JQuery Important Interview Questions

**JQuery Link**

<https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/jquery-interview-questions/>

<https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/javascript-tutorial/jquery-interview-questions>

## What is JQuery?

JQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It simplifies things like [HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html) document traversal and manipulation, event handling, and animation with an easy-to-use [API](https://www.simplilearn.com/building-blocks-of-api-development-guide-pdf) that works across many browsers. With versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed how millions of people write JavaScript.

## What is JQuery Used For?

jQuery is mainly used for DOM (Document Object Model) manipulation, which allows you to modify a web page's structure, style, and content. Some of the common things that jQuery is used for include:

* Selecting and manipulating HTML elements
* Traversing and modifying the DOM tree
* Handling events such as clicks, mouseover, and keypress
* Creating animations and effects such as fading, sliding, and hiding elements
* Making [AJAX](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/asp-dot-net-tutorial/ajax-in-asp-dot-net) requests to retrieve data from a server without reloading the page
* Creating plugins to extend the functionality of jQuery

### **1. Why is jQuery known as a feature-rich library?**

This is because jQuery has several features such as easy DOM manipulation, event handling, built-in animations, cross-browser compatibility, supports CSS3, and is lightweight.

### **2. In what scenarios jQuery can be used?**

jQuery is used mainly to add animation effects, call functions on events, apply dynamic or static [CSS](https://www.simplilearn.com/11-css-secrets-rar400-article), and manipulate purposes.

### **3. Can you select all elements using jQuery? How?**

Yes, all elements can be selected using jQuery using $('\*') available in a DOM.

### **4. What are different selectors in jQuery used for?**

There following selectors in jQuery is used as:

$('div') is used for selection all div tags in the document, $('#TextId') is used for selecting elements whose ID is TextId and $('.myclass') is used for selecting all elements whose class is .myclass.

### **5. What is the purpose of jQuery AJAX?**

AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. It helps in loading and exchanging data without a browser page refresh and only via server. jQuery provides a rich set of AJAX methods to develop web applications.

### **7. How to get the text contents and set the text contents of an element using jQuery?**

Text () method is used to get combined text contents of all matched elements, and text(Val) is used to set those text contents.

### **11. What are the advantages of jQuery?**

* jQuery is easy to use and understand, even for people with limited programming experience.
* It simplifies common JavaScript tasks, such as traversing the Document Object Model (DOM), handling events, and creating animations.
* jQuery is cross-browser compatible, which works well in most major web browsers.

### **12. How is jQuery different from other javascript frameworks?**

jQuery is a JavaScript library, while other JavaScript frameworks, such as AngularJS and React, are JavaScript frameworks. The main difference between the two is that a library is a collection of pre-written code that you can use to perform specific tasks, while a framework is a structure in which you build your code on top.

### **13. List some features of jQuery.**

* DOM manipulation and traversal
* Event handling
* Effects and animations
* AJAX support
* Cross-browser compatibility
* Support for plugins and extensions

### **15. Does jQuery work for both HTML and XML documents?**

Yes, jQuery can work with both HTML and XML documents.

### **16. What is jQuery Mobile?**

jQuery Mobile is a JavaScript framework that allows you to create mobile web applications with a consistent look and feel across different platforms and devices. It is based on the jQuery library and provides a set of UI widgets and tools for building mobile-friendly web pages and applications.

### **17. What is the $() function in the jQuery library?**

The $() function is an alias for the jQuery() function. It is used to select elements from the DOM and perform various operations.

### **18. Explain $(document).ready() function?**

This function is used to ensure that the DOM is fully loaded before any jQuery code is executed. This function takes a function as an argument, and the function passed to it will be executed when the DOM is ready. This is useful for ensuring that elements on the page are available before interacting with them.

### **19. What is the exact difference between the methods onload() and document. ready()?**

The onload() method is JavaScript when the page finishes loading. The document.ready() method is a jQuery method called when the DOM is ready. The main difference is that onload() waits for all assets on the page to be loaded, including images and other external resources, during the document.ready() only remains for the DOM to be prepared.

### **20. Describe jQuery Connect in brief. Also, list its uses.**

jQuery Connect is a plugin for jQuery that allows you to connect to other web pages and services using AJAX. It can be used to retrieve data from other websites, for example, to display information from another site on your site or to post data to another place.

