GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FRONT END WEB DEVELOPMENT

Lesson: The DOM and Selectors

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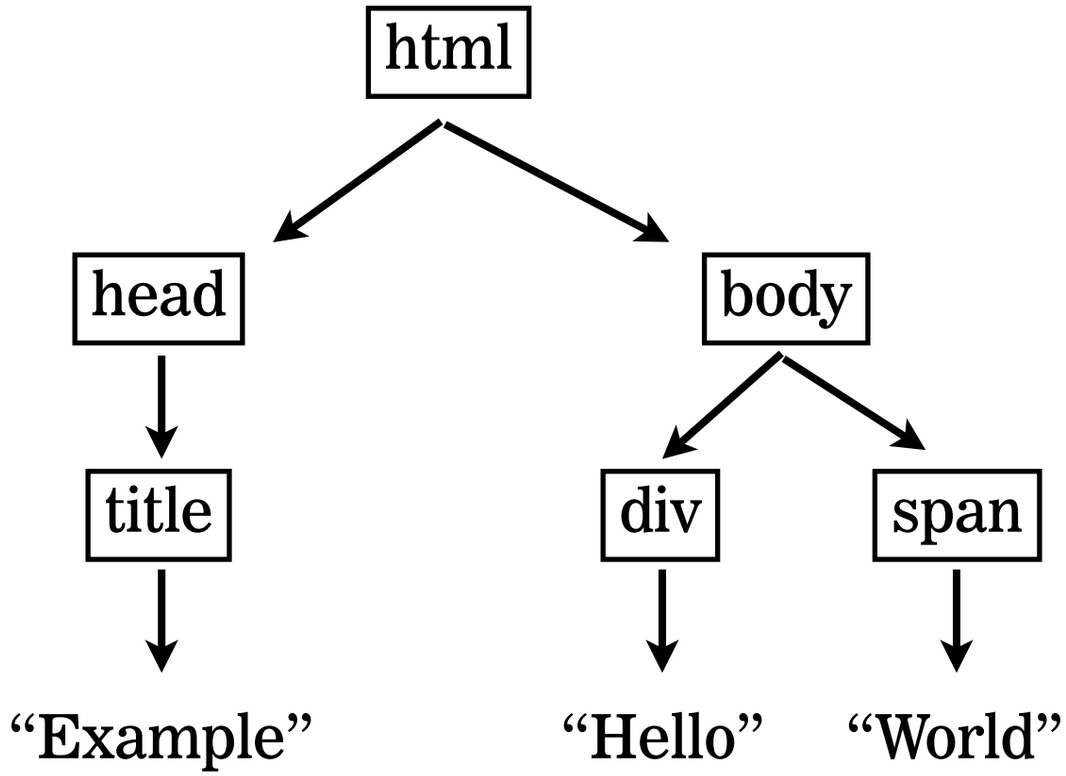
DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL

The structure of HTML documents

How a document should be accessed and manipulated (by JavaScript)

DOM

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>Hello</div>
    <span>world</span>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML VS DOM

The browser is showing you the HTML + CSS that is stored in the DOM.

If we change things in the DOM, that changes are shown to us instantly!

Things like

- new/removed elements
- new/removed attributes
- new/removed styles

LAB TIME

JQUERY

REVIEW - JQUERY

JQuery (jquery.com)

- a JavaScript library that makes DOM manipulation simple.
- “Cross browser”
  - works the same in all* browsers.
- allows:
  - document traversal
  - css manipulation
  - event handling
  - animation

JQUERY FUNDAMENTALS

$ function

Finding elements on a page, use selectors with the $ function:

- $(“#searchBox”)
- $(“.errors”)

Returns an array of HTML elements you have selected.

JQUERY - EDITING HTML

.html(htmlString)

inserts (and overwrites!) the html inside the selected elements with the htmlString

.html()

With no argument, it's returns the html inside the matched element

.text()

can be used in both XML and HTML documents. The result of the .text() method is a string containing the combined text of all matched elements.

.append()

Insert content, specified by the parameter, to the end of each element in the set of matched elements.

JQUERY - EDITING STYLE

.css(propertyName, rule);

- Changes the inline CSS values for all matched elements.

.css({prop1: val1, prop2: val2});

- One argument: an object.
- Edit multiple properties at once.

.css(propertyName);

- Similar to .html(), when second arguments is not given, it returns the current value of the css property in question.

LAB TIME

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