



ICT in SES

DOM

Lesson №6

JS and the browser



What is BOM

- Browser Object Model
- Programming interface to the browser
- Allows JS access to

The content of the shown web page

The parameters of the browser window

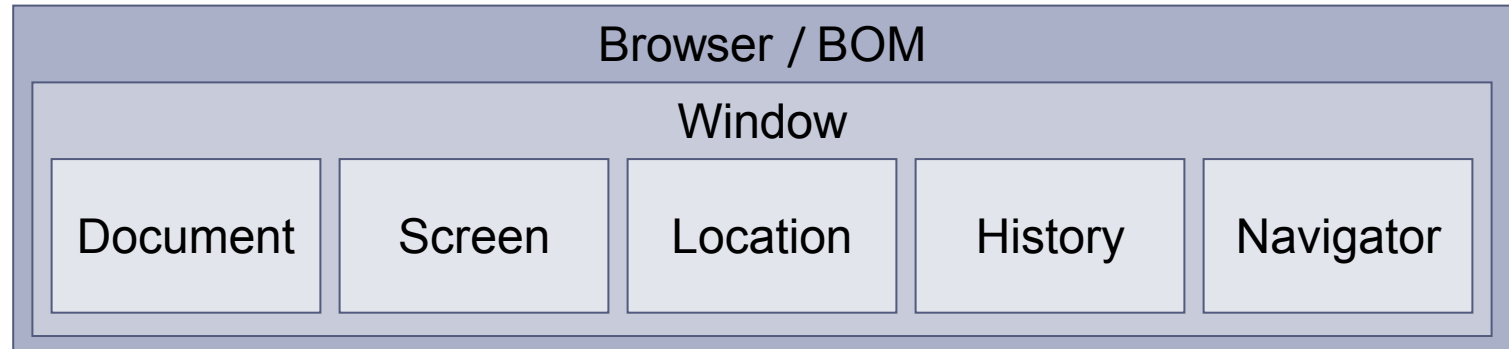
Navigation history, cookies, etc.

BOM structure



Main object **window**

- Page content in object **document**
- Window's properties in object **screen**
- Current URL and history in objects **location** and **history**
- Browser's settings in object **navigator**



More about BOM

- Formally there is no standard
- All browsers support it
- Some functions might differ

In this course

- We will mostly use object document



DOM



What is DOM

- Document Object Model
- A model for representing HTML documents as objects
- Browsers provide programming interface to DOM via their BOM object **window.document**

History of DOM



History

- 1995 – Legacy DOM / DOM level 0, no standard
- 1997 – Intermediate DOM, still no standard
- 1998 – DOM Level 1 – first standard
- 2000 – DOM Level 2
- 2004 – DOM Level 3
- 2014 – DOM Level 4

DOM functionality



Capabilities

- Access and modification of HTML elements
- Access and modification of CSS styles and rules
- Access and modification of events caused by the browser or the user interactions

However

- DOM only provides access
- The actual access and modification is done in JS

DOM structure



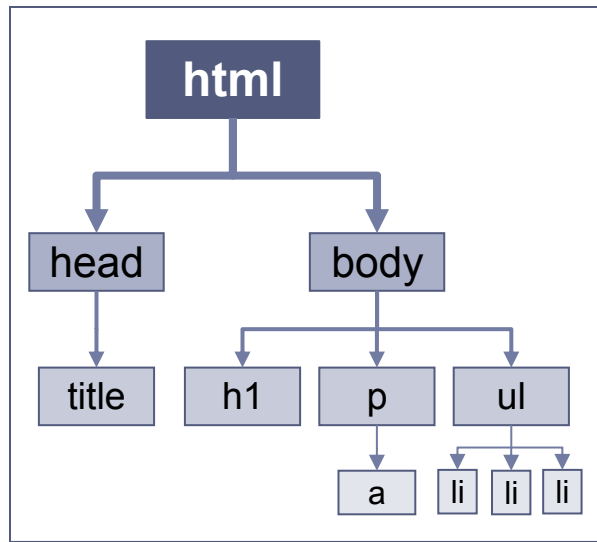
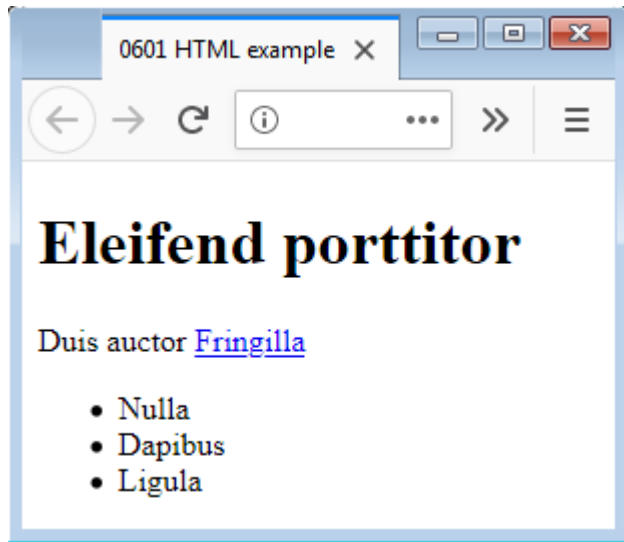
DOM as seen by JS

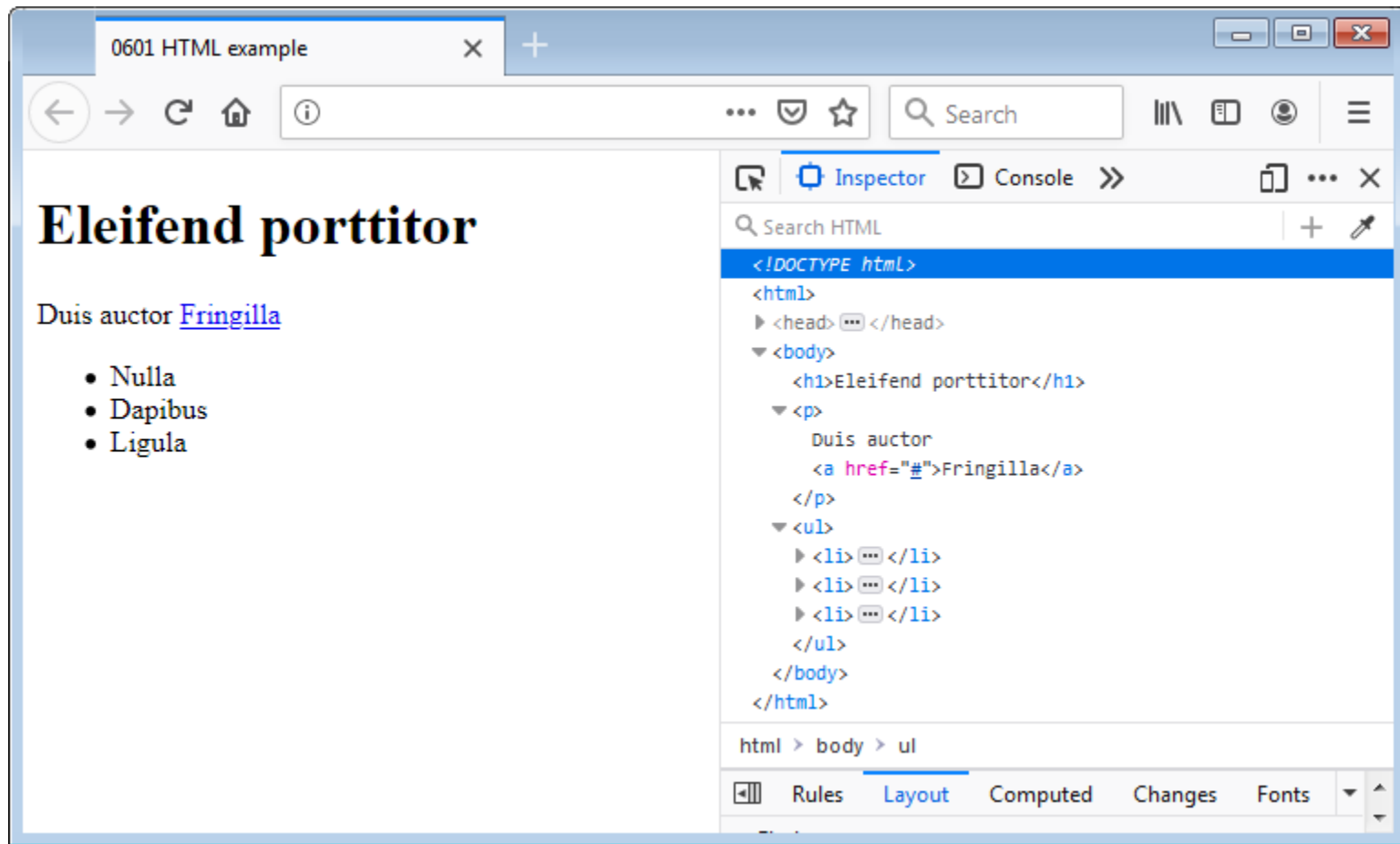
- Fixed hierarchy
- Objects and properties in a tree-like structure
- The root is bound to **window.document**
- Full access to every node in the tree for modification, addition or removal

