1.getElementsById

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Js_Assignment</h1>

<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerH
TML = "Hello World";
</script>
</body>

Is_Assignment
Hello World
Hello World
```

An HTML element on a page can be uniquely identified using the id(demo) attribute. It needs to be the only one in the whole HTML document.

2.getElementsClassName



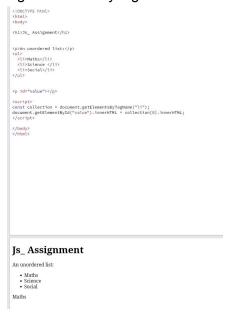
An HTML element can have one or more CSS classes ('Eg') applied to it by using the class property. The same class may be shared by several items.

3.getElementsByName



Form elements frequently use the name property (firstname) to assign a name to a particular control. It's not necessary the only one in the whole document.

4.getElementsByTagName



The HTML file contains an unordered list (ul) with list items (li).

The JavaScript file (script.js) uses getElementsByTagName to select all li elements.

It then loops through the selected elements and logs their text content to the console.

If you open your HTML file in a browser and check the console, you should see the text content of each list item printed