JavaScript Display Possibilities

JavaScript can "display" data in different ways:

- Writing into an HTML element, using `innerHTML`.
- Writing into the HTML output using `document.write()`.
- Writing into an alert box, using `window.alert()`.
- Writing into the browser console, using `console.log()`

Using innerHTML

To access an HTML element, JavaScript can use the `document.getElementById(id)` method.

The id attribute defines the HTML element. The `innerHTML` property defines the HTML content:

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
    <p>My First Paragraph</p>

    <p id="demo"></p>

    <script>
      document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 5 + 6;
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Using document.write()

For testing purposes, it is convenient to use `document.write()`:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>

    <script>
      document.write(5 + 6);
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

The `document.write()` method should only be used for testing.

Using window.alert()

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>

    <script>
      alert(5 + 6);

      //  or window.alert(5 + 6);
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Using console.log()

For debugging purposes, you can call the `console.log()` method in the browser to display data.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <script>
      console.log(5 + 6);
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

JavaScript Print

JavaScript does not have any print object or print methods.

You cannot access output devices from JavaScript.

The only exception is that you can call the `window.print()` method in the browser to print the content of the current window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <button onclick="window.print()">Print this page</button>
  </body>
</html>
```