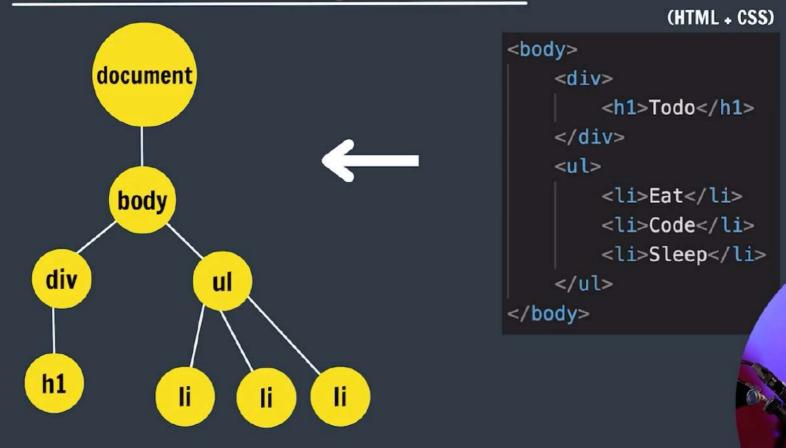
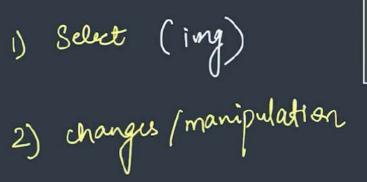
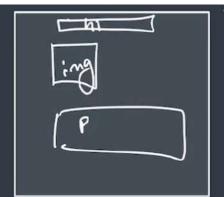
# DOM (Document Object Model) The DOM represents a document with a logical tree. It allows us to manipulate/change webpage content (HTML elements).

## **DOM** (Document Object Model)



### **Download Starter Code**





```
> window
    Window {window: Window, self: Window, document: document, name: '', location: Location, ...}
 > console.dir(document);
                                                     VM599:1
    #document

    undefined

 > console.dir(document.all);
                                                    VM1969:1
    ▶ HTMLAllCollection(38)
 undefined
 > console.dir(document.all[8]);
                                                    VM2381:1
    ▶ h1
 undefined
 > console.dir(document.all[8].innerText);
   Spider Man
                                                    VM2411:1
 undefined
 > document.all[8].innerText = "Peter Parker";
 'Peter Parker'
OM
                         I
```

# Peter Parker



# **Selecting Elements**

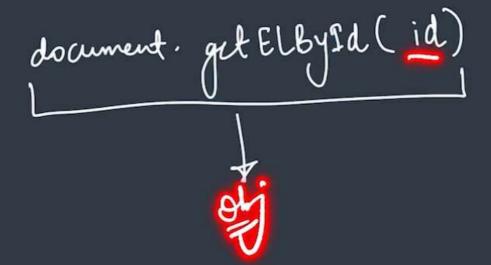
getElementByld

Returns the Element as an object or null (if not found)

