

Introduction to the Document Object Model

How a Browser Renders a Web Page

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 - Typically, the response from an HTTP request, triggered by the URL bar, link or other programatic navigation
 - Sometimes, simply opening an ‘.html’ file on your computer

How a Browser Renders a Webpage

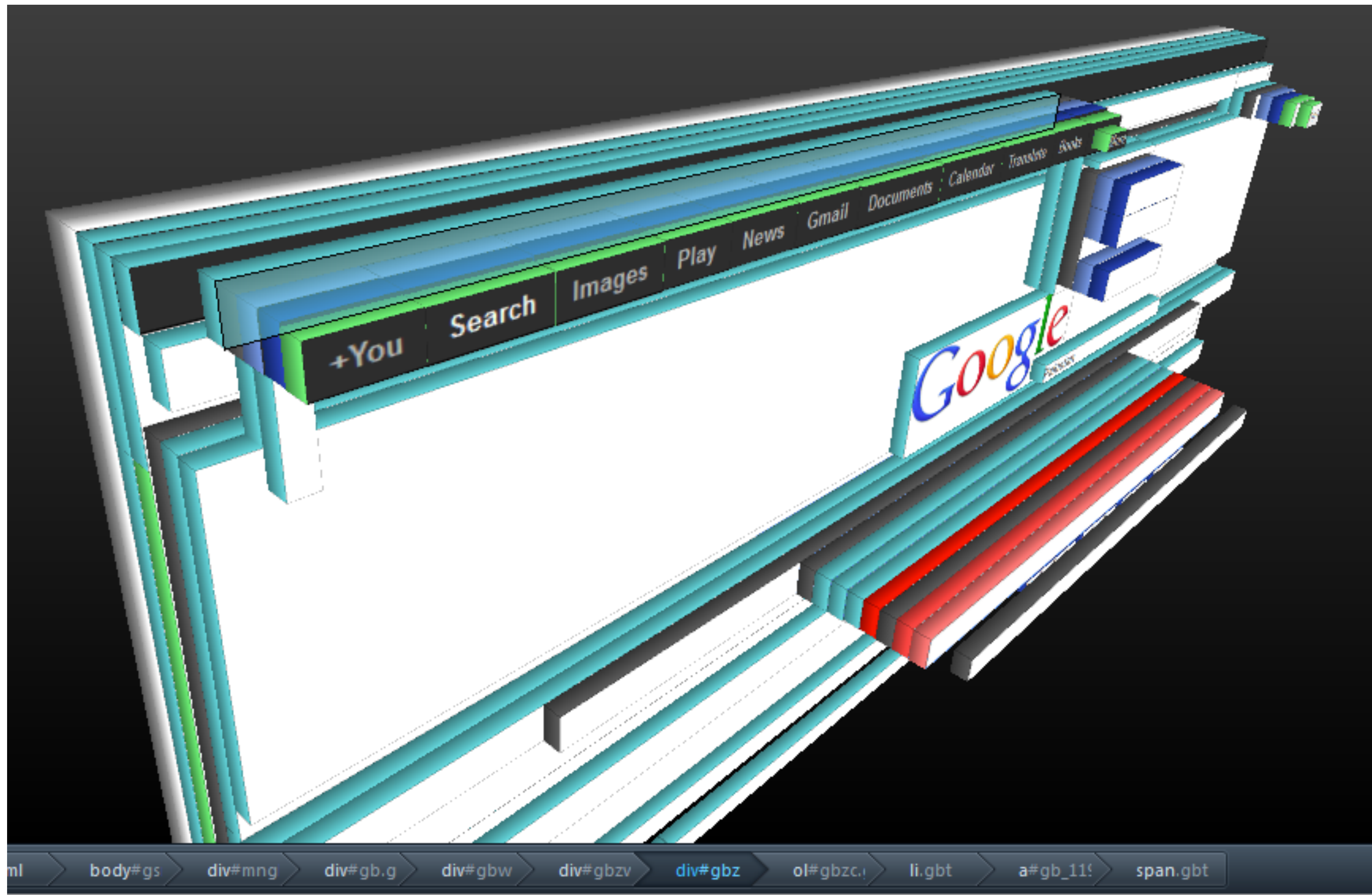
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- **The structure of connected objects is what is known as the Document Object Model**



Why study the DOM?

