



KINGSLAND  
UNIVERSITY

## DOM Manipulations

DOM Manipulation

JS

Create / Delete DOM Elements, Handle Browser Events



# Table of Contents

- ✔ Event Loop
- ✔ Event Types
- ✔ Event Object Properties and Methods
- ✔ Handling Events



# Event Loop



# JS Approach to I/O

- ✓ Single threaded language
- ✓ HTTP requests
- ✓ DB
- ✓ Memory and disk read/write





# Don't Make the Thread Wait

- ✓ Blocking thread requests
- ✓ Register a callback
- ✓ Handle multiple concurrent operations on one thread



# How It's Handled in JS?

- ✔ Message queue
- ✔ Event loop





# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**





# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**

**bar(8)**



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

## Stack

foo(10)

bar(8)



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**

**return**

**bar(8)**



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**

**bar(8)**



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**

**return**



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

A diagram representing a Garbage Collection (GC) box. It consists of a large black rectangle with a thick green border. The letters 'GC' are centered in white. To the right of the box, there are several curved arrows pointing upwards and to the right, and wavy lines at the bottom right, suggesting a flow or process.

GC



# Stack calls

```
function foo(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
function bar(y) {  
    return foo(y + 2);  
}  
  
bar(8);
```

**Stack**



```
function init(e1){  
    e1.addEventListener(  
        "click",  
        handler  
    );  
}
```





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Browser APIs**

**Hidden implementation**



# Stack calls

**Stack**

**init**

**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation



# Stack calls

## Stack

**addEventListener**

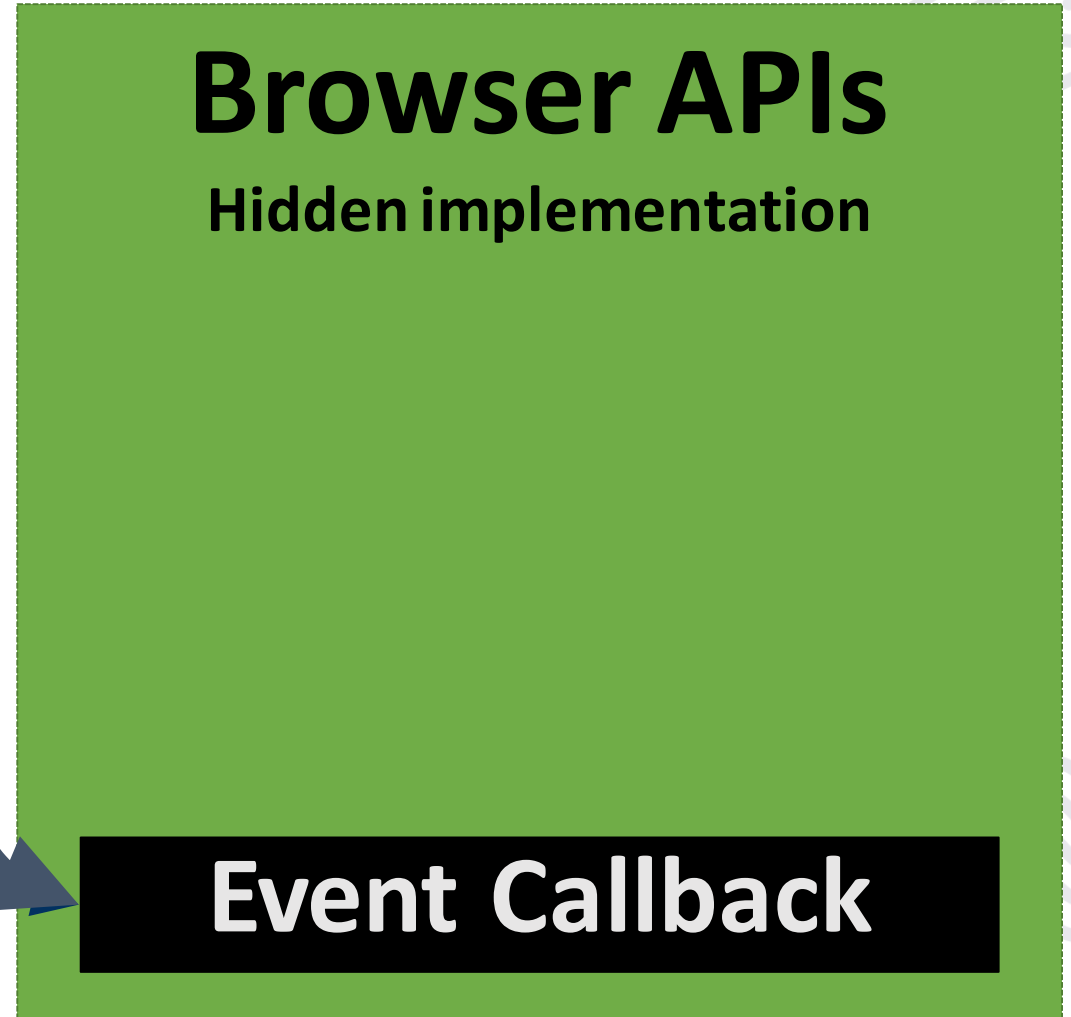
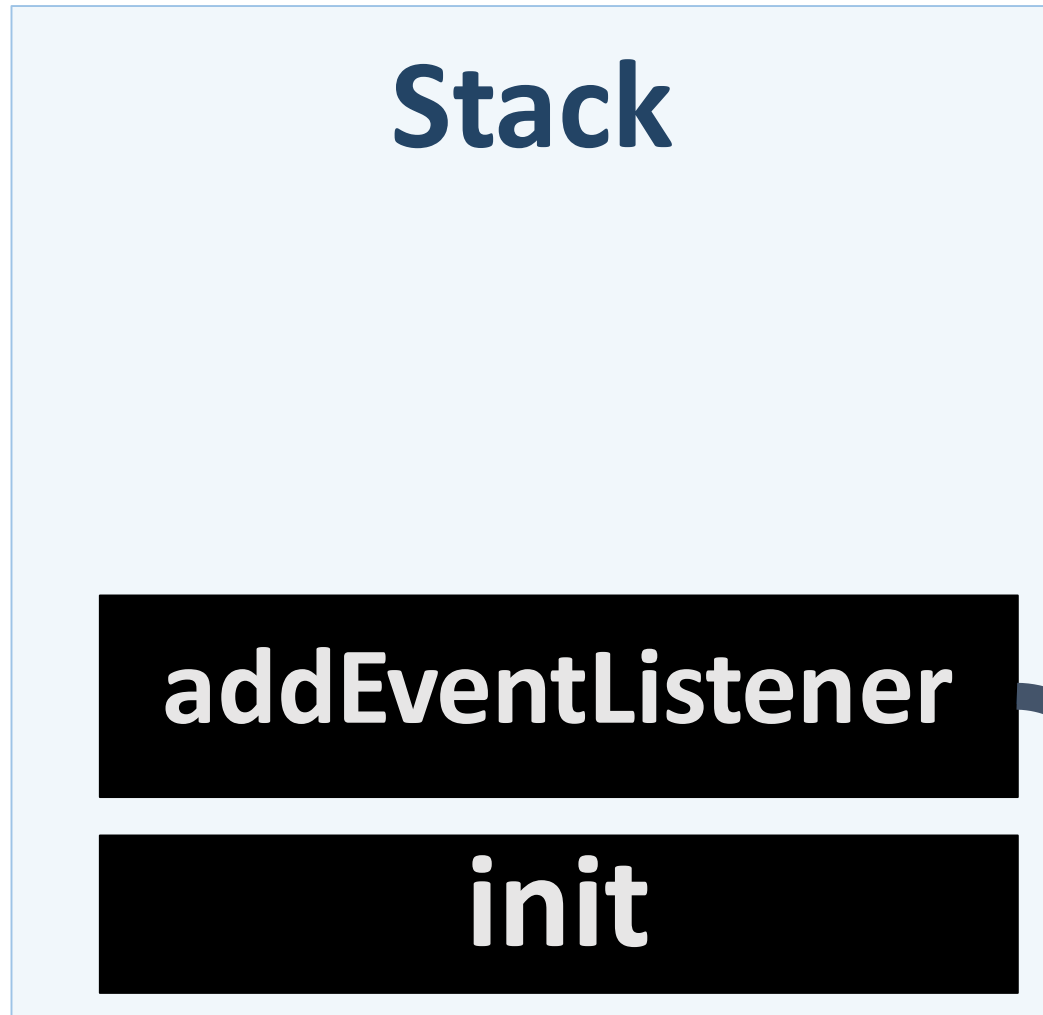
**init**

