Introduction to the Document Object Model

You're About to learn

• What is the DOM?

Why should we care?

- DOM Manipulation
 - Searching the DOM
 - How to traverse the DOM
 - How to change the DOM

What is the DOM?



The Document Object Model is what allows web pages to render, respond to user events and change

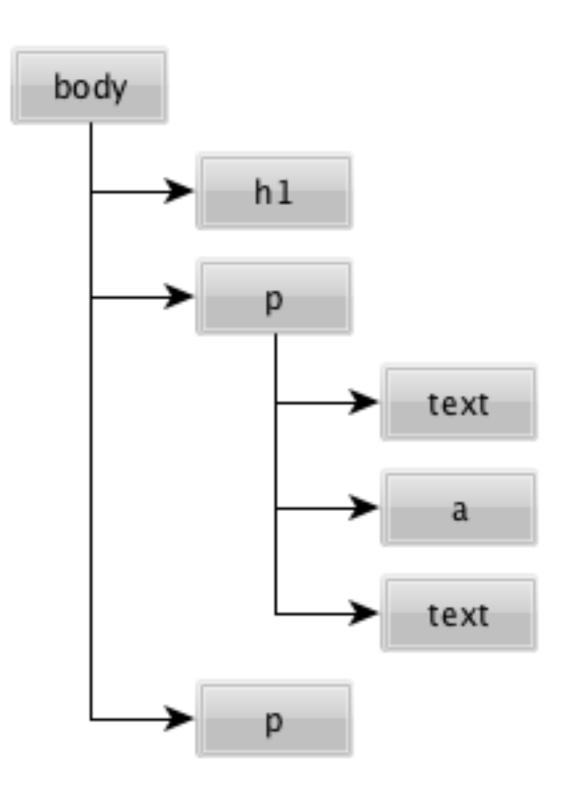
HTML vs DOM

```
<body>
  <h1>Hello</h1>

    Check out my

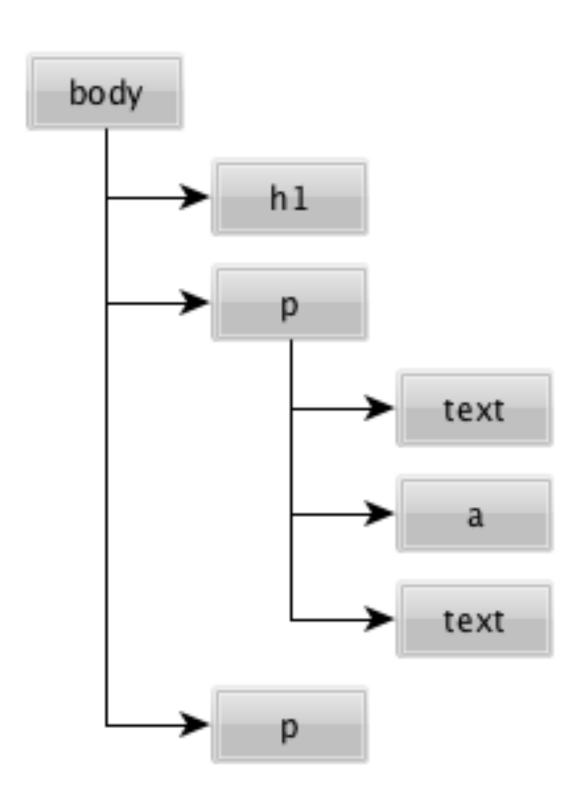
    <a href="/page">Page!</a>
    It's the best page out there

  Come back soon!
</body>
```