### **21. What are the jQuery functions used to provide effects?**

jQuery provides several functions for creating effects, such as hide(), show(), slideUp(), slideDown(), fadeIn(), and fadeOut(). These functions can create animations and visual effects on elements in the DOM.

### **22. What is the use of the CSS () method in jQuery?**

The CSS () method in jQuery is used to retrieve or set the value of a CSS property for the selected elements.

### **23. Which jquery method is used to hide selected elements?**

The hide() method in jQuery is used to hide selected elements.

### **24. What are events in jQuery?**

Events in jQuery are actions or occurrences in the browser, such as a user clicking a button or hovering over an element.

### **25. How to iterate/loop through all p elements in jquery.**

To iterate/loop through all p elements in jQuery, you can use the each() method like so:

var paragraphs = $("p");

for(var i = 0; i < paragraphs.length; i++) {

var p = paragraphs[i]; // code to be executed

}

### **26. What is the significance of jQuery.length?**

jQuery.length is a property that returns the number of elements in the selected jQuery object.

### **27. What is jQuery click event?**

The click event in jQuery is triggered when a user clicks on an element. It can perform a specific action when an element is clicked.

### **28. What is the purpose of JQuery's delay() method? Can you use this for different types of browsers like (Internet Explorer)?**

The delay() method in jQuery is used to delay the execution of an animation or a function for a specified time. It can be used in different types of browsers, including Internet Explorer.

### **29. Can you explain about ajaxStart() functions?**

The ajaxStart() function in jQuery is a method triggered when an AJAX request is sent. It can perform a specific action when an AJAX request is sent, such as displaying a loading message.

### **30. Can you explain the ajaxComplete() function?**

The ajaxComplete() function in jQuery is a method that is triggered when an AJAX request is completed. It can perform a specific action when an AJAX request is completed, such as hiding a loading message.

### **31. Can you say something about jQuery each() method?**

Each () method in jQuery is used to iterate through a set of elements and perform a specific action on each element. It can loop through a set of elements and perform a specific action on each element.

### **32. What is the difference between javascript and jquery?**

JavaScript is a programming language that can add interactivity and other dynamic features to websites. jQuery is a library built on top of JavaScript that makes it easier to work with the Document Object Model (DOM) and perform common tasks such as event handling and animation.

### **33. What is the difference between the $(window).load and $(document)? Ready functions in jQuery?**

The $(window).load function is triggered when all assets, including images, have finished loading on the page. The $(document).ready function is activated when the DOM (Document Object Model) is fully loaded and ready for manipulation. The $(document).ready function is generally used to initialize scripts, while the $(window).

### **34. What exactly is a jQuery Data Table plugin? Also, explain the uses with examples.**

A jQuery Data Table plugin is a tool that allows for easy manipulation and organization of data in a table format. This can include sorting, searching, pagination, and other features. For example, a website displaying a large amount of data in a table format could use a jQuery Data Table plugin to allow users to sort and search through the data easily.

### **35. What is the purpose of JQuery's serialize() method?**

The jQuery serialize() method converts form data into a string format that can be easily sent to a server via an AJAX request.

### **36. Explain how CSS classes can be manipulated in HTML using jQuery.**

jQuery allows for the manipulation of CSS classes in HTML through the use of the addClass(), removeClass(), and toggleClass() methods. The addClass() method is used to add a CSS class to an HTML element, while the removeClass() method is used to remove a CSS class from an HTML element.

### **37. State some different types of jQuery methods.**

 Some different types of jQuery methods include:

* Event methods: such as click(), hover(), and focus()
* Traversing methods: such as children(), parent(), and siblings()
* DOM manipulation methods: such as append(), prepend(), and replaceWith()
* CSS manipulation methods: such as addClass(), removeClass(), and CSS()
* Animation methods: such as animate(), fadeIn(), and slideUp().

### **38. Why are Ajax methods preferred in jQuery?**

jQuery Ajax methods are simple, offer cross-browser support, send GET and POST requests and load XML,[JSON](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/python-tutorial/json-python), Scripts or[HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html).

### **39. How is parent() method in jQuery different from parents() method?**

The parent() function travels only a single level in the DOM tree, whereas parents() searches through the entire DOM tree.

