



Understanding DOM & Creating a Website Layout | JavaScript Tutorial In Hindi #12

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In today's tutorial, we will study about **the Document Object Model**. As we know, every web page resides inside a browser window, which can be considered as an object. A DOM represents the HTML document that is displayed in that window. The Document object has various properties that allow access to and modification of document content. So, let us explore the concept of DOM along with its properties in detail.

DOM - Document Object Model:-

We can access the document content and modified it is called the **Document Object Model**, or **DOM**. The Objects are organized in a hierarchy.

The window object is at the top of the hierarchy. **The second one is the document object**. The HTML document that gets loaded into a window becomes a document object. The third one is the forms. Everything enclosed in the `<form>...</form>` tags sets the form object. And the last one is the **Form control elements**. The form object contains all the elements defined for that object, such as input fields, buttons, radio buttons, and checkboxes.

The DOM is a tree-like representation of the contents of a webpage. Tree of "nodes" with different relationships depending on how they are arranged in the HTML document.

```
<div id="main_class ">
<div class="myclass1"></div>
<div class="myclass2"></div>
</div>
```

Explanation:-

In the above example, the

`<div class="myclass1"></div>` is a "child" of `<div id="main_class"></div>` and a sibling to `<div class="myclass2"></div>`. It is like a family tree. `<div id="main_class"></div>` is a **parent**, with its **children** on the next level, each on their own "branch".

DOM Properties:-

With the Document Object Model (DOM), we can create and build documents, add, modify, or delete elements and content. Anything found in an HTML document can be accessed, changed, deleted, or added using the Document Object Model, with a few exceptions. The syntax for accessing the DOM properties is:

```
document.property_name
```

Here are some of the most common properties of the document object model.

Property	Description
document.anchors	It will return all <a> elements that have a name attribute
document.baseURI	It will return the absolute base URI of the document
document.body	It will return the <body> element
document.cookie	It will return the document's cookie
document.doctype	It will return the document's doctype
document.documentElement	It will return the <html> element
document.documentMode	It will return the mode used by the browser
document.documentURI	It will return the URI of the document
document.embeds	It will return all HTML <embed> elements
document.forms	It will return all HTML <form> elements
document.head	It will return the HTML <head> element
document.images	It will return all HTML elements
document.implementation	It will return the DOM implementation
document.links	It will return all HTML <area> and <a> elements that have a href attribute
document.scripts	It will return all HTML <script> elements
document.title	It will return the <title> element
document.URL	It will return the complete URL of the document

Note that: The DOM is a representation of the various components of the browser and the current Web document that can be accessed or manipulated using JavaScript.

Website.html code as described/written in the video

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h1 id="heading"> Welcome to Code With Harry</h1>
    <div id="myfirst" class="child red good" id="first">child 1

      <ul class="this">
        <li class="childul">this</li>
        <li class="childul">is</li>
        <li class="childul">a</li>
        <li class="childul">list </li>
        <li class="childul">of my dreams</li>
      </ul>
    </div>
    <div class="child">child 2</div>
    <div class="child red">child 3</div>
    <div class="child">child 4</div>
    <form action="none.html" method="post">
      <a href="//codewithharry.com">Go to Code With Harry</a>
      <br>
      <br>
      Search this website: <input type="text" name="Hello" id="">
      <input type="button" value="submit">
    </form>
  </div>
  <br>
  <div class="no">this is a dummy div1</div>
  <div class="no">this is a dummy div2</div>
  <div class="no">this is a dummy div3</div>
</body>
```

```
<!-- <script src="js/tut12.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut14.js"></script> -->
<script src="js/tut15.js"></script>
</html>
```

JavaScript code as described/written in the video

```
console.log('Welcome to tut 12.js');
let a = document;
a = document.all;
// a = document.body;
// a = document.forms[0];
// Array.from(a).forEach(function(element){
//     console.log(element);
// })
a = document.links[0];
// use document.images and document.scripts and print the list of images and scripts on an html page
console.log(a);
```

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