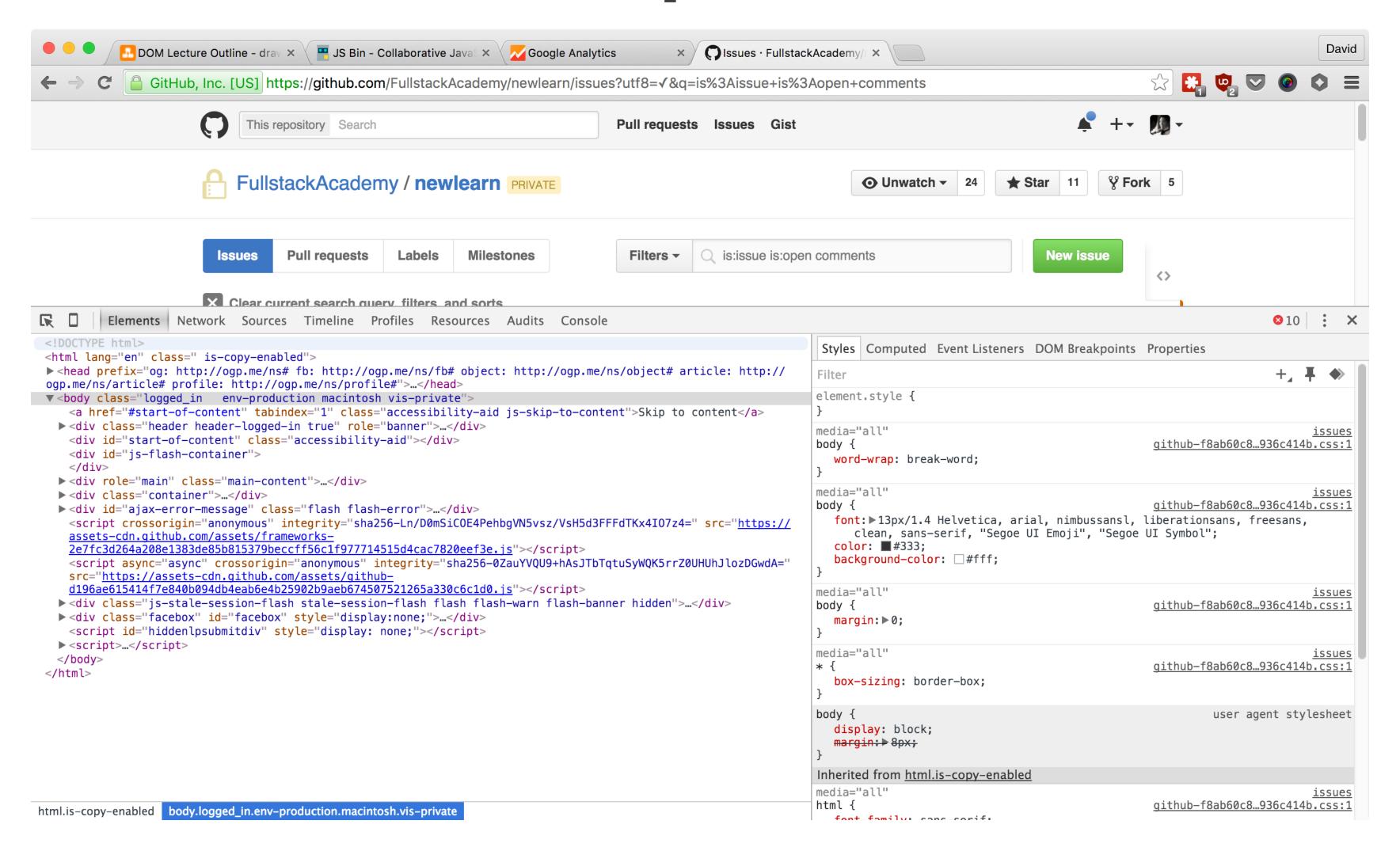


The DOM is a Tree

- Trees are a data structure from computer science
- The main idea here: There is a Node that branches into other Nodes (its children Nodes)
 - Each Node can have 0 to many children Nodes
 - Nodes can have 0 or 1 parent
 - Nodes can have 0 to many Sibling Nodes



Developer Tools



Why care?



