

DOM Structure

The DOM (Document Object Model) structure represents the HTML/XML document as a tree-like structure. Each node in this tree is an object that represents a part of the document, such as elements, attributes, and text. Here's an overview of how the DOM structure looks:

Node Types:

- 1. **Document Node (document):** Represents the entire HTML document and serves as an entry point to the DOM.
- 2. **Element Node:** Represents HTML elements in the document, like **<div>**, , ****, etc.
- 3. **Text Node:** Represents the text content within an element.
- 4. Attribute Node: Represents an attribute of an element.

Tree Structure:

1. Document Node:

- Represents the entire HTML document.
- It's the root of the DOM tree.

2. Element Nodes:

- Elements like <html>, <head>, <body>, <div>, etc.
- They are nested within each other forming the structure of the document.

3. Text Nodes:

- Contain the text content inside an element.
- They are children of element nodes.

4. Attribute Nodes:

- Contain attribute information of elements.
- Attached to respective element nodes.

Relationships:

1. Parent-Child Relationship:

- Elements can contain other elements or text nodes as children.
- For example, a <div> element containing and text nodes.

2. Sibling Relationship:

- Elements on the same level in the DOM tree are considered siblings.
- They share the same parent.

3. Ancestor-Descendant Relationship:

- Ancestors are elements higher up in the hierarchy.
- Descendants are elements nested within those ancestors.

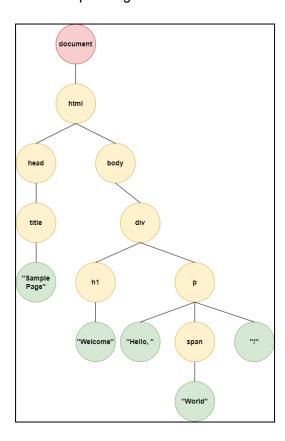


Example:

Consider this HTML structure:



The corresponding DOM structure:



Each node in the DOM tree has properties and methods that can be accessed and manipulated using JavaScript, enabling dynamic interactions and modifications to the web page.