1. elem.matches(css)

This method checks if an element matches the given CSS selector.

Example:

```
<!-- HTML -->
<button class="btn primary">Click Me</button>

<!-- JavaScript -->
let button = document.querySelector('button');
if (button.matches('.primary')) {
    console.log('The button has the class "primary".');
} else {
    console.log('The button does not have the class "primary".');
}
```

2. elem.closest(css)

This method looks for the nearest ancestor (including the element itself) that matches the given CSS selector.

Example:

```
<!-- HTML -->
<div class="container">
    <div class="nested">
        <button id="myButton">Click Me</button>
    </div>
</div>

<!-- JavaScript -->
```

```
let button = document.getElementById('myButton');
let closestContainer = button.closest('.container');
if (closestContainer) {
    console.log('Found the closest container.');
} else {
    console.log('No container found.');
}
```

3. elem.contains(otherElem)

This method checks if one element is a descendant of another element, or if it is the same element.

Example:

```
<!-- HTML -->
<div id="parentDiv">
    <span id="childSpan">Hello, World!</span>
</div>

<!-- JavaScript -->
let parentDiv = document.getElementById('parentDiv');
let childSpan = document.getElementById('childSpan');
if (parentDiv.contains(childSpan)) {
    console.log('The parent div contains the span.');
} else {
    console.log('The parent div does not contain the span.');
}
```