

The jQuery Cheat Sheet

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Is jQuery still relevant in 2026?

jQuery 4.0.0 shipped on January 17, 2026, and the library still runs on a huge share of the web, including most WordPress themes and many plugins. But modern browsers closed the gap: `querySelector`, `classList`, and `fetch()` cover most of the old use cases with no library. Keep jQuery when maintaining a jQuery or WordPress build. Reach for vanilla JavaScript on new projects.

How to include jQuery

Latest release (new projects, modern browsers):

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-4.0.0.min.js"></script>
```

Legacy and WordPress line (last of the 3.x series, ships with WP plus jQuery Migrate):

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.7.1.min.js"></script>
```

Run code once the DOM is ready:

```
$(function() {  
    /* runs when DOM is ready */  
});
```

Selectors

jQuery selectors mirror CSS. Pass a CSS-style string to `$()`.

Selector	What it grabs
<code>\$("#id")</code>	Element with that ID
<code>\$(".class")</code>	All elements with that class
<code>\$("p")</code>	All paragraphs
<code>\$("#ul li")</code>	List items inside a list
<code>\$("#a[target]")</code>	Links with a target attribute
<code>\$(":checked")</code>	Checked inputs

DOM traversal

Move around the tree from a matched set.

Method	What it does
<code>.find(".x")</code>	Descendants matching <code>.x</code>
<code>.parent()</code>	Direct parent

<code>.children()</code>	Direct child elements
<code>.closest("div")</code>	Nearest matching ancestor
<code>.next() / .prev()</code>	Next or previous sibling
<code>.siblings()</code>	All siblings
<code>.each(fn)</code>	Run fn on each element

DOM manipulation

Read and change text, HTML, attributes, classes, and styles, then add or remove nodes.

Method	What it does
<code>.text("hi")</code>	Set text content
<code>.html("hi")</code>	Set inner HTML
<code>.val()</code>	Get or set a form value
<code>.attr("href")</code>	Get or set an attribute
<code>.prop("checked")</code>	Read live state (checked, disabled)
<code>.addClass("a") / .removeClass("a")</code>	Add or remove a class
<code>.toggleClass("a")</code>	Toggle a class on or off
<code>.css("color","red")</code>	Set an inline style
<code>.append() / .prepend()</code>	Insert inside, at end or start
<code>.after() / .before()</code>	Insert outside, after or before
<code>.remove() / .empty() / .clone()</code>	Delete, clear, or copy

Events

Use `.on()` for everything. It supports delegation for elements that do not exist yet.

```
$("#save").on("click", function() {
  console.log("clicked");
});

// Delegation
$("ul").on("click", "li", function() {
  $(this).toggleClass("active");
});

// Stop default action
$("form").on("submit", function(e) {
  e.preventDefault();
});
```

Helpers: `.submit()`, `.hover()`, `.keyup()`.

Effects and animation

Quick animation helpers. CSS transitions do most of this today with better performance.

Method	Effect
<code>.show() / .hide() / .toggle()</code>	Show, hide, or flip visibility
<code>.fadeIn() / .fadeOut()</code>	Fade opacity in or out
<code>.slideUp() / .slideDown()</code>	Collapse or expand height
<code>.animate({opacity:0}, 400)</code>	Custom animation over 400ms

AJAX

Background HTTP requests. `fetch()` is the modern alternative and needs no library.

```
$.ajax({
  url: "/api/data",
  method: "POST",
  data: { id: 5 },
  success: function(response) { console.log(response); }
});

$.get("/api/data", function(res) { /* GET */ });
$.post("/api/save", { id: 5 }, function(res) { /* POST */ });
$.getJSON("/api/data.json", function(data) { /* parsed JSON */ });
```

Utilities and chaining

Array helpers, the `.length` count, and method chaining.

```
$.each([1, 2, 3], function(i, val) { console.log(i, val); });
var doubled = $.map([1, 2, 3], function(n) { return n * 2; });
var count = $("p").length;
$("p").addClass("x").fadeIn();
```

jQuery vs vanilla JS

Most jQuery calls have a well-supported plain-JavaScript equivalent.

Task	jQuery	Vanilla JS
Select one	<code>\$("#x")</code>	<code>document.querySelector("#x")</code>
Select all	<code>\$(".x")</code>	<code>document.querySelectorAll(".x")</code>
Set text	<code>.text("hi")</code>	<code>el.textContent = "hi"</code>
Add class	<code>.addClass("a")</code>	<code>el.classList.add("a")</code>
On click	<code>.on("click", fn)</code>	<code>el.addEventListener("click", fn)</code>
Hide	<code>.hide()</code>	<code>el.style.display = "none"</code>

Fetch JSON	<code>\$.getJSON(url)</code>	<code>fetch(url).then(r => r.json())</code>
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Gotchas and common mistakes

Use `.on()`, not the deprecated `.bind()`, `.live()`, or `.delegate()`. Use `.prop()` for live state (checked, disabled, selected); `.attr()` reads only the HTML default.

WordPress runs in no-conflict mode, so `$` is not available by default. Use `jQuery(...)` or wrap your code:

```
(function($) {  
    /* $ works here */  
})(jQuery);
```

jQuery 4.0 drops old IE, no longer auto-promotes JSON to JSONP (set `dataType: "jsonp"` when needed), and removes `.push`, `.sort`, and `.splice` from jQuery objects; it adds Trusted Types and CSP support. Run jQuery Migrate 4.0 on legacy code. WordPress still ships 3.7.1, so do not assume 4.0 syntax there. New projects rarely need jQuery.