## The DOM Application Programming Interface

In this lesson, we will deal with the DOM application programming interface. Let's begin!

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



- The DOM and the application programming interface (API)
- Abstract interfaces

## The DOM and the application programming interface (API) #

Besides describing a standard object model for HTML, the DOM standard defines an **Application Programming Interface (API)** to manage this model.

The available functionality of this API is defined as:

a set of abstract interfaces, such as **HTMLDocument** (describes the behavior of an HTML document behind a web page), **HTMLElement** (a single instance of a markup element within a document), **HTMLCollection** (a collection of HTMLElement instances), and others.

These abstract interfaces are implemented in multiple places to support all DOM related operations.

## Abstract interfaces #

**First**, the browser implements them so that it can display the web page based on the HTML markup requested from a server.

Often the browsen profess this interfess to plug income that they can leverage

the DOM to analyze and transform a loaded page.

A good example of a plug-in analyzing the page is the HTML5 Outliner tool you met in Chapter 4.

Skype and other VoIP apps often install browser plug-ins that recognize phone numbers in the web page and surround them with a context-specific markup that allows starting calls. These use the DOM to *transform* the loaded web page.

**Second**, these abstract interfaces are implemented in the JavaScript engines of browsers so that page developers will be able to write scripts interacting with this model.

In this course, I will cover only the JavaScript implementation of DOM interfaces (partially), and will not treat plug-in development, which is very *browser-specific*.

The HTML DOM API standardizes the properties and operations that can be used on specific objects of the model.

Nonetheless, many browser vendors extend this API with **extra operations**. These may provide a simpler way to carry out certain tasks, but you may create a page that does not work on every browser.

Now that we've got this covered, in the *next lesson*, we'll see what the DOM exactly covers.

See you there!:)