## Browser APIs

Hidden implementation



# Stack calls





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**return**

**init**

**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



## Stack calls

**Stack**

**return**

**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



# Stack calls

**GC**

**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Message Queue**

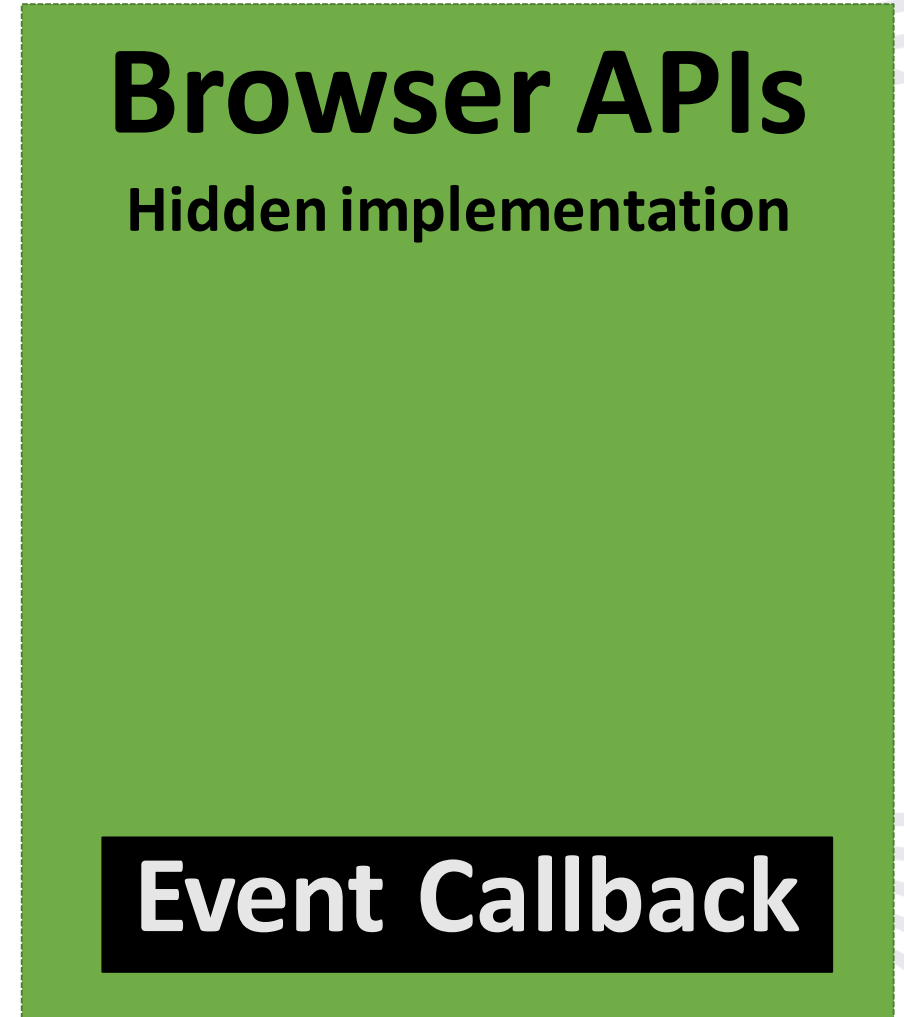
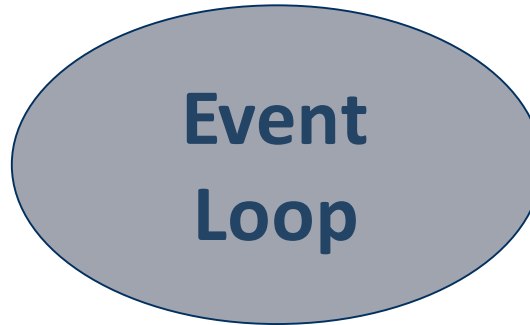
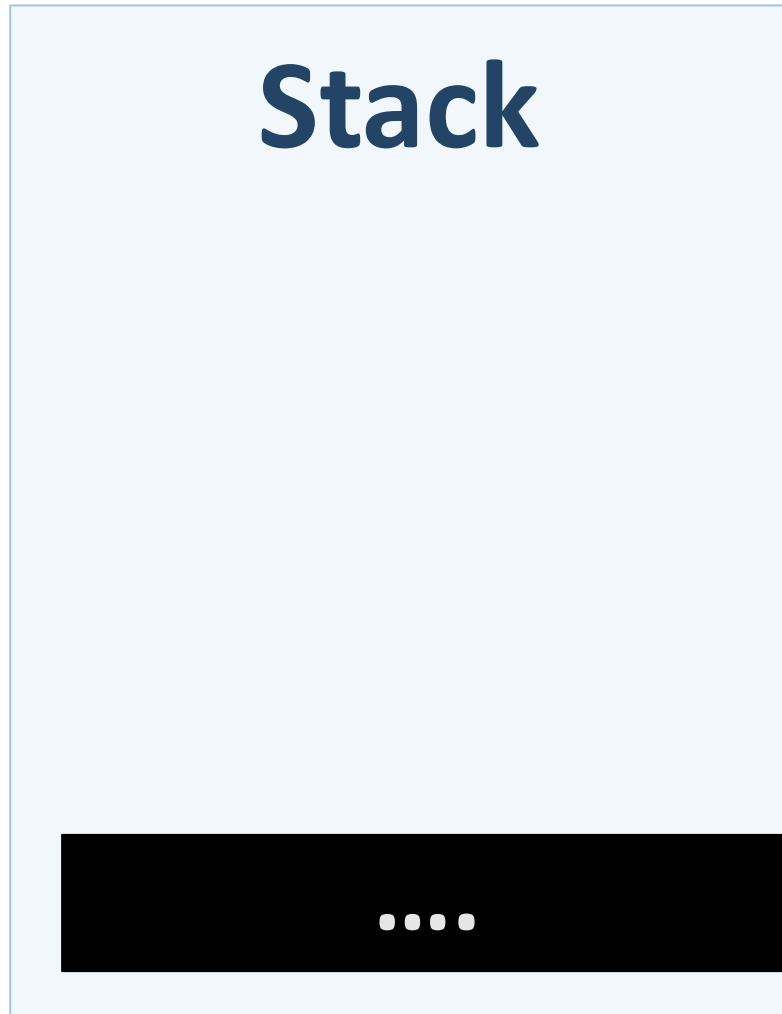
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**Browser APIs**  
Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



# Stack calls





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Event Loop**

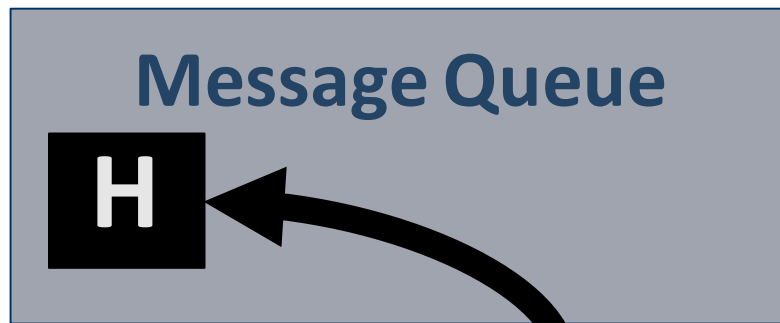
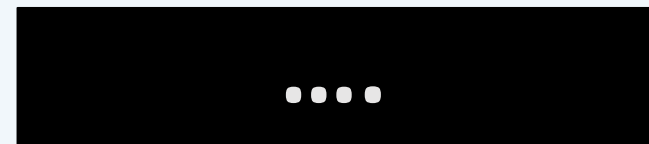
**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Message Queue**

