



## CHAPTER 5

# DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL



The DOM specifies how:



The DOM specifies how:

# 1

**Browsers**  
create a model of  
an HTML page



The DOM specifies how:

1

**Browsers**  
create a model of  
an HTML page

2

**JavaScript**  
accesses / updates  
an HTML page



## THE DOM TREE

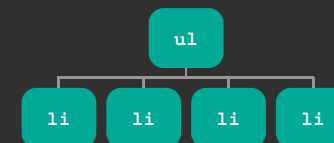


```
<ul>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
</ul>
```



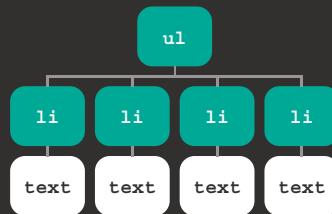
### ELEMENT NODES

```
<ul>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
</ul>
```



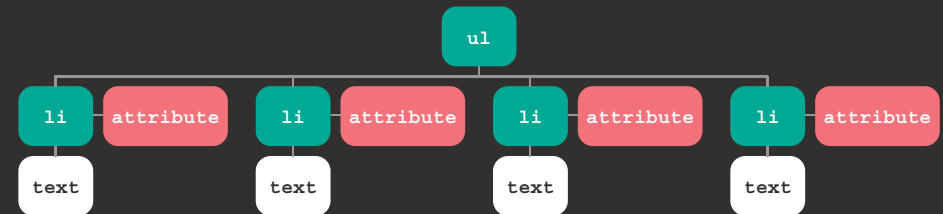
## TEXT NODES

```
<ul>
  <li>fresh figs</li>
  <li>pine nuts</li>
  <li>honey</li>
  <li>balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



## ATTRIBUTE NODES

```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



To access and update the HTML, first you select the element(s) you want to work with.



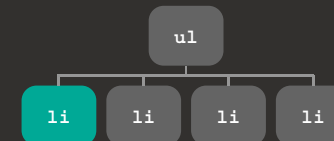
Here are some of the ways ways to select element nodes.

They are known as **DOM queries**.



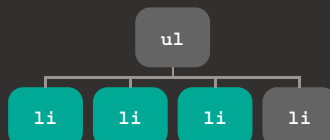
# DOM QUERIES

```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



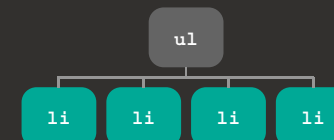
```
getElementById('one');
```

```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



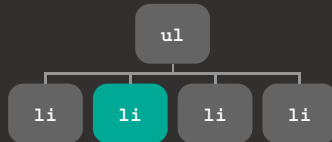
```
getElementsByClassName('hot');
```

```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



```
getElementsByTagName('li');
```

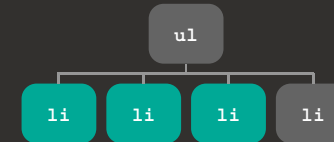
```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



```
querySelector('#two');
```



```
<ul>
  <li id="one" class="hot">fresh figs</li>
  <li id="two" class="hot">pine nuts</li>
  <li id="three" class="hot">honey</li>
  <li id="four">balsamic vinegar</li>
</ul>
```



```
querySelectorAll('li.hot');
```



# NODELISTS



If a DOM query returns more than one element, it is known as a **NodeList**.



Items in a NodeList are numbered and selected like an array:

```
var elements;  
elements = getElementsByClassName('hot');  
var firstItem = elements[0];
```



You can check if there are elements before using a NodeList:

```
if (elements.length >= 1) {  
    var firstItem = elements[0];  
}
```



## TRAVERSING THE DOM

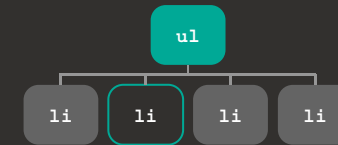
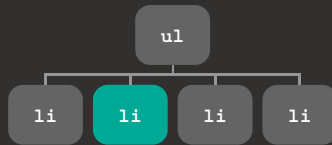


You can move from one node to another if it is a relation of it.

