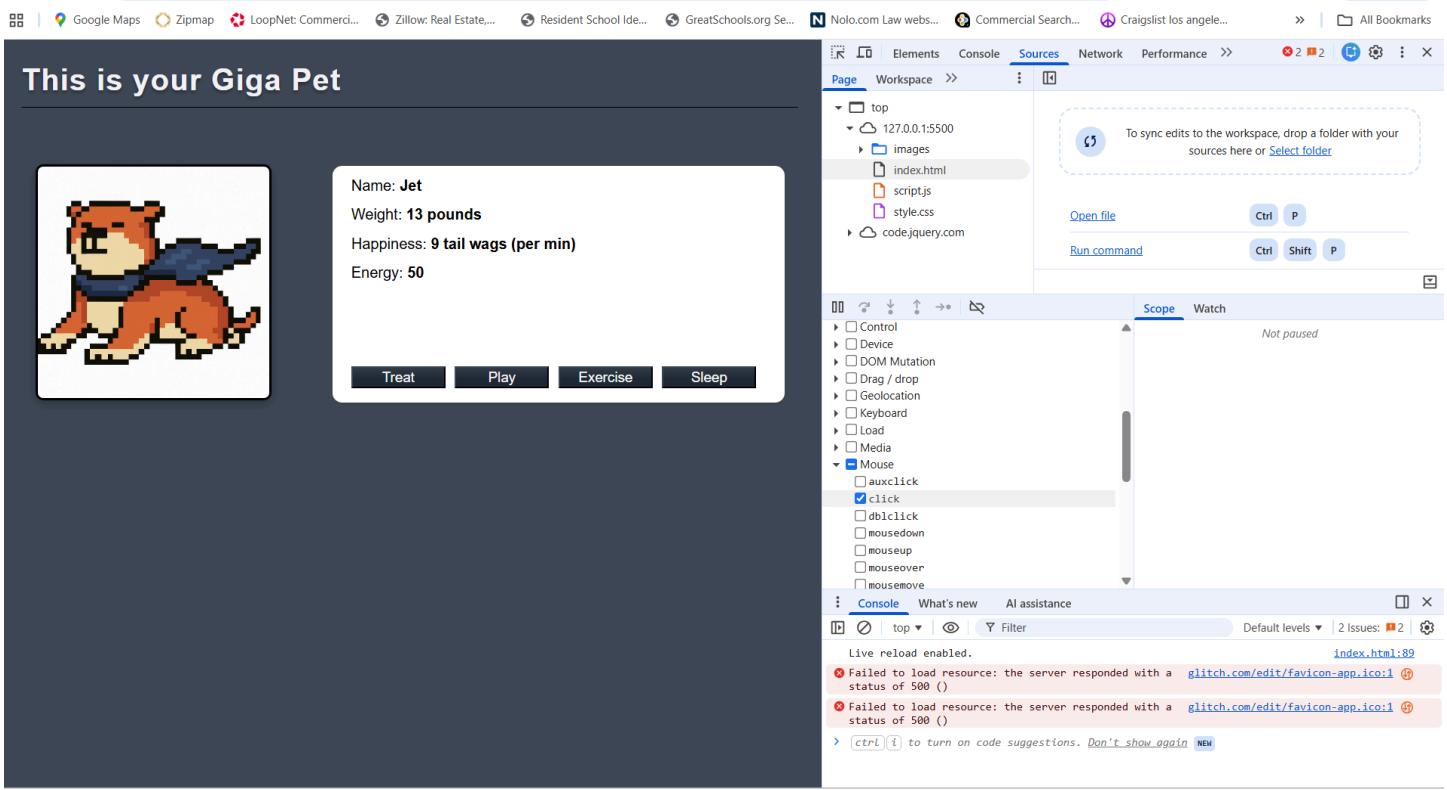


# COMP 484 - HW10 Dev Tools

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11/30/25



Event Listener Breakpoints > Mouse > Click

The screenshot shows a browser window with a pet simulation application titled "This is your Giga Pet". The application features a pixelated dog named "Jet" and displays its stats: Name: Jet, Weight: 13 pounds, Happiness: 9 tail wags (per min), and Energy: 50. Below the stats are four buttons: Treat, Play, Exercise, and Sleep. The browser's developer tools are open, specifically the Sources tab, which is paused on a line of code in the "jquery-2.2.1.min.js" file. The highlighted line of code is: `return "undefined" != typeof n && r`. The debugger also shows the call stack, local variables, and a console with two errors about failed resource loads.

Click and program pauses at line of code. Blue highlight indicates line of code paused on.

This is your Giga Pet

Paused in debugger

Name: Jet

Weight: 15 pounds

Happiness: 8 tail wags (per min)

Energy: 50

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

```
16 // Set this equal to variable pet_info
17 // 4.) add the energy attribute
18 // 5.) energy attribute
19 // Add a variable "pet_info" equal to
20 var pet_info = {name:"Jet", weight:
21 // 2.) Add a behavior to button int
22 // When your pet exercises, rec
23 function clickedTreatButton() {
24   pet_info.happiness = pet_info.happy
25   pet_info.weight = pet_info.weight
26   showPetMessage("Yum! Thanks for t
27   // FIRST METHOD .animate()
28   // ...
29   // SECOND METHOD .fadeToggle()
30   // ...
31   // ...
32   // ...
33   // ...
34   // ...
35   // ...
36   $(".pet-image").fadeToggle(150);
```

Set a breakpoint.