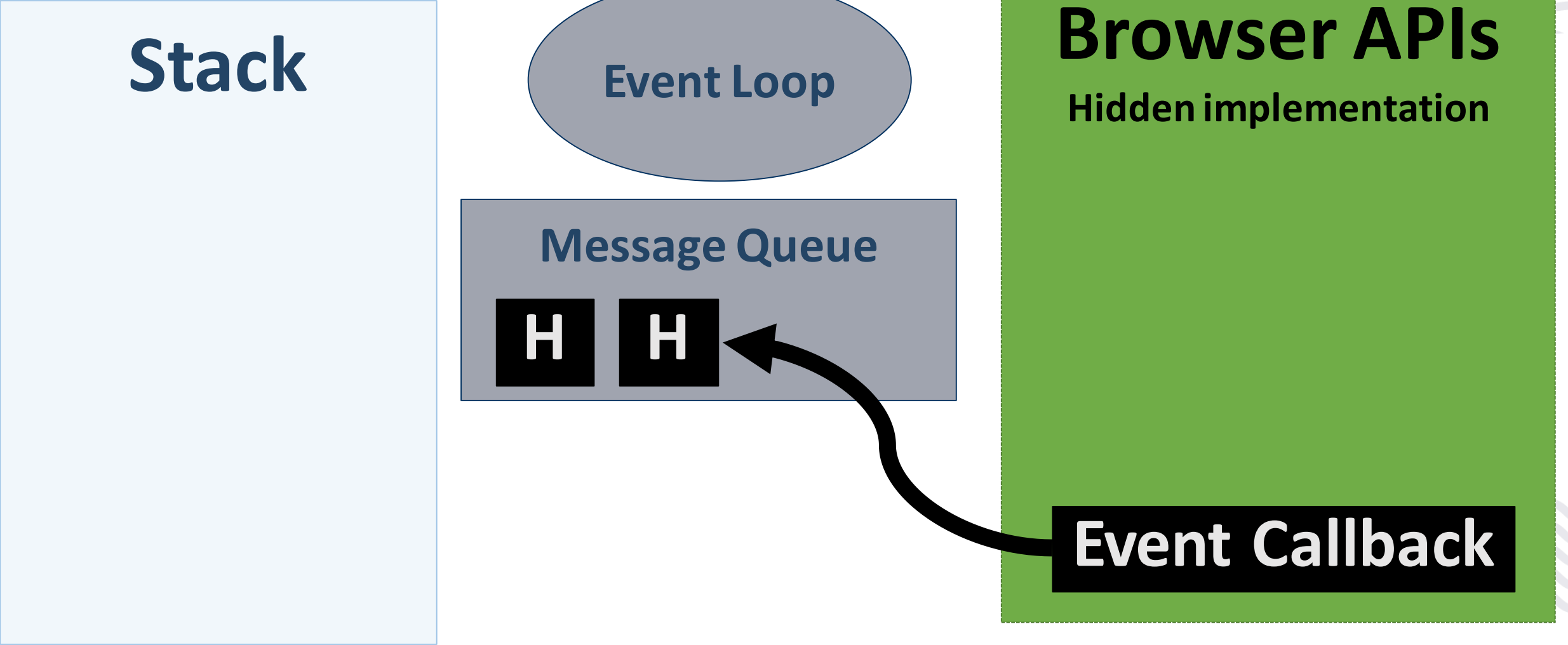
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**Event Callback**





# Stack calls





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Event Loop**

**Message Queue**

**H**

**H**

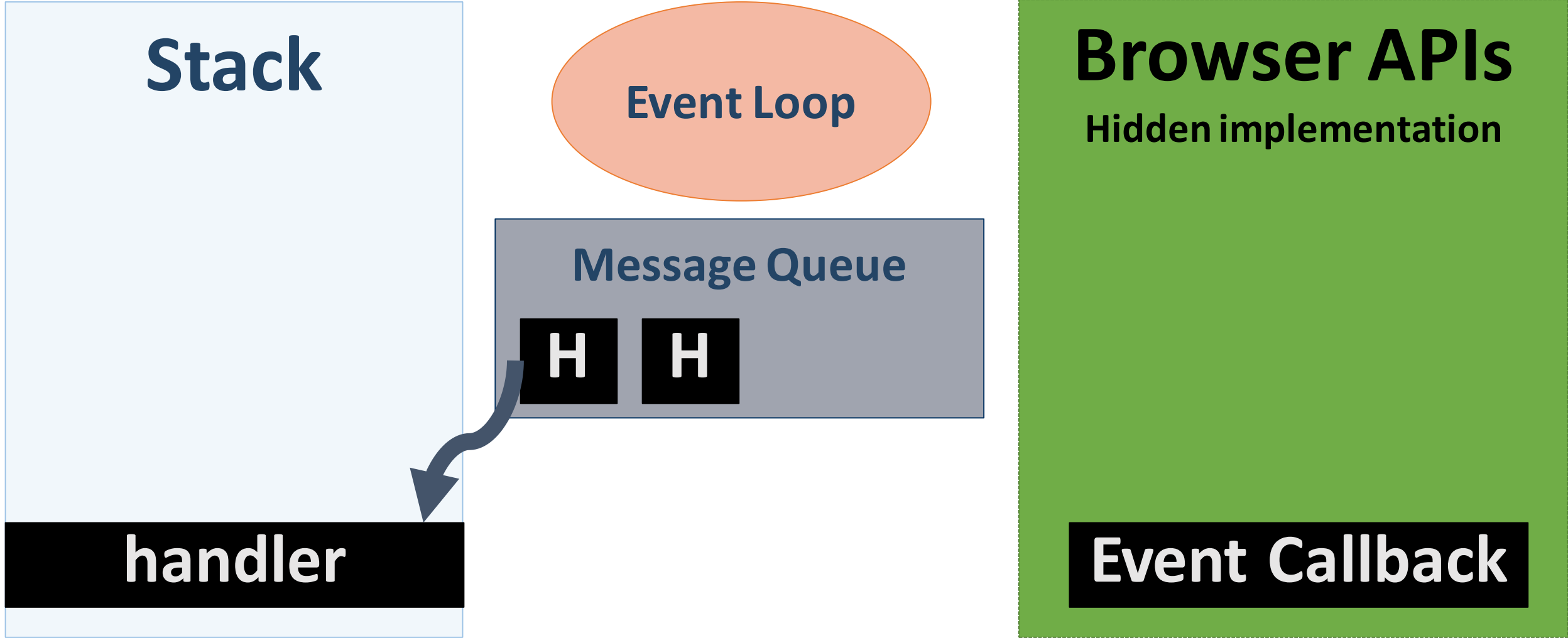
**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



# Stack calls

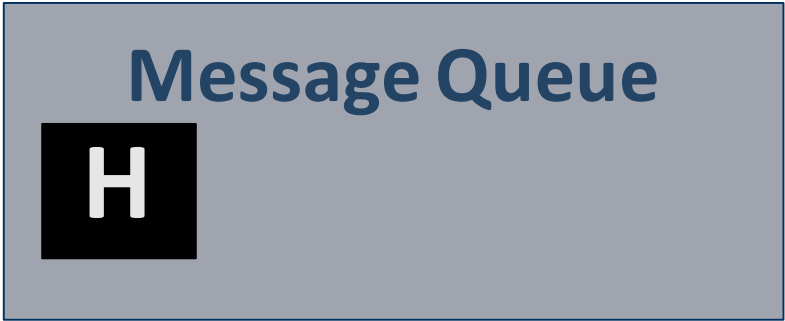
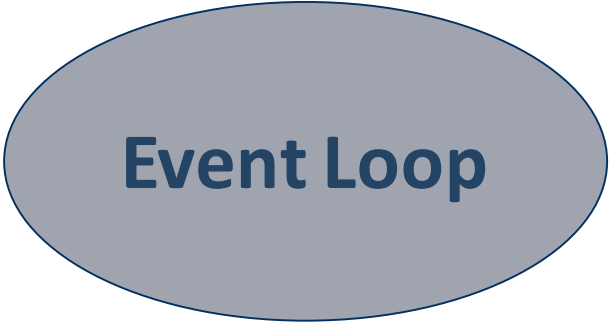