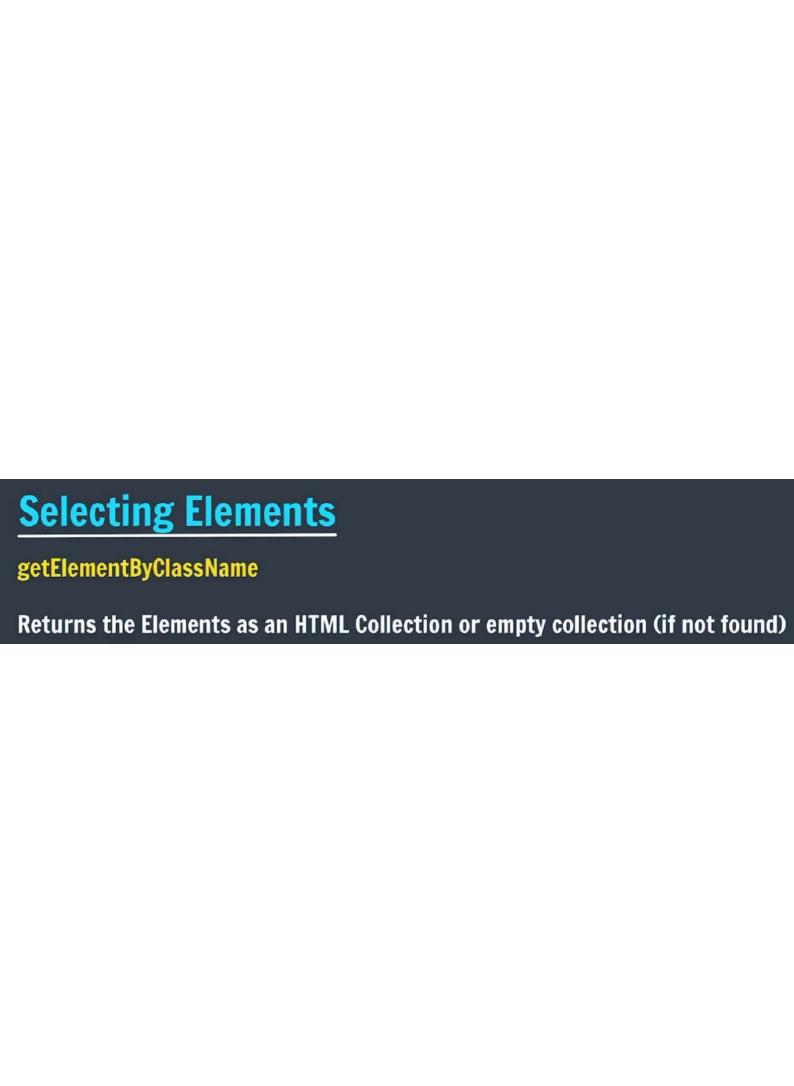
## **Selecting Elements**

getElementByld

Returns the Element as an object or null (if not found)

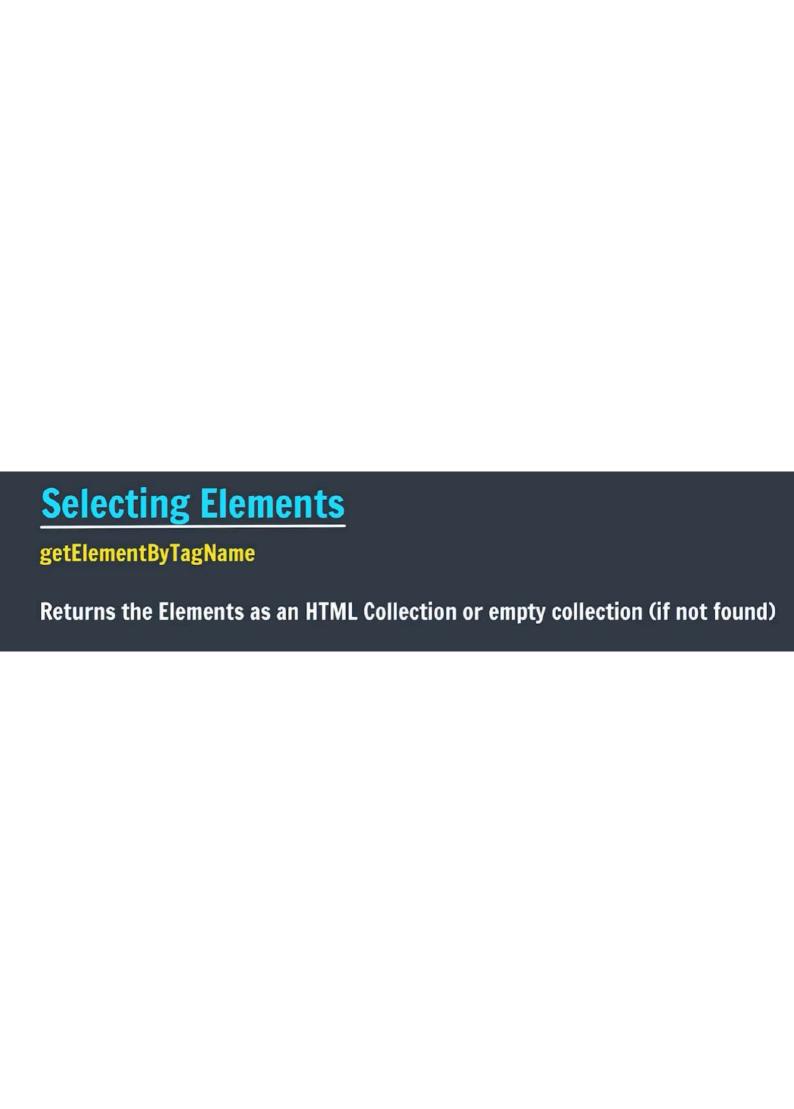


```
> imgObj.src
< 'file:///Users/shradhakhapra/WebClassroom/JS/JavaScript%20Classroom/
    assets/spiderman_img.png'
> imgObj.tagName
< 'IMG'
> imgObj.id
```



```
let smallImages = document.getElementsByClassName("oldImg");
for(let i=0; i<smallImages.length; i++) {
    console.dir(smallImages[i]);
}</pre>
```

```
let smallImages = document.getElementsByClassName("oldImg");
for (let i = 0; i < smallImages.length; i++) {
    console.dir(smallImages[iii.src);
}</pre>
```



```
> document.getElementsByTagName("p")[1].innerText = "abc";
< 'abc'</pre>
```