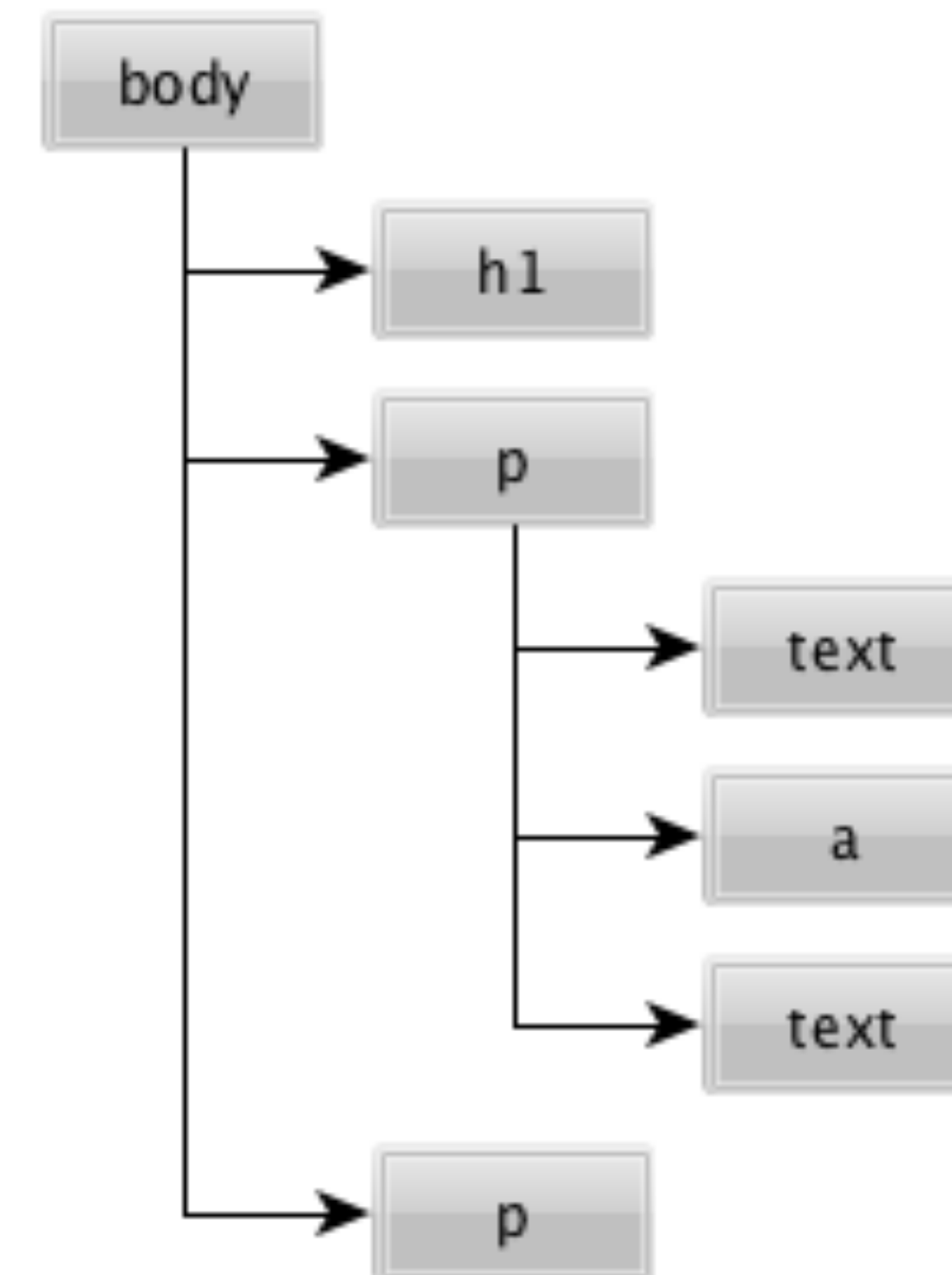
- ◎ The Document Object Model is:
 - The most powerful publishing platform ever created
 - What allows web pages to render, respond to user events and change
 - **Connects JavaScript to HTML**

The *document* Object

- Global reference to the HTML document
- Provides methods for:
 - Navigating the DOM
 - Manipulating the DOM
- The *document* object is the important connection between the DOM and JavaScript code