# Stack calls

**Stack**

**handler**



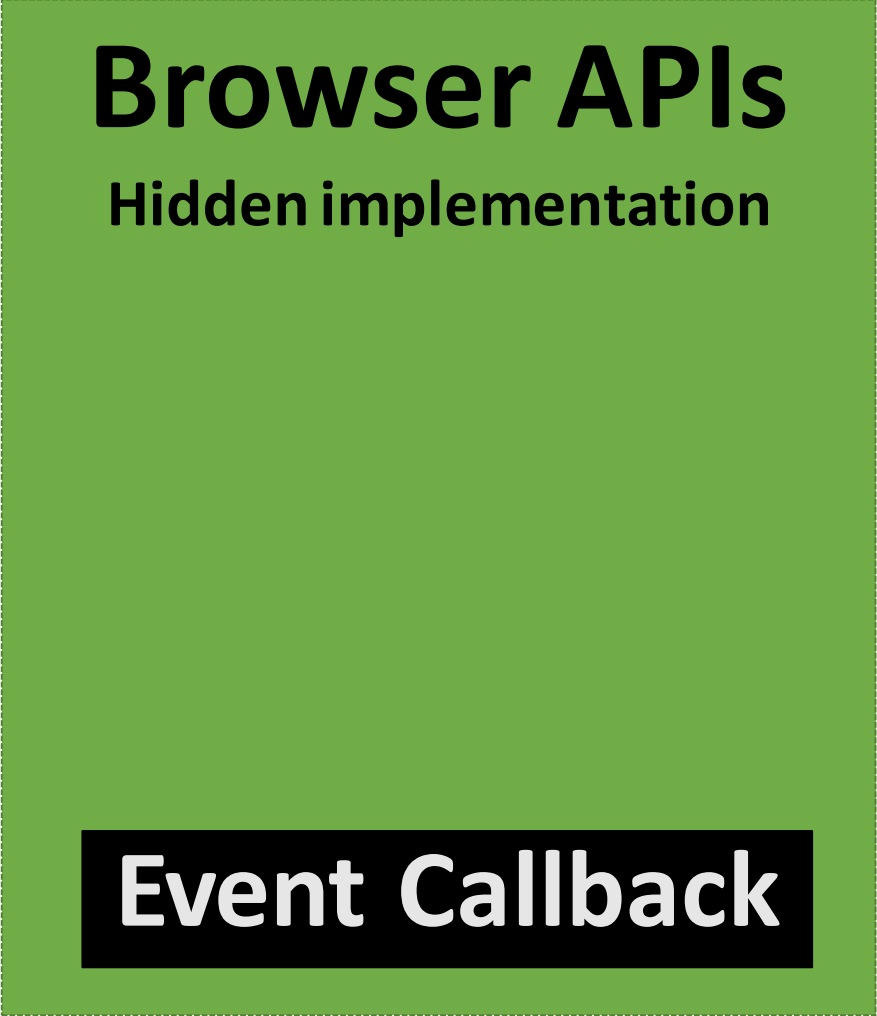
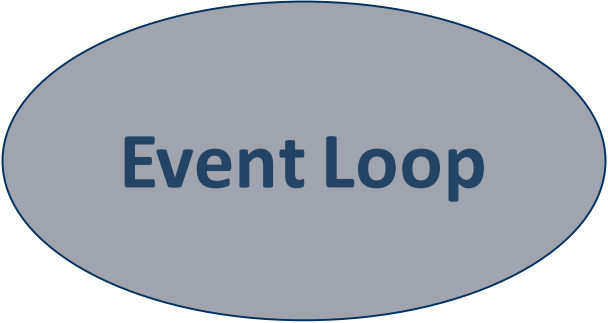
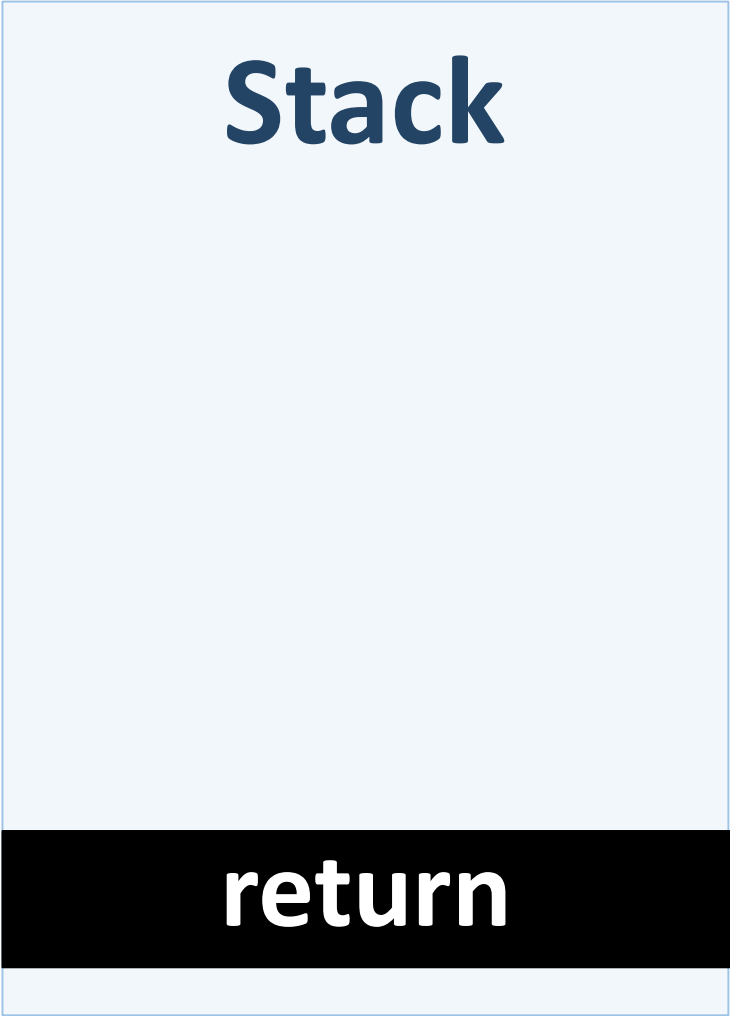
**Browser APIs**

