

## 9.5 DOM manipulation

### Accessing element attributes

jQuery provides many methods for DOM manipulations that allow developers to dynamically add, remove, or modify content on a webpage.

The **attr()** method gets and sets attribute values of a DOM element.

Figure 9.5.1: Changing image attributes with attr().

```
// Change all images to 
$("img").attr("src", "star.png");

// Change all images to 
$("img").attr({
  src: "star.png",
  alt: "Bright star",
});
```

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#### PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

#### 9.5.1: jQuery attr() method.



- 1) `$("li").attr("style", "color:red")` is equivalent to `$("li").css("color", "red")`.

- ☐ True  
☒ False

#### Correct

`attr()` sets the `style` attribute to `color:red` for the `<li>`, but all other CSS properties used by the `style` attribute are removed. `css()` does not remove other CSS properties used by the `style` attribute.



- 2) If an image has a `src` attribute of `"moon.png"`, calling `$("img").attr("src")` returns `"moon.png"`.

- ☒ True  
☐ False

#### Correct

When given only an attribute name as an argument, `attr()` returns the current value of the attribute.

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## Adding DOM nodes

The `$()` function creates new DOM nodes when given an HTML string. Ex:

`$("<span>I'm a new node!</span>");` creates a span node. However, the new node is not visible until the node is added to the DOM.

Table 9.5.1: Methods for adding DOM nodes.

Methods	Example	Before	
<code>prependTo()</code> <code>prepend()</code>	<pre> \$("&lt;li&gt;New first&lt;/li&gt;").prependTo("ol");  // same as \$("ol").prepend("&lt;li&gt;New first&lt;/li&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;ol&gt;   &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;ol&gt;   &lt;li&gt;New   first&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt; </pre>
<code>appendTo()</code> <code>append()</code>	<pre> \$("&lt;li&gt;New last&lt;/li&gt;").appendTo("ol");  // same as \$("ol").append("&lt;li&gt;New last&lt;/li&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;ol&gt;   &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;ol&gt;   &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;New   last&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt; </pre>
<code>insertBefore()</code> <code>before()</code>	<pre> \$("&lt;p&gt;Before&lt;/p&gt;").insertBefore("h2");  // same as \$("h2").before("&lt;p&gt;Before&lt;/p&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;h2&gt;Test&lt;/h2&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;p&gt;Before&lt;/p&gt; &lt;h2&gt;Test&lt;/h2&gt; </pre>
<code>insertAfter()</code> <code>after()</code>	<pre> \$("&lt;p&gt;After&lt;/p&gt;").insertAfter("h2");  // same as \$("h2").after("&lt;p&gt;After&lt;/p&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;h2&gt;Test&lt;/h2&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;h2&gt;Test&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;p&gt;After&lt;/p&gt; </pre>
<code>wrap()</code>	<pre> \$("p").wrap("&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;p&gt;A&lt;/p&gt; &lt;p&gt;B&lt;/p&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;div&gt;   &lt;p&gt;A&lt;/p&gt;   &lt;p&gt;B&lt;/p&gt; &lt;/div&gt; </pre>
<code>wrapAll()</code>	<pre> \$("p").wrapAll("&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;"); </pre>	<pre> &lt;p&gt;A&lt;/p&gt; &lt;p&gt;B&lt;/p&gt; </pre>	<pre> &lt;div&gt;   &lt;p&gt;A&lt;/p&gt;   &lt;p&gt;B&lt;/p&gt; &lt;/div&gt; </pre>

Methods	Example	Before	
wrapInner ( )	<code>\$( "p" ).wrapInner( "&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;" );</code>	<code>&lt;p&gt;A&lt;/p&gt;</code> <code>&lt;p&gt;B&lt;/p&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;p&gt;</code> <code>&lt;div&gt;</code> <code>&lt;/p&gt;</code> <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> <code>&lt;div&gt;</code> <code>&lt;/p&gt;</code>

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9.5.2: Adding to the DOM.



Given the HTML below, match the jQuery code to the resulting DOM transformation.

```
<p>
  Test <i>this</i>
</p>
```

If unable to drag and drop, refresh the page.

`$( "<span>x</span>" ).prependTo( "p" );`

`<p><span>x</span>Test <i>this</i></p>`  
Equivalent to `$( "p" ).prepend( "<span>x</span>" );`

`$( "p" ).append( "<span>x</span>" );`

`<p>Test <i>this</i><span>x</span></p>`  
Equivalent to `$( "<span>x</span>" ).appendTo( "p" );`

`$( "<span>x</span>" ).insertBefore( "i" );`

`<p>Test <span>x</span><i>this</i></p>`  
Equivalent to `$( "i" ).before( "<span>x</span>" );`

`$( "p" ).after( "<span>x</span>" );`

`<p>Test <i>this</i></p><span>x</span>`  
Equivalent to `$( "<span>x</span>" ).insertAfter( "p" );`

`$( "i" ).wrap( "<span></span>" );`

`<p>Test <span><i>this</i></span></p>`  
Because there is only one set of `<i>` elements, `$( "i" ).wrapAll( "<span></span>" )` has the same effect.

Reset

### Removing DOM nodes and manipulating HTML text

The jQuery methods **remove()** and **detach()** remove DOM nodes. Both methods are identical except **detach()** returns the removed nodes to the caller as a **jQuery** object in case the developer wants to use the nodes for other purposes.

Table 9.5.2: Methods for removing DOM nodes.

