

Day 01

Date ____ / ____ / ____

Page No.: ____

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Topics

fetching elements

manipulate the text.

manipulate the html

work with attributes.

work with inputs.

Show password

popups.

- fetching elements is the most important thing in dom manipulation.

created document.js.

• TAGNAME

document object ^{refers} ~~shows~~ all the documents present in html.

```
→ const paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
    console.log(paragraphs);
```

It will return array because p can be of many types or there can be so many p elements in html file.

```
→ const paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
    console.log(paragraphs[1]);
```

• CLASS NAME

`<div class="english">`

```
const para = document.getElementsByClassName("english");
console.log(para[0]);
```


Date ____/____/____

- **ID**

```
const para = document.getElementById("spanish");
console.log(para);
```

It will not return an array.

- **By querying**

```
const para = document.querySelector("p");
console.log(para);
```

querySelector by default fetches only one element.

```
const para = document.querySelector(".english");
console.log(para);
```

```
const para = document.querySelector("#spanish");
console.log(para);
```

querySelector only fetches first element.

How to use query selector to fetch multiple elements

```
const para: document.querySelector All ("p");
console.log (para);
```

```
const para: document.querySelector All ("p" • english);
console.log (para);
```

```
const para: document.querySelector All ("p" • english);
console.log (para);
```

How to fetch content of the tag.

```
const paras = document.getElementsByTagName
("english");
console.log (paras[0]);
console.log (paras[0].innerText);
```

innerText is the property that is used to fetch the text the element present inside the element.

```
const paras = document.getElementsByTagName
("english");
```

```
let text = paras[0].innerText;
console.log (text);
paras[0].innerText = "Anything";
```


// Event handling

html →

`<button onclick='doSomething()'> Click </button>`

JS →

`function doSomething ()``{`
`console.log("hello");``}`

→ When we will click on the button then function will be called

ID`function doSomethingJS``const para = document.getElementById("date")`
`para.innerHTML = "I am JS developer </h1>";`

↑
innerHTML keep everything as a text

`para.innerHTML = "<h1> I am JS developer`
`</h1>";``}`

html

src = "

width height id = . .

JS

function changeImage () {

const ele = document.getElementById('img');

const newUrl = " " " " " "

ele.src = newUrl;

}

ClassHTML

<input type = "text" class = "name"

placeholder = "Enter name" / >

button onclick = "printvalue()" > get the value

</button>

JS

function printvalue ()

{

const eles = document.getElementsByClassName
Name ("name");

console.log (eles [0].value);

}

Date: ____/____/____

Show PasswordHTMLCSS

• login

<body>

<div class="login">

<div class="form-group">

<input type="text" class="input" placeholder="Username"/>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<input type="password" class="input" placeholder="password"/>

</div> <button>sp</button>

<div class="form-group">

<button>login</button>

</div>

</div>

(CSS property according to us)

function showPassword()

{ }

function HidePassword()

{ }

NOTE

In input box if type attribute is password then it will not show anything, but when type attribute is text then it will show the text.

function showPassword ()

{
const eles = document.getElementsByClassName
("input");

eles[1].type = "text";

}

function hidePassword () {

const eles = document.getElementsByClassName
("input");

eles[1].type = "text";

}

HTML

<input type = "password" class = "input"
placeholder = "password" />

<button onMouseDown = "showPassword ()"
onMouseUp = "hidePassword ()" > go </button>

• EYE/CONFINDER

↳ eye.

For eye icon password → →

Date ____/____/____

Page No.: ____

```
<input type="password" class="input"
placeholder="password" />
<button onmousedown="showPassword()"
onmouseup="hidePassword()" />
<img src=""/>
```