Hidden implementation

**Event Callback**



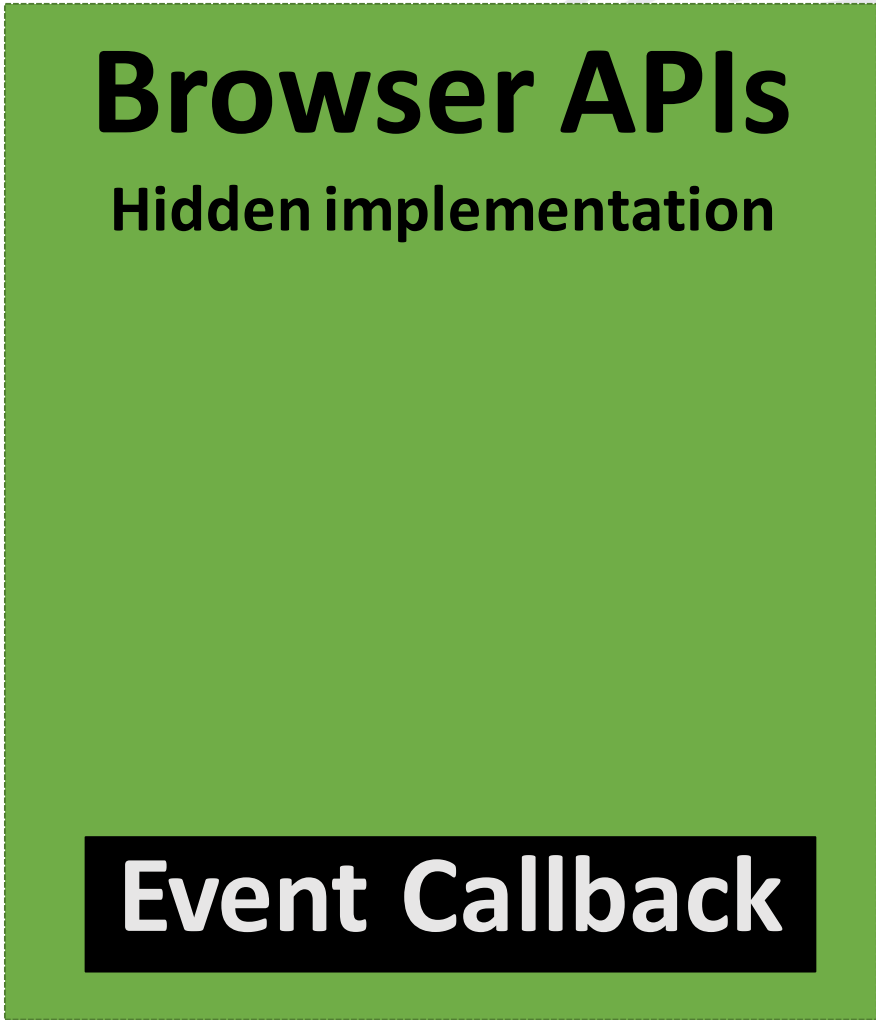
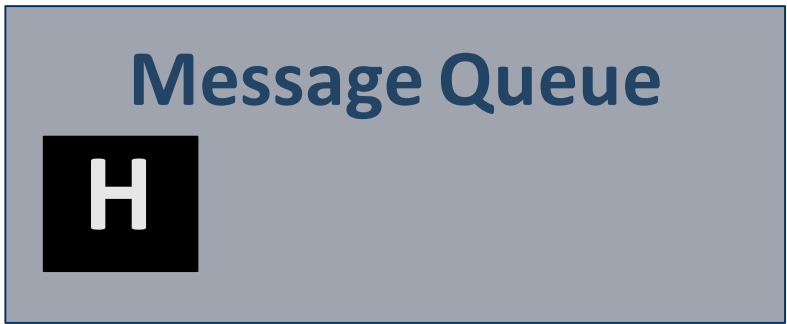
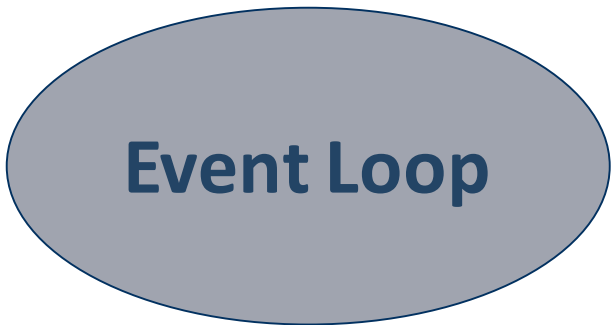
# Stack calls







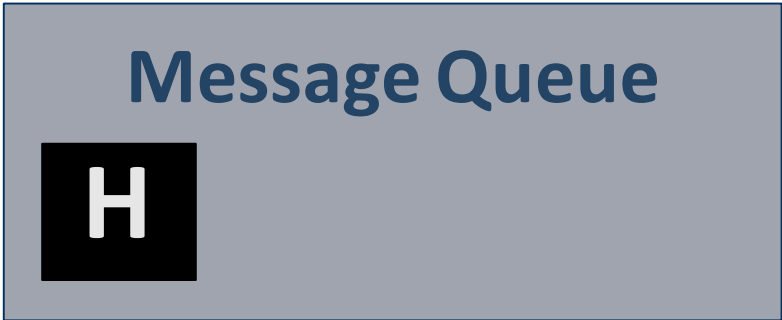
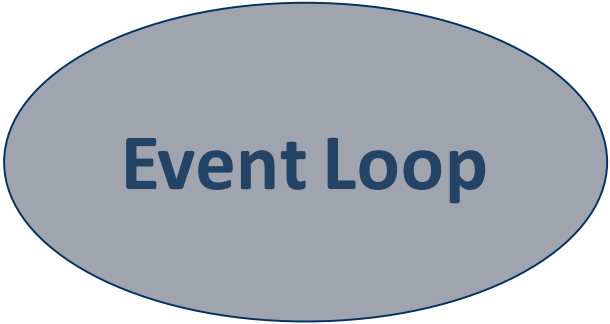
# Stack calls





