/Week 4 - Day 3

DOM Manipulation

Can you really manipulate The DOM though?



Yea I didn't think so... Thankfully we're not talking about that Dom.

Today we're going to be practicing DOM manipulation and event handling.

Learning Objectives

- DOM Manipulation
- Event Handling

Completion

Give it your best shot!

Accessing DOM Elements (Querying)

Let's start with some simple query selecting.

Part 1

DOM's personal website title is a bit wordy. Write a JavaScript statement that selects the #main-title ID element. Remember there are a couple of ways to query id. Change the text of the title to something shorter.

Part 2

Select the body and change the background-color to a new color of your choice.

Part 3

Select DOM's Favorite Things list and remove the last list item.

Part 4

Select all .special-title class elements and change their font-size to 2rem . Remember you might have to iterate through the list of elements

Part 5

Turns out DOM never raced in Chicago. Access the Past Races list and remove Chicago.

Creating New DOM Elements

Part 6

Let's add to DOM's **Past Races** list. Create a new element, change the new text to the name of a city, and append it to the **Past Races** list.

Part 7

Create a new .blog-post corresponding to the new city added in **Part 6**. You will have to create a new <div> with class of .blog-post , a new <h2> with text, and a new with some text. Think about what order you want to create the elements, and what order you want to append them in.

Event Handlers

Part 8

When you reload the page, the script.js file loads a random DOM quote. Let's play with the included function:

```
const randomQuote = function() {
   document.querySelector('#quote-of-the-day').innerText = `"${quotes[Math.floor(Math.random() * a };
};
```

Query select the #quote-title ID element and add a **click** event handler. That event handler should use the function randomQuote whenever #quote-title is clicked.

Part 9

Select all .blog-post class elements. Iterate through the list of .blog-post class elements and apply two event handlers to each node. The first event handler should be listening for mouseout events while the second handler should be listening for mouseenter events.

- The mouseout handler should toggle the class .purple
- · The mouseenter handler should toggle the class . red

Test it out!

Hint:

Remember the document node property .classList and the document node method .toggle() .

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