

# Yet More DOM

Putting the tree structure to use

# Blog Review

# Key Points

- Chapter solely about DOM manipulation
- Browsers convert web pages to the DOM
- The DOM is a tree structure
  - It also describes XML
- Updating web pages involves changing the DOM

# Key Javascript DOM Elements

- Page 205
  - getElementById
  - getElementsByTagName
  - documentElement
  - createElement
  - createTextNode
- Pages 260–261
  - replaceNode
  - insertBefore
  - appendChild

# Draw the Tree Again

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Top 5 CD Recommendations</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="top5.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="instructions">
      Click on a CD cover to add it to the Top 5 list. If you want to start
      over, click the "Start Over" button to clear the Top 5 list.
    </div>
    <div id="cds">
      
      
      <!-- Lots more images in here... -->
    </div>
    <div id="top5-listings">
      <h2>My Top 5 CDs</h2>
      <div id="top5"></div>
    </div>
    <form>
      <input type="button" value="Start Over" />
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

As usual, this app uses an external CSS stylesheet.

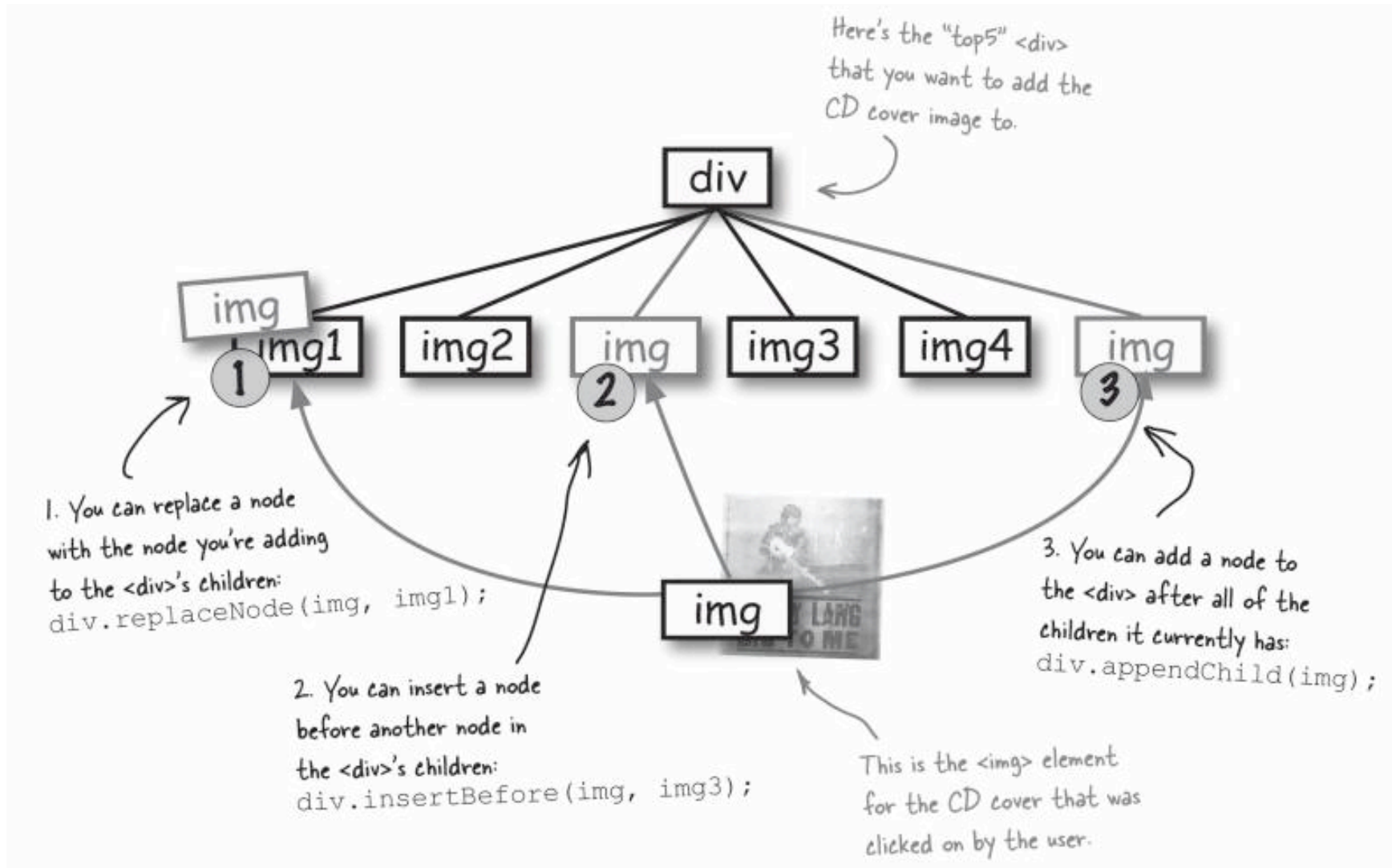
All these id attributes will help when we need to look these elements up in our code.