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the "Sources" tab selected. The left sidebar displays the file structure:

- top
- 127.0.0.1:5500
  - images
  - index.html
  - script.js
  - style.css
- code.jquery.com
  - jquery-2.2.1.min.js

The "script.js" file is open, showing the following code:

```
16 // Set this equal to variable "pet"
17 // 4.) add the energy attribute
18 // 5.) energy attribute
19 // Add a variable "pet_info" equal to
20 var pet_info = {name:"Jet", weight:
21
22 // 2.) Add a behavior to button int
23 // When your pet exercises, rec
24 function clickedTreatButton() {
25     pet_info.happiness = pet_info.hap
26     pet_info.weight = pet_info.weight
27     showPetMessage("Yum! Thanks for t
28     //-----
29     // FIRST METHOD .animate()
30     //-----
31     animatePetImage(); // step 7.) me
32     //-----
33     // SECOND METHOD .fadeToggle()
34     //-----
35     $$(".pet-image").fadeToggle(150).t
36 }
```

The line 25 of the "script.js" file is highlighted with a yellow background and has a blue border around the number 25, indicating it is the current line of execution. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line 25, Column 7".

The bottom right panel shows the "Scope" and "Watch" panes. The "Scope" pane lists variables and their values:

- open: *f open()*
- opener: null
- origin: "http://127.0.0.1:5500"
- originAgentCluster: true
- outerHeight: 912
- outerWidth: 1536
- pageXOffset: 0
- pageYOffset: 0
- parent: Window {window: Window, sel...
- performance: Performance {timeOrigin...
- personalbar: BarProp {visible: true}
- pet\_info:
  - energy: 50
  - happiness: 8
  - name: "Jet"
  - weight: 15

The "Watch" pane shows the same variables, with "pet\_info" being the active item.

Enlarged screenshot.

I used the DevTools Sources panel to set a breakpoint inside my clickedTreatButton() function in script.js. When I clicked the “Treat” button on my Giga Pet page, execution paused on that line. This screenshot shows the breakpoint (blue marker), the code paused on the yellow line, and the Scope panel with the local variables. I am able to see the values of pet\_info.happiness and pet\_info.weight at the moment of the button click. pet\_info.happiness = 8 and pet\_info.weight = 15.

The screenshot shows the DevTools interface with the Sources and Scope panels open. The Sources panel on the left displays the file structure and current call stack. A tooltip over the 'Step over next function call' button (F10) is shown. The Scope panel on the right lists local variables and their values.

**Sources Panel:**

- Breakpoints
- Pause on uncaught exceptions
- Pause on caught exceptions
- script.js** (selected)
  - ClickedTreatButton (script.js:27)
  - dispatch (jquery-2.2.1.min.js:3)
  - r.handle (jquery-2.2.1.min.js:3)
- XHR/fetch Breakpoints
- DOM Breakpoints
- Global Listeners
- Event Listener Breakpoints
- CSP Violation Breakpoints

**Scope Panel:**

Variable	Value
pageXOffset	0
pageYOffset	0
parent	Window {window: Window, sel...}
performance	Performance {timeOrigin...}
personalbar	BarProp {visible: true}
<b>pet_info</b>	<b>energy</b> : 50 <b>happiness</b> : 9 <b>name</b> : "Jet" <b>weight</b> : 16
[[Prototype]]	Object
postMessage	f postMessage()
print	f print()
prompt	f prompt()
queryLocalFonts	f queryLocalFonts()
queueMicrotask	f queueMicrotask()
releaseEvents	f releaseEvents()
reportError	f reportError()
requestAnimationFrame	f requestA...
requestIdleCallback	f requestIdleC...
resizeBy	f resizeBy()
resizeTo	f resizeTo()
scheduler	Scheduler { ... }

I clicked on the “Step over” button and the values of happiness and weight changed.

Sources

index.html jquery-2.2.1.min.js script.js

Line 25, Column 39

Coverage: n/a

Debugger paused

Breakpoints

Pause on uncaught exceptions

Pause on caught exceptions

script.js

pet\_info.happiness = pet\_info... 25

Call Stack

clickedTreatButton script.js:26

dispatch jquery-2.2.1.min.js:3

r.handle jquery-2.2.1.min.js:3

XHR/fetch Breakpoints

Scope

pageXOffset: 0

pageYOffset: 0

parent: Window {window: Window, sel...

performance: Performance {timeOrigin...

personalbar: BarProp {visible: true}

pet\_info:

energy: 50

happiness: 29

name: "Jet"

weight: 17

[[Prototype]]: Object

postMessage: f postMessage()

