Accessing the HTML elements and manipulate By Class Name, Id and Tag

Accessing By Id.

Below is the piece of HTML code for submit button whose value (i.e. SIGN IN) will be changed at run time using JavaScript.

When we call document.getElementById then it will return a single element corresponding to that Id.

<input id="logbtn"type="submit"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 40px; width: 230px; margin: 40px; background: #48C9B0; font-family: Century Gothic; font-size: 20px; color: white"

value="SIGN IN">

JavaScript code

document.getElementById ('logbtn').value = 'Submit';

Accessing by Tag.

<body>

<div id="loginCard"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 300px; width: 350px; margin: 80px auto 0px auto;">

<select id="myTitle">

<option>JAVA</option>

<option>C++</option>

<option>.NET</option>

<option>Python</option>

<option>Ruby</option>

</select>

</div>

</body>

When we call document.getElementsByTagName then it will return array of object containing all the nodes of corresponding tag.

JavaScript code

var ele = document.getElementsByTagName('body');

console.log (ele);

Accessing by Class Name.

<input class="mail"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 50px; width: 280px; margin-top: 30px; margin-left: 30px; padding-left: 15px"

placeholder="email@example.com" name="email" required>

JavaScript code

var it=document.getElementsByClassName('mail');

it[0].style.color = 'blue';

When we call document.getElementsByClassName then it will return array of object containing all the nodes of corresponding Class Name.

Here it [0] i.e. element at index ‘0’ will change its font color to blue.

Creating a New HTML Element and add it at Runtime

In an [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) document, the document.createElement () method creates the HTML element specified by tag Name.

<select id="myTitle">

<option>JAVA</option>

<option>C++</option>

<option>.NET</option>

<option>Python</option>

<option>Ruby</option>

</select>

JavaScript code

var sle = document.querySelector('select');

const option = document.createElement('option');

option.textContent = 'Swift';

const newopt = sle.appendChild (option);

The appendChild () method appends a node as the last child of a node

Getting Parent and Child nodes

<div id="loginCard"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 300px; width: 350px; margin: 80px auto 0px auto;">

<input class="mail"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 50px; width: 280px; margin-top: 30px; margin-left: 30px; padding-left: 15px"

placeholder="email@example.com" name="email" required><br>

<input id="pass"

type="password"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 50px; width: 280px; margin-left: 30px; margin-top: 30px; padding-left: 15px"

name="pwd" placeholder="Password" required><br>

<center>

<input id="logbtn"type="submit"

Style="border: 1px solid #48C9B0; border-radius: 5px; height: 40px; width: 230px; margin: 40px; background: #48C9B0; font-family: Century Gothic; font-size: 20px; color: white"

value="SIGN IN">

</center>

JavaScript code

var elements = document.getElementById ('loginCard');

We can get the Parent Node by Using ‘parentNode’

var parent = elements.parentNode;

We can get the Parent Node by Using ‘childNode’

var child = elements.childNodes;

console.log (child);

console.log (parent);

We can access it through its index also.

console.log (child[1]);