

DOM cheat sheet /Single Element Selection:

document.getElementById():

Retrieves an element by its ID.

Syntax: document.getElementById('elementId')

document.querySelector():

Retrieves the first element that matches a specified CSS selector.

Syntax: document.querySelector('selector')

DOM Traversal:

element.parentElement:

Accesses the parent element of a specified element.

Example: element.parentElement

element.children:

Accesses a collection of child elements of a specified element.

Example: element.children

element.nextElementSibling:

Accesses the next sibling element of a specified element.

Example: element.nextElementSibling

element.previousElementSibling:

Accesses the previous sibling element of a specified element.

Example: element.previousElementSibling

Multiple Elements Selection:

document.getElementsByClassName():

Retrieves elements by their class name.

Syntax: document.getElementsByClassName('className')

document.getElementsByTagName():

Retrieves elements by their tag name.

Syntax: document.getElementsByTagName('tagName')

document.querySelectorAll():

Retrieves all elements that match a specified CSS selector.

Syntax: document.querySelectorAll('selector')

Manipulating Elements:

document.createElement():

Creates a new element node.

Syntax: document.createElement('tagName')

parentElement.appendChild():

Appends a child node to the end of the list of children of a specified parent node.

Syntax: parentElement.appendChild(childElement)

element.remove():

Removes the specified element from the DOM.

Syntax: element.remove()

parentElement.removeChild():

Removes a specified child node from the DOM.

Syntax: parentElement.removeChild(childElement)

Accessing/Modifying Element Properties:

element.textContent:

Represents the text content of an element.

Example: element.textContent = 'New text';

element.innerHTML:

Represents the HTML content of an element.

Example: element.innerHTML = '<p>New content</p>';

element.setAttribute():

Sets the value of an attribute on the specified element.

Syntax: element.setAttribute('attribute', 'value')

element.style.property:

Changes the CSS style properties of an element.

Example: element.style.color = 'red';

Events:

element.addEventListener():

Attaches an event handler to the specified element.

Syntax: element.addEventListener('event', function(event) { /handler code / })

Event Types: Common events include 'click', 'mouseover', 'submit', 'keydown', etc.

