



JavaScript getElementById() Method

Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to use the JavaScript `getElementById()` to select an element by an id.

Introduction to JavaScript getElementById() method

The `getElementById()` method of the `document` object returns an HTML element with the specified id.

Here's the syntax of the `getElementById()` method:

```
const element = document.getElementById(id);
```

In this syntax:

- `id` is a string that represents the id of the element to select.

Note that the method matches ID case-sensitively. For example, the `'root'` and `'Root'` are different.

If the document has no element with the specified id, the `getElementById()` method returns `null`.

Unlike the `querySelector()` method, the `getElementById()` is only available on the `document` object, not on other DOM elements.

Typically, the `id` is unique within an HTML document. However, HTML is forgiving, and a non-well-formed HTML may have multiple elements with the same id. In this case, the `getElementById()` method returns the first element it encounters.

JavaScript getElementById() method example

Suppose you have a document with two `p` elements:

```
<p id="first">Hi, There!</p>
<p>JavaScript is fun.</p>
```

The following code shows how to get the element with the id `first` :

```
const elem = document.getElementById("first");
```

See the following demo:

Output

```
<p id="first">Hi, There!</p>
<p>JavaScript is fun.</p>
```

Select the element with the id "first" Reset

Note that after selecting the element, you can [apply styles](#), manipulate its [attributes](#), and traverse to [parent](#) and [child elements](#).

Summary

- The `document.getElementById()` returns a DOM element specified by an `id` or `null` if no matching element is found.
- If multiple elements have the same `id` , even though it is invalid, the `getElementById()` returns the first element it encounters.

Quiz