

# Variables & Constants

## Variables

“True” variables where the stored value actually changes

```
let name = 'Anna';  
name = 'Max';
```

## Constants

“Variables” where the value actually never changes

```
const enteredValue = 'Hi';
```

## “window” & “document”

Built-in Variables & Functions

Global “window” Object

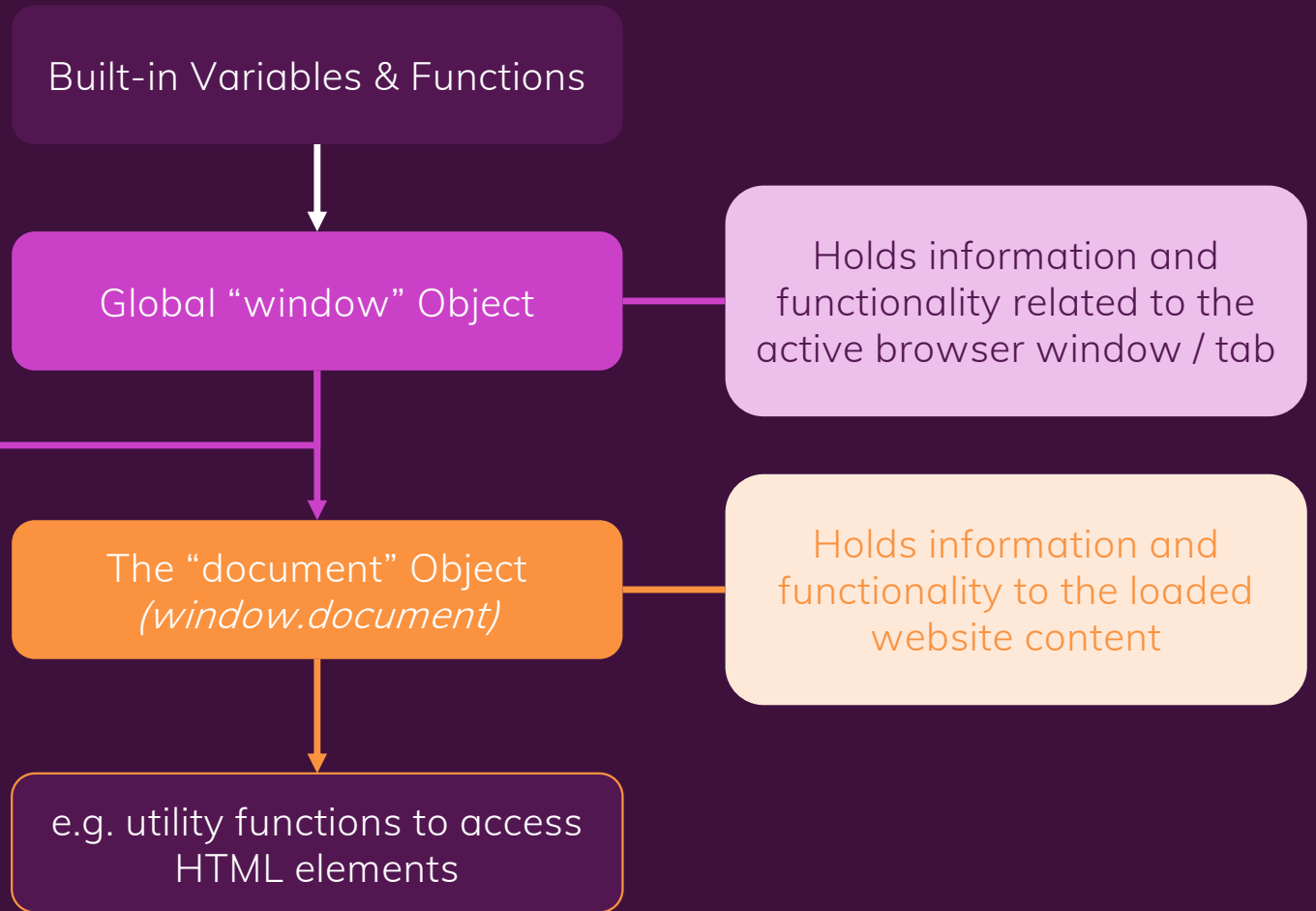
Holds information and functionality related to the active browser window / tab

e.g. current location, utility functions like alert()