Relations between HTML and DOM

- Every HTML element is represented as a DOM node
- Browsers provide tools to browse the DOM structure in a page

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Пример 0601:
      HTML пример</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Eleifend porttitor</h1>
    <p>Duis auctor <a href="#1">
      Fringilla</a></p>
    <ul>
      <li>Nulla</li>
      <li>Dapibus</li>
      <li>Ligula</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```





TRY IT

Working with DOM

Working with DOM



General algorithm

- Locate needed element
- Get its properties as JS object
- Modify their values

Synchronization with page loading

- Attribute **onload** of element `<body>` – activates when the web page loading is complete (and DOM structure is generated)

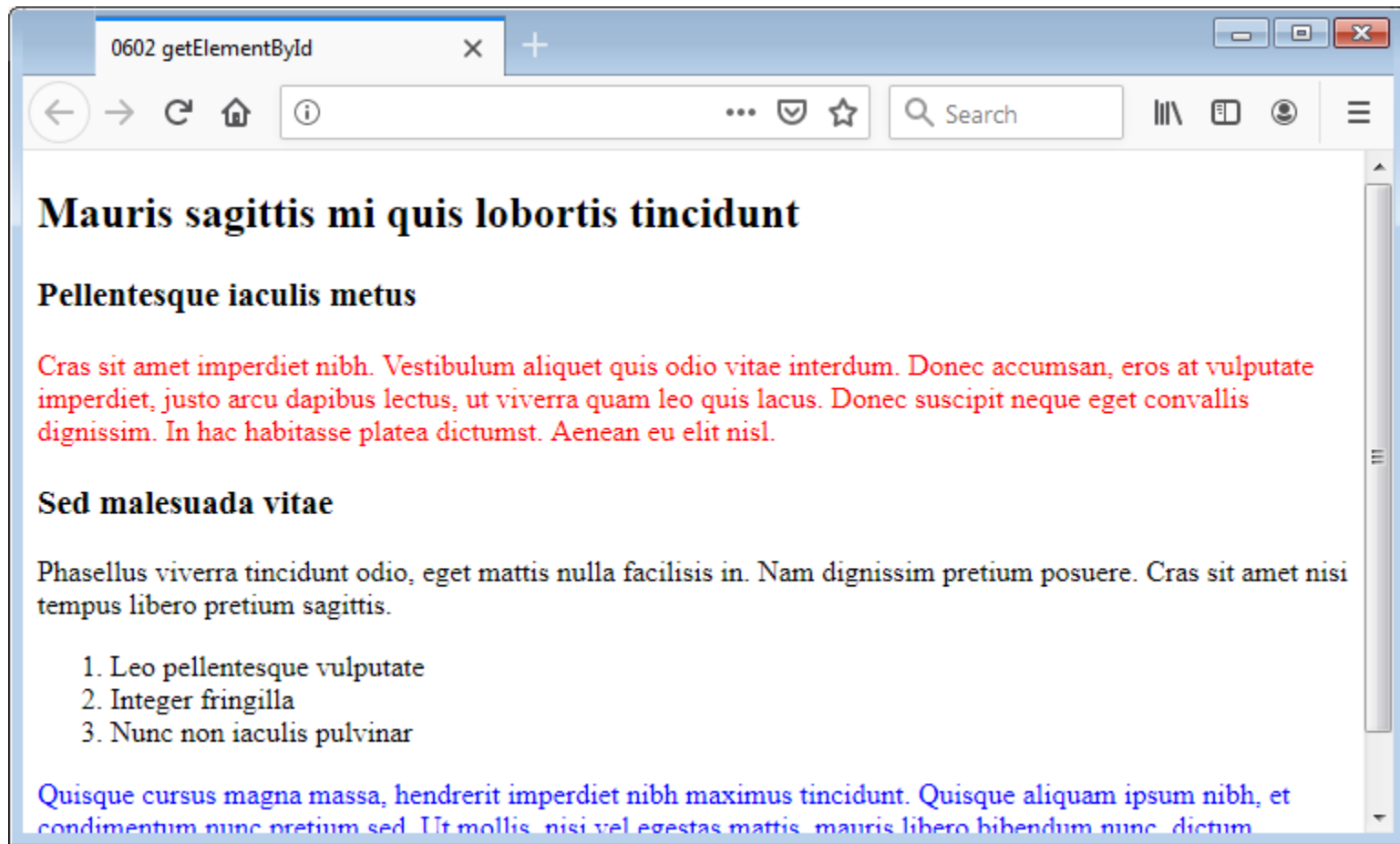
Finding element



Search via id

- Search via the attribute id with `getElementById`
- The result is an object with the found element or `undefined`
- The element style is in property `style` in the object

```
var e = document.getElementById('one');  
e.style.color = 'red';  
  
document.getElementById('three').style.color =  
                                '#0000FF';
```

