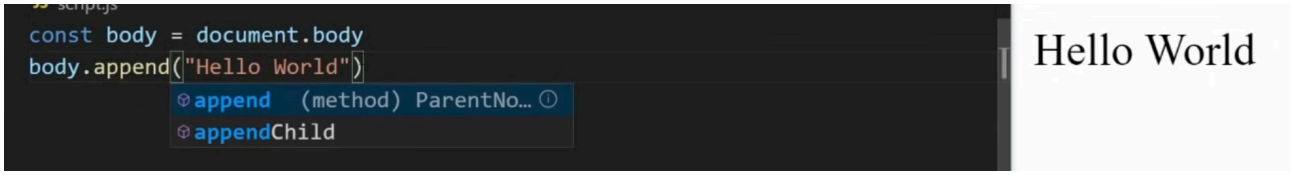
DOM - JavaScript



- append & appendChild
  - appendChild needs Nodes (like Span,div,etc…)

```
body.append(“abc” , ”def”) => allowed , result will be : abcdef
```

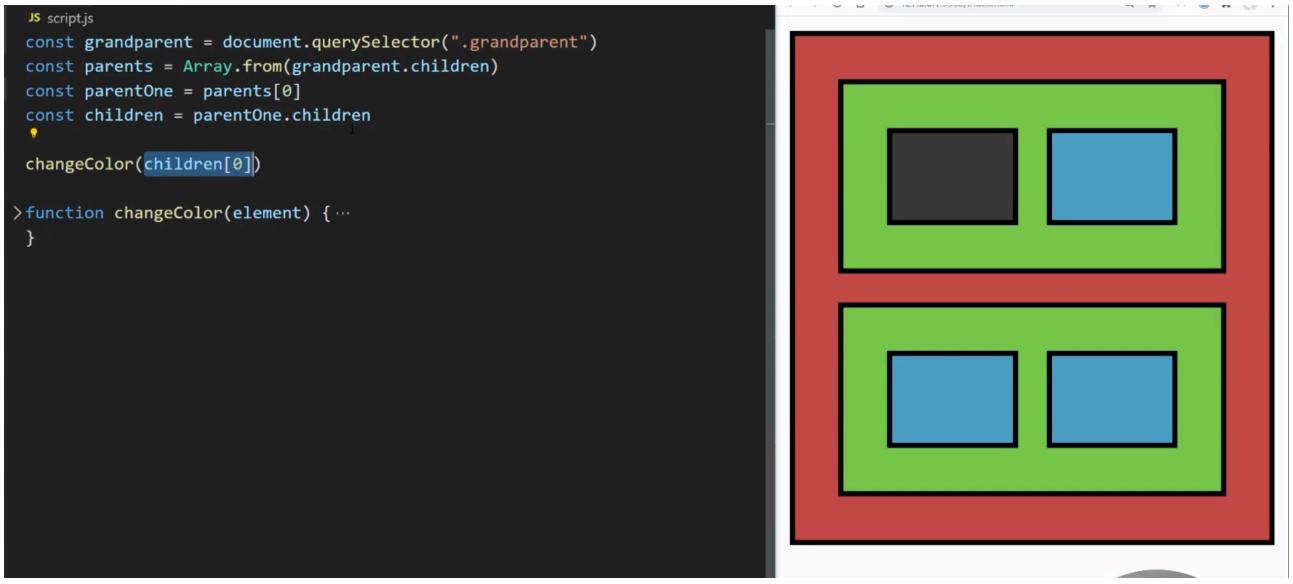
  - while append can append anything from node to strings
    - appendChild can’t accept more than one argument

- createElement(“div”)
  - this will create an element , you can create any kind of elements with this
  - now if you want to add some string into this element you can just use either innerText OR textContent

- querySelector(“”)
  - Manipulates elements just like CSS , but only works on the first element , suppose you’ve two children with class = “child” , if you do,

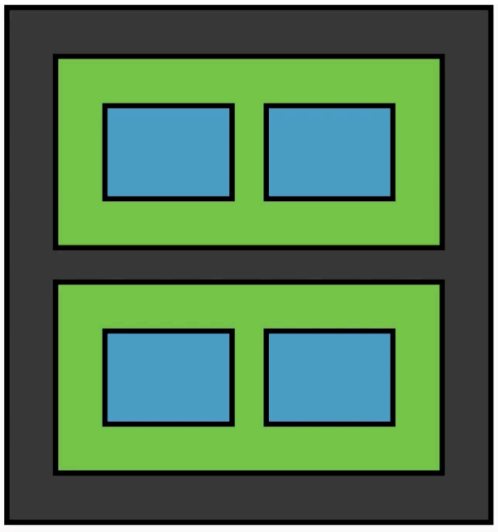
```
document.querySelector(“.child”) => only access the first child
document.querySelectorAll(“.child”) => will access all the elements with the child name class
```

From parent to children :



