

Slide 13.13: HTML DOM accessing nodes  
Slide 13.15: HTML DOM accessing nodes (cont.)  
[Home](#)



## HTML DOM Accessing Nodes (Cont.)

### DOM Node List

The [getElementsByTagName](#) method returns a node-list. A node-list is an array of nodes. The code on the right selects all `<p>` nodes in a node-list. The index starts at 0.

```
<html>
<body>
  <p>Hello World!</p>
  <p>The DOM is very useful!</p>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    x = document.getElementsByTagName( "p" );
    document.write( "Text of second paragraph: "
      + x[1].innerHTML );
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

[Display the HTML](#)[Reset](#)

### DOM Node List Length

The length property defines the number of nodes in a node-list. You can loop through a node-list by using the length property. The example performs the following two tasks:

1. Get all `<p>` element nodes.
2. For each `<p>` element, output the value of its text node.

```
<html>
<body>
  <p>Hello World!</p>
  <p>The DOM is very useful!</p>
  <p>The <b>length</b> property.</p>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    x = document.getElementsByTagName( "p" );
    for ( i=0; i < x.length; i++ ) {
      document.write( x[i].innerHTML );
      document.write( "<br />" );
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

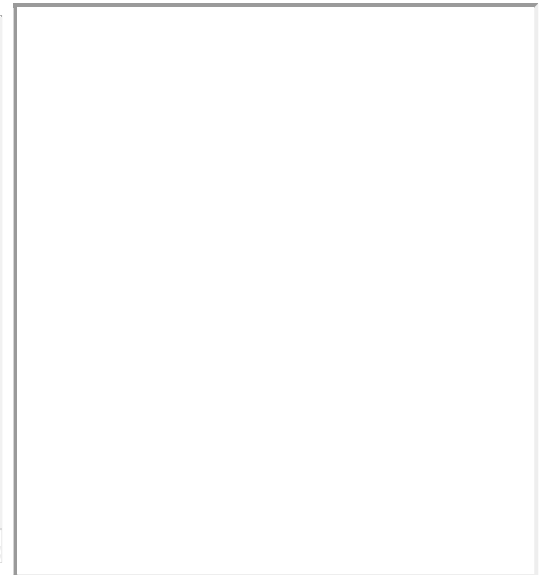
[Display the HTML](#)[Reset](#)



## Demonstration

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

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function changeSize( ) {
      document.getElementById("mySelect").size=4;
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <select id="mySelect">
      <option>Apple</option>
      <option>Banana</option>
      <option>Orange</option>
      <option>Melon</option>
    </select>
    <input type="button" onclick="changeSize()"
value="Change size">
```



[Slide 13.13: HTML DOM accessing nodes](#)

[Slide 13.15: HTML DOM accessing nodes \(cont.\)](#)

[Home](#)