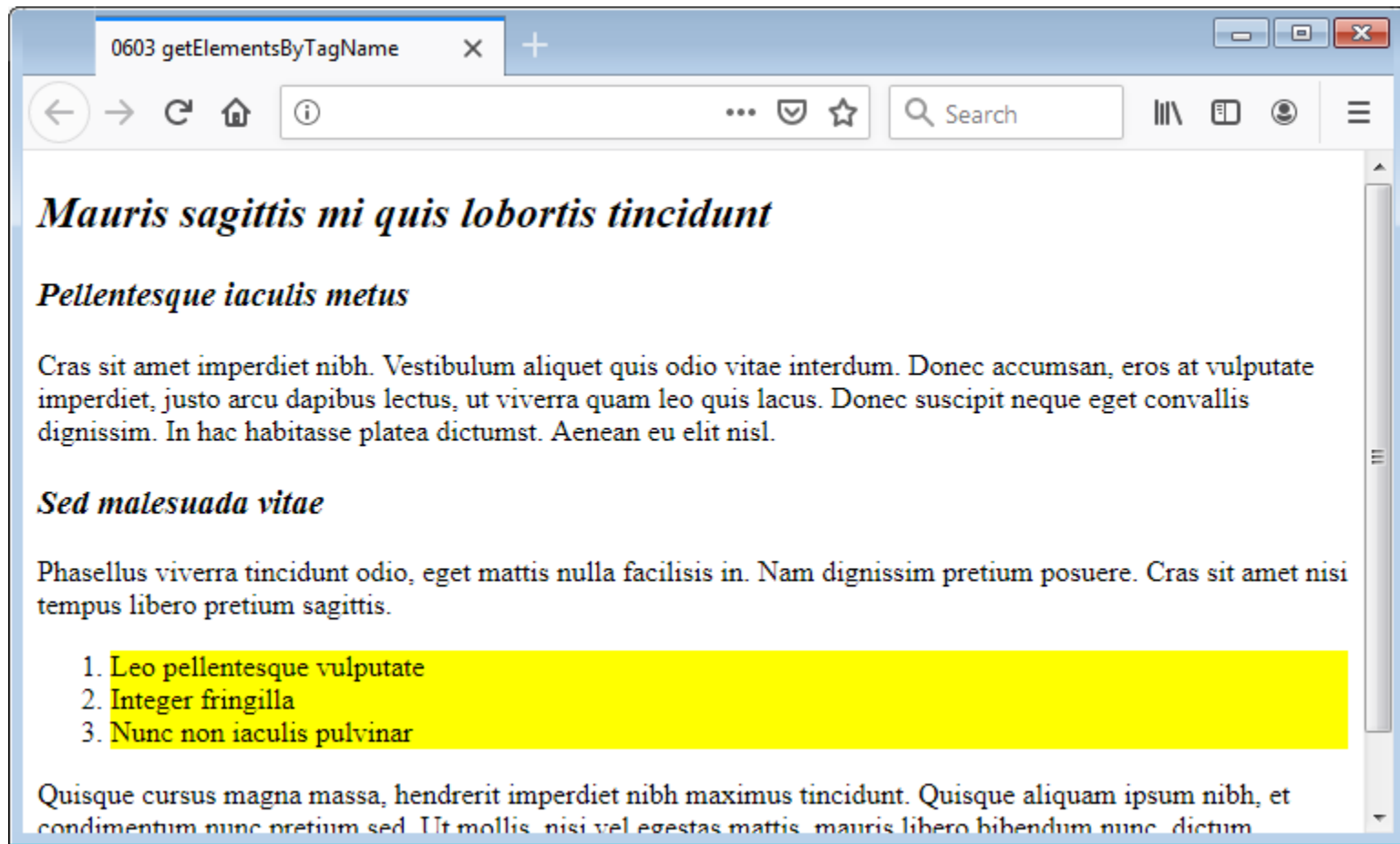


TRY IT

Methods getElement

- Search via the attribute class with `getElementsByTagName`
- Search for the element's type with `getElementsByTagName`
- The result is an array of found elements

```
var li = document.getElementsByTagName('li');  
  
for (var e=0; e<li.length; e++)  
    li[e].style.backgroundColor = 'yellow';
```



TRY IT

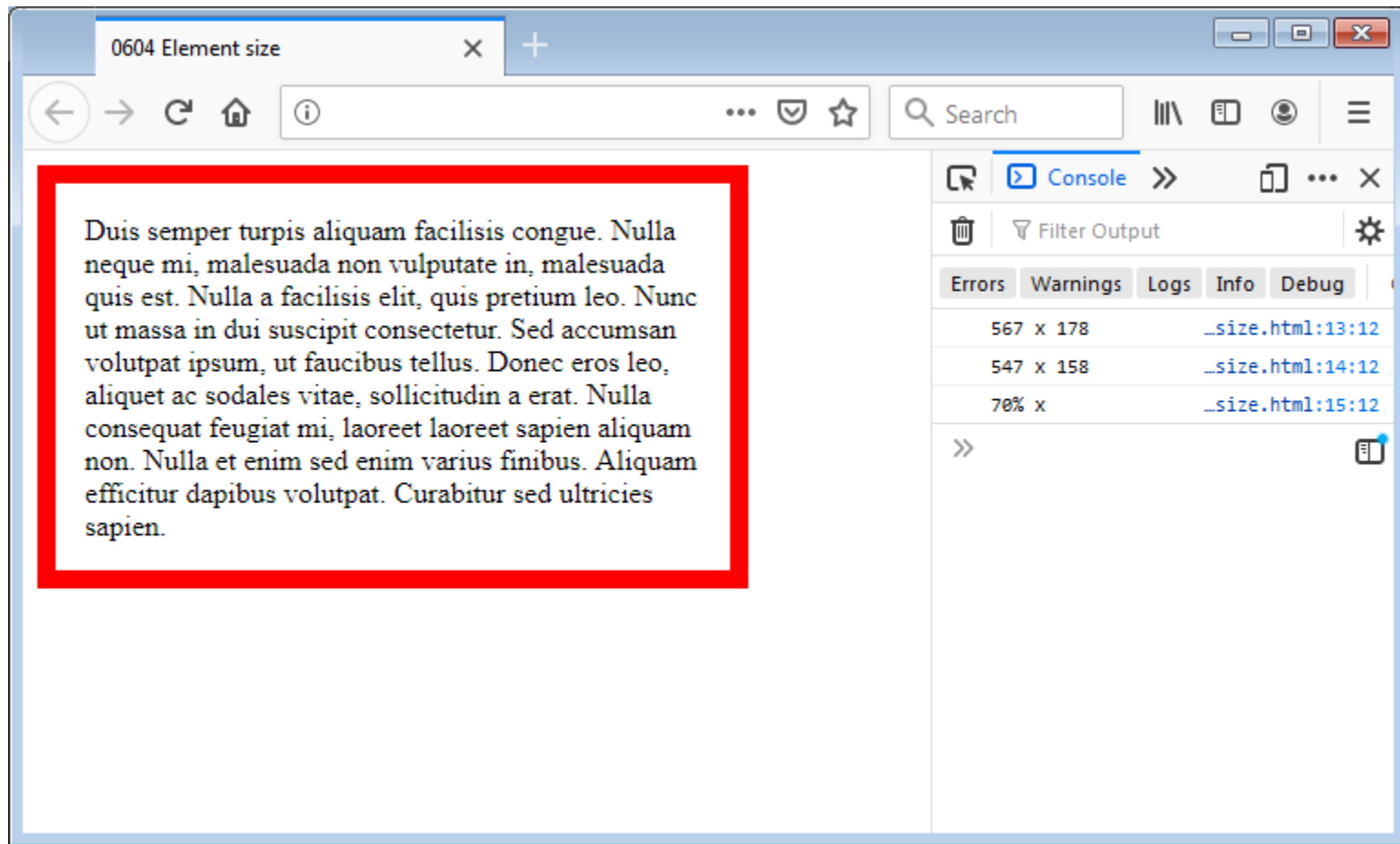
Sizing elements



Extracting the size

- With the border – `offsetWidth` and `offsetHeight`
- Without the border – `clientWidth` and `clientHeight`
- According to the style – `style.width` and `style.height`

```
var e = document.getElementById('box');  
console.log(e.offsetWidth+' x '+e.offsetHeight);  
console.log(e.clientWidth+' x '+e.clientHeight);  
console.log(e.style.width+' x '+e.style.height);
```