#### **Query Selectors**

Allows us to use any CSS selector

```
document.querySelector('p'); //Selects first p element
document.querySelector('#myId'); //Selects first element with id = myId
document.querySelector('.myClass'); //Selects first element with class = myClass
```

document.querySelectorAll("p"); //Selects all p elements

```
JS app.js
1    // console.dir(document.querySelector("p"));
2
3    // console.dir(document.querySelector("#description"));
4
5    // console.dir(document.querySelector(".oldImg"));
6
7    console.dir(document.querySelector("div a");)
8
```



# **Using Properties & Methods**

#### innerText

Shows the visible text contained in a node

#### textContent

Shows all the full text

#### **innerHTML**

Shows the full markup

undefined

#### C Ulluci Lileu

- > para.innerText;
- Spider-Man is a superhero appearing in American comic books published by Marvel Comics. Created by y writer-editor Stan Lee and artist Steve Ditko, he first appeared in the anthology comic book Ama zing Fantasy #15 (August 1962) in the Silver Age of Comic Books. He has been featured in comic books, television shows, films, video games, novels, and plays'

and plays'

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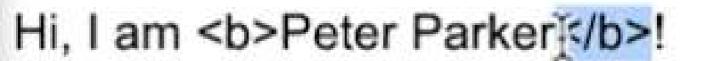
#### > para.innerHTML;

#### > para.textContent;

Spider-Man is a superhero appearing in A
merican tomic books\n published by\n Ma
rvel Comics.\n Created by writer-editor Stan
Lee and artist Steve Ditko, he\n first appea
red in the anthology comic book\n Amazing Fa
ntasy\n #15 (August 1962) in the Silver Age
of Comic Books. He has\n been featured in co
mic books, television shows, films, video game
s,\n novels, and plays\n '

```
> para.innerText = "abc";
< 'abc'
> para.innerText = "Hi, I am Peter Parker!";
< 'Hi, I am Peter Parker!'</pre>
```

```
> para.innerText = "Hi, I am <b>Peter Parker</b>!";
< 'Hi, I am <b>Peter Parker</b>!'
```



```
> para.innerHTML = "Hi, I am <b>Peter Parker</b>!";
< 'Hi, I am <b>Peter Parker</b>!'
```

