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

// do stuff

});

The **ready**() method is used to make a **function** available after the **document** is loaded. Whatever code you write inside the **$(document** ).**ready**() method will run once the page DOM is **ready** to execute **JavaScript** code.

1. jQuery syntax:
   1. $(selector).action()
2. jQuery selectors:
   1. $(“p”) selects all <p> elements.
3. jQuery events:
   1. click()

To assign a click event to all paragraphs on a page, you can do this:

$("p").click();

The next step is to define what should happen when the event fires. You must pass a function to the event:

$("p").click(function(){  
  // action goes here!!  
});

* 1. dblclick()

The dblclick() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the user double-clicks on the HTML element:

Example:

$("p").dblclick(function(){  
  $(this).hide();  
});

* 1. hover()

The hover() method takes two functions and is a combination of the mouseenter() and mouseleave() methods.

The first function is executed when the mouse enters the HTML element, and the second function is executed when the mouse leaves the HTML element

$("#p1").hover(function(){  
  alert("You entered p1!");  
},  
function(){  
  alert("Bye! You now leave p1!");  
});

1. jQuery effects:

Syntax for hide/show:

$(*selector*).hide(*speed,callback*);

* 1. hide()

$("#hide").click(function(){  
  $("p").hide();  
});

Hides the item.

* 1. show()

$("#show").click(function(){  
  $("p").show();  
});

Shows the item.

* 1. animate()

The required params parameter defines the CSS properties to be animated.

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

$("button").click(function(){  
  $("div").animate({left: '250px'});  
});

* 1. fadeIn()

$("button").click(function(){  
  $("#div1").fadeIn();

$("#div2").fadeIn("slow");  
  $("#div3").fadeIn(3000);  
});

Fades in on click.

* 1. fadeOut()

$("button").click(function(){  
  $("#div1").fadeOut();  
  $("#div2").fadeOut("slow");  
  $("#div3").fadeOut(3000);  
});

Identifies the fadeout, how fast or slow and a timeframe.

* 1. fadeTo()

The required speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

The required opacity parameter in the fadeTo() method specifies fading to a given opacity (value between 0 and 1).

* 1. toggle()

$("button").click(function(){  
  $("#div1").fadeToggle();  
  $("#div2").fadeToggle("slow");  
  $("#div3").fadeToggle(3000);  
});

fadeToggle() method toggles between the fadeIn() and fadeOut() methods.

If the elements are faded out, fadeToggle() will fade them in.

If the elements are faded in, fadeToggle() will fade them out.

* 1. slideToggle()

Like fadeToggle, this will change if the item slid down to slide up, and vice versa.

* 1. slideUp()

$("#flip").click(function(){  
  $("#panel").slideToggle();  
});

Same as slideDown, except replace .slideDown with .slideUp

* 1. slideDown()

The optional speed parameter specifies the duration of the effect. It can take the following values: "slow", "fast", or milliseconds.

$("#flip").click(function(){  
  $("#panel").slideDown();  
});

* 1. stop animation/sliding()

So, by default, the stop() method kills the current animation being performed on the selected element.

$("#stop").click(function(){  
  $("#panel").stop();  
});

* 1. delay()

1. jQuery callback functions: (triggers after event)

$(selector).hide(speed,callback)

Example with Callback:

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

$("p").hide("slow", **function()**{

alert("The paragraph is now hidden");

});

});

The bold part is the Callback

1. jQuery html /css methods:
   1. .html()

$("#btn2").click(function(){  
  alert("HTML: " + $("#test").html());  
});

* 1. text()

$("#btn1").click(function(){  
  alert("Text: " + $("#test").text());  
});

* 1. .remove()

Removes the selected element (and its child elements)

* 1. .empty()

Removes the child elements from the selected element

* 1. .css()
  2. .append()

Inserts content at the end of the selected elements

* 1. .prepend()

Inserts content at the beginning of the selected elements

* 1. .before()

Inserts content before the selected elements

* 1. .after()

Inserts content after the selected elements

* 1. .addClass()

Adds one or more classes to the selected elements

* 1. .removeClass()

Removes one or more classes from the selected elements

1. $(selector).css(property, value) – sets CSS single property and value

$(selector).css({

property : value,

property : value,

property : value

})

-sets multiple CSS properties and values (object literal)

**Object Literals, for example the following adds css property/value pairs:**

$(document).ready(function(){

$("div").css({

'background-color':'#FFFF00',

'color':'#FF0000',

'font-family':'Arial',

'font-size':'18pt'})

});