-CHROME } YOUR TOOLS

- FUNDAMENTALS JS



_ DOM - DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL

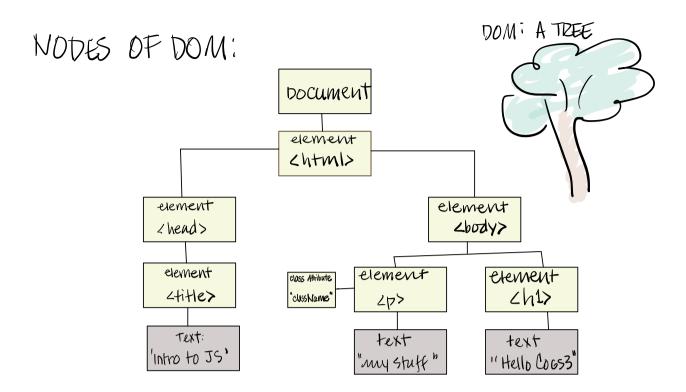
- 1. WHAT IS IT
- 2. METHODS TO SELECT ELEMENTS IN THE DOM
- 3. HOW TO TRAVERSE THE DOM
- 4. HOW TO MANIPULATE THE DOM
- 5. EVENTS

LScript src="app.)s">4/script>

DOM - DOCUMENT OBJECT

-> manipulate @ content

- b) Style
- (c) structure

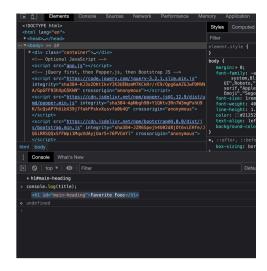


root

note: classes & 15 are notes but are not considered de parent nor claid

Favorite Food

- Eggs Cakes
- Breads
- Salads



https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/const

```
Constants are block-scoped, much like variables declared using the let keyword. The value of a
constant can't be changed through reassignment (i.e. by using the <u>assignment operator</u>), and it can't
be redeclared (i.e. through a \underline{\text{variable declaration}} ). However, if a constant is an \underline{\text{object}} or \underline{\text{array}} its
properties or items can be updated or removed.
Try it
   JavaScript Demo: Statement - Const
      try {
    number = 99;
} catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
// expected output: TypeError: invalid assignment to const `number'
// Note - error messages will vary depending on browser
```

```
4 const title_a = document.getElementById('main-heading');
 7 const listItems = document.getElementsByClassName('list-items');
 9 for (i = 0; i < listItems.length; i++){</pre>
10 listItems[i].style.fontSize = '5rem';
11 }
14 const tagNames = document.getElementsByTagName('li');
17 const firstDiv = document.querySelector('div');
18 const title_b = document.querySelector('#main-heading');
19 title_b.style.color = 'purple';
22 const allDiv = document.querySelectorAll('div');
26 const get_ul = document.querySelector('ul');
27 const put_li = document.createElement('li');
30 get_ul.append(put_li);
33 put_li.innerText = 'Yogurt';
34
```