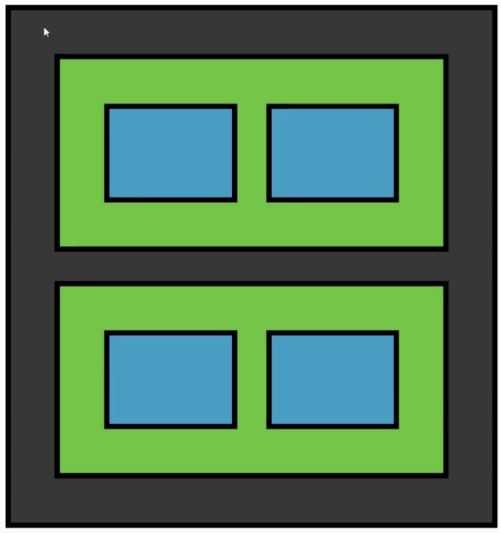
From children to parent:

```
const childOne = document.querySelector("#child-one")
const parent = childOne.parentElement
const grandparent = parent.parentElement

changeColor(grandparent)

function changeColor(element) {···
}
```



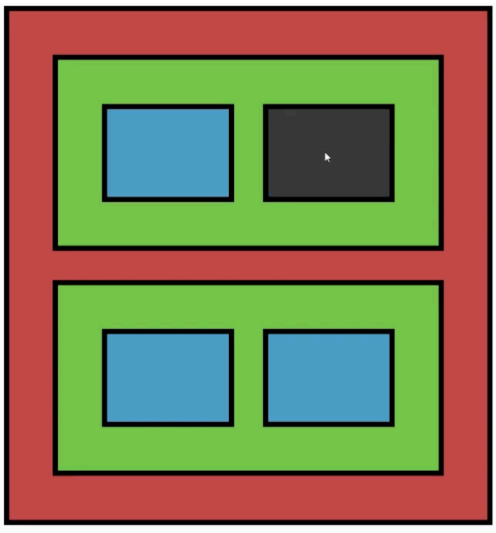
closest is used to access the immediate class

```
const childOne = document.querySelector("#child-one")
const grandparent = childOne.closest(".grandparent")

changeColor(grandparent)

function changeColor(element) {···
}
```



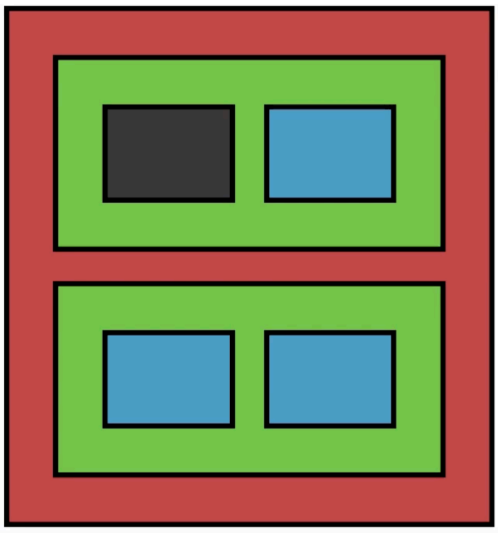
To access the sibling elements:

```
const childOne = document.querySelector("#child-one")
const childTwo = childOne.nextElementSibling

changeColor(childTwo)
                childTwo  const childTwo:…
function changeColor(element) {···
}
```



Selecting the previous sibling:

```
const childOne = document.querySelector("#child-one")
const childTwo = childOne.nextElementSibling

changeColor(childTwo.previousElementSibling)

function changeColor(element) {···
}
```



.remove() will totally remove the element from the page and by .append() we can have that removed element

```
const body = document.body
const div = document.querySelector("div")
const spanHi = document.querySelector("#hi")
const spanBye = document.querySelector("#bye")

spanBye.remove()
div.append(spanBye)
```

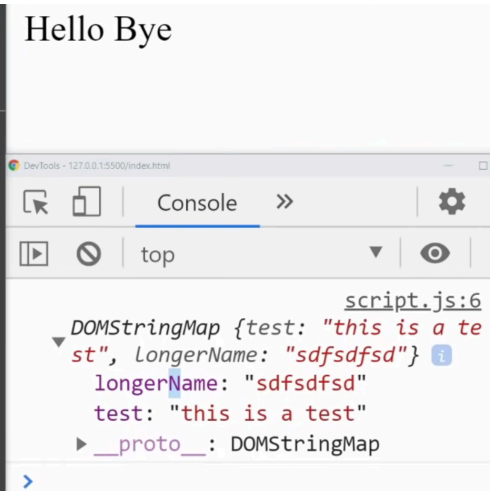
```
spanHi.getAttribute("id") is similar to => spanHi.id

spanHi.setAttribute("id","abcd") is similar to => spanHi.id = "abcd"

spanHi.removeAttribute("id") => removes the id attribute from the spanHi
```

Data- … :
in this way you can declare the names , hyphen(-) are converted into the capital letter.
data-test => dataTest

```
<> index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>DOM Manipulation</title>
  <script src="script.js" defer></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <span id="hi" data-test="this is a test"
    data-longer-name="sdfsdfsd">Hello</span>
    <span id="bye">Bye</span>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

dataset property is used to show all the data that Is defined with data-

```
const body = document.body
const div = document.querySelector("div")
const spanHi = document.querySelector("#hi")
const spanBye = document.querySelector("#bye")

console.log(spanHi.dataset)
```



classList.add, .remove, .toggle(, boolean)

```
spanHi.classList.add("new-class")
```