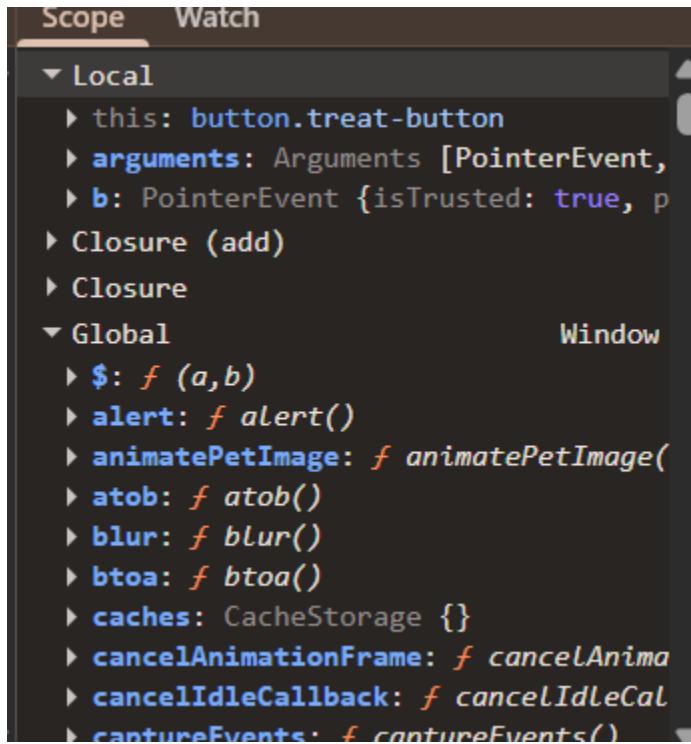
print: f print()

prompt: f prompt()

queryLocalFonts: f queryLocalFonts()

queueMicrotask: f queueMicrotask()

Next I made changes to the JavaScript code in Sources [script.js](#). I changed the line “pet\_info.happiness = pet\_info.happiness + 1” to “pet\_info.happiness = pet\_info.happiness + 10”. I then saved the changes to the script in DevTools with “Ctrl-S”. Now with each step through, the line adds 10 to the variable. You can see “pet\_info = 29” in the screenshot above.



The screenshot shows the Scope panel in the Chrome DevTools. The tab bar at the top has 'Scope' underlined and 'Watch'. The 'Local' section is expanded, showing variables like 'this', 'arguments', and closures. The 'Global' section is also expanded, showing a list of global objects and functions, including '\$', 'alert', 'animatePetImage', 'atob', 'blur', 'btoa', 'caches', 'cancelAnimationFrame', 'cancelIdleCallback', and 'captureEvents'. A 'Window' label is positioned next to the 'Global' section.

Scope	Variable	Type	
Local	this	button.treat-button	
	arguments	Arguments [PointerEvent, ...]	
	b	PointerEvent {isTrusted: true, p...}	
	Closure (add)		
	Closure		
	Global	\$	f (a,b)
		alert	f alert()
		animatePetImage	f animatePetImage()
		atob	f atob()
		blur	f blur()
btoa		f btoa()	
caches		CacheStorage {}	
cancelAnimationFrame		f cancelAnimationF... ame()	
cancelIdleCallback		f cancelIdleCal... back()	
captureEvents		f captureEvents()	

Scope panel shows all local and global variables

The screenshot shows a browser window with a debugger interface. The page title is "127.0.0.1:5500/index.html". The status bar indicates "Paused in debugger". The main content area displays a pixelated dog named "Jet" with the following stats: Name: Jet, Weight: 13 pounds, Happiness: 6 tail wags (per min), and Energy: 50. Below the stats are four buttons: Treat, Play, Exercise, and Sleep. The right side of the screen shows the browser's developer tools with the "Sources" tab selected. The code editor displays a script.js file with the following content:

```
// SECOND METHOD .fadeToggle()
// ...
$(`.pet-image`).fadeToggle(150).FadeToggle();
document.getElementById('pet-sound').current
document.getElementById('pet-sound').play();
checkAndUpdatePetInfoInHTML();

// 4.) add a new action button this is the j:
function clickedSleepButton() {
    pet_info.energy = pet_info.energy + 20; // 
    pet_info.happiness = pet_info.happiness + 1;
    pet_info.weight = pet_info.weight - 0.5; // 
    showPetMessage("Zzz... I feel rested!"); // t

    //-
    // FIRST METHOD .animate()
    //-
    animatePetImage(); // step 7.) method 1 on
    //-
    // SECOND METHOD .fadeToggle()
    //-
    $(`.pet-image`).fadeToggle(150).fadeToggle();
    checkAndUpdatePetInfoInHTML();
}

// Line 25, Column 7 Coverage: n/a
```

The Watch panel on the right shows the variable `pet_info` with the value "`object`".

Watch panel shows `typeof pet_info` returns “object”

127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

Paused in debugger ⏴ ⏵

# This is your Giga Pet



Name: **Jet**  
Weight: **13 pounds**  
Happiness: **6 tail wags (per min)**  
Energy: **50**

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

Elements Console Sources Network Network > Default levels ▾ No Issues ▾ Hidden ⌂

GET https://glitch.com/edit/favicon-app.ico 500 favicon-app.ico:1 ⓘ  
Internal Server Error  
GET https://glitch.com/edit/favicon-app.ico 500 favicon-app.ico:1 ⓘ  
Internal Server Error  
> pet\_info.energy = pet\_info.energy + 200; // 5.) restore energy  
< 250  
> pet\_info.happiness = pet\_info.happiness + 200;  
< 206  
>

In Console panel I entered the line of code “pet\_info.energy = pet\_info.energy + 200;”. It returned the result 250.

