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VERSION

HTML DOM Changing HTML Elements

HTML elements can be changed by using JavaScript, DOM, and events.

Changing an HTML Element

HTML DOM and JavaScript can change the inner content and attributes of HTML elements. The example changes the background color of the `<body>` element:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
   document.body.bgColor = "lightblue";
  </script>
  <p>The background color was changed.</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

[Display the HTML]   [Reset]

Changing the Text of an HTML Element—`innerHTML`

The easiest way to get or modify the content of an element is by using the <u>innerHTML</u> property. The example changes the text of a `<p>` element:
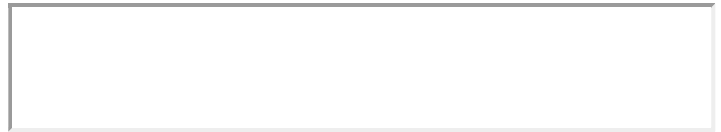
```
<html>
 <body>
  <p id="p1">Hello World!</p>
  <script type="text/javascript">
   document.getElementById("p1").innerHTML
    = "New text!";
  </script>
  <p>The paragraph was changed.</p>
 </body>
```

[Display the HTML]   [Reset]

Changing an HTML Element Using Events

An event handler allows you to execute code when an event occurs; for example, the user clicks an element, when the page loads, when a form is submitted,

```
<html>
 <body>
  <input type="button"
onclick="document.body.bgColor='lightblue';"
   value="Change background color" />
 </body>
</html>
```

[Display the HTML]   [Reset]

etc. The example changes the background color of the `<body>` element when a button is clicked:

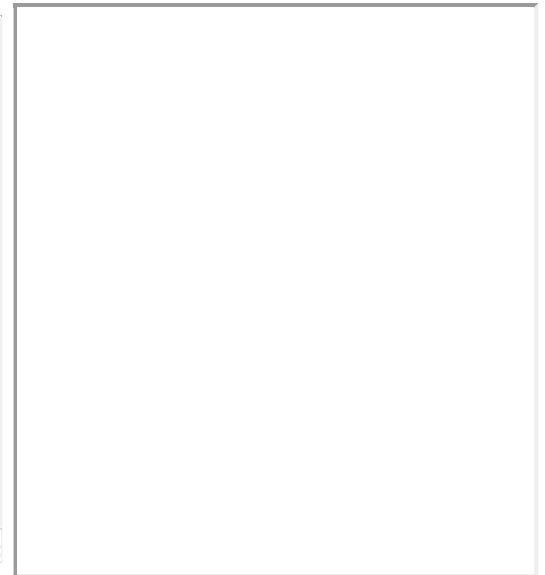## Demonstration

The following demonstration shows how the script of HTML and JavaScript is displayed on the Web.

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```
<html>
 <head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
   function getOptions( ) {
    var x   = document.getElementById("mySelect");
    var txt = "All options: ";
    var i;
    for ( i=0; i<x.length; i++ ) {
     txt=txt + "\n" + x.options[i].text;
    }
     alert(txt);
   }
  </script>
 </head>
 <body>
  <form>
   Select your favorite fruit:
   <select id="mySelect">
```

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