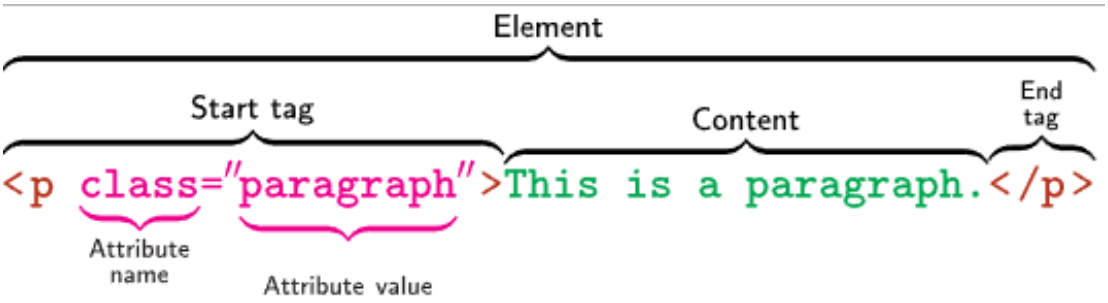
JavaScript HTML DOM Elements (Nodes)

The **Element Interface** represents an **Element** in an HTML or XML document.

Elements may have attributes associated with them; since the Element interface inherits from Node, the generic Node attribute may be used to retrieve the set of all attributes for an element.



An HTML **Element** is an individual component of an HTML document or web page.

HTML is composed of a tree of HTML nodes.

Each **node** can have HTML attributes specified. Nodes can also have content, including other nodes and text.

Creating New HTML Elements (**Nodes**) :

To add a new element to the HTML DOM, you must create the element (element node) first, and then append it to an existing element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div id="div1">
<p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

<script>
var para = document.createElement("p");
var node = document.createTextNode("This is new.");
para.appendChild(node);
var element = document.getElementById("div1");
element.appendChild(para);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

This is new.

Example Explained

This code creates a new `<p>` element:

```
var para = document.createElement("p");
```

To add text to the `<p>` element, you must create a text node first. This code creates a text node:

```
var node = document.createTextNode("This is a new paragraph.");
```

Then you must append the text node to the `<p>` element:

```
para.appendChild(node);
```

Finally you must append the new element to an existing element.

This code finds an existing element:

```
var element = document.getElementById("div1");
```

This code appends the new element to the existing element:

```
element.appendChild(para);
```