The DOM makes possible to use JavaScript to manipulate the document content and structure

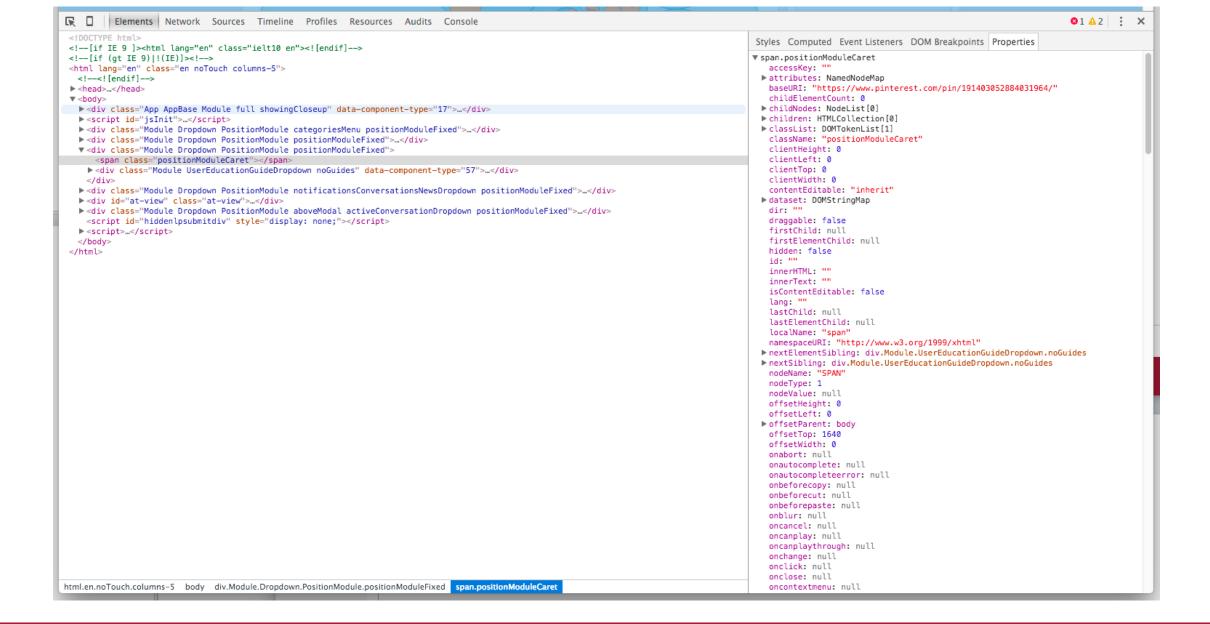
Nodes have lots of Attributes

Nodes are JavaScript Objects

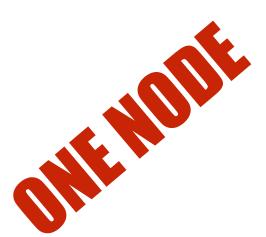
Nodes have Attributes that are JavaScript properties

