

```
Extra, function  
y for outerHeight, outerWidth  
Name ] = function( margin, value ) {  
ble = arguments.length && ( defaultExtra || typeof margin !== 'undefined' )  
= defaultExtra || ( margin === true || value === true ? "margin" : "border" )  
ccess( this, function( elem, type, value ) {  
doc;  
( jQuery.isWindow( elem ) ) {  
// $( window ).outerWidth/Height return w/h including scrollbar widths  
return funcName.indexOf( "outer" ) === 0 ?  
elem[ "inner" + name ] :  
elem.document.documentElement[ "client" + name ];  
}  
// Get document width or height  
if ( elem.nodeType === 9 ) {  
doc = elem.documentElement;  
// Either scroll(Width/Height) or offset(Width/Height) or client(Width/Height)  
// whichever is greatest  
return Math.max( doc.body[ "scroll" + name ], doc[ "scroll" + name ],  
doc.body[ "offset" + name ], doc[ "offset" + name ],  
doc.body[ "client" + name ], doc[ "client" + name ] );  
}
```

# Session 1: Concept of DOM and HTML Document



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## Types of DOM

There are three types of Document Object Model (DOM) and they are as follows:

- The Legacy DOM
- The W3C DOM
- The IE4 DOM

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## The Legacy DOM

- This is the model which was introduced in early versions of JavaScript language
- It is well supported by all browsers but allows access only to certain key portions of documents, such as forms, form elements, and images

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**The W3C DOM**

- This document object model allows access and modification of all document content and is standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

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- JavaScript Document object is an object that provides access to all HTML elements of a document
- When an HTML document is loaded into a browser window, then it becomes a document object
- The Document Object provides different collection elements, such as anchor and links, which help you to count the number of specific elements on a form

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## JavaScript Document Object Properties

- As we know, a property of an object is the value associated with the object. The property is accessed by using the notation `objectName.propertyName`
- Here `objectName` is the name of the object and `propertyName` is the name of its property
- The property of an object is accessed by the notation: `objectName.propertyName`

<i>Properties</i>	<i>Description</i>
cookie	returns a report that contains all the visible and unexpired cookies associated with the document
domain	returns the domain name of the server from which the document has originated
lastModified	returns the date on which document was last modified
documentMode	returns the mode used by the browser to process the document
readyState	returns the loading status of the document
referrer	returns the URL of the documents referred to in an HTML document
title	returns the name of the HTML document defined between the starting and ending tags of the TITLE element
URL	returns the full URL of the HTML document

Some properties are shown here:

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