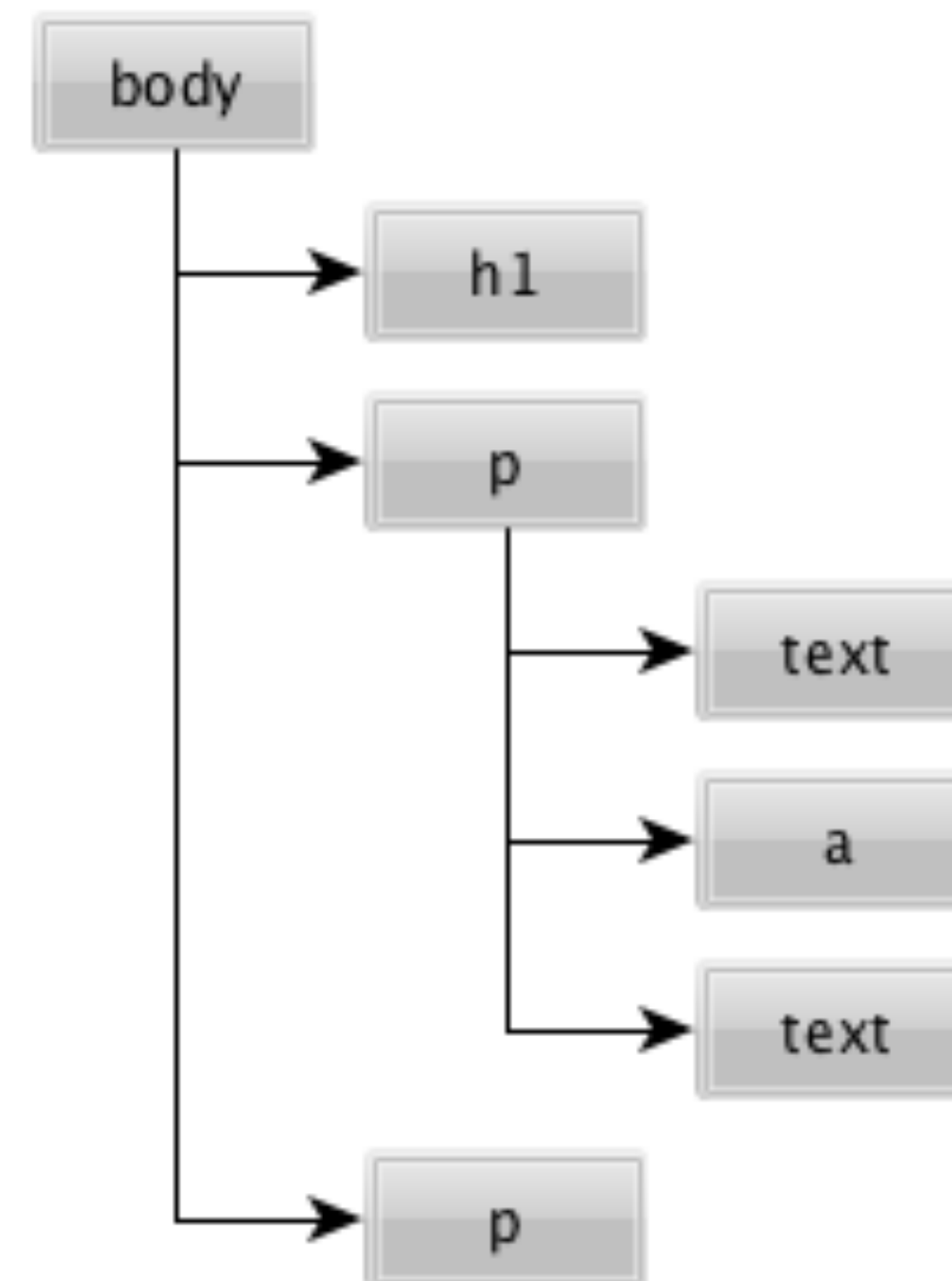
The DOM is a Tree

- Trees are an ubiquitous data structure
- The main idea here: There is a Node that branches into other Nodes (its children Nodes)
 - Each Node can have 0 to many children Nodes
 - Nodes can have 0 or 1 parent
 - Nodes can have 0 to many Sibling Nodes



The DOM is a Tree

```
<body>  
  <h1>Hello</h1>  
  <p>  
    Check out my  
    <a href="/page">Page!</a>  
    It's the best page out there  
  </p>  
  
  <p>Come back soon!</p>  
</body>
```