# Stack calls

**Stack**



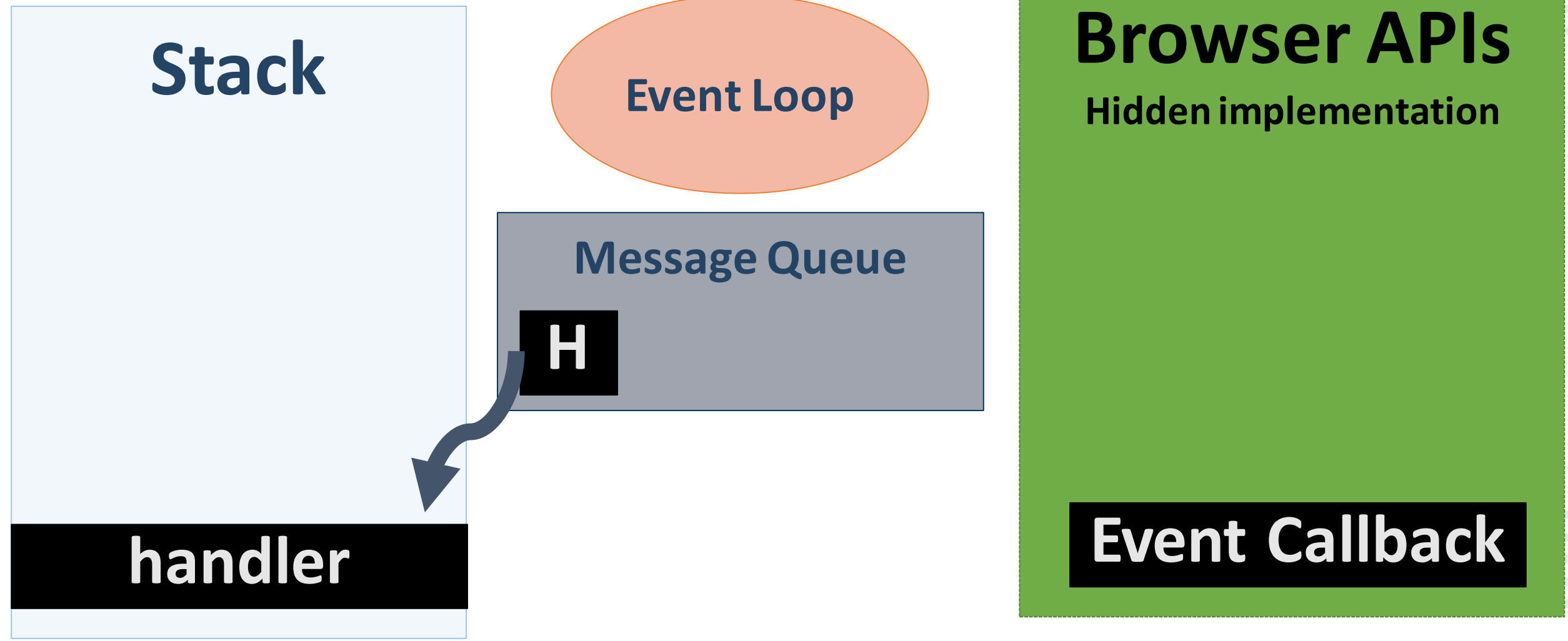
**Browser APIs**

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**Event Callback**

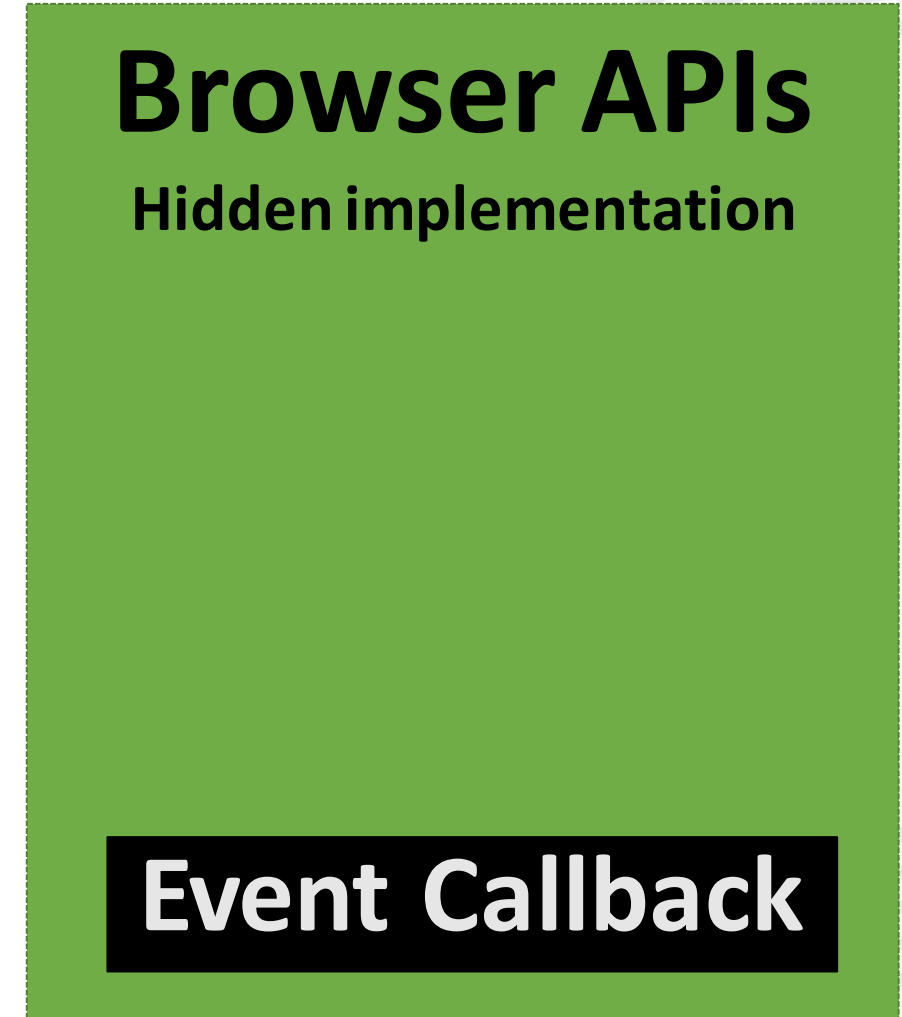
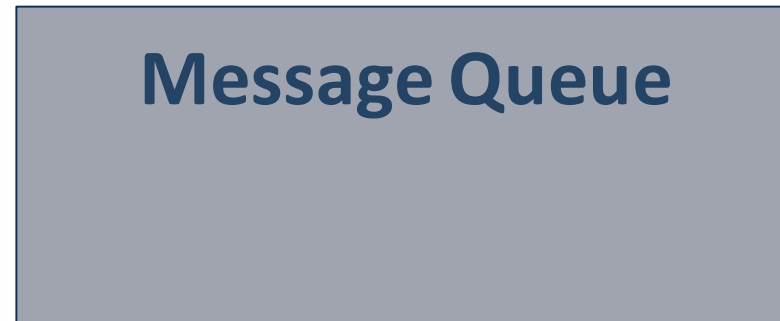
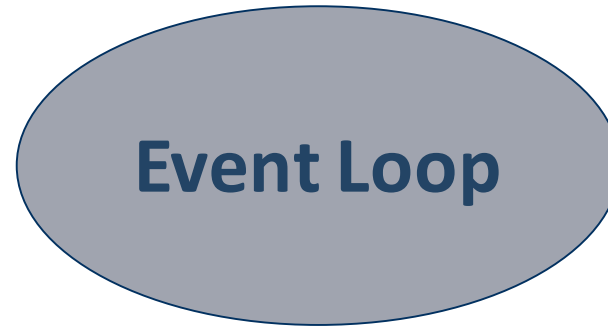
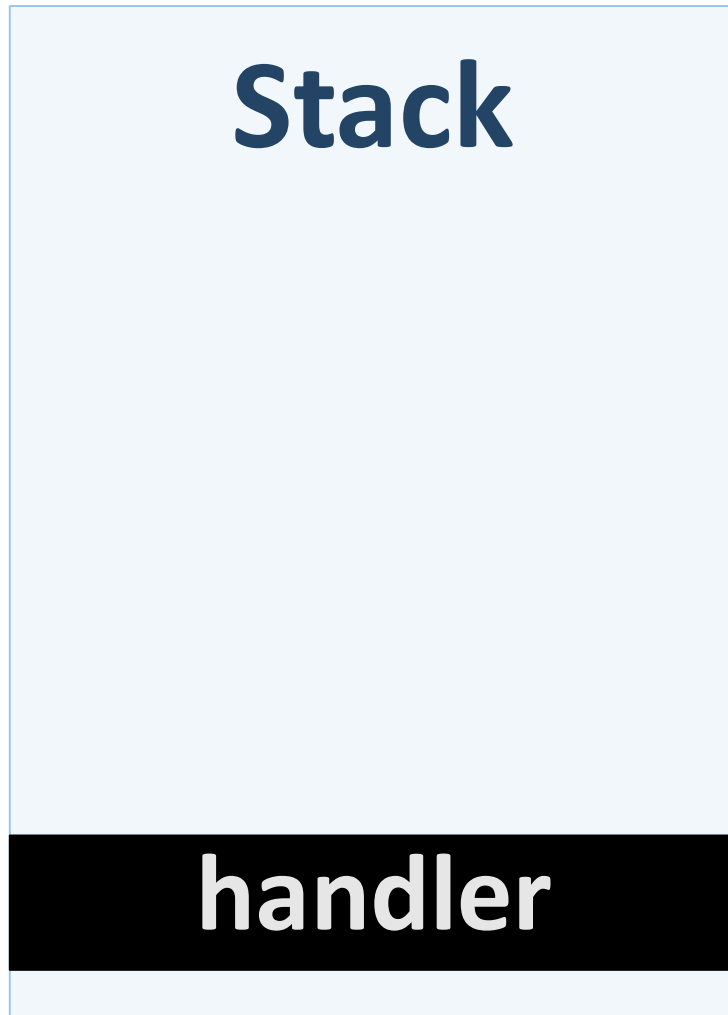


