

THE DOM & DEV TOOLS.

// TODO.

Quick Recap

The DOM

More on Dev Tools

CSS Exercises

Recap.

Block-level vs inline elements

Inline vs internal vs external styling

Global vs id vs class selectors



THE DOM.

HTML.

HTML is a markup language used to structure content on the web.

DOM.

When the browser parses the HTML, the browser creates a tree of objects. This is what is known as the DOM.

HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

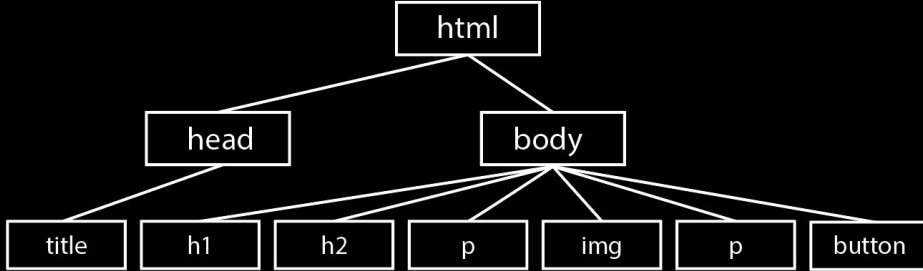
DOM.

```
html
  head
    title
  body
    h1
    p
    Script
```


DOM.

The DOM represents the live, interactive version of the document that can be manipulated through scripts using languages like JavaScript.

HTML provides the initial structure, however the DOM can be modified based on user interactions.









```
const AppWithProviders = () => (  
  <ThemeContext.Provider>  
    <UserContext.Provider>  
      <SomeOtherContext.Provider>  
        <YetAnotherContext.Provider>  
          <OneMoreContext.Provider>  
            <AndOneMoreContext.Provider>  
              <AndSoOnContext.Provider>  
                <AndSoForthContext.Provider>  
                  <App/>  
                </AndSoForthContext.Provider>  
              </AndSoOnContext.Provider>  
            </AndOneMoreContext.Provider>  
          </OneMoreContext.Provider>  
        </YetAnotherContext.Provider>  
      </SomeOtherContext.Provider>  
    </UserContext.Provider>  
  </ThemeContext.Provider>  
)
```

```

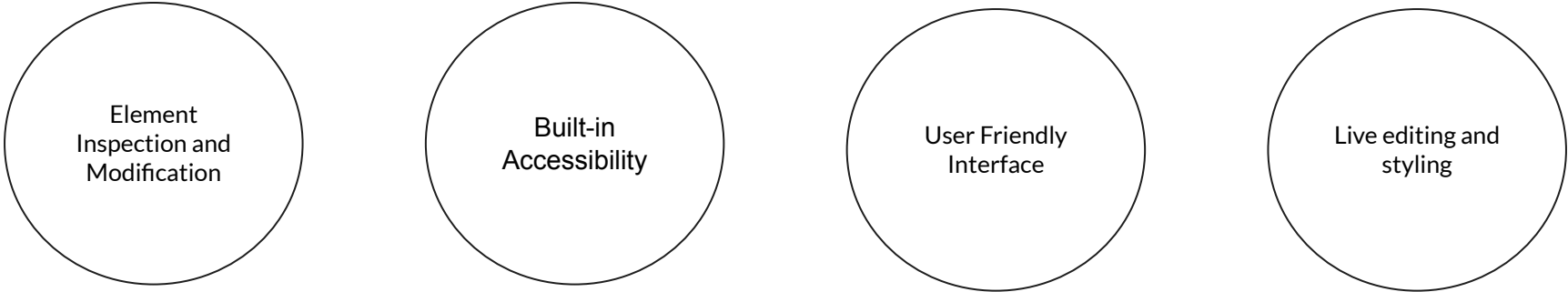
c.AppWithProviders = () => {
  ...
  <Context.Provider>
    <UserContext.Provider>
      ...
      <SomeOtherContext.Provider>
        ...
        <YetAnotherContext.Provider>
          ...
          <OneMoreContext.Provider>
            ...
            <App/>
          ...
          </AndSoOnContext.Provider>
        ...
        </AndSoOnContext.Provider>
      ...
      </OneMoreContext.Provider>
    ...
    </YetAnotherContext.Provider>
  ...
  </SomeOtherContext.Provider>
  ...
  </UserContext.Provider>
  ...
  </ThemeContext.Provider>
}

```



THE DOM & DEV TOOLS.

Why Chrome Dev Tools?



Element
Inspection and
Modification

Built-in
Accessibility

User Friendly
Interface

Live editing and
styling

Inspecting a node.

Exit Full Screen

Back

Forward

Reload

Save As...

Print...

Cast...