TRY IT

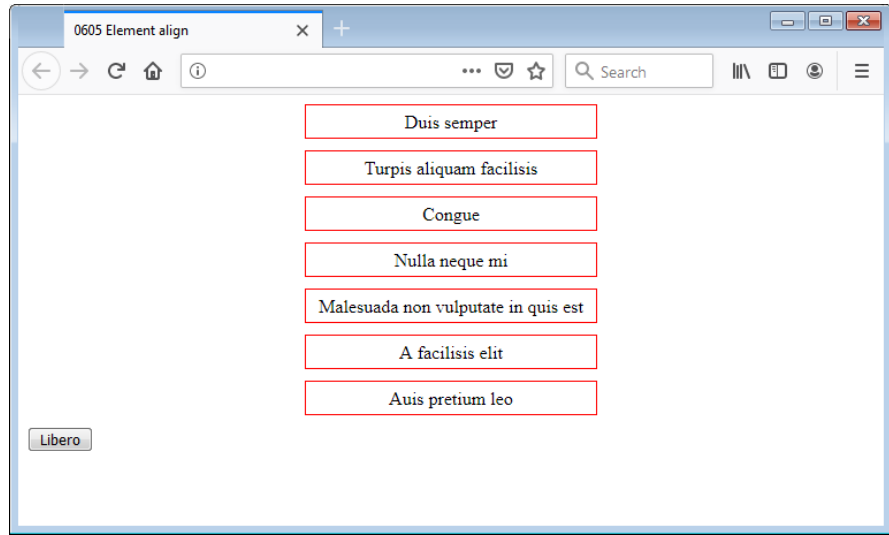
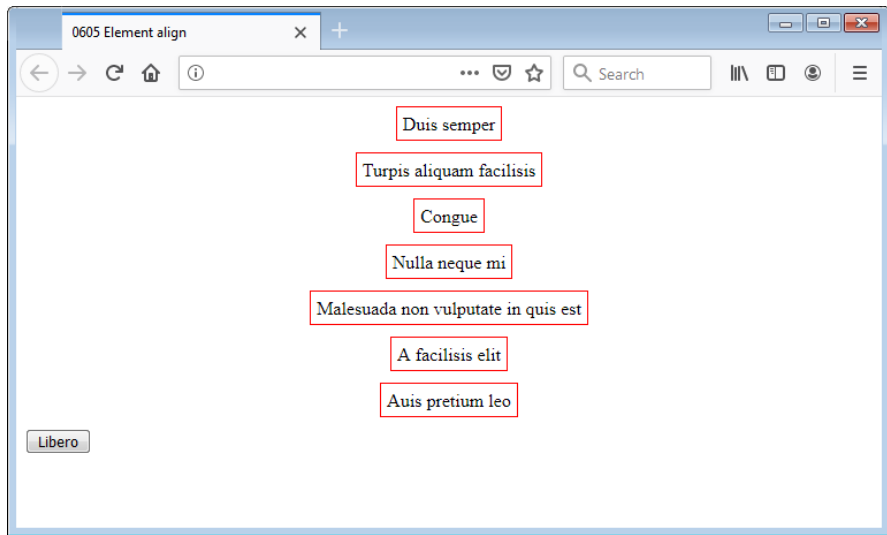
Resizing

- Several text elements with different sizes
- Aligning them to the largest size with a button click
- However clientWidth is read-only, so we modify style.width

```
var spans = document.getElementsByTagName('span');

var max = 0;
for (var i=0; i<spans.length; i++)
    max = Math.max(max, spans[i].clientWidth);

for (var i=0; i<spans.length; i++)
    spans[i].style.width = max+'px';
```