127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

Paused in debugger ⏴ ⏵

# This is your Giga Pet



Name: **Jet**  
Weight: **19 pounds**  
Happiness: **19 tail wags (per min)**  
Energy: **90**

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory Network > Default levels ▾ No Issues ▾ Hidden ⌂

> h.props  
< (11) ["button", "buttons", "clientX", "clientY", "offsetX", "offsetY", "pageX", "pageY",  
'screenX', 'screenY', 'toElement']  
> |

In console window, h.props returned property values

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools console tab selected. The console interface includes tabs for Elements, Console, Sources, Network, Performance, and Memory, along with various tool icons. The main area displays the following interaction:

```
> h.props
< 11 [ 'button', 'buttons', 'clientX', 'clientY', 'offsetX', 'offsetY', 'pageX', 'pageY',
      'screenX', 'screenY', 'toElement' ]
> h.props.push('testProperty')
< 12
> h.props
< 12 [ 'button', 'buttons', 'clientX', 'clientY', 'offsetX', 'offsetY', 'pageX', 'pageY',
      'screenX', 'screenY', 'toElement', 'testProperty' ]
>
```

In the console I entered the code `h.props.push('testProperty')`. It added that string to the end of the array.

---

---

This is your Giga Pet



Name: Jet  
Weight: 18 pounds  
Happiness: 29 tail wags (per min)  
Energy: 50

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head> ...</head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> This is your Giga Pet </h1>
    </header>
    <main>
      <div class="giga-wrapper"> (flex)
        <!-- Wraps or groups pet image and dashboard together for styling and layout positioning -->
        <section class="pet-image-container"> ... </section>
        <section class="dashboard"> (flex)
          <div>
            "Name: "
            <strong>
              ...
              <span class="name">Jet</span> == $0
            </strong>
          </div>
          <div> ... </div>
          <div> ... </div>
          <div> ... </div>
          <!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.
          You can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
          <div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;"> ... </div>
          <!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
          <div class="button-container"> ... </div>
          ...
        </div>
      </div>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

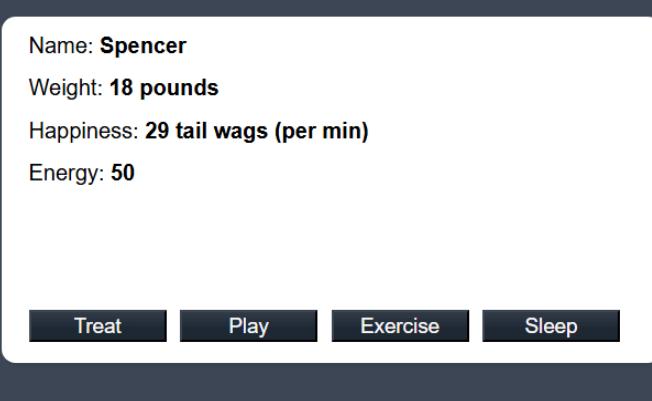
Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties >

element.style { } \* { box-sizing: border-box; }

Inherited from strong

strong { font-weight: bolder; }

Inspect the text “Jet” in the HTML `<span class="name">Jet</span>`. I then changed the name to “Spencer”.



```
<h1> This is your Giga Pet </h1>
</header>
<main>
  <div class="giga-wrapper"> (flex)
    <!-- Wraps or groups pet image and dashboard together for styling and layout positioning -->
    <section class="pet-image-container"> ... </section>
    <section class="dashboard"> (flex)
      <div>
        "Name: "
        <strong>
          ...
          <span class="name">Spencer</span> == $0
        </strong>
      </div>
      <div> ... </div>
      <div> ... </div>
      <div> ... </div>
      <!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.
      You can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
      <div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;"> ... </div>
      <!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
      <div class="button-container"> ... </div>
      ...
    </div>
  </div>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

Now the Giga Pet's name is Spencer.

This is your Giga Pet



Name: **Spencer**  
 Weight: **18 pounds**  
 Happiness: **29 tail wags (per min)**  
 Energy: **50**

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head> ... </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1> This is your Giga Pet </h1>
    </header>
    <main>
      <div class="giga-wrapper"> <!-- Wraps or groups pet image and dashboard together for styling and layout positioning -->
        <section class="pet-image-container"> ... </section>
        <section class="dashboard" style="background-color: lightgreen;"> <!-- $0 -->
          <div>
            <Name:>
              <strong>
                <span class="name">Spencer</span>
              </strong>
            </div>
            <div> ... </div>
            <div> ... </div>
            <div> ... </div>
            <div> ... </div>
            <!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.
            You can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
            <div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;"> ... </div>
            <!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
            <div class="button-container"> ... </div>
          </div>
        </section>
      </div>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

I inspected the `<section class="dashboard" style="background-color: lightgreen; ">` and changed the background-color: lightgreen.

This is your Giga Pet



Name: **Jet**  
 Weight: **21 pounds**  
 Happiness: **21 tail wags (per min)**  
 Energy: **90**

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head> ... </head>
  <body>
    <header> ... </header>
    <main>
      <div class="giga-wrapper"> <!-- Wraps or groups pet image and dashboard together for styling and layout positioning -->
        <section class="pet-image-container"> ... </section>
        <section class="dashboard"> <!-- $0 -->
          <div>
            <button class="treat-button" 100x22.8> Treat </button>
            <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
            <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
            <button class="sleep-button"> Sleep </button>
            <!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.
            You can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
            <div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;"> Yum! Thanks for the treat!
            </div>
            <!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
            <div class="button-container">
              <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
              <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
            </div>
          </div>
        </section>
      </div>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties Accessibility

element.style { } .button-container button:hover { background-color: #2d3a4d; transition: background-color 0.2s ease-in-out; } .button-container button { width: 100px; margin-right: 10px; text-align: center; display: inline-block; float: left; font-size: 15px; background-color: #1e2035; border-color: #404853; cursor: pointer; }

Inspect Treat button

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory >  Yo

