Manipulating CSS Class Properties Using JavaScript

Oswaldo Rodríguez

What is the DOM?

```
┌DOCTYPE: html
└HTML
  └HEAD
    ├#text:
    ├META charset="utf-8"
    ├#text:
    ├TITLE
    │ └#text: Simple DOM example
    └#text:
  ├#text:
  └BODY
    ├#text:
    ├SECTION
    │ ├#text:
    │ ├IMG src="dinosaur.png" alt="A red Tyrannosaurus Rex: A two legged dinosaur standing
    │ │ upright like a human, with small arms, and a large head with lots of sharp teeth."
    │ ├#text:
    │ ├P
    │ │ ├#text: Here we will add a link to the
    │ │ └A href="https://www.mozilla.org/"
    │ │   └#text: Mozilla homepage
    │ └#text:
    └#text:
```

The **Document Object Model (DOM)** is the data representation of the objects that comprise the structure and content of a document on the web.

This is the basic structure of a DOM.

Manipulating elements in the DOM

We can manipulate all the elements inside the DOM. We first need to select it and store a reference to it inside a variable. We can do it using any of these kind of selectors:

document.**getElementById**
document.**getElementByClassName**
document.**getElementByTagName**
document.**querySelector**
document.**querySelectorsAll**

let's see an example…

Manipulating elements in the DOM

Let's select an element with an Id of nav and store it in a variable called nav.

var nav = document. getElementById('nav');

Now, let's select elements which Class Name is box, and store them in a variable called boxes.

var boxes = document.getElementByClassName('box');

var links = document.getElementByTagName('a');

var lists = document.getElementByTagName('li');

Now that we have selected our elements we can add some styles to them using JS, let's see an example…

Manipulating Styles

Let's start by styling the element which reference is stored in the variable *nav*.

This is done with the HTMLElement.style property, which contains inline styling information for each element in the document. You can set properties of this object to directly update element styles using the CSS property name.

var nav = document. getElementById('nav');

nav.style.backgroundColor = 'blue';

nav.style.color = 'gray';

nav.style.fontSize = '20px';

You have probably noticed that it is looking good, but if we want to add several styles to an element, it doesn't look too handy, let's change that.

Manipulating Styles

var **nav** = document. **getElementById('nav');**

nav.style.cssText = ` background-color = **'blue'**;

color = **'gray'**;

font-size = **'20px'**;

margin = **'10px'**;

padding = **'30px'**; `

Will see some examples of GetElementByClassName, and some live code.