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# Session 22

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June 10, 2024

## 1 innerHTML and innerText

### 1.1 innerHTML

- `innerHTML` returns the HTML content of an element.
- When assigning a value with HTML tags to `innerHTML`, the browser will render the HTML tags as HTML elements.
- When printing the value of `innerHTML` of an element that contains HTML tags, the browser will show the HTML tags in the output.

Example:

HTML:

```
1 | <p id="example">My <strong>example</strong> paragraph</p>
```

JavaScript:

```
1 | const example = document.getElementById('example');
2 | console.log(example.innerHTML); // My <strong>example</strong> paragraph
3 |
4 | example.innerHTML = 'My <strong>new</strong> paragraph';
5 | console.log(example.innerHTML); // My <strong>new</strong> paragraph
```

### 1.2 innerText

- `innerText` returns the text content of an element.
- When assigning a value with HTML tags to `innerText`, the browser will render the HTML tags as plain text.
- When printing the value of `innerText` of an element that contains HTML tags, the browser will show the HTML tags in the output.

Example:

HTML:

# 1 INNERHTML AND INNERTEXT

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```
1 | <p id="example">My <strong>example</strong> paragraph</p>
```

JavaScript:

```
1 | const example = document.getElementById('example');
2 | console.log(example.innerText); // My example paragraph
3 |
4 | example.innerText = 'My <strong>new</strong> paragraph';
5 | console.log(example.innerText); // My <strong>new</strong> paragraph
```

Here the `<strong>new</strong>` appear in the web page as it is because `innerText` does not render HTML tags.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (1)$$