

jQuery - Attributes

Some of the most basic components we can manipulate when it comes to DOM elements are the properties and attributes assigned to those elements.

Most of these attributes are available through JavaScript as DOM node properties. Some of the more common properties are –

- className
- tagName
- id
- href
- title
- rel
- src

Consider the following HTML markup for an image element –

```
<img id = "imageid" src = "image.gif" alt = "Image" class = "myclass"
  title = "This is an image"/>
```

In this element's markup, the tag name is `img`, and the markup for `id`, `src`, `alt`, `class`, and `title` represents the element's attributes, each of which consists of a name and a value.

jQuery gives us the means to easily manipulate an element's attributes and gives us access to the element so that we can also change its properties.

Get Attribute Value

The **attr()** method can be used to either fetch the value of an attribute from the first element in the matched set or set attribute values onto all matched elements.

Example

Following is a simple example which fetches title attribute of `` tag and set `<div id = "divid">` value with the same value –

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The jQuery Example</title>
    <script type = "text/javascript"
      src = "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js">
    </script>
```

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```
<script type = "text/javascript" language = "javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {
        var title = $("em").attr("title");
        $("#divid").text(title);
    });
</script>
</head>

<body>
    <div>
        <em title = "Bold and Brave">This is first paragraph.</em>
        <p id = "myid">This is second paragraph.</p>
        <div id = "divid"></div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result –

This is first paragraph.

This is second paragraph.

Bold and Brave

Set Attribute Value

The **attr(name, value)** method can be used to set the named attribute onto all elements in the wrapped set using the passed value.

Example

Following is a simple example which set **src** attribute of an image tag to a correct location –

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>The jQuery Example</title>
    <base href="https://www.tutorialspoint.com" />
    <script type = "text/javascript"
        src = "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js">
    </script>

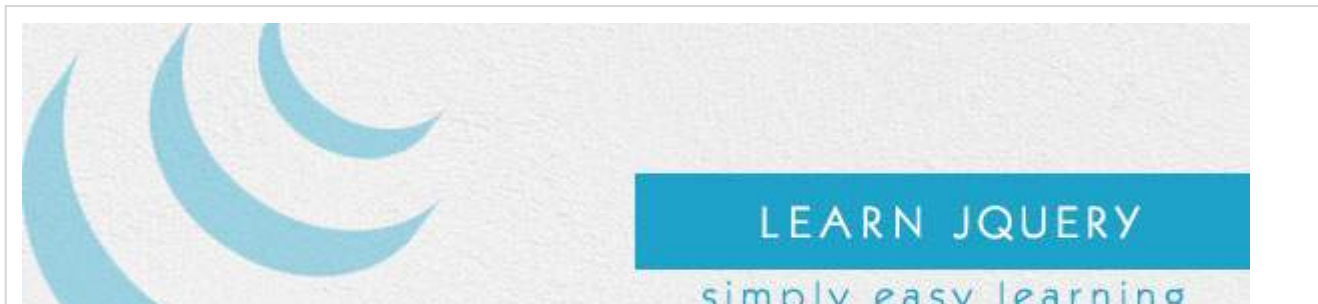
    <script type = "text/javascript" language = "javascript">
        $(document).ready(function() {
            $("#myimg").attr("src", "/jquery/images/jquery.jpg");
        });
    </script>
```

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```
</head>

<body>
  <div>
    <img id = "myimg" src = "/images/jquery.jpg" alt = "Sample image" />
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result –



Applying Styles

The **addClass(classes)** method can be used to apply defined style sheets onto all the matched elements. You can specify multiple classes separated by space.

Example

Following is a simple example which sets **class** attribute of a para <p> tag –

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```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The jQuery Example</title>
    <script type = "text/javascript"
      src = "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.3/jquery.min.js">
    </script>

    <script type = "text/javascript" language = "javascript">
      $(document).ready(function() {
        $("em").addClass("selected");
        $("#myid").addClass("highlight");
      });
    </script>

    <style>
      .selected { color:red; }
      .highlight { background:yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
```

```
<em title = "Bold and Brave">This is first paragraph.</em>
<p id = "myid">This is second paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result –

This is first paragraph.

