When a browser loads a web page, it creates a model of that page. This is called a “DOM tree” and it is stored in the browser’s memory. Every element, attribute, and piece of text in the HTML is represented by its own “DOM node”
There are four main types of nodes.

- The Document node, which represents the entire page
- Element nodes, which represent individual HTML tags
- Attribute nodes, which represent attributes of HTML tags, such as class
- Text nodes, which represents the text within an element, such as the content of a p tag

We talk about the relationship between element nodes as “parents,” “children,” and “siblings.”
<html>
  <head>
    <title>New York University</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>

    <p>This course provides concrete knowledge in Web technologies and programming.</p>

    <p>Class notes are available <a href="notes.html">here</a>.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```
html
  head
    title
    New York University

body
  h1
    Web Development
  p
    This course provides concrete knowledge . . .
  p
    Class notes are available a here .
```
JavaScript Document Object Model
Document Object Model

DOM Query

JavaScript methods that find elements in the DOM tree are called “DOM queries”

DOM queries may return one element, or they may return a “node list”

Which DOM query you use depends on what you want to do and the scope of browser support required
Document Object Model

DOM Query

JavaScript methods that return a single element node:

• `getElementById()`
• `querySelector()`
Document Object Model

DOM Query

JavaScript methods that return one or more elements:

• getElementsByClassName()
• getElementsByTagName()
• querySelectorAll()
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JavaScript
Document Object Model