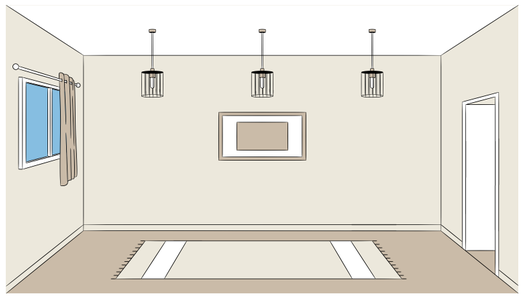
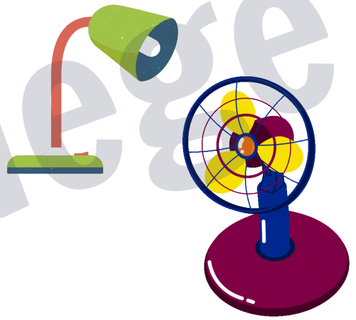
The 3 Musketeers of Web Dev

HTML
(structure)



CSS
(style)

JS
(logic)



Starter Code

<style> tag connects HTML with CSS

<script> tag connects HTML with JS

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Website Name </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <!-- Content Tags -->
    </body>
</html>
```

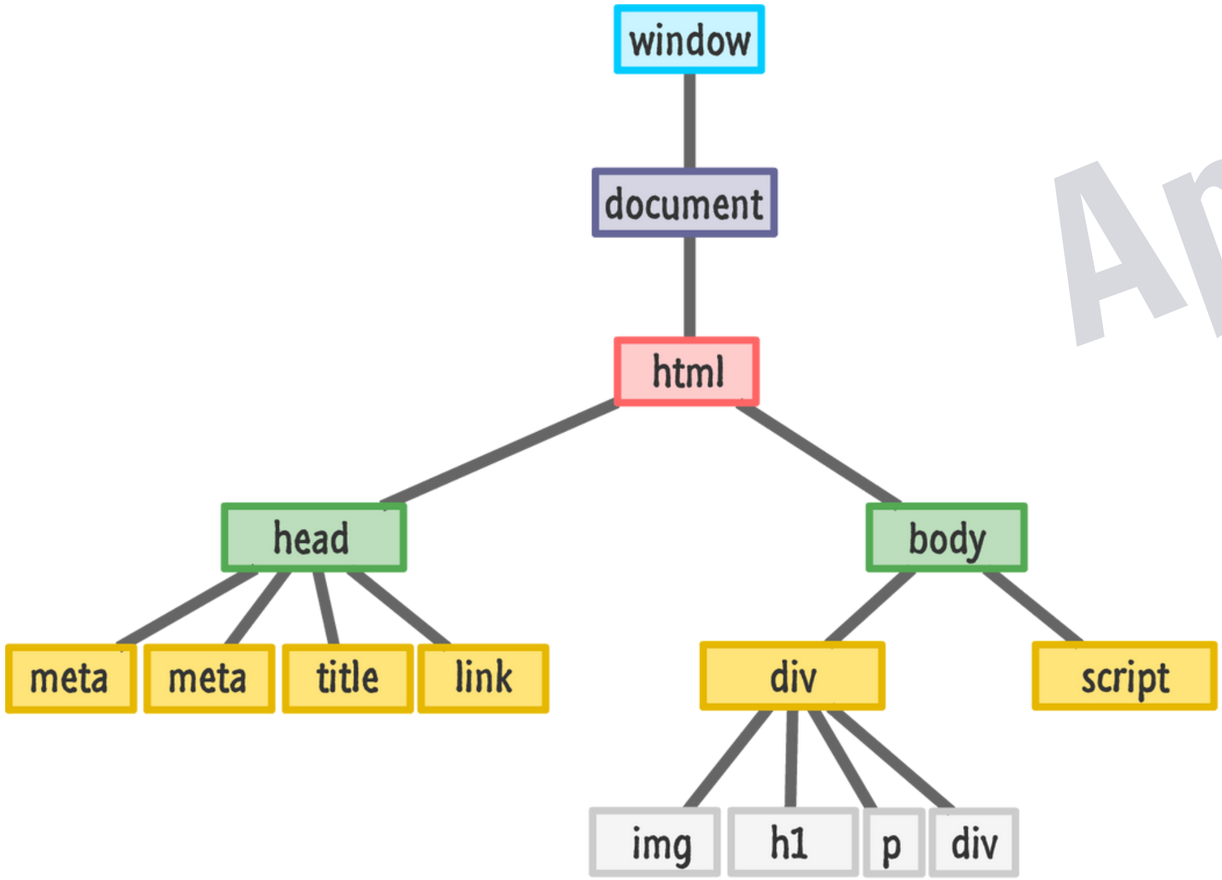
Window Object

The window object represents an open window in a browser. It is browser's object (not JavaScript's) & is automatically created by browser.

It is a global object with lots of properties & methods.

What is DOM?

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a Document Object Model (DOM) of the page



DOM Manipulation

Selecting with id