Attributes define how the Node looks and responds to User

activity



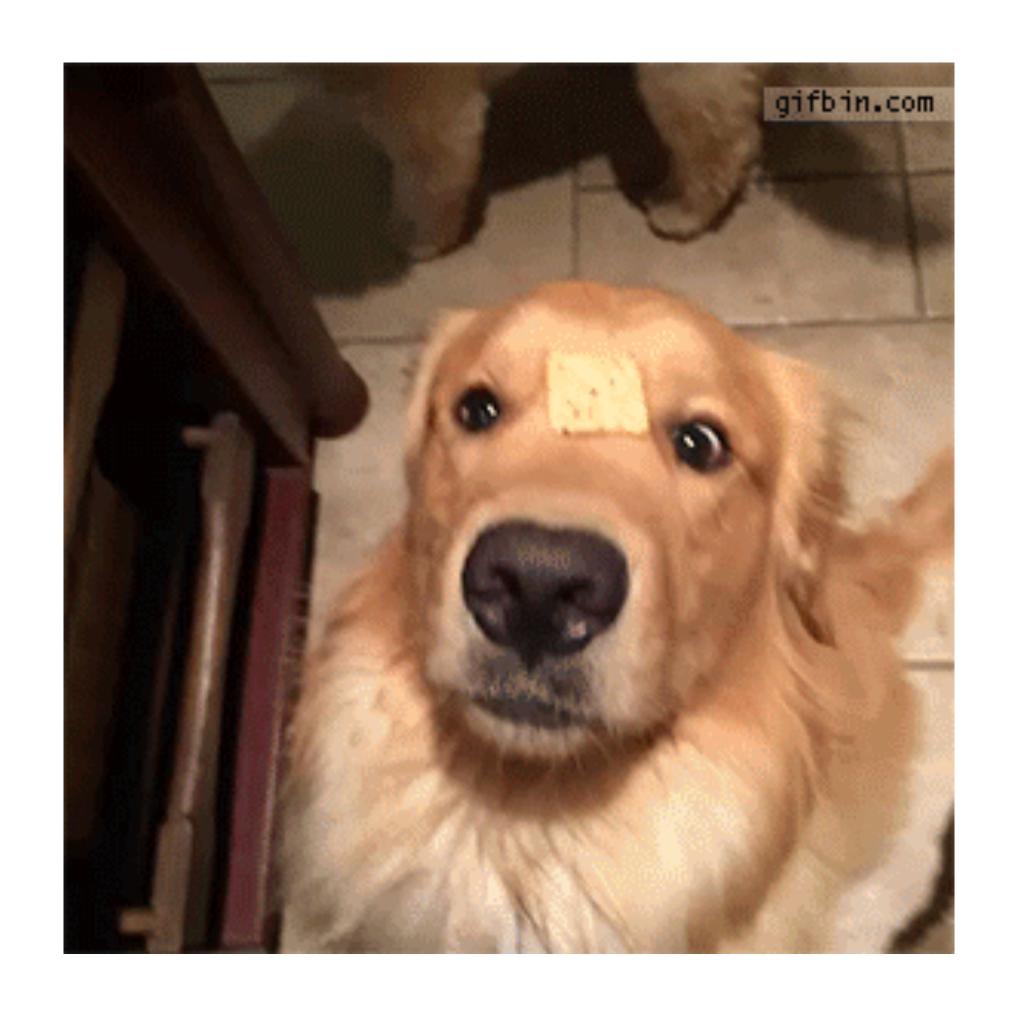




The document Object

- Global reference to the DOM entry point
- Provides methods for:
 - Navigating the DOM
 - Manipulating the DOM
- The document object is the important connection between the DOM and JavaScript code

Searching the DOM



Searching the DOM

- getElementById (find nodes with a certain ID attribute)
 - document.getElementById("will");
- getElementsByClassName (find nodes with a certain CLASS ATTRIBUTE)
 - document.getElementsByClassName("will");
- getElementsByTagName (find nodes with a certain HTML tag)
 - document.getElementsByTagName("div");
- querySelector, querySelectorAll (search using CSS selectors)
 - document.querySelector("#will .will:first-child");