```

<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.

u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;">Yum! Thanks for the treat!
</div>
<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
<div class="button-container">
  <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
  <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
  <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
...
  <button class="sleep-button"> == $0
    <!-- 4.) added the Sleep button -->
    " Sleep "
  </button>
</div>
<!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effect for your pet extra feature -->
<!-->
<audio id="pet-sound" src="sound/dog_bark.mp3" preload="auto"></audio>
</section>
</div>
</main>
<!-- Your web app is https so your scripts need to be too -->

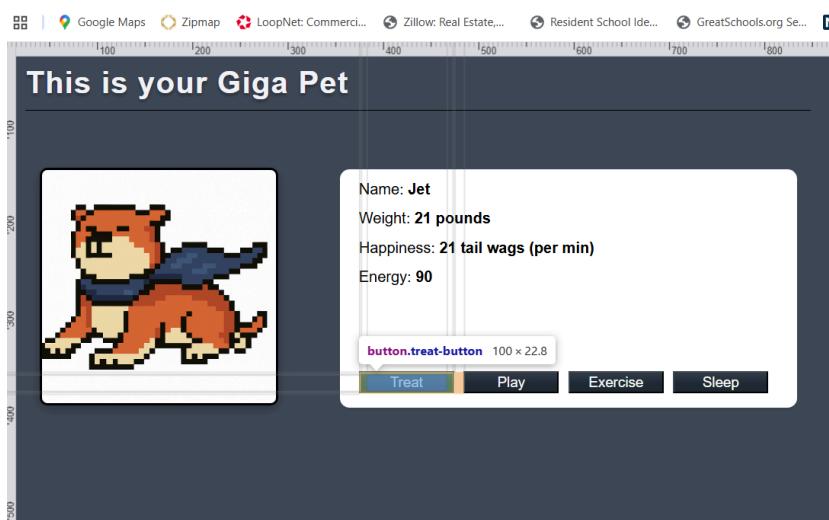
```

html body main div.giga-wrapper section.dashboard div.button-container button.sleep-button

Right arrow key on keyboard the button node expands.

Google Maps Zipmap LoopNet: Commercial... Zillow: Real Estate... Resident School Ide... GreatSchools.org Se... Nolo.com Law webs... Commercial Search... Craigslist los angele... All Bookmarks

This is your Giga Pet



Name: Jet  
Weight: 21 pounds  
Happiness: 21 tail wags (per min)  
Energy: 90

button.treat-button 100 x 22.8

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory >  Yo

```

<span class="happiness">21</span>
</div>
<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.

u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;">Yum! Thanks for the treat!
</div>
<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
<div class="button-container">
  <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
  <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
  <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
  <button class="sleep-button"> == $0
    <!-- 4.) added the Sleep button -->
    " Sleep "
  </button>
</div>
<!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effect for your pet extra feature -->
<!-->
<audio id="pet-sound" src="sound/dog_bark.mp3" preload="auto"></audio>

```

html body main div.giga-wrapper section.dashboard div.button-container button.treat-button

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties Accessibility

Show rulers on hover set.

This is your Giga Pet

Name: Jet

Weight: 21 pounds

Happiness: 21 tail wags (per min)

Energy: 90

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

```
<div class="button-container">
  <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
  <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
  <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button> == $0
  ...
  <button class="sleep-button">
    <!-- 4. --> added the Sleep button -->
    " Sleep "
  </button>
</div>
<!--
<!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effect for your pet extra feature -->
<!--
<audio id="pet-sound" src="sound/dog_bark.mp3" preload="auto"></audio>
</section>
</div>
</main>
<!-- Your web-app is https, so your scripts need to be too -->
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.2.1.min.js" integrity="sha256-gVQAFzTH6trSrAwohHIp09Xc9G0x23fe6kem+000" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<!-- Code injected by live-server -->
<script>...</script>
</body>
</html>
```

exercise

Searched elements, ctrl-f find the string “exercise” in the HTML.

" tail wags (per min)"

</strong>

</div>

► <div>...</div>

<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.

Yo

u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->

<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite"> Thanks for the treat!

</div>

<!-- 6.) adds a message area -->

▼ <div class="button-container">

...  
    <button class="treat-button">  
    <button class="play-button">  
    <button class="exercise-button">  
▼ <button class="sleep-button">  
    <!-- 4.) added the Sleep -->  
    " Sleep "  
    </button>  
</div>  
<!--  
    <!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effects -->  
<!-- -->

Add attribute

Edit attribute

Edit as HTML

Duplicate element

Delete element

Cut

Copy

Paste

Hide element

## Add/Edit attribute

Elements    Console    Sources    Network    Performance    Memory    >

```

21
" tail wags (per min)"

```

</strong>

</div>

► <div> ... </div>

<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.

Yc

can add it below the happiness text in the html -->

```

<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;">Yum! Thanks for the treat!
```

</div>

<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->

▼ <div class="button-container">

