Selecting DOM Elements in JavaScript:

1. **getElementById:**

- This method selects an element by its unique **id** attribute.
- Example:

const element = document.getElementById("myElement");

2. getElementsByClassName:

- This method selects elements by their CSS class names. It returns a collection of elements.
- Example:

const elements = document.getElementsByClassName("myClass");

3. getElementsByTagName:

- This method selects elements by their HTML tag name. It returns a collection of elements.
- Example:

const paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("p");

4. querySelector:

- This method allows you to select the first element that matches a CSS selector.
- Example:

```
const element = document.querySelector("#myElement");
const firstParagraph = document.querySelector("p");
```

5. querySelectorAll:

- Similar to **querySelector**, this method selects all elements that match a CSS selector and returns a collection.
- Example:

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```
const elements = document.querySelectorAll(".myClass");
```

6. querySelector in Context:

- You can also use **querySelector** and **querySelectorAll** within a specific element context by calling them on that element.
- Example:

const parentElement = document.getElementById("parentElement"); const childElement = parentElement.querySelector(".childClass");

7. parentNode and children:

- You can navigate the DOM hierarchy using **parentNode** to access the parent element and **children** to access child elements.
- Example:

```
const childElement = document.getElementById("childElement"); const
parentElement = childElement.parentNode; const allChildren =
parentElement.children;
```

8. nextElementSibling and previousElementSibling:

- These properties allow you to access the next and previous sibling elements in the DOM.
- Example:

const currentElement = document.getElementById("currentElement"); const
nextElement = currentElement.nextElementSibling; const previousElement =
currentElement.previousElementSibling;