### **40. What is jquery.min.js?**

It is a compressed version of jquery.js as shorter variable names are used to preserve bandwidth. It functions precisely similar to jquery.js. The compressed version is used to increase the efficiency of web pages.

### **41. What is a content distribution network?**

A content distribution network or CDN is an extensive distributed system of servers deployed across the Internet. Its primary objective is to offer highly available as well as high-performance content to end-users.

### **42. Ajax functions are generally asked as a part of jQuery interview questions. List some of them.**

1. .ajaxStop() - when all requests are complete, this registers the handler to be called.
2. .ajaxStart() - when the first Ajax request begins, this registers the handler to be called.
3. .ajaxSuccess() - when an ajax request is completed, this registers the handler to be called.

### **43. If you want to check if an element is empty or not, which methods can be used?**

We can use the ':empty’ selector or '.val()' method to check if an element is empty.

if ($('#elementId').is(':empty')) {

// Element is empty

} else {

// Element is not empty

}

### **44. How is 'this' different from '$(this)' in jQuery?**

We use $(this) to use jQuery methods, which refers to the DOM element.

In jQuery, both **this** and **$(this)** are used to refer to DOM elements, but they have different characteristics and purposes:

1. **this**:
   * **this** refers to the raw DOM element in the current context.
   * It represents the native DOM element, and you can access its properties and methods directly, as you would with any DOM element in JavaScript.
   * It is commonly used within event handlers or callback functions to refer to the DOM element that triggered the event.

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

// 'this' refers to the <button> DOM element

console.log(this.tagName); // Access native DOM properties

});

**$(this)**:

* **$(this)** is a jQuery-wrapped version of the DOM element referred to by **this**.
* It allows you to use jQuery methods and functions on the DOM element.
* It provides a more extensive set of methods for manipulating and interacting with the DOM element.

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

// '$(this)' wraps the <button> DOM element in a jQuery object

$(this).addClass('active'); // Use jQuery methods

});

The key difference is that **this** is a reference to the native DOM element, while **$(this)** wraps that element in a jQuery object, which allows you to leverage jQuery's capabilities for DOM manipulation and traversal. In many cases, using **$(this)** is more convenient because it gives you access to a wide range of jQuery methods, making it easier to work with DOM elements.

### **45. What is a prop() in jQuery? How is it different from Attr()?**

The prop() method is used to obtain the value of the first element property, and Attr() is used to extract the value of the first element's attribute.

**.prop()** (Property):

* **.prop()** is used to get or set the properties of DOM elements, such as boolean attributes like "checked," "selected," "disabled," and "readonly."
* It returns the current state of a property, which is often a boolean value, and can be used to set the state as well.
* It is designed to work with properties that represent the current state of an element, such as input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and options within select elements.

Example of using **.prop()** to set and get the "checked" property of a checkbox:

// Get the current state of the "checked" property

var isChecked = $('#myCheckbox').prop('checked');

// Set the "checked" property

$('#myCheckbox').prop('checked', true);

**.attr()** (Attribute):

* **.attr()** is used to get or set the attributes of HTML elements. It can be used for standard HTML attributes like "id," "class," "src," and custom attributes.
* It returns the value of the attribute as a string, and you can set the attribute's value as well.
* It is typically used for working with non-boolean attributes and custom data attributes.

Example of using **.attr()** to set and get the "id" attribute of an element:

// Get the value of the "id" attribute

var elementId = $('#myElement').attr('id');

// Set the "id" attribute

$('#myElement').attr('id', 'newId');

### **46. What is the advantage of method chaining in jQuery?**

Multiple jQuery commands on a particular element can be executed in one go with chaining. It helps in implementing various actions on an element rather than one after the other.

Method chaining is a powerful and fundamental concept in jQuery that allows you to chain multiple method calls together in a single line, making your code more concise, readable, and efficient.

$('ul.myList')

.addClass('highlight')

.find('li')

.css('color', 'red')

.end() // This returns to the previous selection (ul.myList)

.append('<li>New Item</li>');

### **47. Tell something about the finish method in jQuery.**

The .finish() method stops all queued animations and place all the elements in their final state.

### **48. Explain the operation of the jQuery connect() method.**

The jQuery connect() method creates a connection to a remote server using the WebSockets protocol. It allows for real-time communication between the client and server, enabling the ability to push data from the server to the client in real-time.

