

# JavaScript HTML DOM Elements (Nodes)

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

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Adding and Removing Nodes (HTML Elements)

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## Creating New HTML Elements (Nodes)

To add a new element to the HTML DOM, you must create the element (element node) first, and then append it to an existing element.

### Example

```
<div id="div1">
  <p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

<script>
const para = document.createElement("p");
const node = document.createTextNode("This is new.");
para.appendChild(node);

const element = document.getElementById("div1");
element.appendChild(para);
</script>
```

## Example Explained

This code creates a new `<p>` element:

```
const para = document.createElement("p");
```

To add text to the `<p>` element, you must create a text node first. This code creates a text node:

```
const node = document.createTextNode("This is a new paragraph.");
```

Then you must append the text node to the `<p>` element:

```
para.appendChild(node);
```

Finally you must append the new element to an existing element.

This code finds an existing element:

```
const element = document.getElementById("div1");
```

This code appends the new element to the existing element:

```
element.appendChild(para);
```

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## Creating new HTML Elements - insertBefore()

The `appendChild()` method in the previous example, appended the new element as the last child of the parent.

If you don't want that you can use the `insertBefore()` method:

### Example

```
</div>

<script>
const para = document.createElement("p");
const node = document.createTextNode("This is new.");
para.appendChild(node);

const element = document.getElementById("div1");
const child = document.getElementById("p1");
element.insertBefore(para, child);
</script>
```

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## Removing Existing HTML Elements

To remove an HTML element, use the `remove()` method:

### Example

```
<div>
  <p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

<script>
const elmnt = document.getElementById("p1"); elmnt.remove();
</script>
```

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## Example Explained

```
<p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

Find the element you want to remove:

```
const elmnt = document.getElementById("p1");
```

Then execute the `remove()` method on that element:

```
elmnt.remove();
```

The `remove()` method does not work in older browsers, see the example below on how to use `removeChild()` instead.

## Removing a Child Node

For browsers that does not support the `remove()` method, you have to find the parent node to remove an element:

### Example

```
<div id="div1">
  <p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

<script>
const parent = document.getElementById("div1");
const child = document.getElementById("p1");
parent.removeChild(child);
</script>
```

# Example Explained

This HTML document contains a `<div>` element with two child nodes (two `<p>` elements):

```
<div id="div1">
  <p id="p1">This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p id="p2">This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

Find the element with `id="div1"` :

```
const parent = document.getElementById("div1");
```

Find the `<p>` element with `id="p1"` :

```
const child = document.getElementById("p1");
```

Remove the child from the parent:

```
parent.removeChild(child);
```

Here is a common workaround: Find the child you want to remove, and use its `parentNode` property to find the parent:

```
const child = document.getElementById("p1");
child.parentNode.removeChild(child);
```

## Replacing HTML Elements

To replace an element to the HTML DOM, use the `replaceChild()` method:

### Example

```
</div>

<script>
const para = document.createElement("p");
const node = document.createTextNode("This is new.");
para.appendChild(node);

const parent = document.getElementById("div1");
const child = document.getElementById("p1");
parent.replaceChild(para, child);
</script>
```

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## Exercise <sup>?</sup>

What is a correct syntax for creating a new <h1> element?

- ☐ document.appendChild('h1');
- ☐ document.newElement('h1');
- ☐ document.createElement('h1');

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