The DOM (Document Object Model)

This is the representation of an HTML document as a network of connected nodes forming a tree-like structure.

The DOM treats everything as a node. The HTML tag is the root node.

Legacy DOM Shortcut Methods

There are some methods from DOM Level 0 that can still be employed to access commonly used elements. These include:

Document.body returns the body element of a web page, as we saw in the previous example.

Document.images returns a node list of all the images contained in the document.

Document.links returns a node list of all the <a> elements and <area> elements that have an href attribute.

Document.anchors returns a node list of all the <a> elements that have a name attribute.

Document.forms returns a node list of all the forms in the document. This will be used when we cover forms in Chapter 8.

Other important document methods

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document.getElementById() – got it

document.getElementsByTagName() – returns list of all elements with the
tag name provided in the argument. Use index notation find an
individual member of the list.

document.getElementsByClassName() – returns a list of all elements that
have the class name provided in the argument.
```

Query Selectors

The `document.querySelector()` method allows you to use CSS notation to find the first element in the document that matches that matches a CSS selector provided as an argument. If no elements match, it will return null .

The `document.querySelectorAll()` method also uses CSS notation but returns a node list of all the elements in the document that match the CSS query selector. If no elements match, it will return an empty node list.

There will be a DOM exercises page.