Search Images with Google


Send to Your Devices

Create QR Code for this Page

Translate to English

Open in Reading Mode NEW

 1Password – Password Manager >

 Block element...

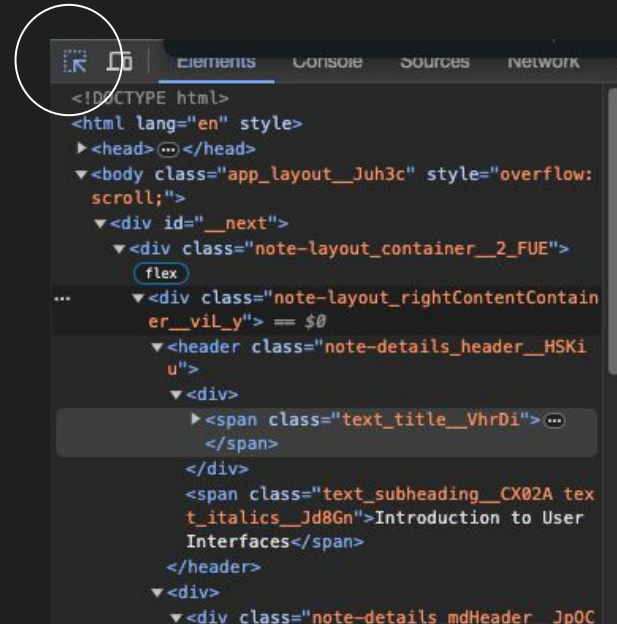
View Page Source

Inspect

Inspecting a node.

Click the blue-highlighted icon and hover over any element

Selecting an element will reveal the specific styles for that element.



Inspecting a node.

Notice how the node we are inspecting is highlighted in the DOM tree.

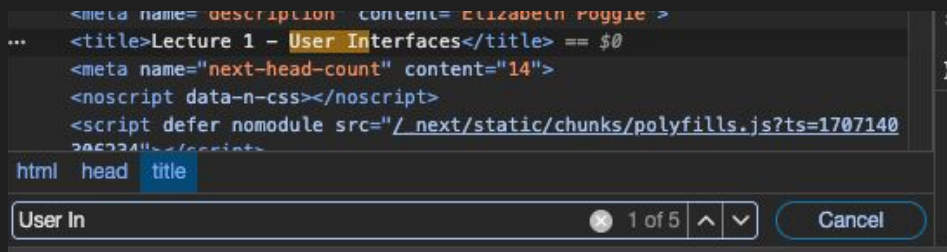
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" style>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body class="app_layout__Juh3c" style="overflow: scroll;">
    <div id="__next">
      <div class="note-layout_container__2_FUE">
        <div class="note-layout_rightContentContainer__vil_y">
          <header class="note-details_header__HSKiu">
            <div>
              <span class="text_title__VhrD1"> == $0
                "User Interfaces"
                " - "
                "Lecture 1"
              </span>
            </div>
            <span class="text_subheading__CX02A text_italics__Jd8Gn">
              Introduction to User Interfaces</span>
          </header>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
  <script src="/_next/static/chunks/react-refresh.js?ts=1707140306234">
  </script>
  <script id="__NEXT_DATA__" type="application/json">
  </script>
  <div id="__next-build-watcher" style="position: fixed; bottom: 10px; right:
  20px; width: 0px; height: 0px; z-index: 99999;">
  </div>
  <next-route-announcer>
  </next-route-announcer>
  <script src="/_next/static/chunks/pages/notes/%5Bslug%5D.js">
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Searching for a node.

Focus your cursor on the Elements panel.

Press Control+F or Command+F (Mac).

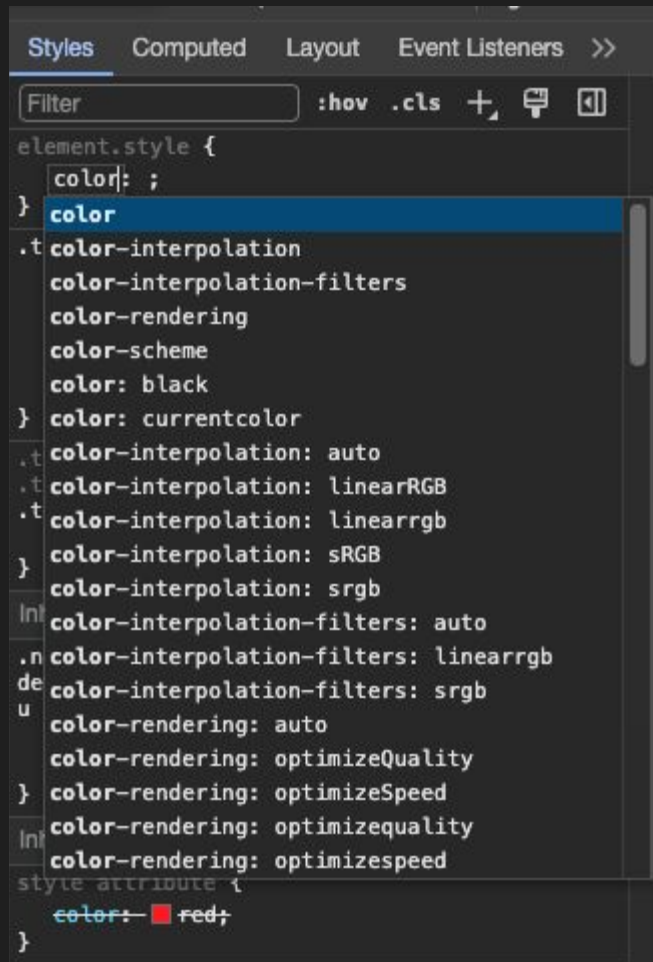
The Search bar opens at the bottom of the DOM Tree.