# Hi, I am Peter Parker

```
> let heading = document.querySelector('h1');
< undefined
> heading.innerText;
< 'Spider Man'</pre>
```

```
> heading.innerHTML = "<u>Spider Man</u>";
< '<u>Spider Man</u>'
```

# Spider Man

### **Manipulating Attributes**

obj.getAttribute( attr )

obj.setAttribute( attr, val )

id, class style ing - sic

## **Manipulating Attributes**

obj.getAttribute( attr )

obj.setAttribute( attr, val )

getters

getters

# Manipulating Style

style Property

obj.style

```
> let img = document.querySelector('img');
undefined
> console.dir(img);
  ▶ img#mainImg
                                           VM4272:1
undefined
> img.style
CSSStyleDeclaration {accentColor: '', additive
  Symbols: '', alignContent: '', alignItems: '',
    alignSelf: '', ...}
> let heading = document.querySelector('h1');

    undefined

> heading.style;
    CSSStyleDeclaration {accentColor: '', additive
(.
  ▶ Symbols: '', alignContent: '', alignItems: '',
    alignSelf: '', ...}
> heading.style.color = 'purple';
'purple'
```

```
> heading.style.color = 'green';
< 'green'
> heading.style.backgroundColor = 'yellow';
< 'yellow'</pre>
```

```
JS app.js > ...
1  let links = document.querySelectorAll(".box a");
2
3  for(let i=0; i<links.length; i++) {
4   links[i].style.color = "yellow";
5 }</pre>
```

## **Manipulating Style**

obj.classList

classList.add() to add new classes

classList.remove() to remove classes

classList.contains() to check if class exists

classList.toggle() to toggle between add & remove

```
.green { color: □green; }
```

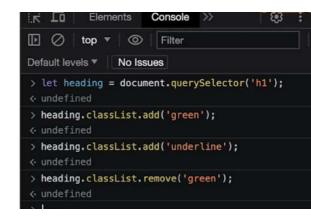
#### Spider Man





#### Spider Man





```
coundefined
> heading.setAttribute('class', 'green');
coundefined
```

> heading.classList.contains("underline");

₽ false

# Spider Man

### **Publication Info**

- Publisher
- First Appearance
- Created by
  - Stan Lee
  - Steve Ditko

## **Navigation**

parentElement

children

previousElementSibling I nextElementSibling

- > h4.children
- HTMLCollection [] ()
  length: 0
  - ▶ [[Prototype]]: HTMLCollection

```
> let box = document.querySelector('.box');
< undefined
> box.children;
< ▶ MTMLCollection(2) [h4, ul]</pre>
```

# > box childElementCount;

```
> ul
<->  - 
> ul.children

← ► HTMLCollection(3) [li, li, li]

> ul.children[0];
> ul.children[1];
> ul.children[2];
> ul.children[2].previousElementSibling;
> ul.children[1].previousElementSibling;
```

- > ul.children[1].pextElementSibling;

```
> let img = document.querySelector('img');
< undefined
> img.previousElementSibling;
< <h1>Spider Man</h1>
```

> img.previousElementSibling.style.color = "green";
\square\

# **Adding Elements**

document.createElement('p')

- appendChild( element )
- append( element )
- prepend( element )
- insertAdjacent( where, element)

```
> document.createElement('p');
    > let newP = document.createElement('p');
undefined
> console.dir(newP);
                                          VM8278:1
  ▶ p

    undefined

> newP.innerText = "Hi, I am a new p";
< 'Hi, I am a new p'
> console.dir(newP);
                                          VM8376:1
  ▶ p

    undefined

> let body = document.querySelector('body');
undefined
> body.appendChild(newP);
   Hi, I am a new p
<·
```