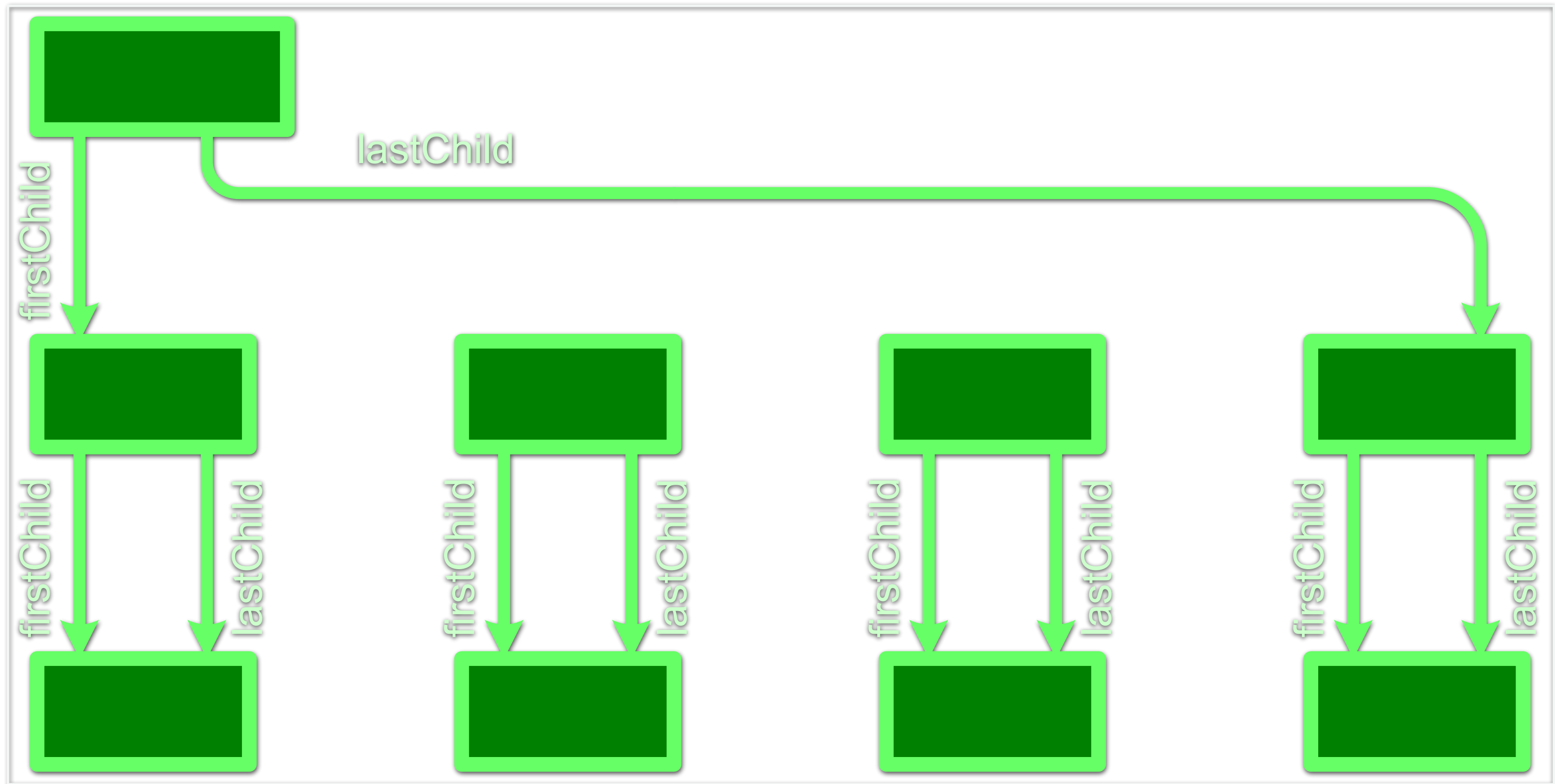
Indentation Is Important!