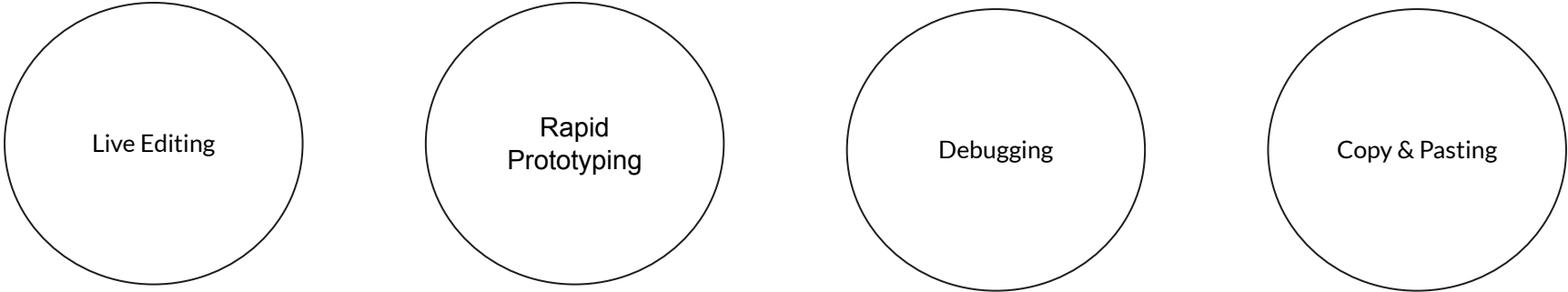
Testing styles.

You can experiment with styles directly in the page.

Won't affect source code



Why edit directly in Dev Tools?



Live Editing

Rapid
Prototyping

Debugging

Copy & Pasting

Forcing element state.

Why?

Elements often have styles associated with “pseudo-classes”.

Pseudo-classes are selectors that allow you to style elements based on their state, responding to user interactions and specific conditions.

Forcing these states in developer tools allows you to inspect and test the styles applied to an element when it is in a particular state.

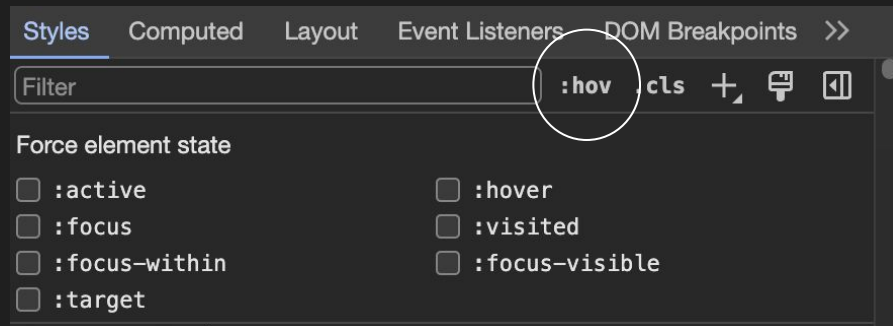
```
a:hover {  
  color:  #3366cc;  
}
```

Styles.