### **Publication Info**

- Publisher
- First Appearance
- Created by

p 200 × 18.5 in Lee ve Ditko

Hi, I am a new p

>

## **Publication Info**

- Publisher
- First Appearance
- Created by
  - Stan Lee
  - Steve Ditko

Hi, I am a new pthis is new text click me! Ho not click this button

## **Adding Elements**

document.createElement('p')

- agupta7385@gmail.com
  - appendChild( element )
  - append(element) / string / text (last)
  - prepend(element) (first)/starting
  - insertAdjacent( where, element)

- > box.prepend(newP);
- undefined

Hi, I am a new pthis is new text click me! do not click this button

## **Publication Info**

- Publisher
- First Appearance
- Created by
  - Stan Lee
  - Steve Ditko

### **Syntax**

JS

insertAdjacentElement(position, element)

## Parameters snehagupta 7385@gmail.com

#### position

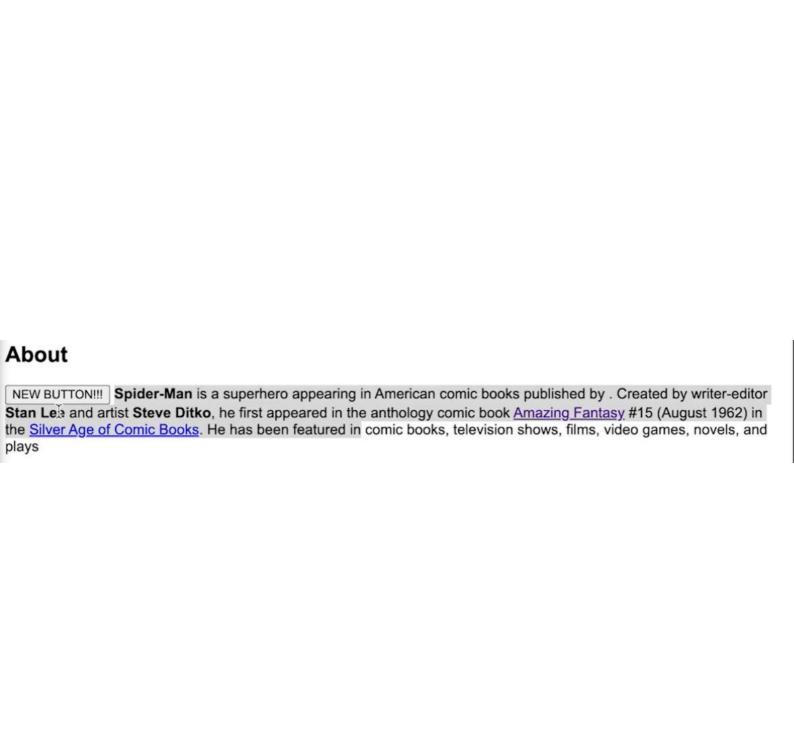
A string representing the position relative to the targetElement; must match (case-insensitively) one of the following strings:

- 'beforebegin': Before the targetElement itself.
- 'afterbegin': Just inside the targetElement, before its first child.
- 'beforeend': Just inside the targetElement, after its last child.
- 'afterend': After the targetElement itself.