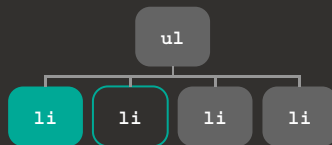
This is known as **traversing the DOM**.



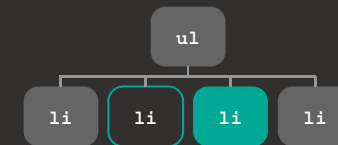
## STARTING ELEMENT



parentNode



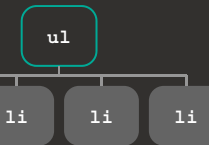
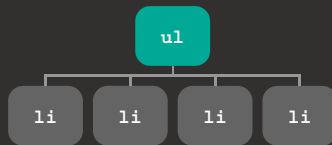
previousSibling



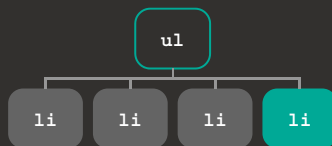
nextSibling



## STARTING ELEMENT



`firstChild`



`lastChild`



## WORKING WITH ELEMENTS



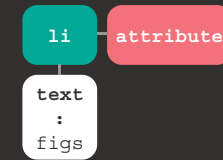


Elements can contain:

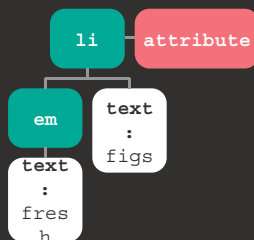
Text nodes

Element content

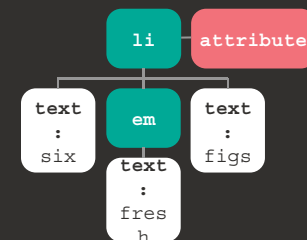
Attributes



```
<li id="one">figs</li>
```



```
<li id="one"><em>fresh</em> figs</li>
```



```
<li id="one">six <em>fresh</em> figs</li>
```

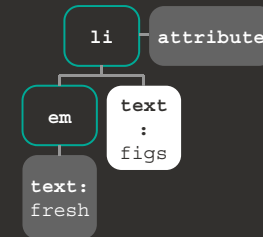


To access their content you can use:

nodeValue on text nodes  
textContent for text content of elements  
innerHTML for text and markup



nodeValue works on text nodes

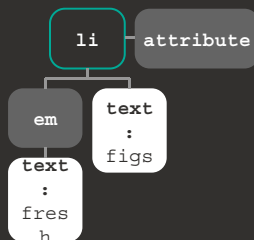


```
var el = document.getElementById('one');
el.firstChild.nextSibling.nodeValue;
```

returns: figs



textContent just collects text content

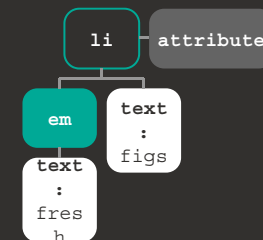


```
document.getElementById('one').textContent;
```

returns: fresh figs



innerHTML gets text and markup



```
document.getElementById('one').innerHTML;
```

returns: <em>fresh</em> figs



## DOM MANIPULATION **VS** innerHTML

```
createElement()  
createTextNode()  
appendChild()
```

- Builds up a string
- Contains markup
- Updates elements



## CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) ATTACKS



**Untrusted data** is content you do not have complete control over. It can contain malicious content.



Sources of untrusted data:

User creates a profile  
Multiple contributors  
Data from third-party sites  
Files such as images / videos are uploaded



## DEFENDING AGAINST XSS

Validate all input that is sent to the server



Escape data coming from the server



## WORKING WITH ATTRIBUTES



### ACCESSING AN ATTRIBUTE

1. Use a DOM query to select an element:

```
var el = document.getElementById('one');
```

2. Method gets attribute from element:

```
el.getAttribute('class');
```



### UPDATING AN ATTRIBUTE

Check for attribute and update it:

```
var el = document.getElementById('one');  
  
if (el.hasAttribute('class')) {  
    el.setAttribute('class', 'cool');  
}
```



