Day 6: JavaScript DOM (Document Object Model) – In-Depth

DOM Kya Hota Hai? (Deep Concept)

"DOM" ka full form hai: **Document Object Model**Jab browser koi HTML page ko load karta hai, wo us HTML ko **object tree** mein convert kar deta hai — jise JavaScript ke through access, modify, delete, ya add kiya ja sakta hai.

Yaani:

- Har HTML element → ek JavaScript object ban jaata hai
- Tu JS se kisi bhi HTML element ko pakad sakta hai
- Uska text, style, structure sab kuch change kar sakta hai

DOM lets JavaScript talk to your web page!

Real-World Example:

Jese Instagram pe:

- Like dabaya → Heart red ho gaya 🤎
- Comment likha → Appear ho gaya
- $\bullet \quad \textbf{Profile update kiya} \rightarrow \textbf{Live show ho gaya}$

Sab kuch DOM ke through hota hai!

DOM Tree Structure:

```
HTML code:
html
CopyEdit
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello</h1>
    This is paragraph
  </body>
</html>
DOM tree:
CSS
CopyEdit
Document
└── html
    L- body
        ├── h1 → "Hello"
        ___ p → "This is paragraph"
```

JavaScript se tu in nodes (h1, p) ko manipulate karega!



X DOM Access Methods (Selectors)



Sirf ek element ko pakadta hai jiska ID match karta ho

```
html
CopyEdit
<h2 id="myHeading">Welcome</h2>
```

```
<script>
  const heading = document.getElementById("myHeading");
  heading.innerText = "Welcome to DOM!";
</script>
```

2. getElementsByClassName("className")

Same class wale saare elements ka **HTMLCollection** deta hai

```
html
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Para 1
Para 2
Para 2
<script>
    const paras = document.getElementsByClassName("text");
    paras[0].style.color = "blue";
</script>
```

3. querySelector("CSS_Selector")

Sirf first match karta hai CSS selector jaise

```
html
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<div class="box"></div>
<script>
   const box = document.querySelector(".box");
   box.style.backgroundColor = "green";
</script>
```

4. querySelectorAll("CSS_Selector")

Sab matching elements deta hai (like NodeList) — loop lagake handle karo

```
html
CopyEdit
Item 1
Item 2
</or>

<script>
    const listItems = document.querySelectorAll("li");
    listItems.forEach(item => item.style.color = "purple");
</script>
```

DOM Properties You Must Know

Property	Kya karta hai?
innerTe xt	Text change ya read karne ke liye
value	Input field se value nikalne ke liye
style	Inline CSS apply karne ke liye
classLi st	Class add/remove/toggle karne ke liye

© Common DOM Tasks:

Kaam

Text change	<pre>element.innerText = "new text"</pre>
Color change	<pre>element.style.color = "red"</pre>
Button pe click listener	<pre>button.onclick = function() {}</pre>

Code

Input se value lena

input.value

Class add/remove

element.classList.add("new

Class")

★ Tasks (Only Questions – Tu khud solve karega like a champ (③)

Task 1:

Ek <h2> tag bana, jisme text ho "Hello User"

Aur ek button bana \rightarrow button pe click hone par <h2> ka text change ho jaye "Welcome to DOM"

Task 2:

Input field se naam lo \rightarrow jab "Greet Me" button dabao toh ek tag me "Hi, Aditya!" jesa greet message dikhe

Task 3:

Ek paragraph lo jiska text color by default black ho.

Jab "Change Color" button dabao, wo **red color** ka ho jaye.

Task 4 (Challenge):

Do input fields lo \to username aur password Aur ek button \to jab dabao, dono values console pe print ho jayein

Task 5 (Creative):

Ek bulb image lo (off wali) Jab "ON" button dabao → bulb image change ho jaye to **on bulb** Aur "OFF" button dabao → back to **off bulb**

GitHub Pe Push Karne Ke Liye:

- 1. Folder banao: Day06/
- File: index.html
- 3. Add: git add .
- 4. Commit: git commit -m "Day 6 DOM basics and tasks"
- 5. Push: git push

Recap:

- DOM = Webpage ko JS object ke form mein control karna
- Tu HTML ke kisi bhi tag ka **text, color, class, size** change kar sakta hai
- Real interaction ka first step = DOM