TRY IT

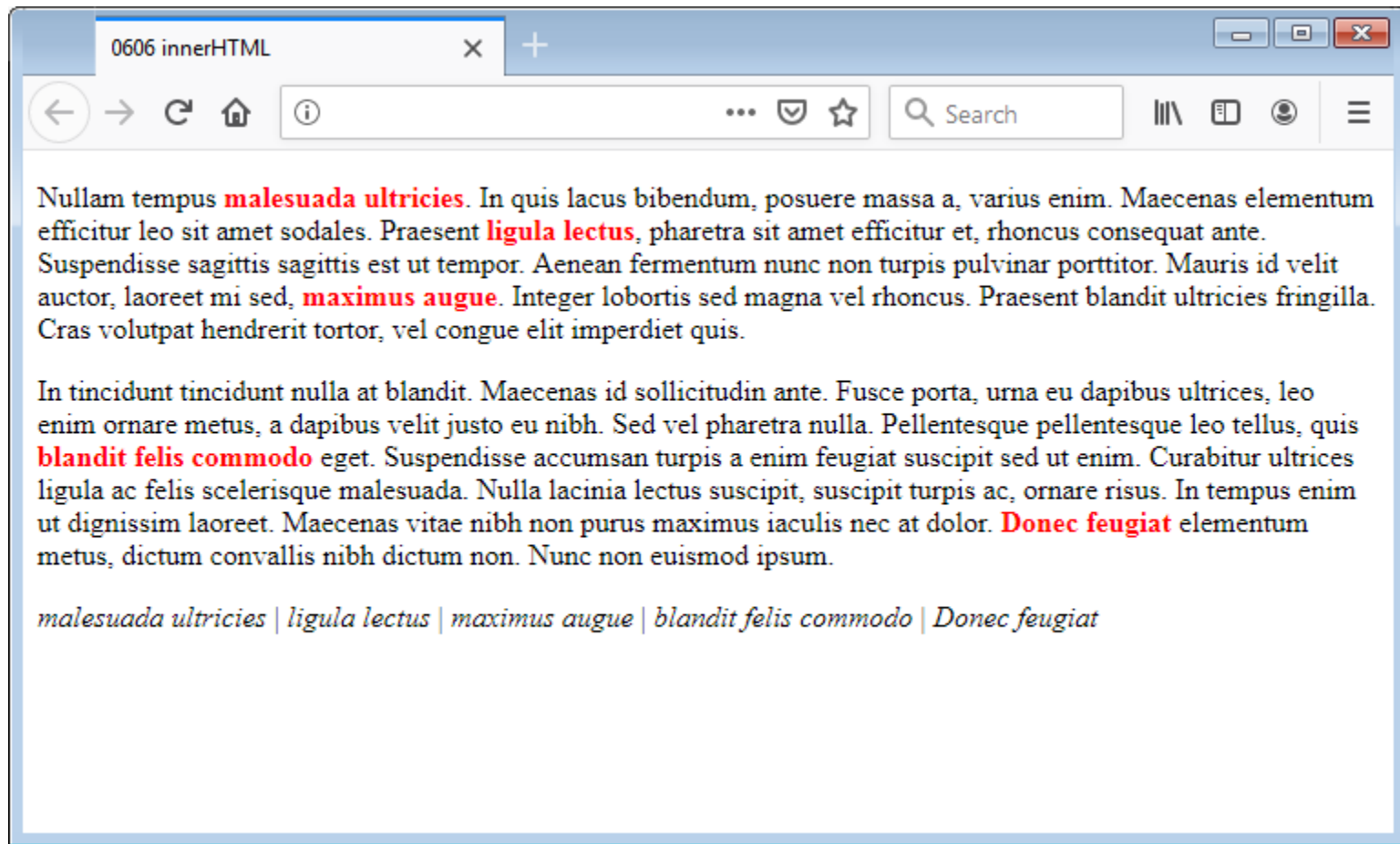
Element content



HTML content

- The full content as HTML text with **innerHTML**
- If there are nested elements, they are included as tags
- Example: extract the content of one element and put it as content of another element

```
var q = '';  
var b = document.getElementsByTagName('b');  
for (var i=0; i<b.length; i++) q += b[i].innerHTML;  
  
document.getElementById('result').innerHTML = q;
```

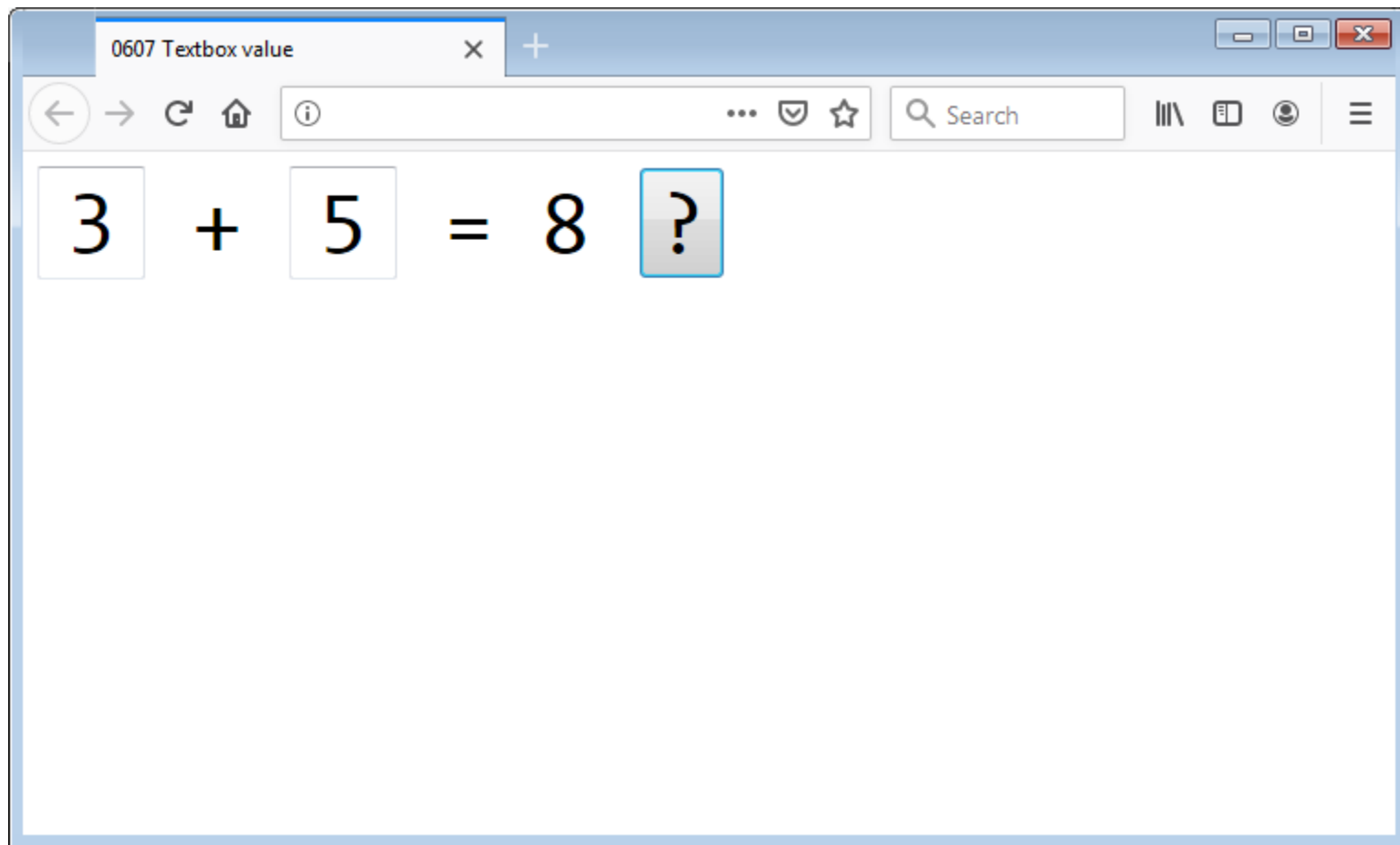


TRY IT

Content of text elements

- Shown text is in the attribute **value**
- If a number is needed, the text can be converted with **Number**, **parseInt** or **parseFloat**

```
var n1=Number(document.getElementById('num1').value);  
var n2=Number(document.getElementById('num2').value);  
  
document.getElementById('res').innerHTML=n1+n2;
```