### **49. Distinguish between jquery.min.js and jquery.js.**

jquery.min.js is a minified version of the jQuery library, which has been compressed to reduce its file size.

### **50. Explain the benefits of using a CDN for the jQuery files.**

Using a Content Delivery Network (CDN) for the jQuery files can provide several benefits, such as faster load times for users, as the files are served from a location closer to the user's location.

### **51. Can you describe the various methods for extracting a query text using regular expressions?**

There are several methods for extracting a query text using regular expressions, such as using the match() or exec() methods to search for a specific pattern in a string or using the search() method to find the index of the first occurrence of a particular pattern in a string.

### **52. Explain the use of the event.preventDefault() method.**

The event.preventDefault() method is used to prevent the default action of an event from occurring.

### **53. What are the benefits of Using jQquery instead of javascript in an ASP.NET web application?**

Some benefits of using jQuery instead of JavaScript in an ASP.NET web application include built-in cross-browser compatibility support, a large library of pre-built functions, and a simpler and more consistent syntax.

### **54. What is event.stopPropagation()?**

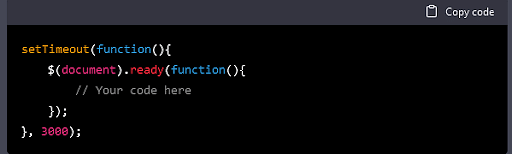
The event.stopPropagation() method stops an event from propagating to parent elements.

### **55. Is it possible to pause or postpone the execution of the document.ready for a period of time?**

Yes, it is possible to pause or postpone the execution of the document.ready event for a period of time by using the setTimeout() function. The setTimeout() function takes two arguments: a function to execute and a time delay in milliseconds.

You can also use the setTimeout() function to wrap the entire document.ready event to delay its execution.

For example:



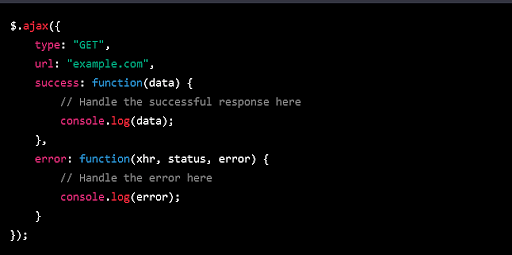
### **56. Would you still favor jQuery in a case when things can be done simply using javascript?**

Whether to favor jQuery or JavaScript depends on the developer's specific use case and skillset. jQuery can simplify complex tasks and provide cross-browser compatibility, but in some cases, it may be simpler and more efficient to use plain JavaScript.

### **57. How to perform jQuery AJAX requests?**

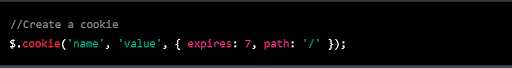
jQuery provides several methods for performing AJAX requests, the most commonly used one being the $.ajax() method. This method allows you to send HTTP requests to a server and handle the response without having to refresh the entire page.

Here's an example of how to use the $.ajax() method to make a GET request to a server:



### **59. Write a jQuery code to create and delete cookies from the browser.**

Here is an example of how to create a cookie using jQuery:



To delete a cookie, you can set its expiration date to a past date:

JQuery_IQ_Img_4

### **60. Can you explain the difference between jQuery.get() and jQuery.ajax()?**

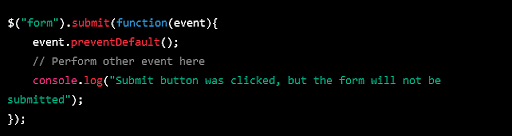
 Both methods allow you to send an HTTP request to a server and handle the response, but they have some key differences:

* $.get() is a shorthand method for performing a GET request using $.ajax(). It is a simpler method and is used for quick and simple requests, such as retrieving data from a server. The basic syntax for $.get() is $.get(url, data, callback).
* $.ajax() is a more powerful and flexible method for performing AJAX requests. It can be used to perform any type of HTTP request (GET, POST, PUT, etc.). Here's an example of how to use $.get() and $.ajax() to make a GET request to a server:

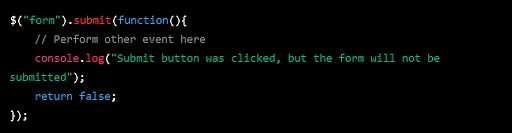
### **JQuery_IQ_Img_5**

### **61. Write a code snippet for preventing the default behavior of the submit button for performing another event.**

Code snippet that demonstrates how to prevent the default behavior of a submit button and perform another event using jQuery:



It's also possible to prevent the default behavior of the submit button by returning false from the submit event handler:



### **62. Which of the two lines of code below is more efficient and why?**

document.getElementById("interviewBit"); OR $("#interviewBit");

The first line of code uses the native JavaScript method document.getElementById(), which is considered to be more efficient than the jQuery method $() because it is a native JavaScript method and it doesn't have to go through the additional layers of abstraction that jQuery uses.

The second line of code uses the jQuery method $() which is a shorthand for jQuery(). The $() function is a wrapper for the jQuery() function, which is used to perform DOM manipulation, event handling, and animation. jQuery uses document.getElementById() internally to get the element, but it also adds the overhead of the jQuery library and its additional layers of abstraction.

### **63. How do you disable elements in Jquery Using "attr"?**

To disable an element using jQuery's attr() method, you can set the "disabled" attribute to "true" on the element.

To disable HTML elements in jQuery using the **attr()** method, you can set the "disabled" attribute to "disabled" for elements that support this attribute, such as form elements like input fields, buttons, and select elements. Here's how you can disable elements using the **attr()** method:

// Disable an input element

$('#myInput').attr('disabled', 'disabled');

// Disable a button element

$('#myButton').attr('disabled', 'disabled');

// Disable a select element

$('#mySelect').attr('disabled', 'disabled');

If you want to enable them later, you can remove the "disabled" attribute or set it to **false**:

// Enable an input element

$('#myInput').removeAttr('disabled');

// Enable a button element

$('#myButton').removeAttr('disabled');

// Enable a select element

$('#mySelect').removeAttr('disabled');

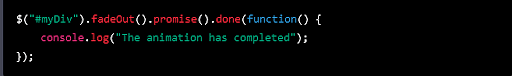
### **64. Can you write a jQuery code selector that needs to be used for querying all elements whose ID ends with string “IB”?**

The jQuery code selector that can be used to query all elements whose ID ends with string “IB” is: $("[id$='IB']")

This selector selects all elements that have an ID attribute that ends with "IB".

### **65. Explain the .promise() method in jQuery.**

The .promise() method in jQuery is used to return a promise that is resolved when all of the elements in the set have completed a specific action. For example, when all animations on the set of elements have completed. The returned promise object can be used to attach callbacks that will be executed when the promise is fulfilled or rejected.



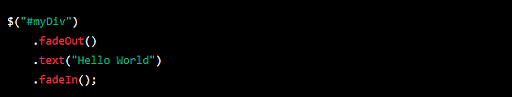
### **66. Write a jQquery code snippet to sort a string array?**

Here's an example of how to sort a string array using jQuery:



### **67. Can you provide an example of chaining using a code snippet?**

Chaining is a technique in jQuery that allows you to perform multiple actions on a set of elements using a single line of code. Here's an example of how to use chaining to fade out an element, change its text, and then fade it back in:



### **Q1. Mention the Differences between JavaScript and jQuery.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **JavaScript** | **jQuery** |
| It is a weakly typed, dynamic programming language | jQuery is a Concise and fast JavaScript library |
| It is an interpreted language | It uses resources of JavaScript to make tasks simpler and easier |
| You need to write your own script and it can be a time-consuming process | You only have to write existing JQuery scripts so it saves time |
| Don’t need to add any additional plugins as all browsers support JavaScript | You may have to include jQuery library URL in the header of the page |
| Too many lines of Code | Fewer lines of Code |

### **Q2. What is jQuery?**

[jQuery](https://www.edureka.co/blog/jquery-tutorial/) is an efficient & fast JavaScript Library created by John Resig in 2006. The motto of jQuery is – write less, do more. It is designed to simplify the client-side scripting of HTML. The main purpose of jQuery is to provide an easy way to use JavaScript on your website to make it more interactive and attractive.

It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers.