```

<button class="treat-button">
    Treat
</button>

<button class="play-button"> Play </button>
<button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
▼ <button class="sleep-button">
    <!-- 4.) added the Sleep button -->
    " Sleep "
</button>

```

## Edit as HTML

← → C 127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

Finish update

Google Maps Zipmap LoopNet: Commercial... Zillow: Real Estate... Resident School Ide... GreatSchools.org Se... Nolo.com Law webs... Commercial Search... Craigslist los angele... All Bookmark

This is your Giga Pet



Name: Jet  
Weight: 21 pounds  
tail wags (per min)  
Energy: 90

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

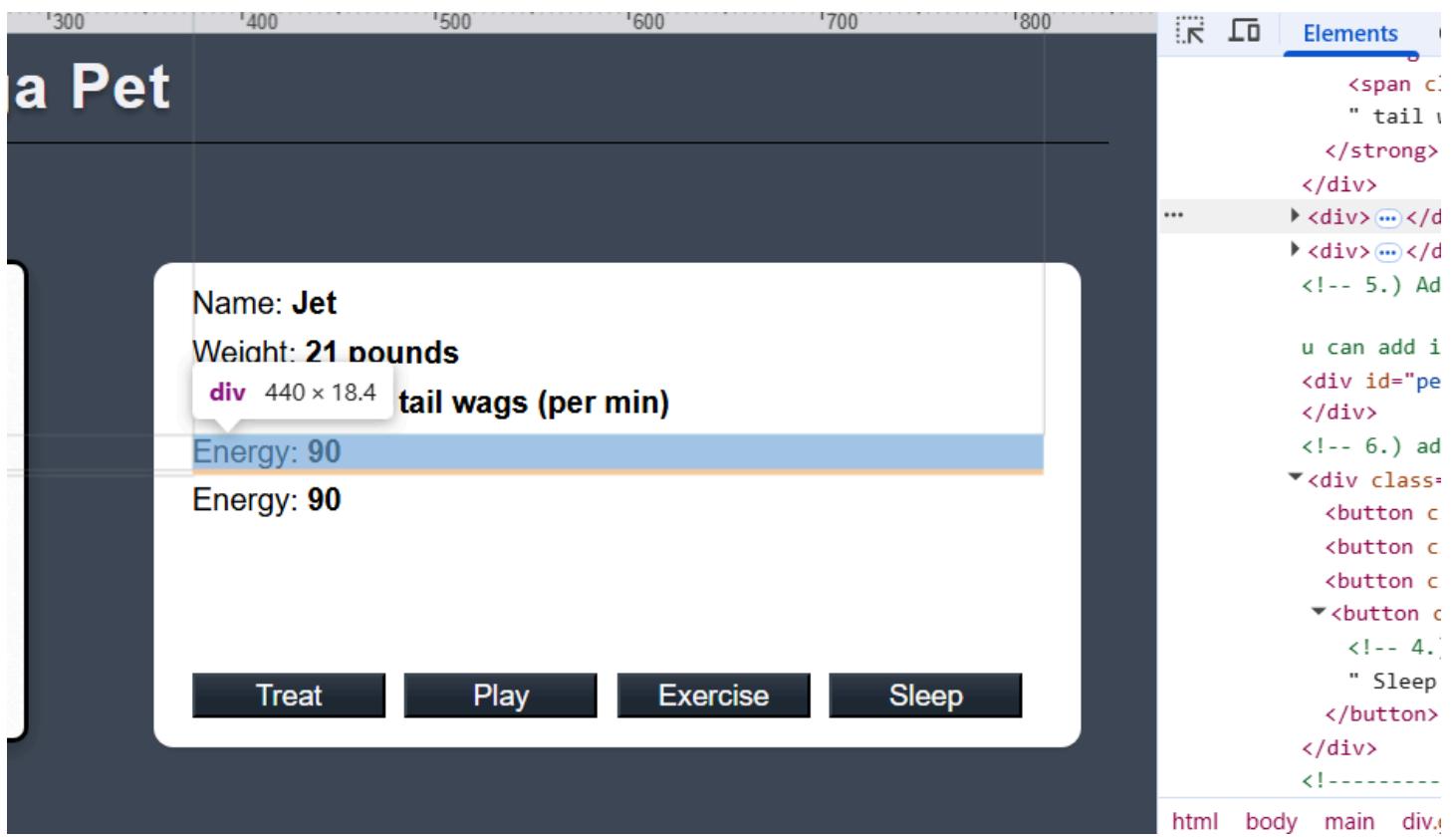
Elements    Console    Sources    Network    Performance    Memory    >

... <div> ... </div>

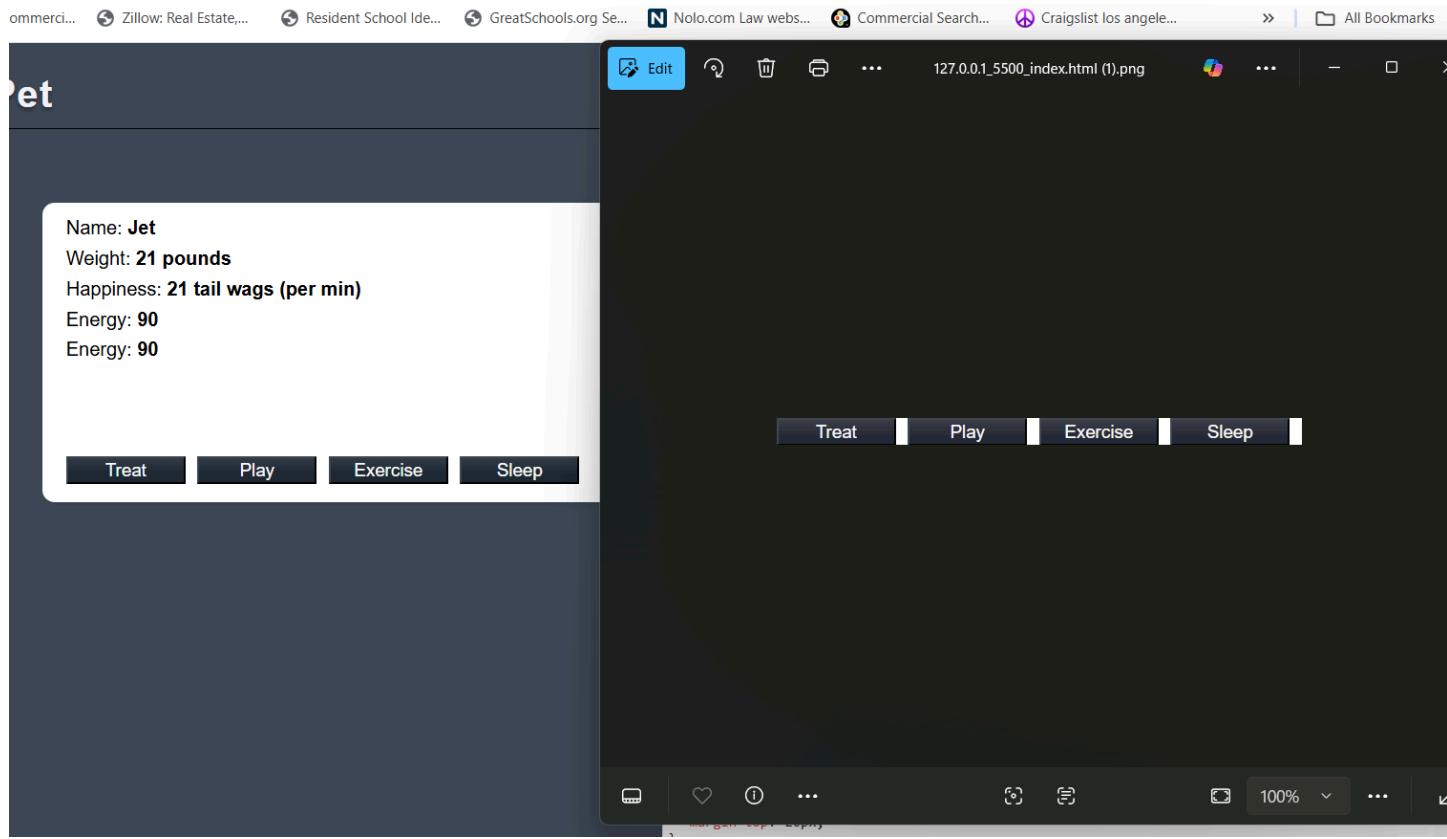