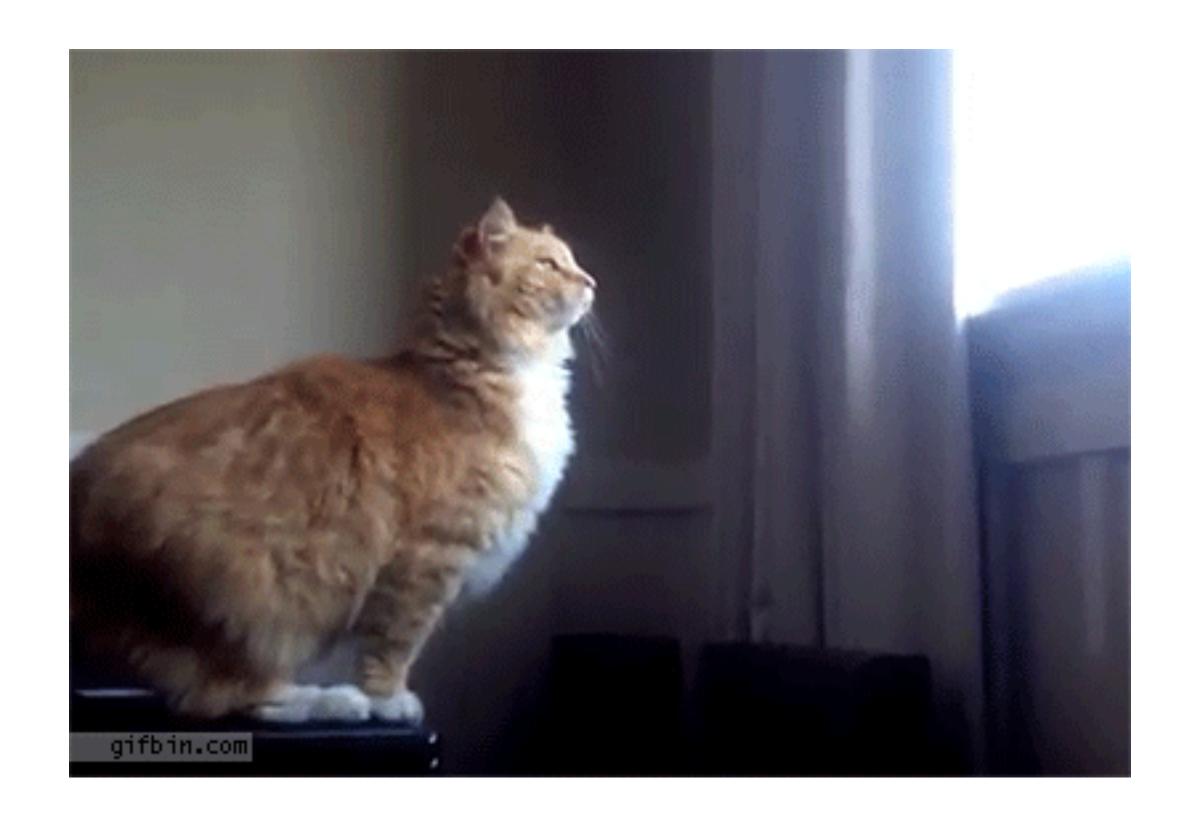
Array-Like Objects? Bleh!

```
• const realArr = [].prototype.slice.call(arrayLike)
```

• const realArr = Array.from(arrayLike)