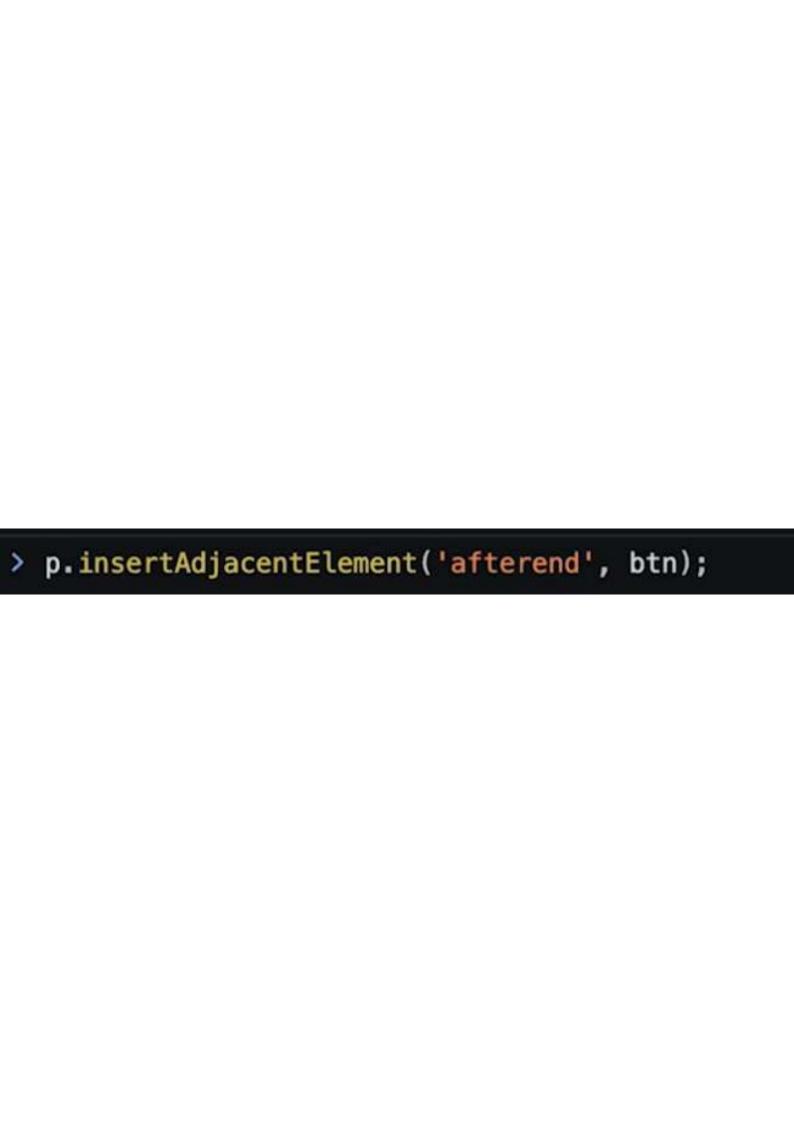
## About

**NEW BUTTON!!!** 

Spider-Man is a superhero app









## **Removing Elements**

- removeChild( element )
- remove( element )

# Removing Elements

- removeChild( element )
- remove( element )

```
> let body = document.querySelector('body');
< undefined
> body.removeChild(btn);
< <button>NEW BUTTON!!!</button>
```



- condensed
  - > p.remove();

- > body.remove();
- undefined

### **Practice Qs**

Add the following elements to the container using only JavaScript and the DOM methods.

- i) a with red text that says "Hey I'm red!"
- ii) an <h3> with blue text that says "I'm a blue h3!"
- iii) a <div> with a black border and pink background color with the following elements inside of it:
  - another <h1> that says "I'm in a div"
  - a that says "ME T00!"



```
let para1 = document.createElement("p");
  para1.innerText = "Hey I'm red!";
  document.querySelector("body").append(para1);
  para1.classList.add("red");
  let h3 = document.createElement("h3");
  h3.innerText = "I'm a blue h3!";
  document.querySelector("body").append(h3);
ta7385@gmail.com
  h3.classList.add("blue");
  let div = document.createElement("div");
  let h1 = document.createElement("h1");
  let para2 = document.createElement("p");
  h1.innerText = "I'm in a div";
  para2.innerText = "ME T00!";
  div.append(h1);
  div.append(para2);
  div.classList.add("box");
```



## I'm in a div

ME TOO!

A

I'm a blue h3!

Hey I'm red!

```
.red {
 color: red;
.blue {
 color: | blue;
box {
 border: 1px solid Dblack;
 background-color: pink;
```