How to write filters for VancedAdBlock

LIGHT, PURE, WITH SELF-CONTAINED, NATIVE EXECUTABLES WITH NO EXTERNAL DEPENDENCIES AND MINIMAL OVERHEAD.

This guide is designed to help you write and maintain your own VancedAdBlock filters. Creating your own filters gives you more control over the things you want to see and don't want to see on the websites that you visit, including ads, images, requests, and scripts.

VancedAdBlock is designed for LFJ user scripts. To use the filter, you must *install lfj userscripts* first

Basic Rules

I. Choose a domain name

For the filter to take effect, a domain on which it is active must be defined.

The domain must be outside the curly brackets `{}`

- For example `domain1.com{}`

You can choose multiple consecutive domains, separated by commas ,

- For example `domain1.com,domain2.com{}`

To use all sub domains, you can add dots . to the front of the original domain

- For example `.domain2.com{}` is applied to `domain2.com` and all its sub domains such as `www.domain2.com`, `sub.domain2.com`...

II. The element selector inside the domain

After choosing a domain name, there are many things inside each website such as: player, images, text editor, fonts.... Every content you see is contained in elements and these elements are one again contained in DOM. Through LFJ you can hide, delete or change an element as you want.

The element selection is quite similar to `javascript queryselector` and `css selector` structures, except it is not necessary to remember the verbose javascript syntax. To delete a source javascript, you use `$` symbol and enter the name of that .js file

- For example `$this_js_name_file.js`

Use `.` to select an element by class, if you see `class="what_is_that"` in html code, you can select it as follows

- For example `.what_is_that`

Use `#` to select an element by id, similarly, if you see `id="what is that"` in html code, can select it as follows

- For example `#what_is_that`

Use `[ ]` o select an element by its attributes.

- For example `[type*=text]`

Do not use any of the above symbols to select an element by its own name.

- For example `div` , or `img`

Use greater-than sign between the selected elements, for example `A>B` will select element B inside element A (with no other adjacent elements, or between A and B). You can also select multiple elements, for example `A>B>C>D`

Use a space between 2 selected elements, for example `A B` will select B somewhere inside A (multiple elements between A and B are possible): For example `A div img B`

You can combine all above syntax to select multiple elements, or specify its location so that the action is more accurate (in case there are many similar elements the specific determination is needed).

If you have different elements that you want to do the same action, separate them with comas ,

- For example `body div.col-sm-2>a,#box_main img.ad_top`

III. Action

VancedAdBlock supports 4 different actions for each selected element: `hide` , `transpatent` , `remove` , `outViewport` , and `click` . We also have `setVal`, `domTrace` , and `letVal` but they have not officially released yet.

`hide` : hide all selected elements.

`transpatent` : making it transparent (invisible), still takes space in the area.

(*) `remove` : remove from DOM.

`outViewport` : Make it disappear from your view (but still show it somewhere that can be recognized by tools or readers).

(*) `click` : simulate click on that element. (for example to click on the ad close button)

Suppose you want to hide an element with `content_ad` class name, just use `.content_ad|hide`

If you want to specify its location, for example `body>div.left div.content_ad` this means selecting `div` element with `content_ad` class name inside `body>div.left` .

(*):Action that contains the asterisks noted above, will use javascript to execute, it is not recommended to use, but in some cases it can help handle elements that cannot be hidden (by removing their parent element).

IV. Modify `width` , `height` , `padding` , `margin`

After you remove ads, it looks like we have a lot of free space, Vanced AdBlock also support basic resizing of `width`, `height`, `padding` and `margin` size from 0% to 100%, this is useful when you want to enlarge, shrink, or expand elements to fill any wasted gaps.

- To change padding, you just remember letter `p` (stand for the first letter of the word padding)
- Similarly, to change margin, you remember the letter `m`
- Change both padding and margin, remember the letter `pm`
- The width is letter `w`
- The height is letter `h`
- Both width and height is letter `wh`

Next, you just need to enter a number after the word, for example `p50` or `p0` , `wh100` or `wh25`

- For example you want class `.content_gallery` to display 80% of its parent element width, just use `.content_gallery|w80`

- **Why are there so many actions?**

  Because some websites monitor DOM to detect and resist changing its elements. If you try to modify something that it is prohibited, it most likely detect and reverse your action.

- **Unreleased**

  `setVal` : Change value of one input or element or other parameters. This value can be refreshed or overwritten.
  `letVal` : Set the header value and freeze it, values that appear after it with the same name cannot be overwritten.
  `domTrace` : Remove any previous dom tracking, and override DOM tracking to remove any coming DOM following your filter syntax.

V. Rules for combining selectors and actions

- Selectors and actions must be separated by pipe symbol `|` , selector is defined on the left of the pipe symbol, and action is defined on the right of the pipe symbol. For example: in `found|deleted` , `found` is the selector, and `deleted` is the action.
- Each different action must begin with a new line.
- There is no space outside the selector, a selection syntax must start with one character and end with one, you can use a space only in the middle of the selector, for example `div.Aclass div#nID img.bClass` ; brackets, parentheses and dots `[] () : .` are for advanced option, you can refer to `queryselector` syntax.
- If you have different elements, you can separate them with comma `,` . However, for the elements that use square bracket `[ ]` for attribute selection, it must begin with a separate line for each individual element.

VI. Practical example:

Two examples below can help you visualize what can be done, the example on the left applies to the domain `example.com` and all sub domains such as `www.example.com` , when accessing LFJ will hide all `h1` elements and delete `a` elements if there is `www` in the link.
For example on the right is much more complicated.

```
.example.com{
h1|hide
a[href*=www]|remove
}
```

```
.something.com{
div[align*=center] center,#frt,div.mncenter,#toptb,div.a_fl,.a_fl.a_cb,.a_fr.a_cb|hide
div[style*=margin-top:5px]|hide
table[style*=width:100%;]|hide
}
```

VII. Troubleshooting

During creating the filter, If you experience any issues that cause the website inoperable. Please completely remove LFJ from your userscript manager, some userscript managers have recycle bin feature, check and delete it again. Then re-install LFJ script from the homepage, if you share your filter on the LFJ server, try to sync your code again instead of rewriting it.