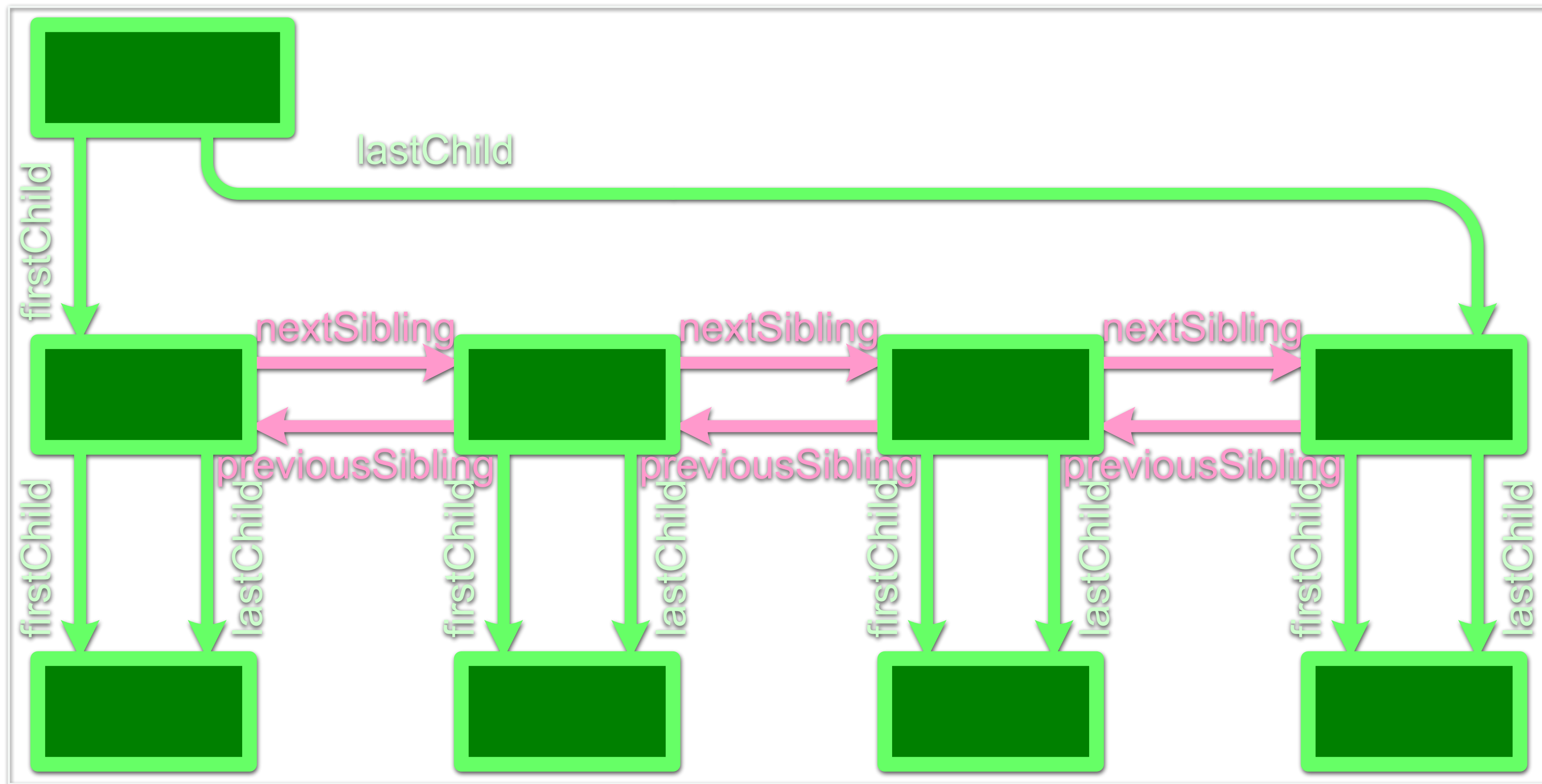
- No indentation makes it hard to see the tree structure:

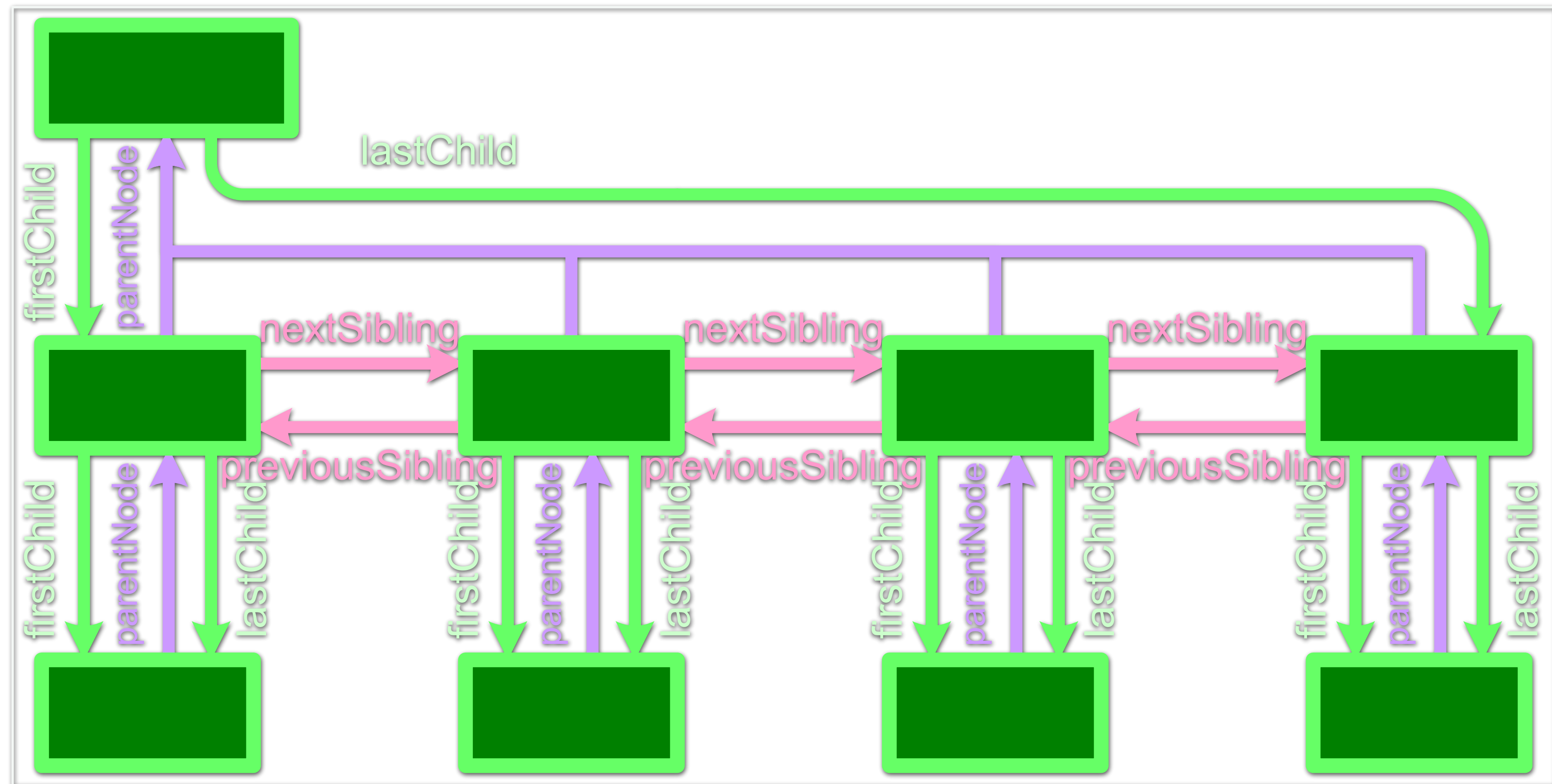
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Tree Structures are easy to navigate

- **At any point in the DOM you are at a Node**
- **No matter where you go, you're still at a Node**
 - Child
 - Parent
 - Sibling
 - All return Nodes
- **All Nodes share similar DOM navigation methods**