# Stack calls



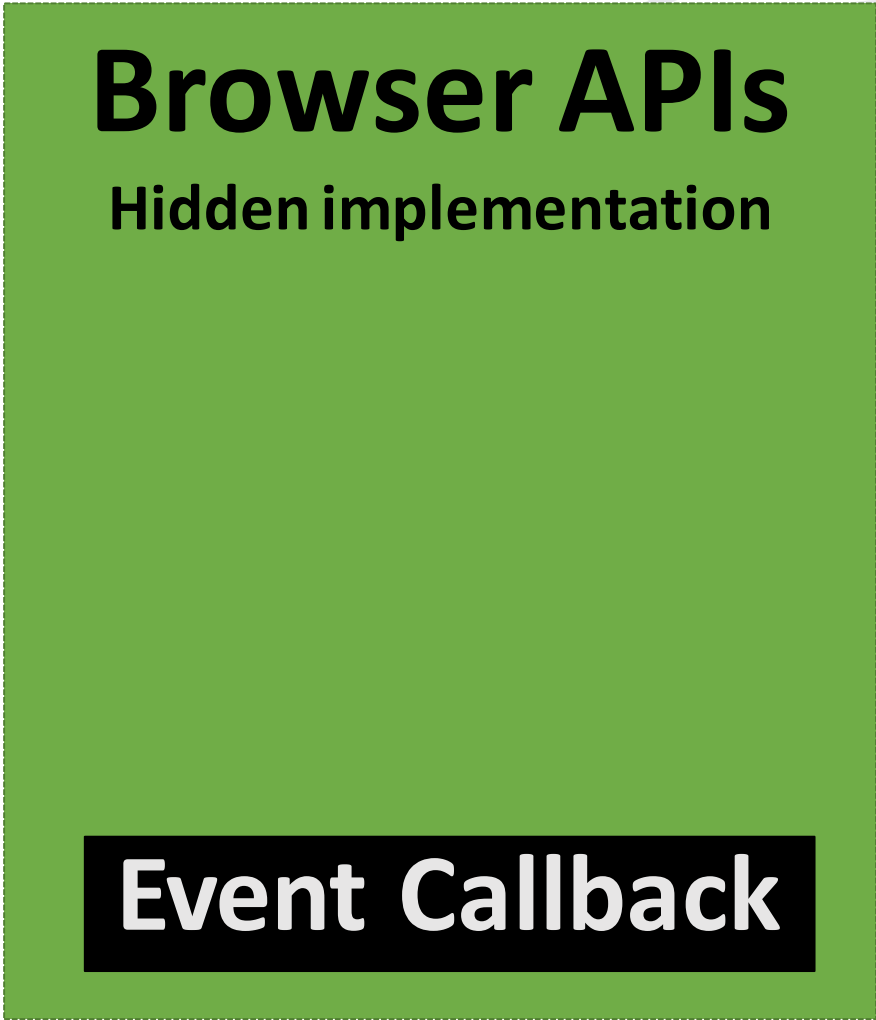
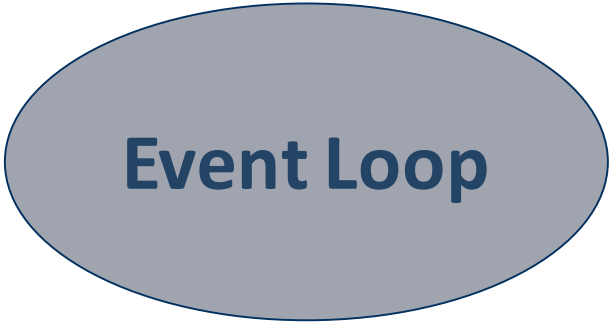
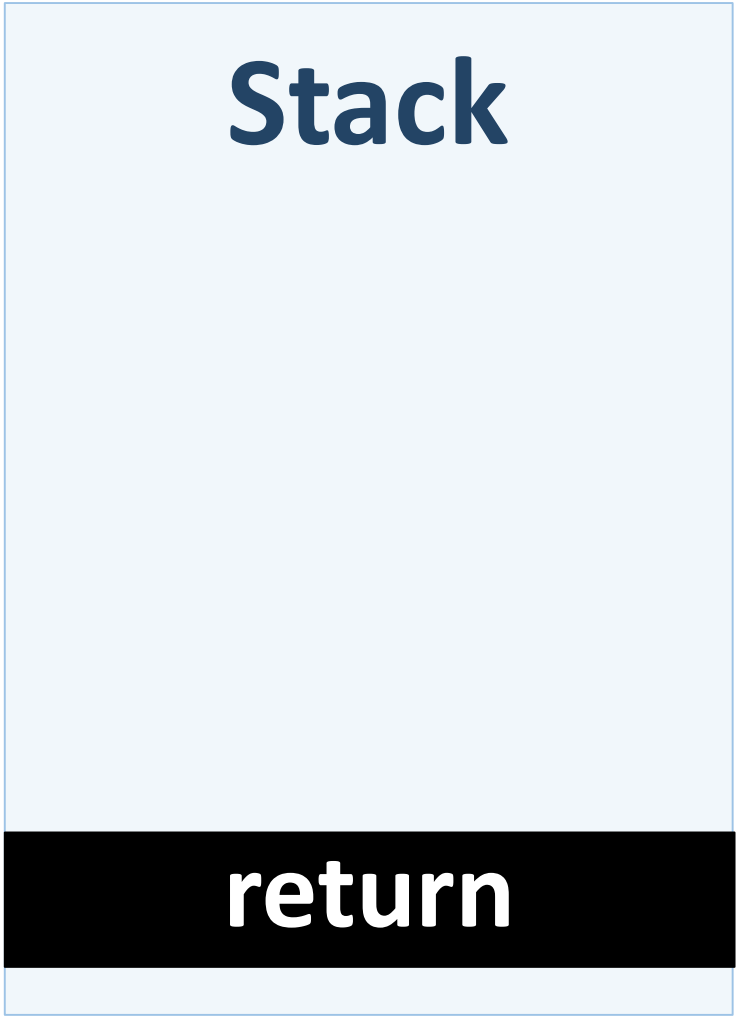


## Stack calls



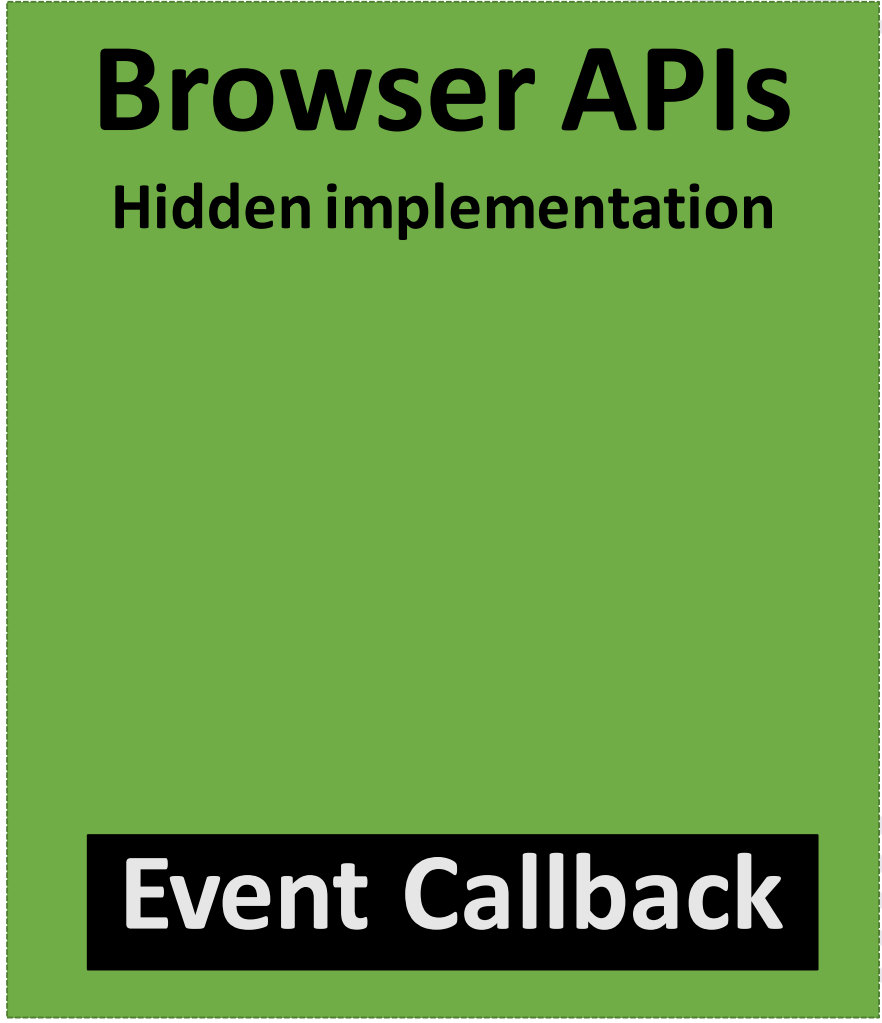
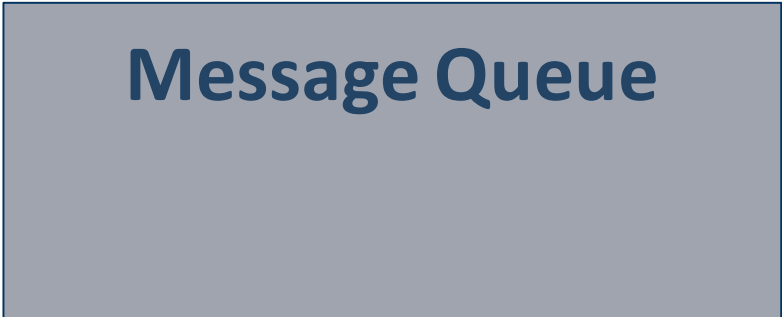