TRY IT

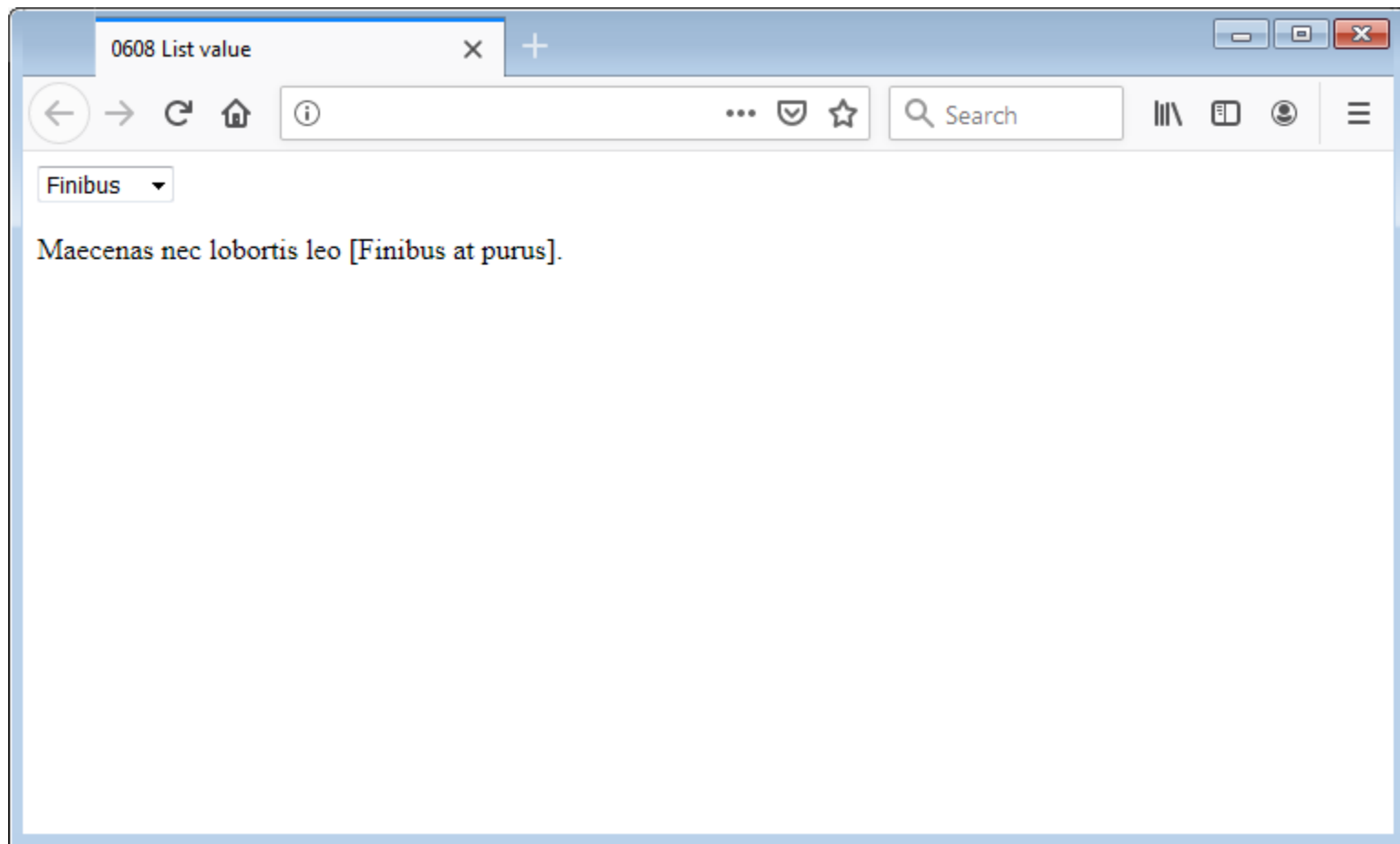
List content

- Elements are defined with tags **select** and **option**, the shown and the actual values could differ
- Element selection activates **onchange**

```
<select id="list" onchange="newSelection()">  
  <option value="Morbi ipsum primis">Morbi</option>  
  <option value="Vel orci luctus">Vel</option>  
</select>
```

- Access to the selected value is with **value**

```
document.getElementById('list').value;
```



TRY IT



Events

Events



Examples of events

- The mouse is moved
- An HTML element is activated
- The keyboard is used
- The window is resized
- The web page is loaded

Properties of events

- Where – this is HTML, DOM or BOM element
- A JS function which will process the event
- Additional parameters of the event (depending on its type)
- Most events are applicable to many elements and are processed in an unified way
- Some elements have specific events

Frequently used events

- General events

onload – the web page is loaded

onresize – the window is resized

- Events for HTML elements

onclick – mouse click on an element

onchange – element content is changed

onmousemove – mouse is moved over an element

onkeypress – a key is pressed

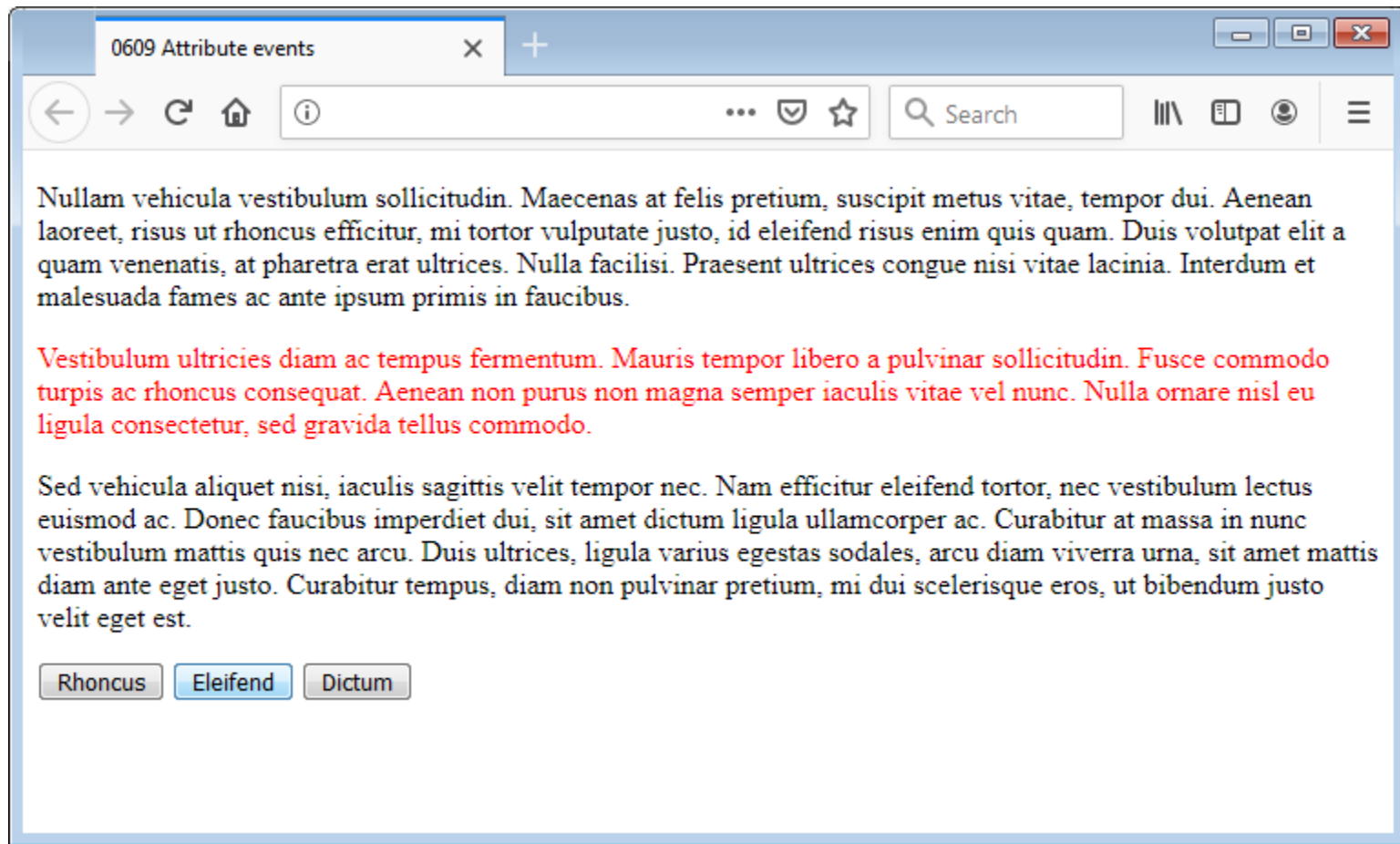
Capturing events



Via an attribute of an HTML element

- The name of the attribute is 'on' + the name of the event
- The value of the attribute is the JS code to execute

```
<button onclick="recolor(0)">Rhoncus</button>  
<button onclick="recolor(1)">Eleifend</button>  
<button onclick="recolor(2)">Dictum</button>
```