This is second paragraph.

Attribute Methods

Following table lists down few useful methods which you can use to manipulate attributes and properties –

Sr.No.	Methods & Description
1	<code>attr(properties)</code> Set a key/value object as properties to all matched elements.
2	<code>attr(key, fn)</code> Set a single property to a computed value, on all matched elements.
3	<code>removeAttr(name)</code> Remove an attribute from each of the matched elements.
4	<code>hasClass(class)</code> Returns true if the specified class is present on at least one of the set of matched elements.
5	<code>removeClass(class)</code> Removes all or the specified class(es) from the set of matched elements.
6	<code>toggleClass(class)</code> Adds the specified class if it is not present, removes the specified class if it is present.
7	<code>html()</code> Get the html contents (innerHTML) of the first matched element.
8	<code>html(val)</code> Set the html contents of every matched element.
9	<code>text()</code> Get the combined text contents of all matched elements.
10	<code>text(val)</code> Set the text contents of all matched elements.
11	<code>val()</code> Get the input value of the first matched element.
12	<code>val(val)</code> Set the value attribute of every matched element if it is called on <code><input></code> but if it is called on <code><select></code> with the passed <code><option></code> value then passed option would be selected, if it is called on check box or radio box then all the matching check box and radiobox would be checked.

Examples

Similar to above syntax and examples, following examples would give you understanding on using various attribute methods in different situation –

Here is a complete list of attribute methods in different situation –

Sr.No.	Selector & Description
1	<code>\$("#myID").attr("custom")</code> This would return value of attribute <i>custom</i> for the first element matching with ID myID.
2	<code>\$("img").attr("alt", "Sample Image")</code> This sets the alt attribute of all the images to a new value "Sample Image".
3	<code>\$("input").attr({ value: "", title: "Please enter a value" });</code> Sets the value of all <input> elements to the empty string, as well as sets The jQuery Example to the string <i>Please enter a value</i> .
4	<code>\$("a[href^=https://]").attr("target","_blank")</code> Selects all links with an href attribute starting with <i>https://</i> and set its target attribute to <i>_blank</i> .
5	<code>\$("a").removeAttr("target")</code> This would remove <i>target</i> attribute of all the links.
6	<code>\$("form").submit(function() {\$("#:submit",this).attr("disabled", "disabled");});</code> This would modify the disabled attribute to the value "disabled" while clicking Submit button.
7	<code>\$("p:last").hasClass("selected")</code> This return true if last <p> tag has associated class <i>selected</i> .
8	<code>\$("p").text()</code> Returns string that contains the combined text contents of all matched <p> elements.
9	<code>\$("p").text("<i>Hello World</i>")</code> This would set "<i>Hello World</i>" as text content of the matching <p> elements.
10	<code>\$("p").html()</code> This returns the HTML content of the all matching paragraphs.
11	<code>\$("div").html("Hello World")</code>

	This would set the HTML content of all matching <div> to <i>Hello World</i> .
12	<code>\$("input:checkbox:checked").val()</code> Get the first value from a checked checkbox.
13	<code>\$("input:radio[name=bar]:checked").val()</code> Get the first value from a set of radio buttons.
14	<code>\$("button").val("Hello")</code> Sets the value attribute of every matched element <button>.
15	<code>\$("input").val("on")</code> This would check all the radio or check box button whose value is "on".
16	<code>\$("select").val("Orange")</code> This would select Orange option in a dropdown box with options Orange, Mango and Banana.
17	<code>\$("select").val("Orange", "Mango")</code> This would select Orange and Mango options in a dropdown box with options Orange, Mango and Banana.