- Add attribute
- Edit as HTML
- Duplicate element
- Delete element
- Cut
- Copy
- Paste
- Hide element
- Force state
- Break on
- Find by string
- Expand recursively
- Collapse children
- Capture node screenshot

Breakpoints    Properties    Accessibility

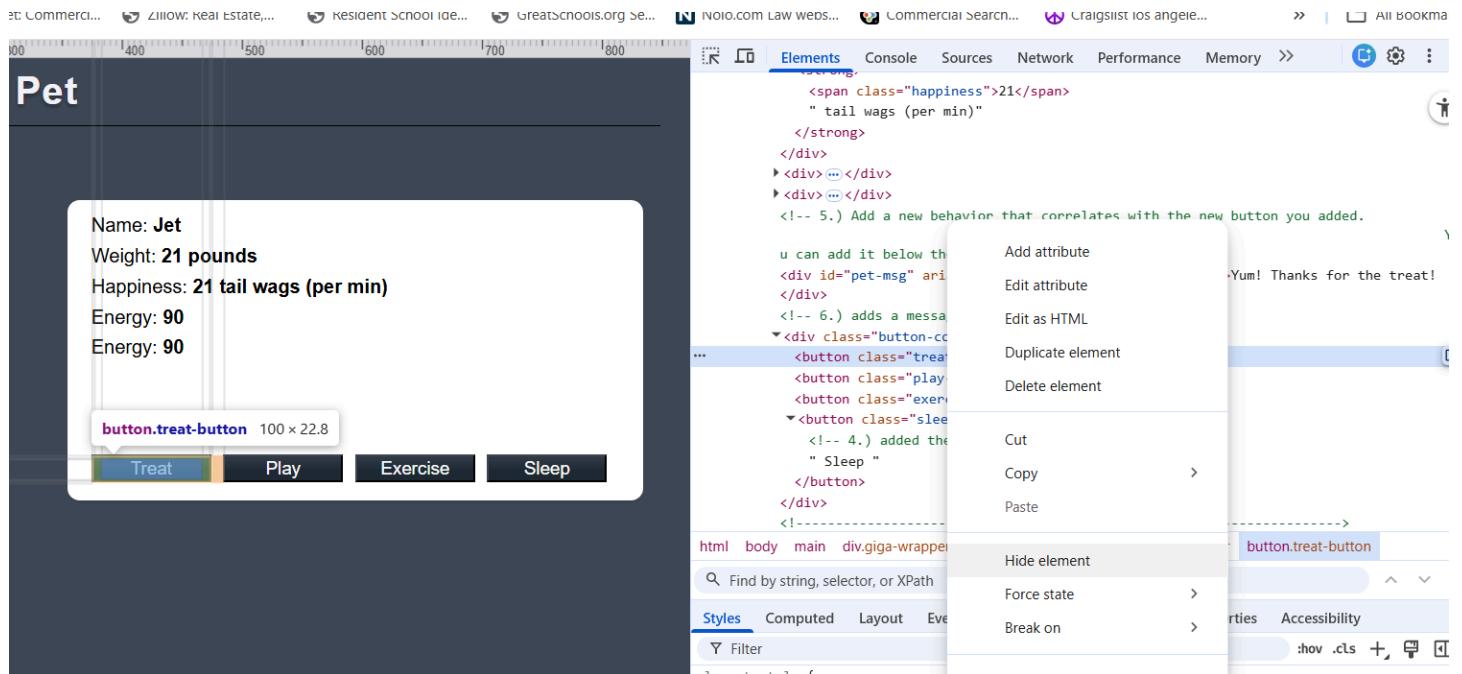
Select Duplicate element



Element has been duplicated.



Capture node screenshot



Hide element

The screenshot shows a pet dashboard with the following details:

- Name: Jet
- Weight: 21 pounds
- Happiness: 21 tail wags (per min)
- Energy: 90
- Energy: 90

Below the details are three buttons: Play, Exercise, and Sleep.

In the browser's developer tools (Elements tab), the DOM structure is visible. A button with the class "play-button" is present in the DOM, but it is visually hidden or disabled. The "Exercise" button is highlighted with a blue border in the browser's UI.

