

html()

Sets the inner HTML of the element, replacing any existing HTML.

The second parameter, `append`, is optional. If `true` is passed, as in `myElement.html('hi', true)`, the HTML is appended instead of replacing existing HTML.

If no arguments are passed, as in `myElement.html()`, the element's inner HTML is returned.

Examples

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  // Create the div element and set its size.
  let div = createDiv('');
  div.size(100, 100);

  // Set the inner HTML to "hi".
  div.html('hi');

  describe('A gray square with the word "hi" written beneath it.');
}
```

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  background(200);

  // Create the div element and set its size.
  let div = createDiv('Hello');
  div.size(100, 100);

  // Append "World" to the div's HTML.
  div.html('World', true);

  describe('A gray square with the text "Hello World" written beneath it.');
}
```

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  background(200);

  // Create the div element.
  let div = createDiv('Hello');

  // Prints "Hello" to the console.
  print(div.html());

  describe('A gray square with the word "Hello!" written beneath it.');
}
```

Syntax

```
html()
```

```
html([html], [append])
```

Parameters

`html` String: the HTML to be placed inside the element
`append` Boolean: whether to append HTML to existing

Returns

String: the inner HTML of the element

This page is generated from the comments in [src/dom/dom.js](#). Please feel free to edit it and submit a pull request!

Related References

[addClass](#)
 Adds a class to the element.

[attribute](#)
 Adds an attribute to the element.

[center](#)
 Centers the element either vertically, horizontally, or both.

[child](#)
 Attaches the element as a child of another element.