Methods	Example	Before	After
<code>remove()</code>	<code>\$( "li" ).remove();</code>	<pre>&lt;ol&gt; &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt; &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;ol&gt; &lt;/ol&gt;</pre>
<code>detach()</code>	<pre>let \$listElems = \$( "li" ).detach();</pre>	<pre>&lt;ol&gt; &lt;li&gt;A&lt;/li&gt; &lt;li&gt;B&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ol&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;ol&gt; &lt;/ol&gt;</pre>

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jQuery has two methods for getting and setting the HTML or textual content in a webpage: **html()** and **text()**. The **text()** method works like **html()** except **text()** strips out any HTML tags.

Table 9.5.3: Methods for modifying DOM text.

Methods	Example	Before	After
<code>html()</code>	<pre>let s = \$( "p" ).html(); \$( "div" ).html(s);</pre>	<pre>&lt;p&gt; A&lt;b&gt;B&lt;/b&gt;C &lt;/p&gt; &lt;div&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;p&gt; A&lt;b&gt;B&lt;/b&gt;C &lt;/p&gt; &lt;div&gt; A&lt;b&gt;B&lt;/b&gt;C &lt;/div&gt;</pre>

Methods	Example	Before	After
text()	<pre>let s = \$("p").text(); \$("div").text(s);</pre>	<pre>&lt;p&gt; A&lt;b&gt;B&lt;/b&gt;C &lt;/p&gt; &lt;div&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;p&gt; A&lt;b&gt;B&lt;/b&gt;C &lt;/p&gt; &lt;div&gt;   ABC &lt;/div&gt;</pre>

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## 9.5.3: Altering the DOM.



Given the HTML below, match the jQuery code to the resulting DOM transformation.

```
<p>
  Check <i>this</i> out!
</p>
```

If unable to drag and drop, refresh the page.

```
$("#i").remove();
```

```
<p>Check out!</p>
```

Equivalent to `$( "i" ).detach();`.

**Correct**

```
$("#p").html($("#i")
.detach());
```

```
<p><i>this</i></p>
```

`$( "i" ).detach()` returned `<i>this</i>`, which was placed into the paragraph.

**Correct**

```
$("#p").html(
$("#p").text());
```

```
<p>Check this out!</p>
```

`$( "p" ).text()` returned "Check this out!", which was placed into the paragraph.

**Correct**

```
$("#p").text(
"<b>Check!</b>");
```

```
<p>&lt;b&gt;Check!&lt;/b&gt;</p>
```

When given a string argument, the `.text()` method escapes `<` and `>` characters.

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## 9.5.4: DOM manipulation practice.



The following webpage displays a poem. Use the jQuery DOM modification methods to alter the poem in the following ways when the Scramble button is pressed:

1. Swap the words between the `<strong>` tags from the first and third lines.
2. Detach the last line, and place the line immediately after the first line.
3. Place a single `<div>` around the entire poem that changes the font color to blue using CSS.

Finally, use jQuery to change the link's href attribute to point to <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-origin-of-the-roses-are-red-violets-are-blue-poem>

Note that the Scramble button is disabled when pressed. Render the webpage again to re-enable the button.

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

```
1 <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jqu
2
3 <p>Roses are <strong>red</strong>,</p>
4 <p>Violets are <em>blue</em>.</p>
5 <p>Sometimes short <strong>poems</strong></p>
6 <p>Just don't <em>rhyme</em>.</p>
7
8 <div>
9   <button>Scramble</button>
10 </div>
11
12 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roses_are_Red" target="blank
13
```

Render webpage

Reset code

## Your webpage

Roses are **red**,  
Violets are *blue*.  
Sometimes short **poems**  
Just don't *rhyme*.

Scramble

[Origins of the poem](#)

## Expected webpage

Roses are **red**,  
Violets are *blue*.  
Sometimes short **poems**  
Just don't *rhyme*.

Scramble

[Origins of the poem](#)

[▼ View solution](#) Explain

```
--- START FILE: HTML ---
```

```
<script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.m
</script>
```

```
<body><p>Roses are <strong>red</strong>,</p>
<p>Violets are <em>blue</em>.</p>
<p>Sometimes short <strong>poems</strong></p>
<p>Just don't <em>rhyme</em>.</p>
<div>
  <button>Scramble</button>
</div>
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roses_are_Red"
target="blank">Origins of the poem</a>
```

```
--- END FILE: HTML ---
```

```
--- START FILE: CSS ---
```

```
p {
  margin: 3pt;
}
button {
  margin-top: 15px;
  margin-bottom: 25px;
}
```

```
--- END FILE: CSS ---
```

```
--- START FILE: JavaScript ---
```

```
$("#button").click(function() {
  let word1 = $("p:first strong").text();
  let word2 = $("p:eq(2) strong").text();
  $("p:eq(2) strong").text(word1);
  $("p:first strong").text(word2);
  let $line = $("p:last").detach();
  $("p:first").after($line);
  $("p").wrapAll("<div style='color:blue'></div>");
  $("a").attr("href", "https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-origin-
of-the-roses-are-red-violets-are-blue-poem");
```

```
// Disable the button
$(this).attr("disabled", true);
});
```

--- END FILE: JavaScript ---

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ACTIVITY**

## 9.5.1: jQuery DOM manipulation.



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[Start](#)

For the <img> tag, set src to

<https://resources.zybooks.com/WebProgramming/diamondsv1.png> [SHOW EXPECTED](#)

HTML

JavaScript

```
1 <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.js"></script>
2
3 <img
```



1



2



3



4



5

1

2

3

4

5

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Exploring further:



- [jQuery DOM manipulation documentation](#)
- [Manipulating Elements](#)

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this  
section?



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