### **Q3. What are the features of jQuery?**

Some of the key features of jQuery are:

* **DOM manipulation**−  jQuery makes the selection of DOM elements easy, traverse them and modify their content by using cross-browser open source selector engine.
* **Event handling**− It provides an elegant way to capture a wide variety of events, such as a user clicking on a link, without the need to clutter the HTML code itself with event handlers.
* **AJAX Support**−  jQuery helps you to develop a responsive and feature-rich website with AJAX technology.
* **Animations**− This framework comes with plenty of built-in animation effects which you can use in your websites.
* **Lightweight**− It is a very lightweight library – about 19KB in size.
* **Cross Browser Support**−  jQuery has cross-browser support and works well in IE 6.0+, Safari 3.0+, Chrome and Opera 9.0+.

### **Q4. Mention some advantages of jQuery.**

There are many advantages of using jQuery. Some of them include :

* It is like an **enhanced version** of [**JavaScript**](https://www.edureka.co/blog/javascript-tutorial/) so there is no overhead in learning a new syntax.
* jQuery has the ability to keep the code **simple, readable, clear** and **reusable.**
* It has **Cross-browser** support.
* This would remove the requirement for writing complex loops and **DOM scripting** library calls.
* jQuery helps in **event detection** and **handling**.
* It provides tons of**plug-ins** for all kind of needs.

### **Q5. What are Selectors in jQuery?**

A jQuery **Selector** is a function that uses the expressions to find out **matching elements** from a **DOM** based on the given criteria. In a simple language, selectors are used to select one or more HTML elements using jQuery. Once an element is selected then we can perform various operations on that selected element.

Selecting an element in DOM is done with the help of **$()** construct with a string parameter containing any **CSS** selector expression. $() will return zero or more DOM elements on which you can apply any effect or style.

### **Q6. What are the different types of Selectors?**

There are three main types of selectors used in jQuery:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **jQuery Syntax** | **Description** |
| **Tag Name** | $(‘div’) | All div tags in the document |
| **ID** | $(‘#TextId’) | Selects element with ID as TextId. |
| **Class** | $(‘.myclass’) | Selects all elements with class as myclass. |

### **Q7. What is jQuery.noConflict?**

**jQuery no-conflict** is an option given by jQuery to overcome the conflicts between the different javascript frameworks or libraries. When you use jQuery no-conflict mode, you replace the **$** to a new variable and assign jQuery some other JavaScript libraries. Also, the $ is used as a function or variable name that jQuery has.

### **Q8. Differentiate among .empty() vs .remove() vs .detach() in jQuery.**

• **.empty()** – This method is used to remove all the child elements from matched elements.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).empty(); |

• .**remove()** – This method is used to remove all the matched element. It will remove all the jQuery data associated with the matched element.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).remove(); |

• **.detach()** – This method is same as .remove() method except that the .detach() method doesn’t remove jQuery data associated with the matched elements.

**Syntax-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $(selector).detach(); |

### **Q9. What are the methods used to provide effects in jQuery?**

jQuery provides amazing effects and you can apply them quickly with a simple configuration. The effect can be either hiding, showing, toggling, fadeout, fadein, fadeto and many more. Some other methods to provide effects include the following:

* **animate( params, [duration, easing, callback] )** This function makes custom animations for your HTML elements.
* **fadeIn( speed, [callback] )**This function fades in all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeOut( speed, [callback] )** This function is used to fade out all the matched elements by adjusting their opacity to 0, then setting the display to “none” and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **fadeTo( speed, opacity, callback )**This function fade the opacity of all the matched elements to a specified opacity and firing an optional callback after completion.
* **stop( [clearQueue, gotoEnd ])**This function stops all the currently running animations.

### **Q10. What are the various Ajax functions available in jQuery?**

Ajax allows the user to exchange data with a server and update parts of a page without reloading the entire page. Some of the functions of ajax include:

* **$.ajax() –** This is considered to be the most low level and basic of functions. It is used to send requests. This function can be performed without a selector.
* **$.ajaxSetup() –** This function is used to define and set the options for various ajax calls.
* **$.getJSON() –** This is a special type of shorthand function which is used to accept the url to which the requests are sent. Optional data and optional callback functions are also possible in such functions.

### **Q11. Differentiate between width() vs css(‘width’) in jQuery**

There are two different methods in jQuery to change the width of an element. The first way is to use **.css(‘width’)** and other way is to use **.width()**.

