

XML DOM Remove Nodes

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The `removeChild()` method removes a specified node.

The `removeAttribute()` method removes a specified attribute.

Try it Yourself - Examples

The examples use the XML file [books.xml](#).

Remove an element node

This example uses `removeChild()` to remove the first `<book>` element.

Remove the current element node

This example uses `parentNode` and `removeChild()` to remove the current `<book>` element.

Remove a text node

This example uses `removeChild()` to remove the text node from the first `<title>` element.

Clear the text of a text node

This example uses the `nodeValue()` property to clear the text node of the first `<title>` element.

Remove an attribute by name

This example uses `removeAttribute()` to remove the "category" attribute from the first `<book>` element.

Remove attributes by object

This example uses `removeAttributeNode()` to remove all attributes from all `<book>` elements.

Remove an Element Node

The **`removeChild()`** method removes a specified node.

When a node is removed, all its child nodes are also removed.

This code will remove the first `<book>` element from the loaded xml:

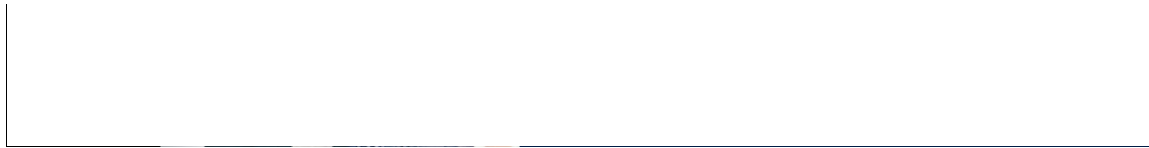
Example

```
y = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("book")[0];  
  
xmlDoc.documentElement.removeChild(y);
```

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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into xmlDoc
2. Set the variable y to be the element node to remove
3. Remove the element node by using the removeChild() method from the parent node



Remove Myself - Remove the Current Node

The removeChild() method is the only way to remove a specified node.

When you have navigated to the node you want to remove, it is possible to remove that node using the parentNode property and the removeChild() method:

Example

```
x = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("book")[0];  
x.parentNode.removeChild(x);
```

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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into xmlDoc
2. Set the variable y to be the element node to remove
3. Remove the element node by using the parentNode property and the removeChild() method

Remove a Text Node

The **removeChild()** method can also be used to remove a text node:

Example

```
x = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("title")[0];  
y = x.childNodes[0];  
x.removeChild(y);
```

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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into xmlDoc

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4. Remove the element node by using the `removeChild()` method from the parent node

It is not very common to use `removeChild()` just to remove the text from a node. The `nodeValue` property can be used instead. See next paragraph.

Clear a Text Node

The **`nodeValue`** property can be used to change the value of a text node:

Example

```
xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("title")[0].childNodes[0].nodeValue = "";
```

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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into `xmlDoc`
2. Get the first title element's first child node.
3. Use the `nodeValue` property to clear the text from the text node

Remove an Attribute Node by Name

The **`removeAttribute()`** method removes an attribute node by its name.

Example: `removeAttribute('category')`

This code removes the "category" attribute in the first `<book>` element:

Example

```
x = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("book");  
x[0].removeAttribute("category");
```

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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into `xmlDoc`
2. Use `getElementsByTagName()` to get book nodes
3. Remove the "category" attribute from the first book element node

Loop through and remove the "category" attribute of all `<book>` elements: [Try it yourself](#)

Remove Attribute Nodes by Object

The **`removeAttributeNode()`** method removes an attribute node, using the node object as parameter.

Example: `removeAttributeNode(x)`

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Example

```
x = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("book");

for (i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
    while (x[i].attributes.length > 0) {
        attnode = x[i].attributes[0];
        old_att = x[i].removeAttributeNode(attnode);
    }
}
```

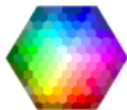
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Example explained:

1. Suppose "[books.xml](#)" is loaded into xmlDoc
2. Use `getElementsByTagName()` to get all book nodes
3. For each book element check if there are any attributes
4. While there are attributes in a book element, remove the attribute

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