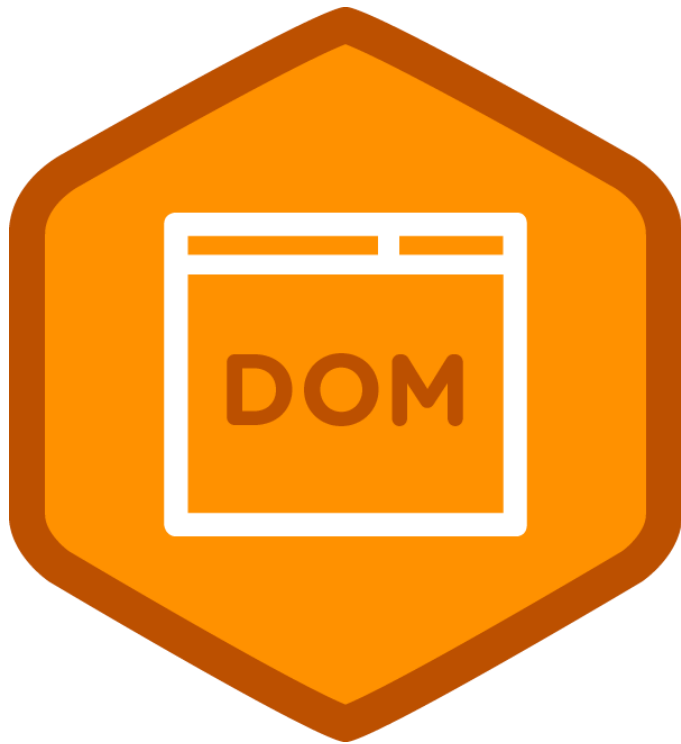


DOM

(Document object Model)



createElement()

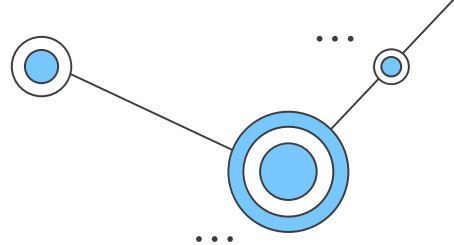
The JavaScript `document.createElement()` method allows you to create and return a new element (an empty Element node) with the specified tag name.

- 1) **`createElement(elementName)`**: Creates an html element whose tag is passed as a parameter. Returns the created element
- 2) **`createTextNode(text)`**: Creates and returns a text node. The node text is passed as a parameter.

```
<script>
  const btn = document.createElement("button");
  btn.innerHTML = "Hello Button";
  document.body.appendChild(btn);
</script>
```



The createElement() Methods



```
<body>
  <div id="myDIV" style="padding:16px;background-color: lightgray">
    <h3>ADD "paragraph" in A DIV element</h3>
  </div>
  <script>
    const paragraph1 = document.createElement("p");
    paragraph1.innerHTML = "This is a paragraph.";

    const paragraph2 = document.createElement("p");
    paragraph2.innerHTML = "This is a paragraph 2.";

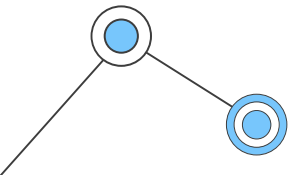
    // Append to another element:

    const addElements=document.getElementById("myDIV");
    addElements.appendChild(paragraph1)
    addElements.appendChild(paragraph2)
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

ADD "paragraph" in A DIV element

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph 2.



The **createElement()** method creates an element node.

HTML DOM Element `appendChild()`

The `appendChild()` method appends a node (element) as the last child of an element.

`appendChild()` adds a node to the end of the list of children of the specified parent node. If the given child element is a reference to an existing node in the document, then the `appendChild()` function moves it from its current position to the new position



appendChild()

To create a paragraph with a text.

- Create a paragraph element
- Create a text node
- Append the text node to the paragraph
- Append the paragraph to the document.



main.js

```
// Create a p element:  
const para = document.createElement("p");  
  
// Create a text node:  
const node = document.createTextNode("This is a paragraph.");  
  
// Append text node to the p element:  
para.appendChild(node);  
  
// Append the p element to the body:  
document.getElementById("myDIV").appendChild(para);
```

brauwer

I am myDIV

This is a paragraph.

classList()

classList is a getter. The object it returns has several methods:

add(String [,String])

Adds the specified classes to the element

remove(String [,String])

Removes the specified classes from the element

item (Number)

The result is similar to calling classList[Number]

toggle(String[, Boolean])

If the element has no class, it adds it, otherwise it removes it. When false is passed as the second parameter, it removes the specified class, and if true, it adds it.

If the second parameter is undefined or a variable with `typeof == 'undefined'`, the behavior is the same as passing only the first parameter when calling



SetAttribute

The **setAttribute()** method sets a new value to an attribute. If the attribute does not exist, it is created first.

```
</head>
<style>
  .democlass {
    color: red;
  }
</style>
<body>
  <h1 id="hi">the method setAttribute()</h1>
  <button onclick="myFunction()">Add Class</button>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById("hi").setAttribute("class","democlass");
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

the method setAttribute()

Add Class

the method setAttribute()

Add Class

Thanks!

