

The DOM (2)

Recap

- To find nodes: `querySelector`, `querySelectorAll`
- To create new element nodes: `document.createElement`
- To create new text nodes: `document.createTextNode`
- To insert an extra child node: `appendChild`
- To change the text of a text node: assign to `nodeValue`
- To change the value of an attribute of an element node: assign to an element node's properties

Changing an Element's CSS in JavaScript

JavaScript can retrieve and change an element's CSS by accessing and setting properties of its `style` object.

Example:

```
some_node.style.color = 'blue'  
some_node.style.fontStyle = 'italic'  
some_node.style.border = "1px solid black"
```

Note that if something in CSS has a hyphen in the name (e.g. `background-color`), the hyphen is removed and the next letter is capitalised (e.g. `backgroundColor`).

HTML5 and the `div` Tag

- Reminder that `<div>` is discouraged in HTML5, and instead should be used by e.g. `<section>`, etc. when appropriate.

Slideshow Example

Display

- `= inline` — the element doesn't force start on a new line and takes only the width it needs
- `= block` — the element starts on a new line and takes the full width

available

- = none — the element isn't displayed and takes up no space

Visibility

- = hidden — the element isn't displayed but takes up space as normal
- = visible — the element is visible

Limitation

- You can only do one slideshow per page with this code. Major limitation.

CSS vs. JavaScript

You can do a lot with CSS. You don't always need JavaScript.