

Slide 13.18: HTML DOM changing HTML elements

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## HTML DOM Changing HTML Elements (Cont.)

### Changing the Text of an Element— with a Function

The example uses a function to change the text of the `<p>` element when a button is clicked:

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function ChangeText( ) {
      document.getElementById("p1").innerHTML = "New
text!";
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="p1">Hello world!</p>
  <input type="button" onclick="ChangeText( )"

```

### Using the Style Object

The Style object of each HTML element represents its individual style. The following example uses a function to change the style of the `<body>` element when a button is clicked:

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function ChangeBackground( ) {
      document.body.style.backgroundColor
      = "lightblue";
    }
  </script>
</head>

```

### Change the Font and Color of an Element

The example uses a function to change the

style of the <p>  
element when a  
button is clicked:

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function ChangeStyle( ) {
      document.getElementById("p1").style.color
      ="blue";

      document.getElementById("p1").style.fontFamily="Arial";
      document.getElementById("p1").style.fontSize
      ="larger";
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="p1">Hello world!</p>
```

## Demonstration

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

```
<html>
<body>
  <div id="div1">
    <p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
  </div>

  <script>
    var para=document.createElement("p");
    var node=document.createTextNode("This is new.");
    para.appendChild(node);

    var element=document.getElementById("div1");
    element.appendChild(para);
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

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