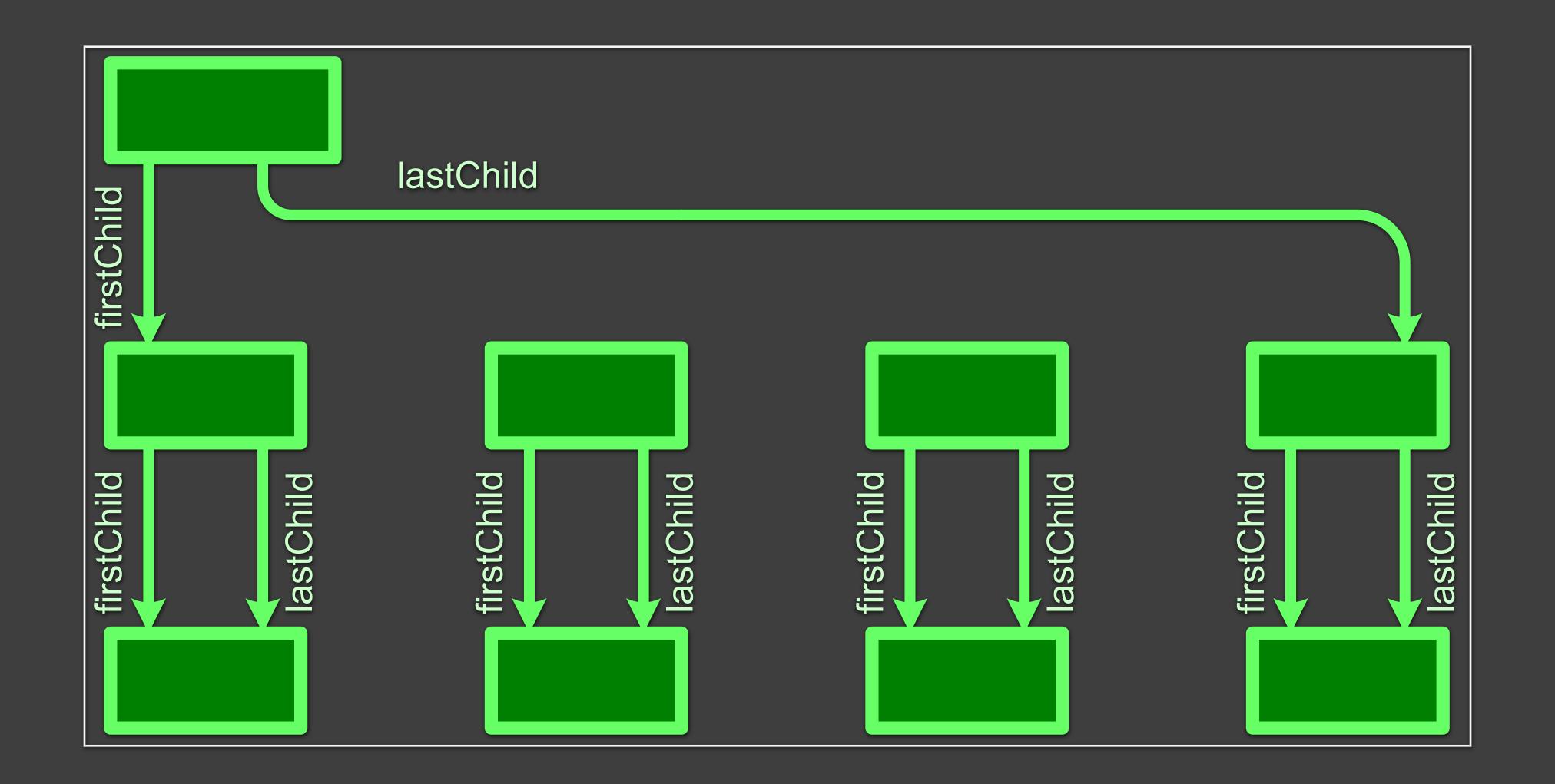
• const realArr = [...arrayLike]