```
document.getElementById(“myId”)
```

Selecting with class

```
document.getElementsByClassName(“myClass”)
```

Selecting with tag

```
document.getElementsByTagName(“p”)
```

DOM Manipulation

Query Selector

```
document.querySelector(“#myId / .myClass / tag”)
//returns first element
```

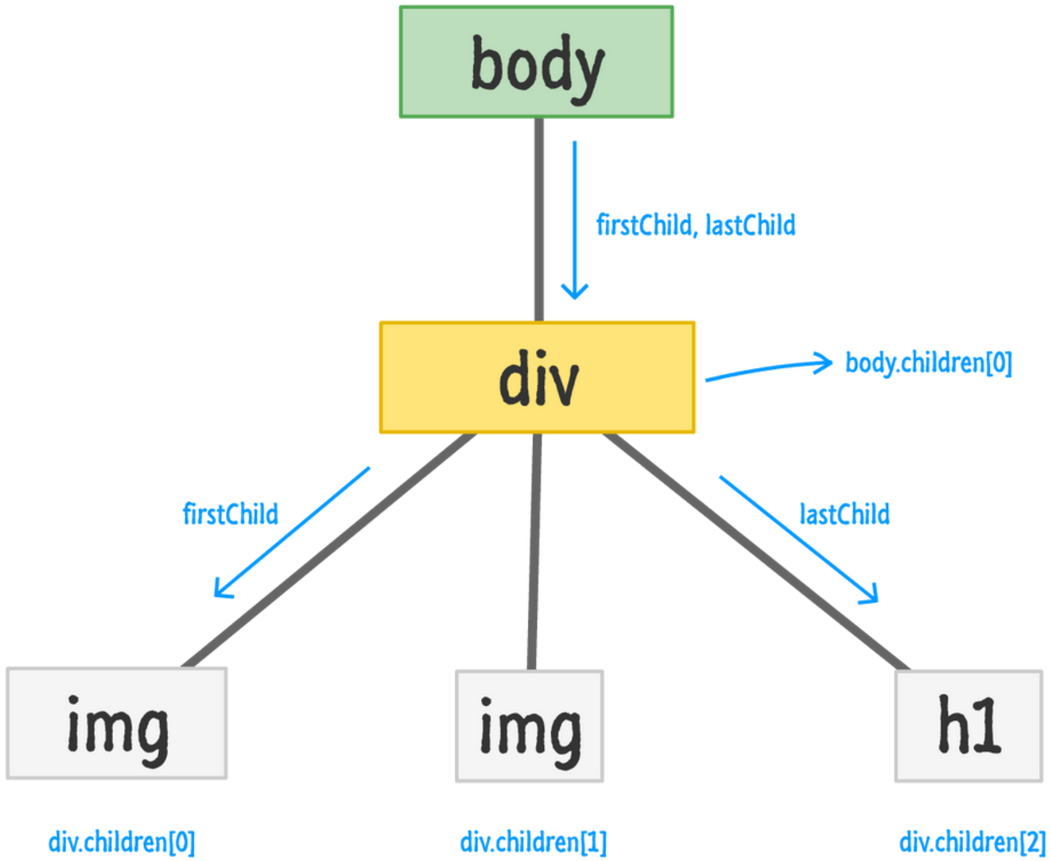
```
document.querySelectorAll(“#myId / .myClass / tag”)
//returns a NodeList
```

DOM Manipulation

Properties

- tagName : returns tag for element nodes
- innerText : returns the text content of the element and all its children
- innerHTML : returns the plain text or HTML contents in the element
- textContent : returns textual content even for hidden elements

Homework


body
firstChild, lastChild
div
body.children[0]
firstChild
lastChild
img
img
h1
div.children[0]
div.children[1]
div.children[2]

Let‘s Practice

Qs. Create a H2 heading element with text - “Hello JavaScript”. Append “from Apna College students” to this text using JS.

Qs. Create 3 divs with common class name - “box”. Access them & add some unique text to each of them.

DOM Manipulation

Attributes

- getAttribute(attr) //to get the attribute value

- setAttribute(attr, value) //to set the attribute value

Style

- node.style

DOM Manipulation

Insert Elements

let el = document.createElement(“div“)

- node.append(el) //adds at the end of node (inside)
- node.prepend(el) //adds at the start of node (inside)
- node.before(el) //adds before the node (outside)
- node.after(el) //adds after the node (outside)

Delete Element

- node.remove( ) //removes the node

Let‘s Practice

Qs. Create a new button element. Give it a text “click me”, background color of red & text color of white.

Insert the button as the first element inside the body tag.

Qs. Create a <p> tag in html, give it a class & some styling.

Now create a new class in CSS and try to append this class to the <p> element.

Did you notice, how you overwrite the class name when you add a new one?
Solve this problem using classList.