The “document” Object  
(*window.document*)

Holds information and functionality to the loaded website content

e.g. utility functions to access HTML elements



## "The DOM"

### Document Object Model



The data representation ("internal representation") of the  
parsed HTML code

The browser parses our HTML code and  
saves all elements as JavaScript objects



Our JavaScript code is able to interact with  
the DOM and extract data from it or  
manipulate it

# From HTML To DOM

## Our HTML Code

*(sent from server to browser)*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hi there!</h1>
    <p>
      This is a
      <a href="...">link</a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

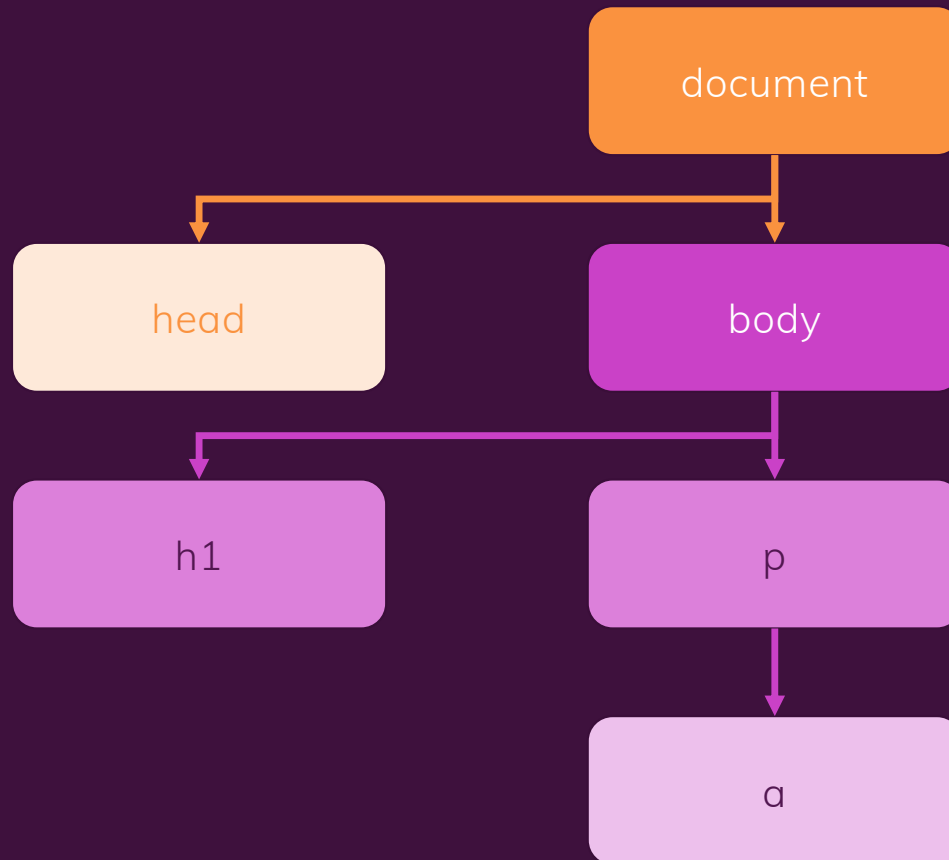
## The DOM ("document" object)

*(translated data representation)*

```
{
  ...,
  body: {
    ...,
    children: [
      ...,
      {
        nodeName: 'P',
        children: [
          { nodeName: 'A' }
        ]
      },
    ]
  }
}
```

This is vastly simplified – the “document” object contains way more data!

# The DOM Tree



# Selecting DOM Elements

## “Drill Into Elements”

```
document.body.children[0].firstChild
```



You have to know the DOM structure and if it changes, your code needs to change as well

## Query Elements

```
document.getElementById('some-id');  
document.querySelector('.some-class');
```



Selecting elements works like in CSS and hence no exact DOM structure knowledge is required

# Events

User clicks on some element  
(e.g. on a button)

User types some text into an  
input field

User scrolls to a certain part of  
the page

Events to which we might want to react - to  
then execute JavaScript code

```
someElement.addEventListener('<EVENT>', ...);
```