Getting elements

document.getElementById(id)	Gets a single element based on its id attribute.
document.querySelector(cssSelector):	Gets a single element based on a CSS selector. If multiple **elements match the selector, returns the first one.
document.querySelectorAll(cssSelector)	Gets all elements matching a CSS selector as a NodeList.
document.getElementsByTagName(tag-Name)	Gets all elements with a specific HTML tag as an HTMLCollection.
document.getElementsByClassName(class-sName)	Gets all elements with a specific class as an HTMLCollection.

Sizes and Scrolling

window.innerWidth	The width of the browser window
window.innerHeight	The height of the browser window
window.getComputedStyle(el)	Gets styles as they are currently rendered on the page, converted to pixels.
el.clientHeight	The height of visible content and padding
el.offsetHeight	The height of visible content, padding, borders and scrollbars
el.scrollHeight	The height of all content and padding, including content scrolled out of view
el.offsetTop	The distance from the outer top border of the element to the inner top border of the nearest positioned parent
el.scrollIntoView()	Scrolls the container so the element is in view
el.scrollTo(optionsObj)	Scrolls the element to a specified top value in the options object. Additionally, behavior: 'smooth' will create a smooth transition.

Adding And Removing Elements

document.createElement(tag)	Creates a new HTML element.
document.createTextNode(text)	Creates a text node as an alternative to setting textContent.
document.createDocumentFragment()	Creates a document fragment, which is useful for appending multiple elements at once after a loop.
el.appendChild(el)	Appends an element to the end of the contents of another element.
el.append(node1, ...)	Appends 1 or more nodes (elements or text) to the end of the contents of another element. * element.prepend(node1, node2, ...): Prepends 1 or more nodes (elements or text) to the beginning of the contents of another element.
el.remove()	Removes the element from the DOM

Setting Attributes	
el.style.property	Sets a CSS property using inline styles, although CSS classes should usually be preferred. The style object will only contain inline styles, not those set with CSS.
el.setAttribute-('attribute','val')	Sets an HTML attribute to a specific value.
el.textContent	The text content of an element, including that of any children. Note: this is slightly different from element.innerText, which only gets text that is actually rendered and element.innerHTML which gets the entire HTML code as a string.
el.attribute	An alternative to the setAttribute function, attributes can be directly edited via their property name. For example, element.value would get the value attribute of the element.
el.classList	An object for updating CSS classes. Specifically, this contains 3 primary functions: add(className), remove(className) - and toggle(className).