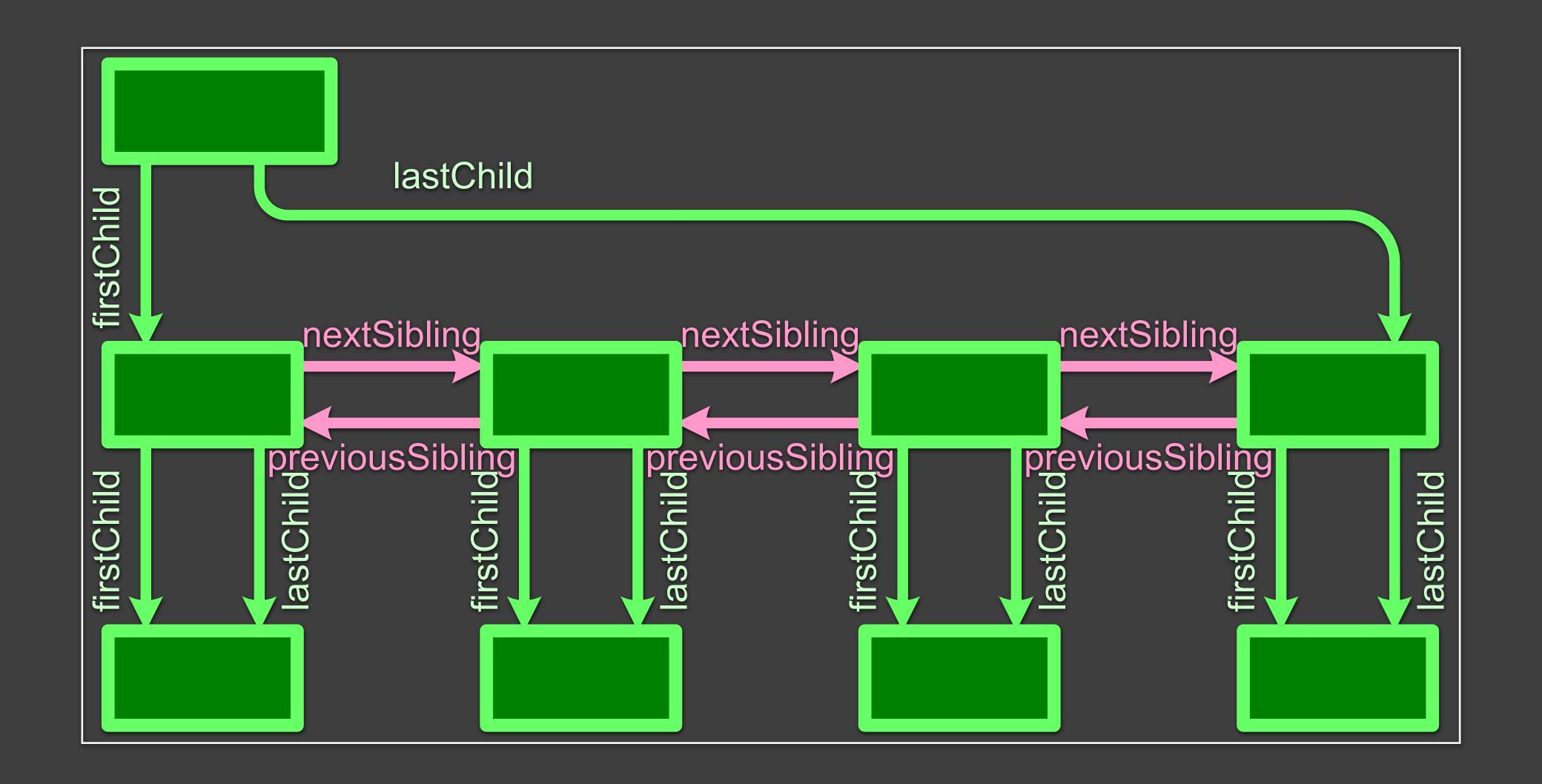
Traversing the DOM

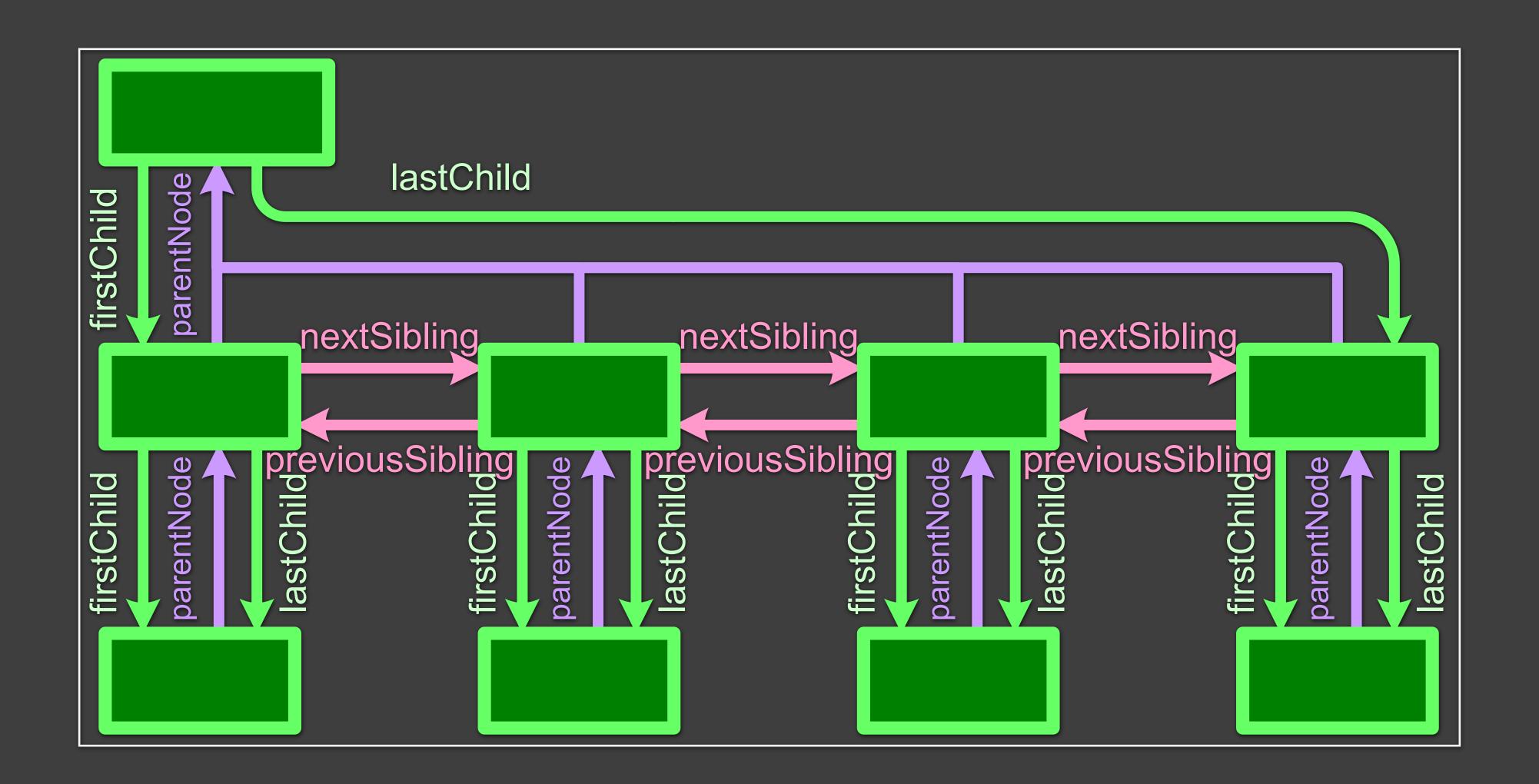


Traversing the DOM

- Tree Structures are easy to navigate:
 - At any point in the DOM you are at a Node
 - No matter where you go, you're still at a Node
 - Child
 - Parent
 - Sibling
 - All Nodes share similar DOM navigation methods







Traversing the DOM

- Access children
 - element.children, element.lastChild, element.firstChild
- Access siblings
 - element.nextElementSibling, element.previousElementSibling
- Access parent
 - element.parentElement

Changing the DOM



Changing style attributes

element.style.backgroundColor = "blue";

```
    CSS
    background-color
    border-radius
    font-size
    list-style-type
    word-spacing
    z-index
    backgroundColor
    borderRadius
    fontSize
    listStyleType
    wordSpacing
    zIndex
```

Changing CSS Classes

- className attribute is a string of all of a Node's classes
- classList is HTML5 way to modify which classes are on a Node

```
document.getElementById("MyElement").classList.add('class');
document.getElementById("MyElement").classList.remove('class');
if ( document.getElementById("MyElement").classList.contains('class') )
document.getElementById("MyElement").classList.toggle('class');
```

Creating Elements

- Create an element
 - document.createElement(tagName)
- Duplicate an existing node
 - node.cloneNode()
- Nodes are just free floating, not connected to the document itself, until you link them to the DOM.

Adding elements to the DOM

- Insert newNode at end of current node
 - onode.appendChild(newNode);
- Insert newNode at end of current node
 - node.prependChild(newNode);
- Insert newNode before a certain childNode
 - onode.insertBefore(newNode, sibling);

Removing Elements

- Removes the oldNode child.
 - node.removeChild(oldNode);
- Quick hack:
 - oldNode.parentNode.removeChild(oldNode);

LAB