Nothing tricky here... just lots of <img> elements to show the CD covers to choose from.

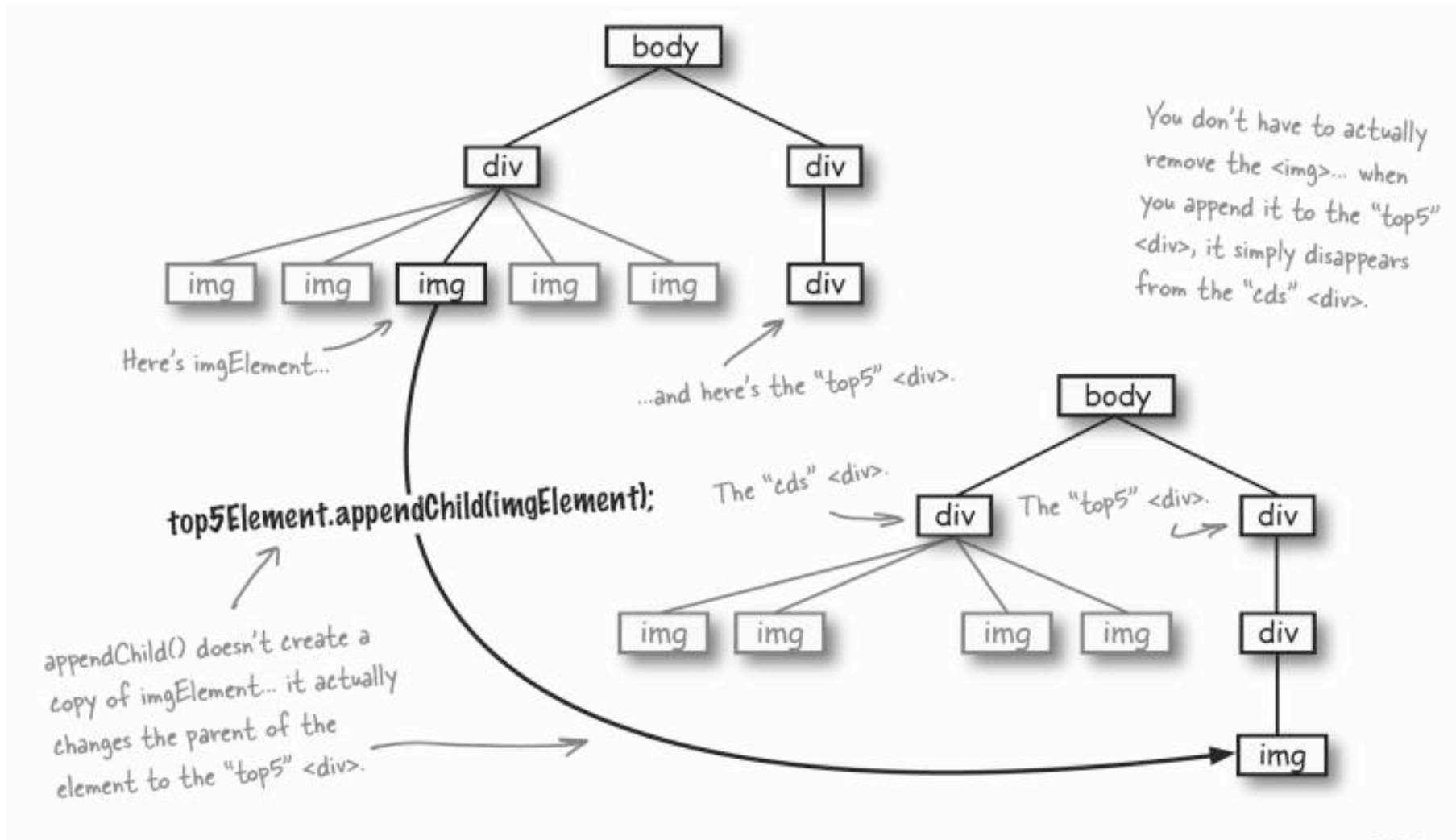
Here's where we'll put the CDs that the user chooses.

We'll probably need to run some JavaScript here at some point...

# Moving Elements



# Example Transformation



# For All This to Work

- Document must be well formed
  - one document element
  - child nodes can only have one parent
- Only need a few key functions as listed above