**For example-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | $('#mydiv').css('width','300px');  $('#mydiv').width(100); |

The difference in **.css(‘width’)** and **.width()** is the data type of value we specify or return from both the functions. In .css(‘width’) we have to add px in the width value while in .width() we don’t have to add px.

### **Q12. Differentiate between bind() vs live() vs delegate() methods in jQuery.**

**The bind()** method does not attach events to those elements which are added after DOM is loaded. Whereas, **live()** and **delegate()** methods attach events to the future elements as well.

The difference between **live()** and **delegate()** methods is **live()** function does not work in chaining. It will work only on a selector or an element. But **delegate()** method works in chaining.

**For example**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("#myTable").find("tr").live("click",function(){  alert($(this).text());  });  }); |

The above code will not work using **live()** method. But we can accomplish this with **delegate()** method.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("#dvContainer")children("table").delegate("tr","click",function(){  alert($(this).text());  });  }); |

### **Q13. What is the use of param() method in jQuery?**

The **param()** method is used to represent an array or an object in a **serialized** manner. While making an ajax request we can use these serialize values in the query strings of URL.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.param(object | array, boolValue) |

* “object | array” specifies an array or an object to be serialized.
* “boolValue” specifies whether to use the traditional style of param serialization or not.

### **Q14. What is difference between $(this) and this in jQuery ?**

**this** and **$(this)** refer to the same element but the difference is that “this” is used in a traditional method but with $() it becomes a jQuery object on which we can use the functions of jQuery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | $(document).ready(function(){  $('#clickme').click(function(){  alert($(this).text());  alert(this.innerText);  });  }); |

In the above example, when only “this” keyword is used then we can use the jQuery text() function to get the text of the element. Once the “this” keyword is written with $() then we can use the jQuery function text() to get the text of the element.

### **Q19. Explain what the following code will do:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $( "div#first, div.first, ol#items > [name$='first']" ) |

This code performs a query to retrieve any <div> element with the id first. It also includes all <div> elements with the class first and all elements which are children of the <ol id=”items”> element whose name attribute ends with the string “first”. This shows how to use multiple selectors at once. The function will return a jQuery object containing the results of the query.

### **Q20. What is the difference between $(window).load and $(document).ready function in jQuery?**

**$(window).load** is an event that fires when the **DOM** and other contents on the page is fully loaded. This event is fired after the ready event.  
In most cases, the script can be executed as soon as the DOM is fully loaded. The**ready()** is usually the best place to write your **JavaScript** code. But there could be some scenario where you might need to write scripts in the load() function. For example, to get the actual width and height of an image.

The $(window).load event is fired once the DOM and all the CSS, images and frames are fully loaded. So, it is the best place to write the jQuery code to get the actual image size or to get the details of anything that is loaded just before the load event is raised.

### **Q21. What is a CDN? What are the advantages of using CDN?**

Content Delivery Network or Content Distribution Network(**CDN**) is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the internet. It provides the files from servers at a higher bandwidth that leads to faster loading time. These are several companies that provide free public CDNs:

* Google
* Microsoft
* Yahoo

**Advantages of using CDN:**

* It reduces the load from the server.
* CDN also saves bandwidth. jQuery framework is loaded faster from these CDN.
* If a user regularly visits a site which is using jQuery framework from any of these CDN, it will be cached.

### **Q23. What is the use of serialize() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery **serialize()** method is used to create a text string in standard **URL-encoded** notation. It serializes the form values so that its serialized values can be used in the URL query string while making an **AJAX request**.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("div").text($("form").serialize());  });  }); |

### **Q25. What is jQuery UI?**

**jQuery UI** is a set of user interface interactions, effects, widgets, and themes built on top of the jQuery JavaScript Library. jQuery UI works well for highly **interactive** web applications with different controls or simple pages with a date picker control.

### **Q26. What are the four parameters used for jQuery Ajax method?**

The four parameters used for jQuery Ajax method are:

* **URL** – You need to specify the URL to send the request.
* **Type** – This specifies the type of requests such as Get or Post.
* **Data** – It specifies the data to be sent to the server.
* **Cache** – This decides whether the browser should cache the requested page.

### **Q28. What is the use of html() method in JQuery?**

The jQuery html() method is used to change the entire content of the selected elements. It replaces the selected element content with new contents.