```

<span class="happiness">21</span>
    " tail wags (per min)"
</strong>
</div>
> <div>...</div>
> <div>...</div>
<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you add -->
    u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;">Yum!
</div>
<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
<div class="button-container">
    <button class="treat-button __web-inspector-hide-shortcut__">
        <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
        <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
        <button class="sleep-button">
            <!-- 4.) added the Sleep button -->
            " Sleep "
        </button>
    </div>
<!-->
<!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effect for your pet extra feature -->

```

Element is hidden in DOM

The screenshot shows a pet dashboard with the following details:

- Name: Jet
- Weight: 21 pounds
- Happiness: 21 tail wags (per min)
- Energy: 90
- Energy: 90

Below the details are three buttons: Play, Exercise, and Sleep. The "Exercise" button is highlighted with a blue border in the browser's UI.

In the browser's developer tools (Elements tab), the DOM structure is visible. The "play-button" button is now clearly visible and functional. The "Exercise" button is highlighted with a blue border in the browser's UI.

```

<span class="happiness">21</span>
    " tail wags (per min)"
</strong>
</div>
> <div>...</div>
> <div>...</div>
<!-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you add -->
    u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->
<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite" style="opacity: 0;">Yum! Thanks for
</div>
<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
<div class="button-container">
    <button class="play-button"> Play </button> == $0
    <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
    <button class="sleep-button">
        <!-- 4.) added the Sleep button -->
        " Sleep "
    </button>
</div>
<!-->
<!-- EXTRA FEATURE: Sound effect for your pet extra feature -->

```

Delete element

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory > 1 Default levels | No Issues

```
GET https://glitch.com/edit/favicon-app.ico 500 (Internal Server Error) favicon-app.ico:1
```

```
> $0
< button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
> $1
< div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite"></div>
> $2
< > <body> ...</body>
```

In console \$0 shows currently selected node

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory > 1

Store as global variable

This is your Giga Pet

Name: Jet  
Weight: 12 pounds  
Happiness: 5 tail wags (per min)  
Energy: 50

Treat Play Exercise Sleep

button.treat-button 100 x 22.8

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory

<-- 5.) Add a new behavior that correlates with the new button you added.

u can add it below the happiness text in the html -->

```

<div id="pet-msg" aria-live="polite"></div>
<!-- 6.) adds a message area to step 6 -->
<div class="button-container">
  <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
  <button class="play-button"> Play </button>
  <button class="exercise-button"> Exercise </button>
  <button class="sleep-button"> Sleep </button>
</div>

```

Add attribute  
Edit attribute  
Edit as HTML  
Duplicate element  
Delete element  
Cut  
Copy  
Paste  
Hide element  
Force state  
Break on  
Expand recursively  
Collapse children  
Capture node screenshot  
Scroll into view  
Focus  
Badge settings  
Store as global variable  
Debug with AI

Copy > Copy JS path

Elements Console Sources Network

top ▾ Filter Default levels ▾ No Issues

```

> document.querySelector("body > main > div > section.dashboard > div.button-container > button.treat-button")
<- <button class="treat-button"> Treat </button>
>

```

Paste JS path into console displays that HTML.

## HTML versus the DOM

This section quickly explains the difference between HTML and the DOM.

When you use a web browser to request a page like `https://example.com`, the server returns an HTML document:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello, world!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
    <p>This is a hypertext document on the World Wide Web.</p>
    <script src="/script.js" async></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

The browser parses the HTML and creates a tree of objects:

```
html
  head
    title
  body
    h1
    p
    script
```