TRY IT

Using methods of the DOM element

- Providing a value for element method
- Using existing or anonymous function

```
b = document.getElementById('but1');
```

```
b.onclick = recolorAll;
```

```
b = document.getElementById('but2');
```

```
b.onclick = function ()
```

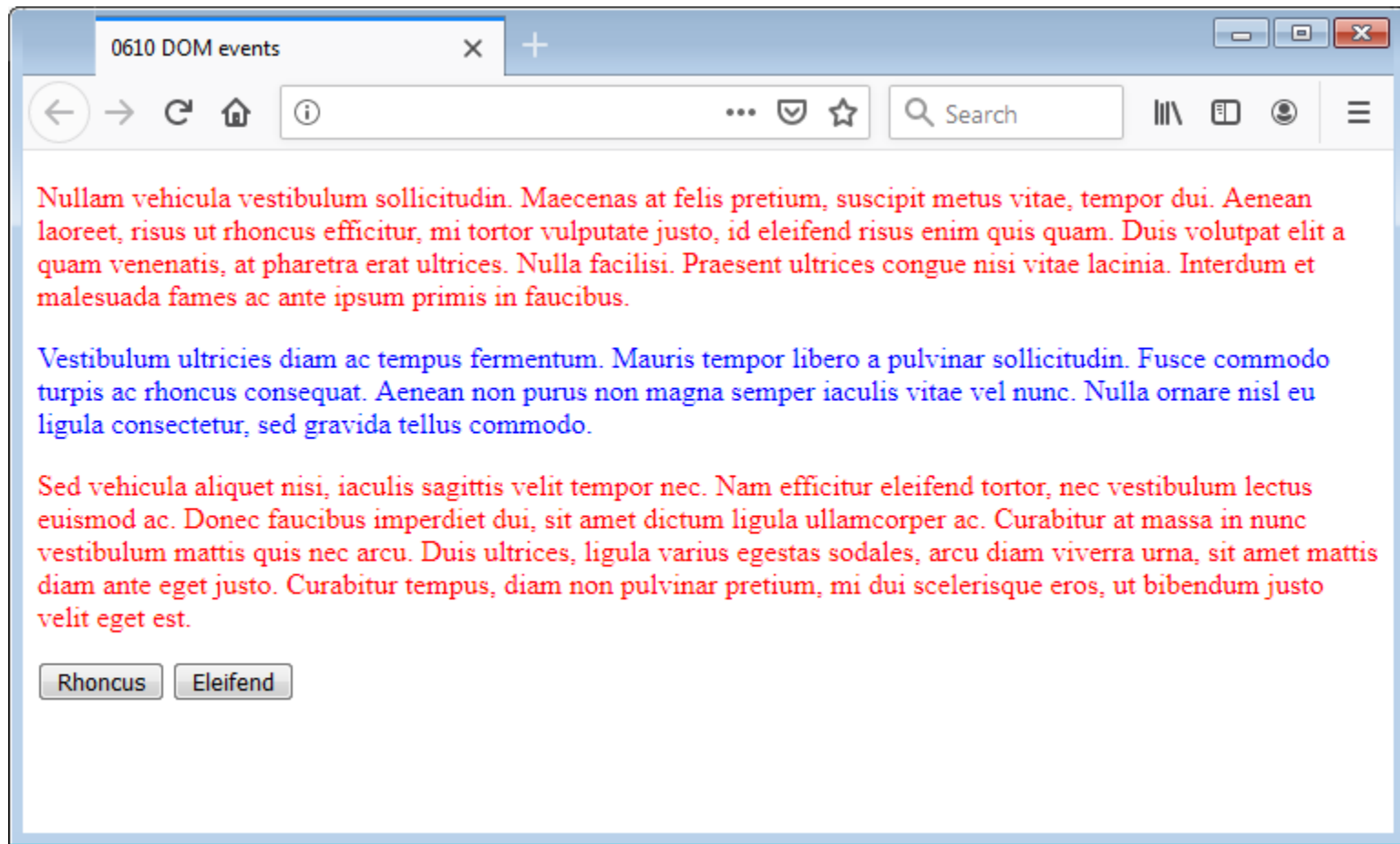
```
{
```

```
    var p;
```

```
    p = document.getElementsByTagName('p');
```

```
    p[1].style.color='blue';
```

```
};
```