Open up inspector and double-click the element you want to modify

In the “styles” view, select the :hov to open up the “Force element state” panel

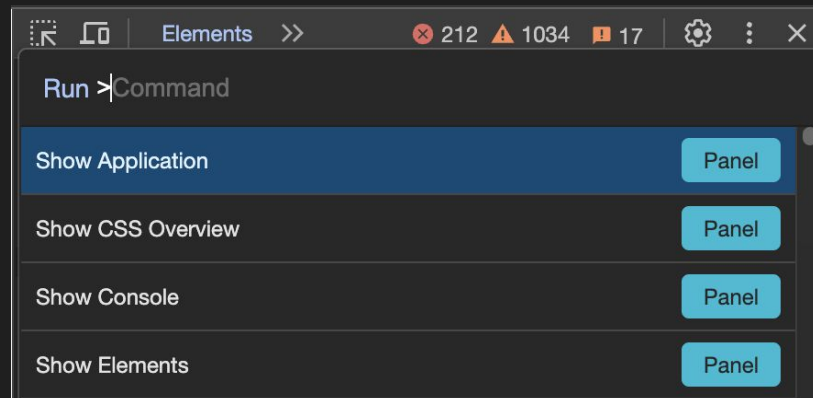
Select the state you want to force on the element



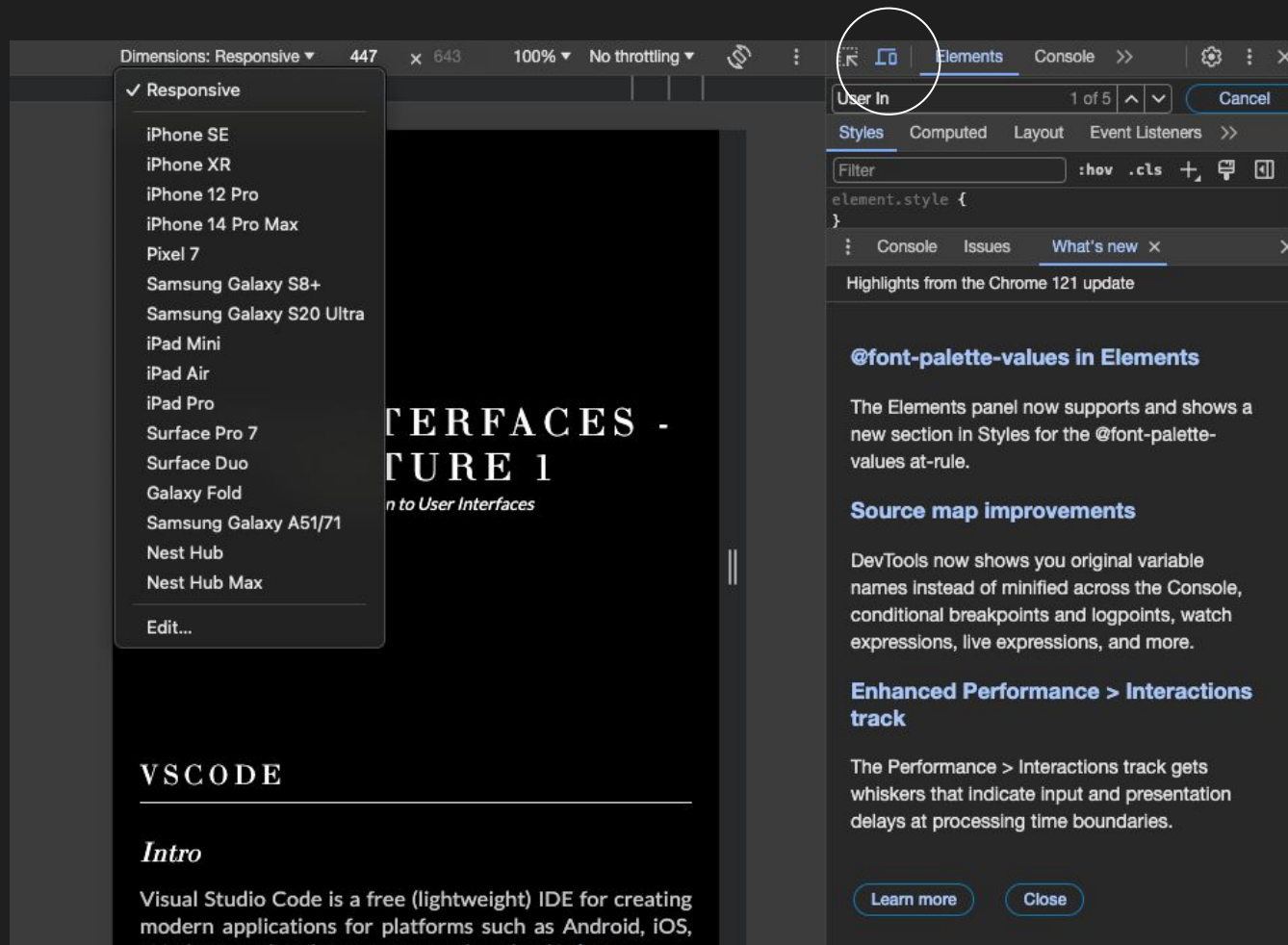
Command pallet.

Press Control+Shift+P or Command+Shift+P (Mac) to open the Command menu.

We can directly force the state of an element from here



Intro to responsive design.



EXERCISES.