DOM Exercise from *Headrush AJAX.*
DOM Exercise 2 from *Headrush AJAX*

"trees are great for folks that are far away."

"depth-first"

"Our"

"trees are a favorite for nearby neighbors."

"breadth-first"

"Our"

"You can view other products in the"

"Main Menu"

"Below are two binary tree options:"

"Binary Tree Selection"

Did you get this one? Remember, every bit of text in the HTML has to be represented, even punctuation.
DOM Exercise 3:

Consider the following code:

```html
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="animal">Enter an animal:</label>
    <input type="text" id="animal" name="animal" />
  </form>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    //other code here
    animal=document.getElementById("animal").value;
    //other code here
  </script>
</body>
```

Discuss what happens when the line of code in red runs, or executes.


2. What does `getElementById` do? Find the specified id on the page and the element that has that id.

3. What does "animal" do? That's the id we're looking for.
4. What does `.value` mean? When we find the element, we use the value attribute to get what the user entered in the textbox.

5. Explain `animals =` and what it does.
Consider an HTML input form with this set of radio buttons:

<form action="#" method="post">
    <input type="radio" id="giraffe" name="animals" />giraffe
    <input type="radio" id="zebra" name="animals" />zebra
    <input type="radio" id="lion" name="animals" />lion
</form>

Write a for loop that cycles through the radio buttons to find the one that has been checked.

```javascript
for (var i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    if (document.getElementById("animals")[i].checked == true)
    {
        animals = document.getElementById("animals")[i].value;
        break; //leave the for loop
    }
}
```