

Hands On: Querying the Document

In this lesson, we learn how to query the document in HTML.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



- EXERCISE 6-1: Querying the DOM
 - Exercise starter code
 - Step 1:
 - Step 2:
 - Step 3:
 - Step 4:

The first thing you should focus on is querying the document model.

In the exercise below, you will learn how to do this:

EXERCISE 6-1: Querying the DOM

To save time, you will start with a prepared project that can be found in the Exercise-06-01-Begin folder below:

Exercise starter code

```
// Add your script code here
var titles = document.getElementsByTagName('h2');
for (var i = 0; i < titles.length-1; i++) {
  var title = titles[i];
  document.write('<h2>' + title.textContent + '</h2>');
}
```

To query the DOM, follow these steps:

Step 1:

The project contains an `index.html` file, a simple style sheet, and an empty

The project contains an **index.html** file, a simple style sheet, and an empty JavaScript file named **hideandseek.js**. The **index.html** file contains the code shown in Listing 6-1, with one addition; it includes **hideandseek.js**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Hide And Seek</title>
  <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
  <h2>First Secret</h2>
  <!-- Omitted for the sake of brevity -->
  <script src="hideandseek.js">
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 2:

Run the app. The web page displayed in your browser will be similar to Figure 6-2; it represents the original state of the page.

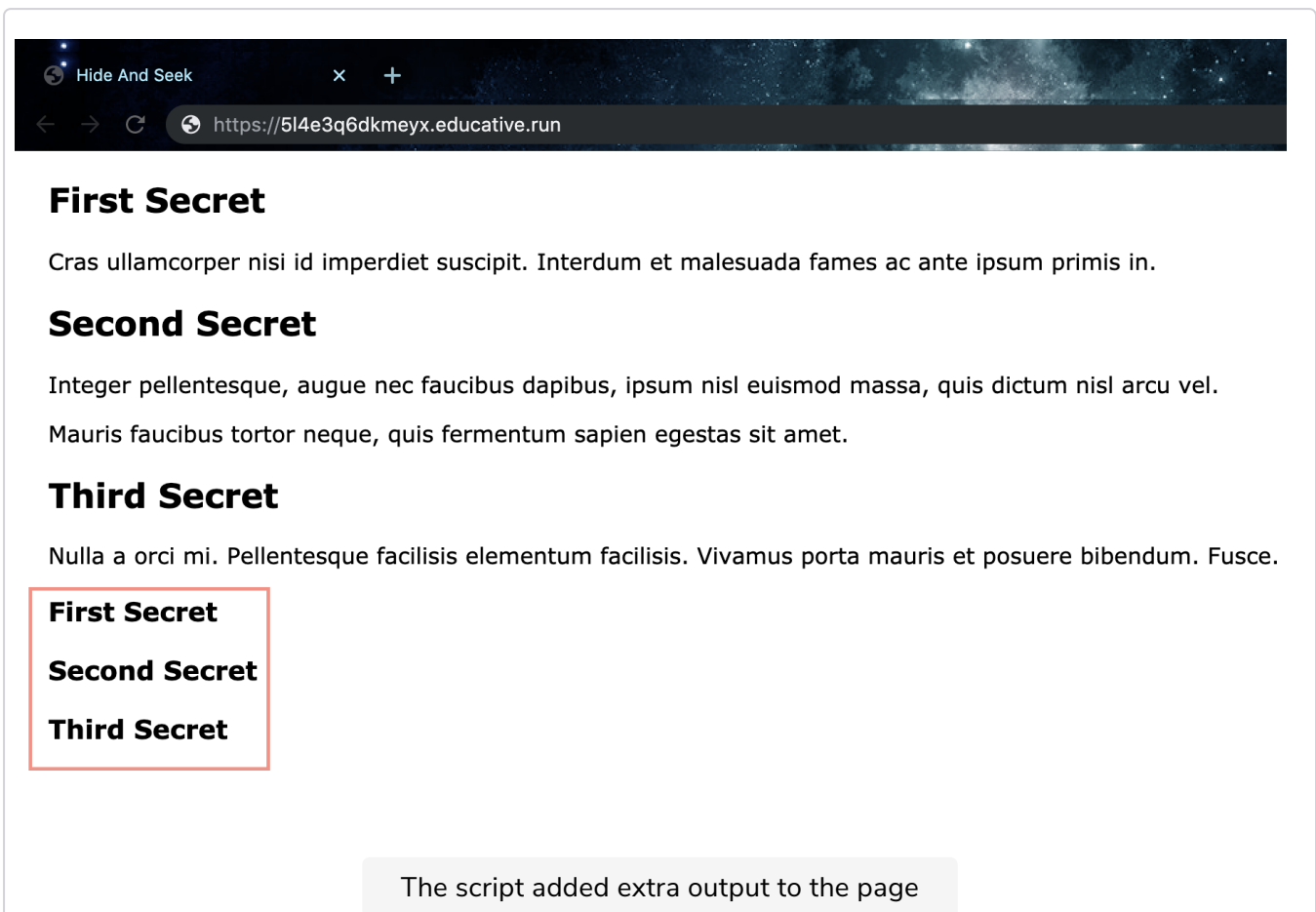
Step 3:

Open the **hideandseek.js** file. It is empty now. Type in the following code:

```
var titles = document.getElementsByTagName('h2');
for (var i = 0; i < titles.length; i++) {
  var title = titles[i];
  document.write('<h3>' + title.textContent + '</h3>');
}
```

Step 4:

Turn back to the browser. This time the page displays three more lines at the end of the page, as highlighted in the image below:



In the *next lesson*, we learn the workings of the above exercise!

Stay tuned!