LEARN WEB

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github.com/ale66/learn-web

JAVASCRIPT INTO HTML

REVIEW: THE DOM REPRESENTATION

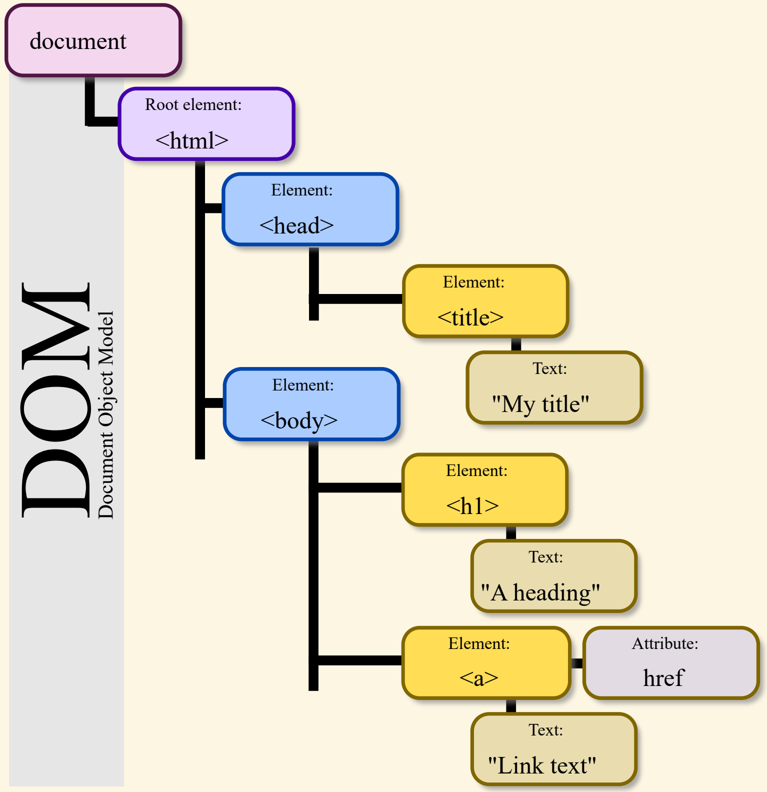
Document Object Model.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

We see the page as a top-down, left-to-right structure

Browsers represent it internally as a tree.

which grows from left to right.



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NODES AND HOW TO ACCESS THEM

Each tag used in the HTML page is represented as a node of the tree

Assume that tags are given individual names with the `id` parameter.

```html
<h2 id="demo" class="hero-title">My first JS experiment</h2>
```

JS can access and change each aspect of the tag

```javascript
document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = 'My 2nd JS experiment'
document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = 'My 2nd JS experiment'
```

`document` is the page itself

`.` combines the names

`getElementById('demo')` searches for the specific element in the DOM

`.innerHTML` is a leaf that contains the actual text to be displayed

read `=` as *assign* (the result obtained on its right to the variable to its left)

`'My 2nd JS experiment'` a *string* (sequence of characters) that will overwrite the existing text of the leaf

EXERCISE: ALERTS

Work inside the `<script>` tag to add JS instructions, separated by `;`

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.color = "blue"
```

```
alert('The title has been changed!')
```

JS: WHERE TO PUT IT?

https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_whereto.asp

OUTPUT

https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_output.asp

THE BROWSER CONSOLE

Firefox: Ctrl + Shift + k

Chromium: Ctrl + Shift + j

EXERCISE

Analise and deploy the WaterCSS CSS generator.

FOR HOME:

Familiarise with Markdown