# Stack calls





# Stack calls





# Stack calls

**Stack**

**Event Loop**

**Message Queue**

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**Event Callback**



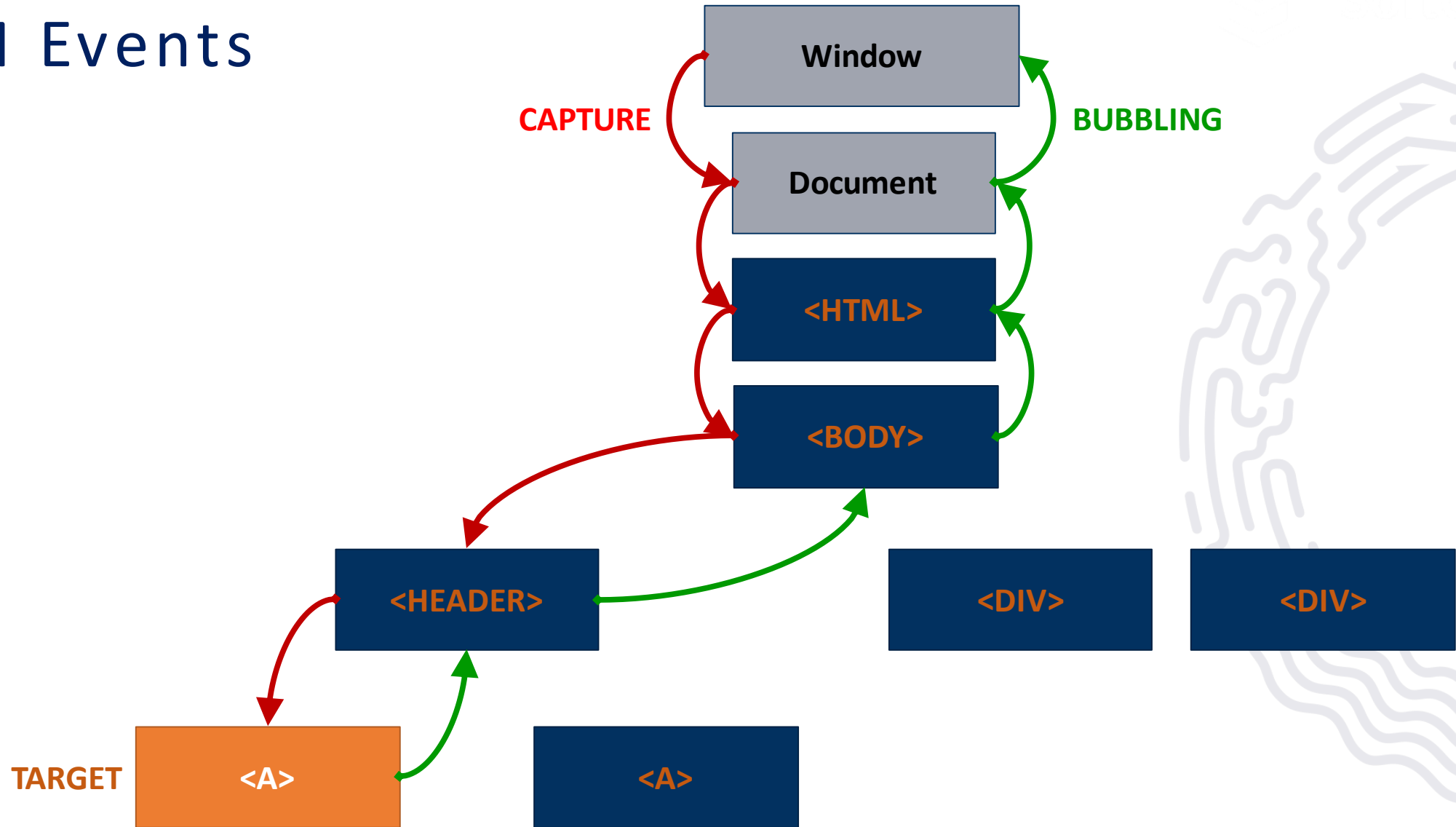
# Handling DOM Events

DOM Events





# DOM Events





# 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



# Event Object

- ✓ Calls its **associated function**
- ✓ Passes a **single argument** to the function - a **reference** to the event object
- ✓ Contains a **number of properties** that describe the event that occurred





# Event Object Properties and Methods

## ✔ Properties

- ✔ target
- ✔ timeStamp
- ✔ isTrusted
- ✔ clientX/Y

## ✔ Methods

- ✔ preventDefault
- ✔ stopPropagation
- ✔ stopImmediatePropagation



The background of the slide is a dark blue, blurred image of a classroom. In the foreground, the backs of several students' heads are visible as they sit at desks. In the background, a whiteboard is mounted on a wall, and other students are seated further back in the room.

# Live Exercises



# Event Handling



# Event Handler

- ✓ Event registration is done by providing a **callback function**
- ✓ Three ways to register for an event:
  - ✓ With **HTML Attributes**
  - ✓ Using **DOM element properties**
  - ✓ Using **DOM event handler**

```
function handler(event){  
    this => object, html reference  
    event => object, event configuration  
}
```



# Event Listener

✓ `addEventListener();`

```
htmlRef.addEventListener( 'click' , handler , false );
```

✓ `removeEventListener();`

```
htmlRef.removeEventListener( 'click' , handler);
```





# Attaching Click Event

```
const button = document.getElementsByTagName('button')[0];  
  
button.addEventListener('click', clickMe);  
  
function clickMe(e) {  
    const target = e.currentTarget;  
    const targetText = target.textContent;  
    target.textContent = (+targetText) + 1;  
}
```

Just click the button

0



# Attaching Hover Event

```
const button = document.getElementsByTagName('div')[0];
button.addEventListener('mouseover', function (e) {
    const style = e.currentTarget;
    const { backgroundColor } = style;

    if(backgroundColor === 'white'){
        targetStyles.backgroundColor = '#234465';
        targetStyles.color = 'white';
    } else {
        targetStyles.backgroundColor = 'white';
        targetStyles.color = '#234465';
    }
});
```

Just click the button

0



# Attaching Input Event

```
const inputField = document.getElementsByTagName('input')[0];  
const button = document.getElementsByTagName('button')[0];  
  
inputField.addEventListener('input', function () {  
    button.setAttribute('disabled', 'false')  
});
```

Write something in the input field

Show it

div 304 x 71.2

```
<!doctype html>  
<html lang="en">  
  <head>...</head>  
  <body>  
    <div>  
      <label>Write something in the input field</label>  
      <input type="text">  
      <button disabled="disabled">Show it</button>  
    </div>
```



# Remove Events

```
const password = document.querySelector('input[type="password"]');  
const button = document.querySelector('button');  
password.addEventListener('focus', focusEvent);
```

```
function focusEvent () {  
    event.target.style.background = '#234465';  
}
```

```
password.addEventListener('blur', (event) => {  
    event.target.style.background = '';  
});
```

```
button.addEventListener('click', () => {  
    password.removeEventListener('focus', focusEvent);  
});
```

A diagram of a login form. It consists of two input fields: 'username' and 'password'. Below the 'password' field is a button labeled 'Remove focus event'. The button is highlighted with a blue border and a light blue background, indicating it is the current focus.



# 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**"*

## SetInterval() / clearInterval()

✔ In JS we can start / stop timers (intervals)

```
let intervalID = setInterval(  
  function() {  
    console.log("1 sec. passed");  
  },  
  1000  
); // Delay = 1000 ms = 1 second
```



✔ Remove (cancel) existing timer

```
clearInterval(intervalID); // Stop the timer
```

The background of the slide is a dark blue, blurred image of a classroom. In the foreground, the backs of several students' heads are visible as they sit at desks. In the background, a whiteboard is mounted on a wall, and other students are seated further back in the room.

# Live Exercises



# Event Delegation



# DOM Event Delegation

- ✓ Allows you to **avoid** adding event listeners to specific nodes
- ✓ Event listener is assigned to a **single ancestor**

```
<ul id="parent-list">  
  <li id="post-1">Item 1</li>  
  <li id="post-2">Item 2</li>  
</ul>
```

```
document.getElementById("parent-list")  
  .addEventListener("click", function(e) {  
    if(e.target && e.target.nodeName == "LI") {  
      console.log(  
        "List item ", e.target.id.replace("post-", ""),  
        " was clicked!");  
    }  
  });
```



# Pros and Cons

## ✔ Benefits

- ✔ Simplifies initialization
- ✔ Saves memory
- ✔ Less code

## ✔ Limitations

- ✔ Event must be bubbling
- ✔ May add CPU load

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# Live Exercises



# Summary

- Event Loop
- Event Types
- Event Object Properties and Methods
  - `preventDefault`
  - `stopPropagation`
- Handling Events
  - Attach
  - Remove





# Questions?





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THANK YOU