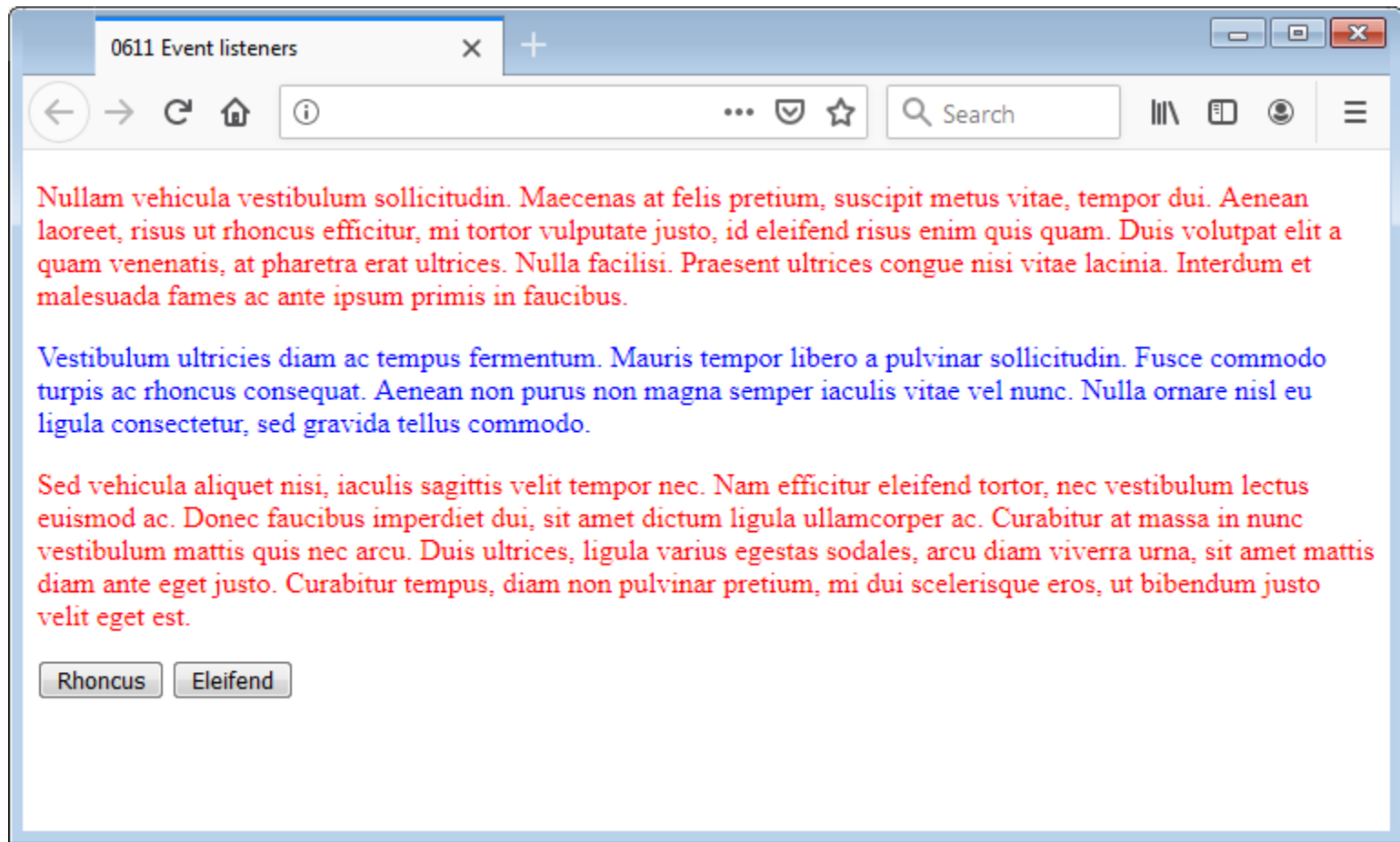


TRY IT

Using event listener

- Syntax `element.addEventListener(event,function)`
- The event name is without 'on' prefix
- The function could be named or unnamed

```
b = document.getElementById('but1');  
b.addEventListener('click',recolorAll);  
  
b = document.getElementById('but2');  
b.addEventListener('click',function ()  
{  
    var p = document.getElementsByTagName('p');  
    p[1].style.color='blue';  
});
```



TRY IT

Examples

Questions and answers



The problem

- A list of questions and answers
- Initially all answers are hidden
- When a question is clicked, its answer is shown
- A second click hides the answer
- The number of questions and answers is not fixed

Implementation of questions and answers

- They will be in successive pairs of h3 and p elements

```
<h3>Q1. Fusce purus enim?</h3>  
<p>Scelerisque sit amet aliquet vitae, ... </p>  
<h3>Q2. Mauris eros?</h3>  
<p>Rutrum a elementum sed, volutpat a nisi. ...</p>
```

- Styling with CSS, each h3 has a new cursor image to immitate a clickable link

```
h3 {  
    color: #000080;  
    padding: 0.3em;  
    cursor: pointer;  
}  
p {  
    margin: 0.25em auto 0.75em 2.5em;  
}
```

Initial hiding

- When the page is loaded all answers are hidden

```
<script>
  function main()
  {
    var p = document.getElementsByTagName('p');
    for (var i=0; i<p.length; i++)
      p[i].style.display = 'none';
  }
</script>

<body onload="main()">
</body>
```

Event processing

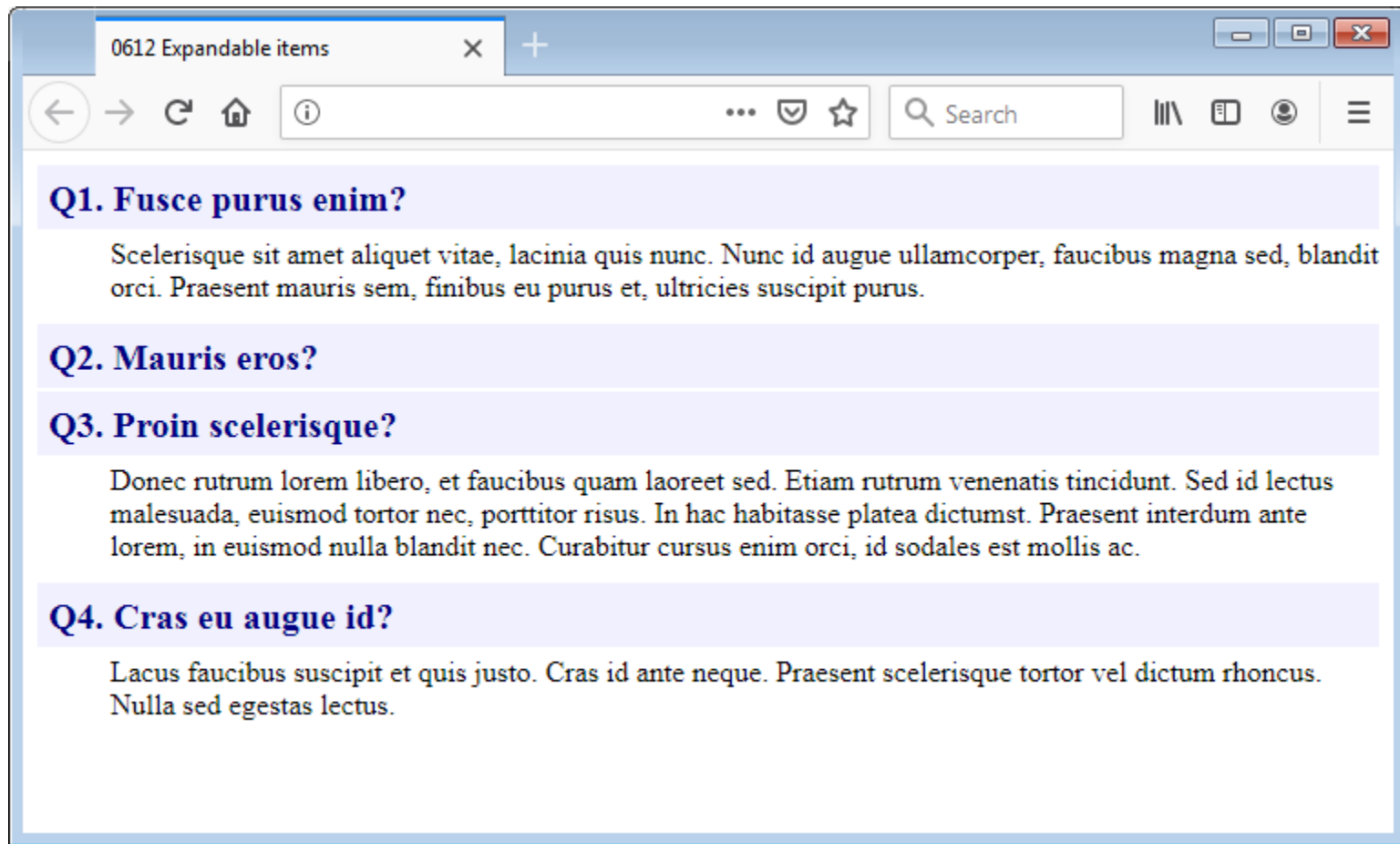
- Each DOM element of a question has a link to the DOM element of its answer

```
function main()
{
    var h = document.getElementsByTagName('h3');
    var p = document.getElementsByTagName('p');

    for (var i=0; i<p.length; i++)
    {
        p[i].style.display = 'none';
        h[i].elem = p[i];
    }
}
```

- The event listener of **onclick**, shows or hides an answer
- The **event** object contains data about the event
- Property **target** is the DOM element when the event happened, and **elem** is the stored DOM answer to show or hide

```
h[i].addEventListener('click',function(event)
{
    var style = event.target.elem.style;
    if (style.display=='none')
        style.display = 'block';
    else
        style.display = 'none';
});
```



TRY IT



Summary

Document object model



Object models

- BOM – Browser Object Model
- DOM – Document Object Model
- Programming access from JS to the web page and its elements
- Object `{window.document}` is the root of HTML elements

Working with elements

- Search by identifier, class or tag name
- Search for specific element or for all elements of a given type
- Setting the size of elements
- Access to elements' content
- Reacting on events

Information



More information

- Elements and events in DOM:

http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_document.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_event.asp

<http://www.w3schools.com/jsref>



ICT in SES

The end

Comments, questions