

Certainly! Here are concise notes on the Document Object Model (DOM) in JavaScript:

DOM Overview

- DOM (Document Object Model): A programming interface for web documents. It represents the
 page so that programs can change the document structure, style, and content.
- Tree Structure: The DOM represents the document as a tree of nodes, where each node can be
 an element, attribute, or text.

DOM Nodes

- Element Node: Represents an HTML element.
- Attribute Node: Represents an attribute of an HTML element.
- Text Node: Represents the text inside an HTML element.

Accessing DOM Elements

"getElementById(id): "Selects an element by its ID.

```
javascript

let element = document.getElementById('myId');
```

• 'getElementsByClassName(className): 'Selects all elements with a specific class name.

```
javascript

let elements = document.getElementsByClassName('myClass');
```

"getElementsByTagName(tagName): "Selects all elements with a specific tag name.

```
javascript

let elements = document.getElementsByTagName('div');
```

• 'querySelector(selector): 'Selects the first element that matches a CSS selector.

```
javascript

let element = document.querySelector('.myClass');
```

• 'querySelectorAll(selector): 'Selects all elements that match a CSS selector.

Manipulating DOM Elements

- · Changing Content:
 - innerHTML: Gets or sets the HTML content inside an element.

```
javascript

element.innerHTML = 'New content';
```

'textContent': Gets or sets the text content inside an element.

```
javascript

element.textContent = 'New text';
```

. Changing Attributes:

• 'setAttribute(attribute, value)': Sets the value of an attribute.

```
javascript

element.setAttribute('src', 'image.jpg');
```

• 'getAttribute(attribute)': Gets the value of an attribute.

```
javascript

let src = element.getAttribute('src');
```

• `removeAttribute(attribute)`: Removes an attribute.

```
javascript

element.removeAttribute('src');
```

Changing Styles:

style.property = value: Sets a CSS property.

```
javascript

element.style.color = 'blue';
```

Creating and Inserting Elements

- Create Element:
 - createElement(tagName): Creates a new element.

```
javascript

let newElement = document.createElement('div');
```

Append Element:

appendChild(node) : Adds a node as the last child.

```
javascript

parentElement.appendChild(newElement);

Copy code
```

insertBefore(newNode, existingNode): Inserts a new node before an existing node.

```
javascript

parentElement.insertBefore(newElement, referenceElement);
```

Removing Elements • Remove Child: • `removeChild(node)`: Removes a child node. javascript parentElement.removeChild(childElement);

Event Handling

- Adding Event Listeners:
 - `addEventListener(event, function)`: Attaches an event handler.

```
javascript

element.addEventListener('click', function() {
   alert('Element clicked!');
});
```

- Removing Event Listeners:
 - `removeEventListener(event, function)`: Removes an event handler.

```
javascript

element.removeEventListener('click', function);
```

Traversal

- Parent Node:
 - parentNode: Gets the parent of the current node.

```
javascript

let parent = element.parentNode;
```

- Child Nodes:
 - 'childNodes': Returns a live NodeList of child nodes.

```
javascript

let children = element.childNodes;
```

· First and Last Child:

- 'firstChild': Gets the first child node.
- 'lastChild': Gets the last child node.

```
javascript

let first = element.firstChild;
let last = element.lastChild;
```

Sibling Nodes:

- nextSibling : Gets the next sibling node.
- `previousSibling`: Gets the previous sibling node.

```
javascript

let next = element.nextSibling;
let prev = element.previousSibling;
```

These notes provide a concise overview of essential DOM concepts and methods in JavaScript.