

## 14. jQuery - Add and Remove Elements

With jQuery, it is easy to add new elements/content.

With jQuery, it is easy to remove existing HTML elements.

### 14.1. Add New HTML Content

We will look at four jQuery methods that are used to add new content:

- `append()` - Inserts content at the end of the selected elements
- `prepend()` - Inserts content at the beginning of the selected elements
- `after()` - Inserts content after the selected elements
- `before()` - Inserts content before the selected elements

### 14.2. jQuery `append()` Method

The jQuery `append()` method inserts content AT THE END of the selected HTML elements.

#### Example

```
$("p").append("Some appended text.");
```

### 14.3. jQuery `prepend()` Method

The jQuery `prepend()` method inserts content AT THE BEGINNING of the selected HTML elements.

#### Example

```
$("p").prepend("Some prepended text.");
```

### 14.4. Add Several New Elements With `append()` and `prepend()`

In both examples above, we have only inserted some text/HTML at the beginning/end of the selected HTML elements.

However, both the `append()` and `prepend()` methods can take an infinite number of new elements as parameters. The new elements can be generated with text/HTML (like we have done in the examples above), with jQuery, or with JavaScript code and DOM elements.

In the following example, we create several new elements. The elements are created with text/HTML, jQuery, and JavaScript/DOM. Then we append the new elements to the text with the `append()` method (this would have worked for `prepend()` too) :

## Example

```
function appendText()
{
  var txt1("<p>Text.</p>");
  // Create element with HTML
  var txt2="$("<p></p>").text("Text.");
  // Create with jQuery
  var txt3=document.createElement("p");
  // Create with DOM
  txt3.innerHTML="Text.";
  $("p").append(txt1,txt2,txt3);
  // Append the new elements
}
```

### 14.5. jQuery after() and before() Methods

The jQuery after() method inserts content AFTER the selected HTML elements.

The jQuery before() method inserts content BEFORE the selected HTML elements.

## Example

```
$("#img").after("Some text after");

$("#img").before("Some text before");
```

### 14.6. Add Several New Elements With after() and before()

Also, both the after() and before() methods can take an infinite number of new elements as parameters. The new elements can be generated with text/HTML (like we have done in the example above), with jQuery, or with JavaScript code and DOM elements.

In the following example, we create several new elements. The elements are created with text/HTML, jQuery, and JavaScript/DOM. Then we insert the new elements to the text with the after() method (this would have worked for before() too) :

## Example

```
function afterText()
{
  var txt1("<b>I </b>");
```

```
// Create element with HTML
var txt2=$("<i></i>").text("love ");
// Create with jQuery
var txt3=document.createElement("big");
// Create with DOM
txt3.innerHTML="jQuery!";
$("img").after(txt1,txt2,txt3);
// Insert new elements after img
}
```

## 14.7. Remove Elements/Content

To remove elements and content, there are mainly two jQuery methods:

- `remove()` - Removes the selected element (and its child elements)
- `empty()` - Removes the child elements from the selected element

## 14.8. jQuery `remove()` Method

The jQuery `remove()` method removes the selected element(s) and its child elements.

### Example

```
$("#div1").remove();
```

## 14.9. jQuery `empty()` Method

The jQuery `empty()` method removes the child elements of the selected element(s).

### Example

```
$("#div1").empty();
```

## 14.10. Filter the Elements to be Removed

The jQuery `remove()` method also accepts one parameter, which allows you to filter the elements to be removed.

The parameter can be any of the jQuery selector syntaxes.

The following example removes all `<p>` elements with `class="italic"`:

## Example

```
$( "p" ).remove( ".italic" );
```

## 14.11. jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery HTML methods, please go to [jQuery HTML/CSS Reference](#).