Hands On: Changing the DOM

In this lesson, we'll learn how to manipulate the DOM.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

- EXERCISE 6-2: Changing the DOM
  - Step 1:
  - EXERCISE 6-2: Starter Code
  - Step 2:
  - Step 3:
  - Step 4:

The previous exercise did not carry out any useful activity that gets us closer to the page functionality; it only demonstrated that you can easily query the DOM. To achieve our goal, we need to extend the current document with plus and minus signs that indicate the state of a heading (collapsed, or expanded, respectively). The markup of the first header looks like this:

```
<h2>First Secret</h2>
```

Instead, we'd like to have this:

```
<h2><span class="mono">- </span>First Secret</h2>
```

Here, the `"mono"` value of the class attribute is used to specify that the marker should be displayed with monotype font through the `.mono` style rule in **style.css**:

```
.mono {
  font-family: monospace;
}
```

We also would like to add an event handler to the `<h2>` elements so that they respond when the user clicks them.

In the upcoming exercise you will learn how to carry out these activities.

EXERCISE 6-2: Changing the DOM

To add the markers and the event handlers to the document, follow these steps:

Step 1:

Switch back to the code editor below.

EXERCISE 6-2: Starter 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 2:

Open **hideandseek.js**, remove the line that invokes the `document.write()` method, and replace it with the highlighted code:

```
var titles = document.getElementsByTagName('h2');
for (var i = 0; i < titles.length; i++) {
  var title = titles[i];
  title.innerHTML = '<span class="mono">- </span>'
    + title.innerHTML;
  title.addEventListener('click', onClick, true);
}
```

Step 3:

Append the following code to the end of **hideandseek.js**:

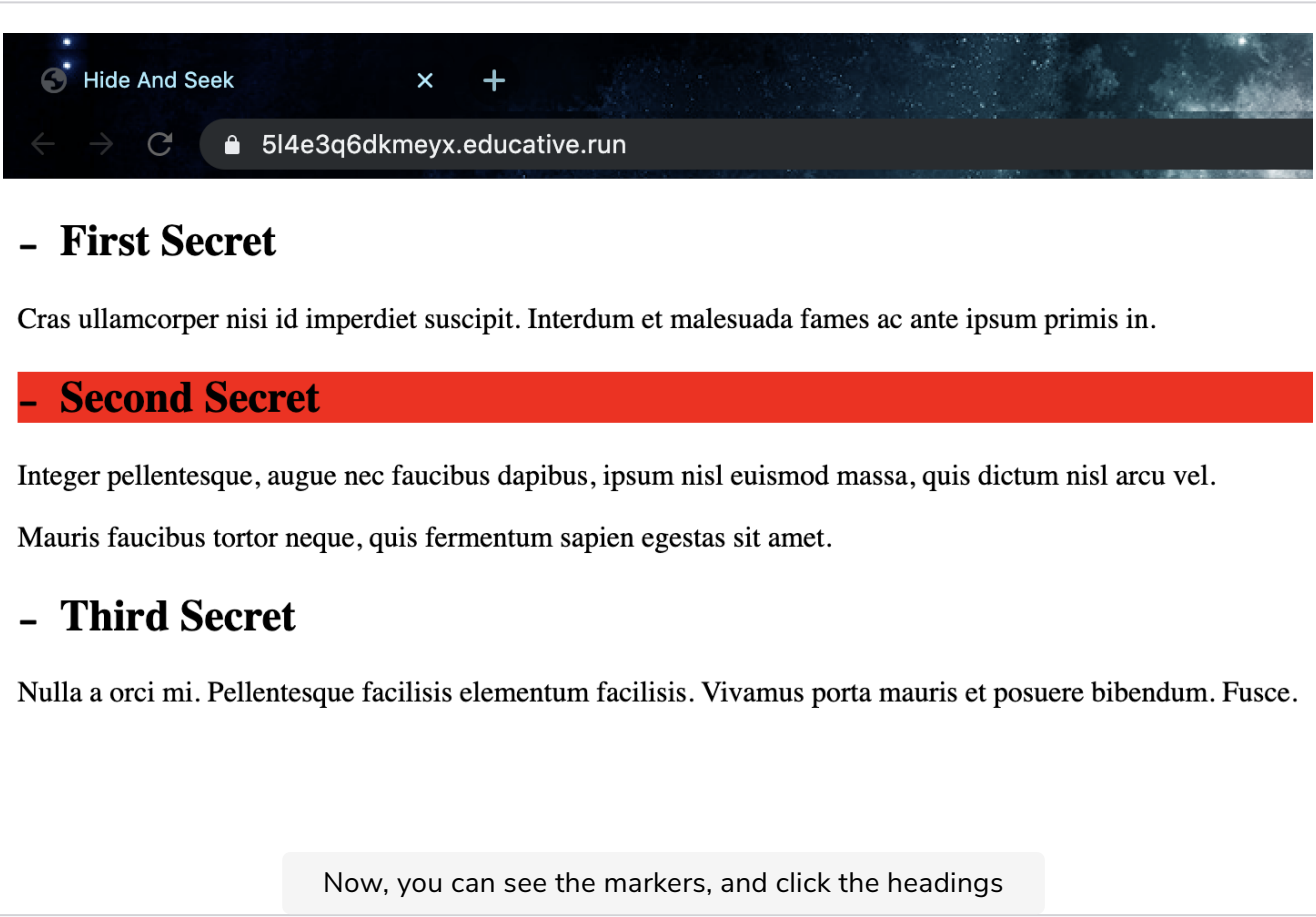
```
function onClick(evt) {
  var headerClicked = evt.currentTarget;
  headerClicked.setAttribute("style",
    "background-color: red;");
```

```
}
```

Step 4:

Turn back to the browser. When the page is displayed in the browser, you can see that a dash is shown in each heading.

When you click a heading, its background color changes to red (shown below):



In the *next lesson*, let's understand the implementation of the above.

See you there!