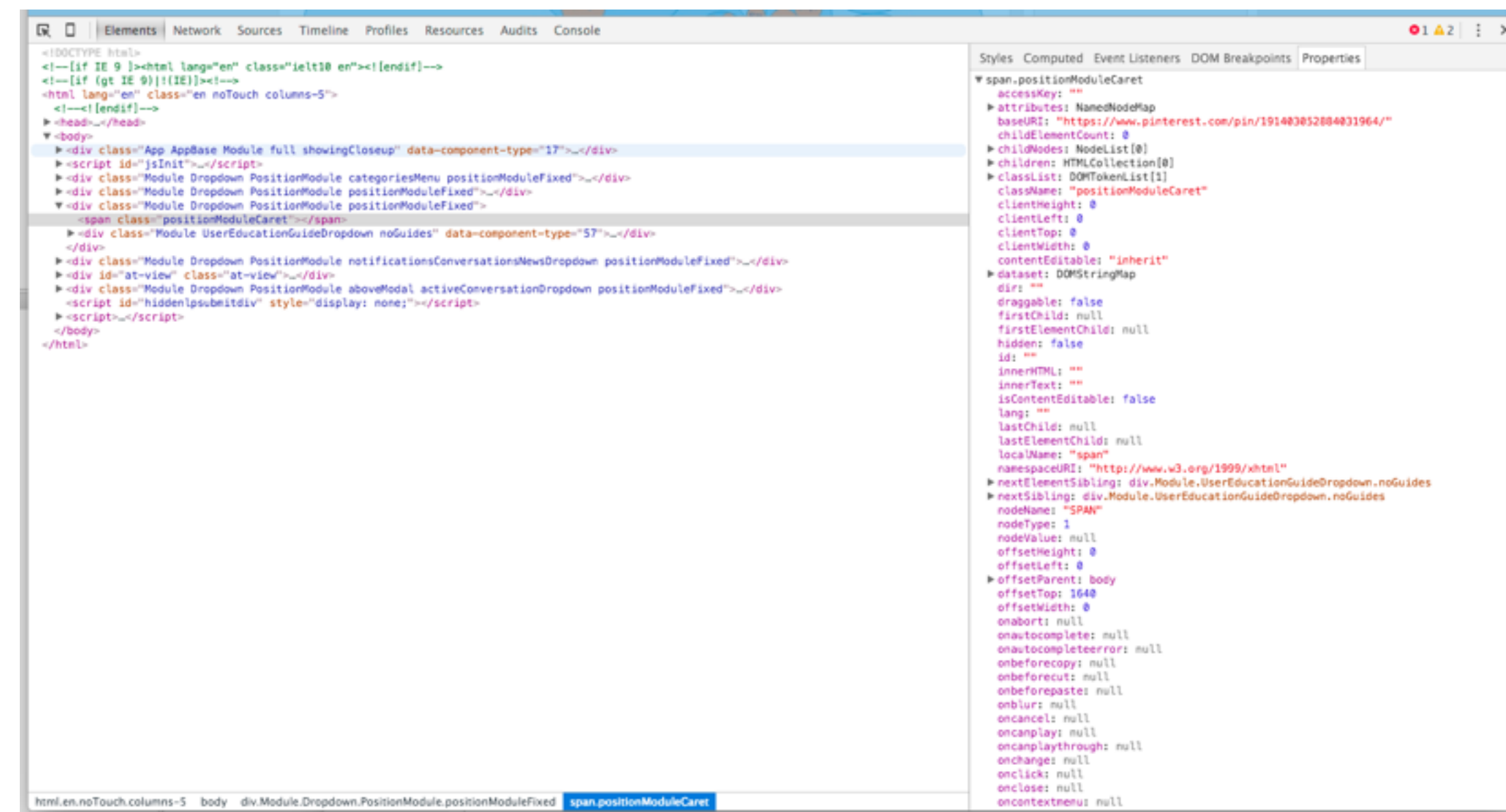
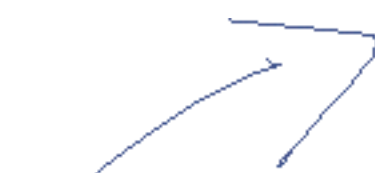




Nodes have lots of Attributes

- Nodes are JavaScript Objects
- Nodes have Attributes that are JavaScript properties
- Attributes define how the Node looks and responds to User activity

one node



hundreds of properties!

Navigating the DOM

● Searching the DOM

- getElementById (find nodes with a certain ID attribute)
 - `document.getElementById("will");`
- getElementsByClassName (find nodes with a certain CLASS ATTRIBUTE)
 - `document.getElementsByClassName("will");`
- getElementsByTagName (find nodes with a certain HTML tag)
 - `document.getElementsByTagName("div");`

Traversing the DOM

- **Access children**

- `element.children`, `element.lastChild`, `element.firstChild`

- **Access siblings**

- `element.nextElementSibling`, `element.previousElementSibling`

- **Access parent**

- `element.parentElement`

```
document.querySelector( "p.news" );
```