to attach a function to be executed when all AJAX requests have ended?  
A - ajaxStart( callback )  
B - ajaxComplete( callback )  
C - ajaxSend( callback )  
D - ajaxStop(callback)
10. Can you assign an anonymous function to a variable?  
A - true  
B - false
11. Which built-in method reverses the order of the elements of an array?  
A - changeOrder(order)  
B - reverse()  
C - sort(order)  
D - None of the above.
12. Which of the following jQuery method remove all or the specified class(es) from the set of matched elements?  
A - removeClass( class )  
B - removeStyleClass( class )  
C - removeCSSClass( class )  
D - None of the above.

13. Which of the following jQuery method gets the inner height (excluding the border) of an element?

- A - `getCSSHeight()`
- B - `innerHeight()`
- C - `getInnerHeight()`
- D - None of the above.

14. Which of the following jQuery method removes set of matched elements?

- A - `empty()`
- B - `delete()`
- C - `remove(expr)`
- D - None of the above.

15. Why do we usually add our jQuery code to the document.ready event? such as-

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
  // do something  
});
```

- A) The document.ready event is fired when the DOM is initialized, and we can access all the elements on the page with jQuery selectors. We use it because this is the earliest time in the loading of the page that we can execute jQuery code safely.
- B) This is the only way we can delay the execution of jQuery code until the page has fully loaded.

16. What do we use `jQuery.noConflict()` for?

- A) To prevent other libraries from stealing the \$ (dollar function).
- B) To restore the '\$' to its previous, non-jQuery owner. This way we can have more than one JavaScript library on the page.

17. Why do we usually add the `stop()` method before calling `animate()`?

- A) `stop()` halts the execution of the scripts on the page until the animation has finished.
- B) `stop()` ends any currently running animations on the element, and prevents conflicts and pile-ups.
- C) We tell jQuery that the animation has to be stopped at some point.

18. How can you tell if an element is currently being animated?

```
A) if($('#myDiv').is(':animated')){
```

```
  // do stuff  
}
```

```
B) if($('#myDiv').isAnimated()){
```

```
  // do stuff  
}
```

19. What does the `filter()` method do in the following line?

```
$('#div').filter('.nav')
```

- A) It filters all the '.nav' elements on the page and leaves only the divs.
- B) It sifts through all the divs and leaves only those which have the nav class.

20. What does the `$('#myDiv').hover()` method do?

- A) It binds the functions you pass as parameters, to the mouseenter and mouseleave events.
- B) Converts the element upon which it was called, into a hoverable menu.

21. What actually happens when we write something like this:

```
$('#myDiv').find('span').addClass('color','red').  
width(200);
```

- A) The dollar function creates a new jQuery object. Every method from then on returns that same object modifying it if necessary. This is called chaining.
- B) Black magic.

22. If you want to make the #myDiv element 200px wide and 100px tall, can you do this:

```
$('#myDiv').width(200).height(100);
```

- A) No you can't. The width and height methods return numbers, thus chaining would not work.
- B) Yes you can. When acting as setters, width and height return the jQuery object.

23. What does the `end()` method do in this chain?

```
$('#myDiv').find('span').hide().end().addClass(  
'spansHidden');
```

- A) It restores the jQuery object to the state it was before being modified by `find('span')`. This way `addClass('spansHidden')` is applied directly to #myDiv.

- B) It ends all the currently running animations and then adds the .spansHidden class to all the spans.

24. Which of the snippets below creates a new div and appends it to the first span on the page?

A) `$('#span').createElement('div','This is a new div!');`

B) `$('#<div>',{`

`html:"This is a new <b>div</b>"`  
`}).appendTo('span:first');`

C) `$('#span').html('<div>This is a new div!</div>');`

25. Why doesn't this work:

```
$(p).click(function(){
  this.html('clicked!');
});
```

A) All event listening functions are passed the element, and not the jQuery object. For this to work, the second line has to become `$(this).html('clicked!');`

B) The event listening function is supposed to take parameters.

26. What is the difference between

```
$('#myDiv').bind('click',function(){
// do something
});
```

And

```
$('#myDiv').click(function(){
// do something
});
```

A) There is no difference. They do the same.

B) `bind()` binds an event listening function to the click event, whereas `click()` triggers it.

C) Both bind a function to the click event. The difference is that with `bind()` an event object is passed as a parameter.

27. Can we do this:

```
$('#myDiv').bind('myEvent',function(){
// do something
});
```

A) No, `bind` only works with events such as 'click', 'mousedown', 'mouseover' etc.

B) Yes, we can bind custom events.

28. Which of the snippets below can listen for events on elements that are yet to be created?

A) `$('#div.green').bind('click',function(){`

`// do stuff`

`});`

B) `$('#div.green').click(function(){`

`// do stuff`

`});`

C) `$('#div.green').live('click',function(){`

`// do stuff`

`});`

29. What does this do:

```
$('#myDiv').trigger('click');
```

A) It simulates a click on the element and runs all the event handlers associated with it.

B) It sets up a trigger. When a click occurs, the trigger is going to be activated.

30. Which of the below is equivalent to `if($('#myDiv').hasClass('purple')){`

`// do stuff`

`}`

A) `if($('#myDiv').find('.purple')){`

`// do stuff`

`}`

B) `if($('#myDiv').is('.purple')){`

`// do stuff`

`}`

31. Why do we add a return false here?

```
$('#form.contact').submit(function(e){
```

```
// submit the form via AJAX
```

```
return false;
```

```
});
```

A) Every function in JavaScript must return a value, so we are placing a dummy return line.

B) return false prevents the web browser from submitting the form and reloading the page.

C) This will not work.

32. What does the `serialize()` method do in the following line?

```
$('#myForm').serialize();
```

- A) It fetches the names and values of all the input fields contained in the form, and generates a URL encoded string representation, ready to be submitted via AJAX or appended to a URL.
- B) Fetches the names and values of all input fields, and returns them as an object.
- C) Creates a JSON representation of the form.

33. What does the \$.get() jQuery function do?

- A) It fires a GET AJAX request.
- B) It returns the DOM elements that are contained in the jQuery object.

34. What does \$('#myDiv').load('page.html') do?

- A) It adds the string 'page.html' as the contents of the #myDiv div.
- B) It fires an AJAX request, fetches the result of page.html as text, and inserts it into the div.

35. What is the difference between \$('#element').remove() and \$('#element').detach()

- A) remove() removes the element from the DOM along with any jQuery data such as event handlers, while detach() only removes the element from the DOM.
- B) detach() removes the element along with all the jQuery data, whereas remove() only removes it from the DOM.

### **Descriptive Question**

1. What does dollar sign (\$) means in jQuery?
2. What is jQuery.noConflict?
3. Difference between \$(this) and 'this' in jQuery?
4. What is the difference between \$('div') and \$('<div/>') in jQuery?
5. What is the difference between .empty(), .remove() methods in jQuery?
6. What are various methods to make ajax request in jQuery?
7. Is there any advantage of using \$.ajax() for ajax call against \$.get() or \$.post()?
8. What is jQuery UI?
9. What is chaining in jQuery?
10. Explain .bind(), .live() and .on()