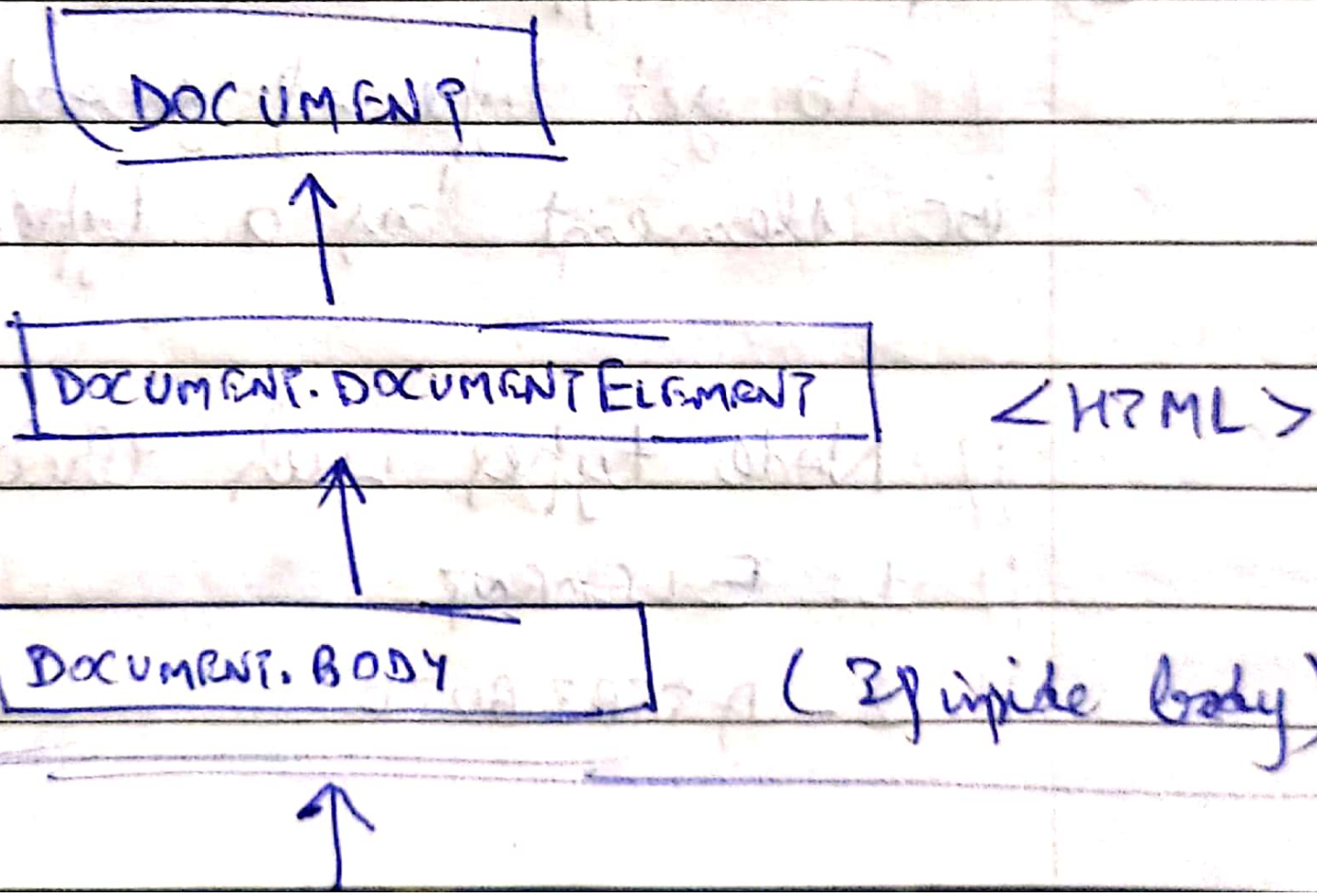
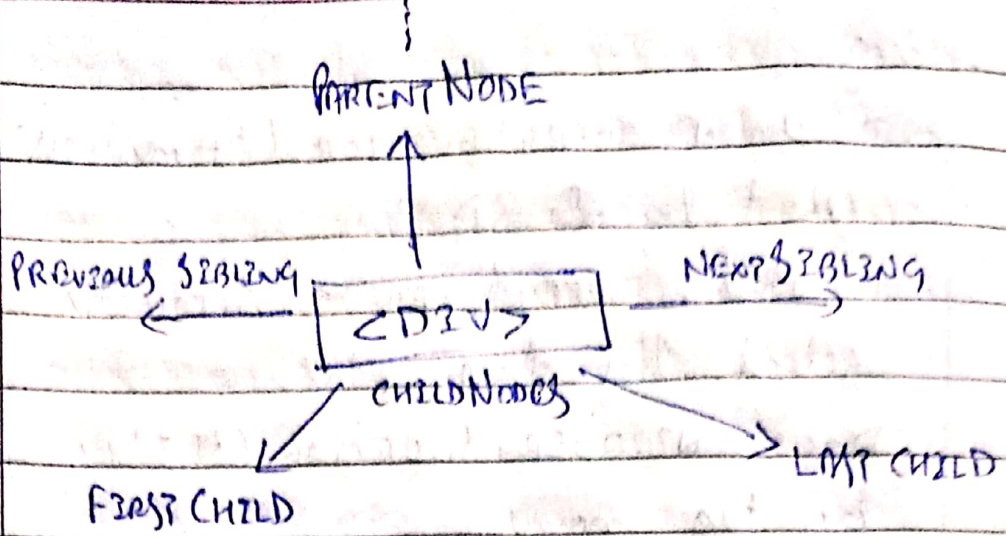
Children / Parent & Traversing the DOM.





→ We can traverse the DOM in three directions, downwards, upwards and sideways. Each type of traversal uses a different method.

→ LET CONT = DOCUMENT.QUERYSELECTOR(".NO"); // Will give first tag with this class.

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONT.CHILDNODES); // this will give a list of all the children including new line and comments. So, not preferred.

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONT.CHILDREN); // this will give the list of elements (tags) only.

→ LET NODENAME = CONT.CHILDNODES[1].NODENAME; // To get name of second child.

→ LET NODETYPE = CONT.CHILDNODES[1].NODETYPE; // To get type of second child. TYPE == 1, for element has a type of 1.

// Node types with their indexes:
// 1. ELEMENT
// 2. ATTRIBUTE

// 3. TEXT NODE
// 8. COMMENT
// 9. DOCUMENT
// 10. DOCTYPE
// 11. A document fragment node.

→ LET CONTAINER = DOCUMENT.QUERYSELECTOR("DIV.CONTAINER")
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.CHILDREN[1].CHILDREN[0].CHILDREN); // This is how we traverse in a DOM.
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.FIRSTCHILD); // will give acc. to childNodes, means will give #TEXT means new line.
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.FIRSTELEMENTCHILD); // will give acc. to children, means will give H1 tag here, bc it is the first element.

// Similar to firstChild and FirstElementChild.

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.LASTCHILD);
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.LASTELEMENTCHILD);

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.CHILDELEMENTCOUNT); // will count no. of children.
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.PARENTNODE); // get parent Node.
→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.FIRSTELEMENTCHILD.NEXTSIBLING); // get next sibling acc. to childnodes.

Page No. _____

Date | | | |

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.FIRSTELEMENTCHILD.NEXTELEMENTSIBLING); // get next sibling element.

→ CONSOLE.LOG(CONTAINER.FIRSTELEMENTCHILD.NEXTELEMENTSIBLING.NEXTELEMENTSIBLING); // get next to next sibling.