DOM Manipulations

Create / Delete DOM Elements, Handle Browser Events

DOM Manipulation

JS

SoftUni Team Technical Trainers









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Table of Contents



- 1. Manipulating the **DOM**
 - Create Elements
 - Delete Elements
- 2. jQuery Methods
- 3. Event Handling
 - Attach / Detach Events



Have a Question?







DOM Manipulations

Create / Delete DOM Elements

Creating DOM Elements



Create with document.createElement

```
let p = document.createElement("p");
```

Append text to the element

```
let text = document.createTextNode("Random Text");
p.appendChild(text);
```

- Text added to textContent will be escaped.
- Text added to innerHTML will be parsed and turned into actual HTML elements beware of XSS attacks!

Creating DOM Elements



```
let list = document.createElement("ul");
let liPeter = document.createElement("li");
liPeter.textContent = "Peter";
list.appendChild(liPeter);
let liMaria = document.createElement("li");
liMaria.innerHTML = "<b>Maria</b>";
                                      ▼ 
list.appendChild(liMaria);
                                        Peter
                                       ▼ >
document.body.appendChild(list);
                                          <b>Maria</b>
```

Deleting DOM Elements



To remove an HTML element, you must know the his parent

```
let parent = document.getElementById("div1");
let child = document.getElementById("p1");
parent.removeChild(child);
```



jQuery and DOM

Using jQuery to manipulate DOM

jQuery Methods



text() - reads and writes text

```
let text = $('#theElement').text();
$('#theElement').text('New text for element.');
```

html() - returns the HTML of a given element

```
let html = $('#theElement').html();
$('#theElement').html('New text for element.');
```

val() - gets and sets value

```
let theValue = $('#theFormField').val();
$('#theFormField').val('New value');
```

jQuery Methods



attr() - reads and writes attributes of HTML elements. Also can take a object as parameter

```
let attrValue = $('#theFormField').attr('height');
$('#theFormField').attr({height : attrValue});
```

removeAttr() - removes an attribute from an HTML element

```
$('#theFormField').removeAttr('height');
```

wrap() - wraps the selected element in another HTML element

```
$('#someElement').wrap('<div style="border: 1px
solid black;"></div>');
```

jQuery Methods



replaceWith() - replaces the selected HTML element with a new one

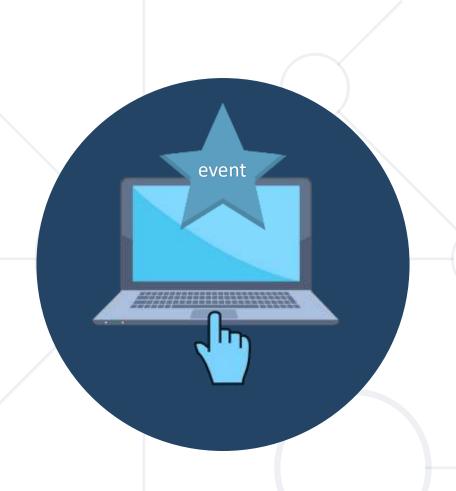
```
$('#theElement').replaceWith('<div style="border:
1px solid black;"></div>');
```

remove() - removes the selected HTML element from the DOM

```
$('#theElement').remove();
```

empty() - removes all child elements of the selected HTML element

```
$('#theElement').empty();
```



Handling Events Browser Events and DOM Events

Handling Events in JS



Browsers send events to notify the JS code of interesting things that have taken place

```
<div id='text'>Some text</div>
```

```
let div = document.getElementById('text');
div.onmouseover = function(event) {
    event.target.style.border = "3px solid green";
}
div.onmouseout = function() {
    this.style.border = ""; // this === event.target
}
```



Event Types in DOM API



Mouse events

click
mouseover
mouseout
mousedown
mouseup

Keyboard events

keydown Keypress keyup Touch events

touchstart touchend touchmove touchcancel

Focus events

focus (got focus)
blur (lost focus)

DOM / UI events

load
unload
resize
dragstart / drop

Form events

input
change
submit
reset

Attach / Remove Events



Attach an event to an element.

```
let textbox = document.createElement('input');
textbox.type = 'text';
textbox.value = "I am a text box";
document.body.appendChild(textbox);
textbox.addEventListener('focus', focusHandler);
```

Remove an event.

```
function focusHandler(event) {
  textbox.value = "Event handler removed";
  textbox.removeEventListener('focus', focusHandler);
}
```

Multiple Events



The addEventListener() method also allows you to add many events to the same element, without overwriting existing events:

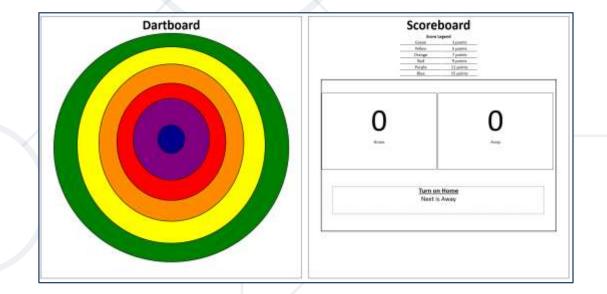
```
element.addEventListener("click", function);
element.addEventListener("click", myFunction);
element.addEventListener("mouseover", mySecondFunction);
element.addEventListener("mouseout", myThirdFunction);
```

Note that you don't use the "on" prefix for the event; use "click" instead of "onclick".

Exam problem: Dart Game



- Write a JavaScript program that simulates playing a Dart and keep tracking the players scores
- Use the given index.html and app.js files to solve this problem



Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1390/JS-Advanced-Exam-19-December-2018



Live Exercises DOM - Manipulations

Summary



Modifying DOM elements:

```
let menu = document.getElementById('menu');
menu.style.display = 'none';
menu.appendChild(
   document.createElement('hr'));
let link = menu.children[0];
menu.removeChild(link);
```

Handling events:

```
let menu = document.getElementById('menu');
menu.onclick = function(event) { ... }
```



Questions?











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