Following are the ways we can access elements in the DOM

1. By ID (Unique Identifier)

One of the way of accessing an element using ID, here as ID is unique it will return single element.

Example

<div>

        <p id="para" style="color:indigo;"><b>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit, voluptate.</b></p>

</div>

<script>

var txt2=document.getElementById("para");

console.log(txt2);

console.log(txt2.innerText);

</script>

Here element is called by using document object “**getElementById**” in the above example id id “para” it will return the corresponding HTML tag content. Here point to be noted is ID is unique same id cannot be used twice.

2. By Classname

Here elements is identified by the value of the class attribute, class values don’t need to be unique this makes to fetch more elements.

Example

<tbody>

                <tr>

                    <td>Raj</td>

                    <td class="age">15</td>

                    <td>science</td>

                </tr>

                <tr>

                    <td>Nikhil</td>

                    <td class="age">20</td>

                    <td>Maths</td>

                </tr>

var txt1=document.getElementsByClassName("age");

console.log(txt1[2].innerText);

 console.log(txt1[0].innerText);

Here element is called by document object “getElementsByClassName” , main difference between getElementByID and getElementsByClassName is that the name Elements is in plural form means collection of elements whereas for id it is in singular form pointing to unique element.

3. By Tag Name

One of the way of accessing an element using Tag name, it will return collection of elements means each and every tag in the document.

Example

<!-- Fetching elements by Tag -->

    <div>

        <p style="color:crimson;">JAVA PRACTICE SESSION</p>

        <h1>Hello</h1>

        <h1>haiiii</h1>

        <h2>Welcome to practice session</h2>

    </div>

var ele = document.getElementsByTagName("h1");

        console.log(ele[0]);

It will return first h1 tag, with syntax i.e., <h1>Hello</h1>

        console.log(ele[1].innerText);

It will return value of h1 tag specified in the index value i.e., haiiii, here it will return only the value in that tag without syntax.

        var txt=document.getElementsByTagName("h2");

        console.log(txt[0].innerText);

It will return Welcome to practice session as output.