**Syntax:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | $(document).ready(function(){  $("button").click(function(){  $("p").html("Hello <b>edureka</b>");  });  }); |

### **Q35. What are jQuery plugins?**

**Plugins** are a piece of **code**. The jQuery plugins are a code written in a standard JavaScript file. These JavaScript files provide useful jQuery methods that can be used along with jQuery library methods.

### **Q36. What is the difference between Map and Grep function in jQuery?**

In **$.map()** you need to **loop** over each element in an array and modify its value whilst the **$.Grep()** method returns the filtered array using some filter condition from an existing array. The basic structure of Map() is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $.map ( array, callback(elementOfArray, indexInArray) ) |

**Syntax for $.Grep():**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | jQuery $.grep() Method |

### **Q37. How can jQuery be used in conjunction with another JavaScript library that also uses $ for naming?**

**$** has no special meaning in JavaScript. It can be used in object naming. In jQuery, it is simply used as an **alias** for the jQuery object and jQuery() function.  
However, jQuery has no monopoly on use of $ which may create situations where you want to use it in conjunction with another JS library that also uses $. This would result in a naming conflict. jQuery provides the **jQuery.noConflict()**method for just this reason. Calling this method makes it necessary to use the underlying name jQuery instead in subsequent references to jQuery and its functions.

### **Q39. What is method chaining in jQuery and what are the advantages?**

Method chaining is a feature of jQuery that allows several methods to be executed on a jQuery selection **in sequence** in a single code statement. For example, the following snippets of code are equivalent:

**Without chaining:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | $( "button#play-movie" ).on( "click", playMovie );  $( "button#play-movie" ).css( "background-color", "red" );  $( "button#play-movie" ).show(); |

**With chaining:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | $( "button#play-movie" ).on( "click", playMovie )  .css( "background-color", "red" )  .show(); |

With chaining, the button only needs to be selected one time. Whereas, without chaining, jQuery must search the whole DOM and find the button before each method is applied.

### **Q40. What is the difference between jQuery.get() and jQuery.ajax()?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **jQuery.get()** | **jQuery.ajax()** |
| **jQuery.get()** is a shortcut method that uses jQuery.ajax() under the hood, to create an **Ajax request** that is typical for simple retrieval of information. Other pre-built Ajax requests are provided by jQuery, such as jQuery.post(), jQuery.getScript(), and jQuery.getJSON(). | **jQuery.ajax()** is the all-encompassing Ajax request method provided by jQuery. It allows for the creation of **highly-customized Ajax requests**, with options for how to handle a failure, whether the request is synchronous or asynchronous, what format to request for the response and many other options. |

### **Q43. What is chaining in jQuery?**

Chaining is a powerful feature of jQuery. This means specifying multiple functions and/or selectors to an element. Chaining reduces the code segment and keeps it very clean and easy to understand. Generally, chaining uses the jQuery built-in functions that make the compilation a bit faster.

**For example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | $(document).ready(function() {  $("#div2").html($("#txtBox").prop("readonly")) + '</br>';  $("#div3").html($("#txtBox").attr("readonly"));  }); |

### **Q44. Explain what the following code does:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | $( "div" ).css( "width", "300px" ).add( "p" ).css( "background-color", "blue" ); |

This code uses **method chaining** to accomplish a couple of things. First, it selects all the <div> elements and changes their CSS width to 300px. Then, it adds all the <p> elements to the current selection, so it can finally change the CSS background color for both the <div> and <p> elements to blue.

### **Q45. What are the features of jQuery used in web applications?**

jQuery has some important features that are used in web applications such as:

**1.** **HTML/DOM Manipulation:** JavaScript do not have any features related to the DOM, but JavaScript in the browser does include some intelligence about the DOM.

**2. Event Handling:** jQuery introduced a feature called Event handling. You can write code that runs when a user clicks on a certain part of the page, or when the mouse is moved over a form element. jQuery contains many events, such as a user clicking on a button, moving a mouse over an element, etc.

**3. Ajax Support:** When you select an item from a DropDownList or other control on the same page then that can cause loss of data. Ajax is used to update the part of the web page without reloading the page.

**4. Animations in jQuery:** The jQuery comes with plenty of built-in animation effects that you can use in your websites. For example, animation, show, hide and so on. In jQuery, the animate() method is used to perform such tasks.