

# Javascript HTML DOM classList Property

- description : Javascript HTML DOM classList Property
- author :
- email : shlim@repia.com
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## The source of the article

[Javascript HTML DOM classList Property](#)

### Example

<div> "mystyle" 가 .

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 300px;
      height: 50px;
      background-color: coral;
      color: white;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to add the "mystyle" class to DIV.</p>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported in
Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <div id="myDIV">I am a DIV element</div>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.add('mystyle');
      /*      mystyle      가 myDIV      가      */
    }
  </script>
```

</body>

## Definition and Usage

`classList` is a property of `DOMTokenList` objects that returns a `DOMTokenList` object representing the CSS class names of the element that the `DOMTokenList` object represents. The `DOMTokenList` object has methods to add, remove, and toggle CSS class names of the element.

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`classList` is a property of `DOMTokenList` objects. It is used to add, remove, and toggle CSS class names of the element that the `DOMTokenList` object represents. The `DOMTokenList` object has methods to add, remove, and toggle CSS class names of the element.

## Syntax

```
element.classList
```

## Properties

Property	Description
length	

## Methods

Method	Description
<code>add(class1, class2,...)</code>	Adds the class names specified in the parameter list to the element's class attribute. If the class name is already present, it will not be added again.
<code>contains(class)</code>	Returns a boolean value indicating whether the element has the class name specified in the parameter list. true - The element has the class name. false - The element does not have the class name.
<code>item(index)</code>	Returns the class name at the specified index. The index starts at 0. If the index is out of range, it returns null.
<code>remove(class1, class2,...)</code>	Removes the class names specified in the parameter list from the element's class attribute. <b>Note:</b> If the class name is not present, it will not be removed.

Method	Description
toggle(class, true or false)	.
	false .
	가 , 가 , true .
	가 가 .
	: element.classList.toggle("classToRemove", false);
	가 : element.classList.toggle("classToAdd", true);
	<b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer Opera 12

## Technical Details

Return Value	DOMTokenList
--------------	--------------

## More Examples

### Example

<div> 가 .

```

<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
      padding: 15px;
      border: 5px solid dodgerblue;
    }

    .anotherClass {
      background-color: coral;
      color: white;
    }

    .thirdClass {
      text-transform: uppercase;
      text-align: center;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to add multiple classes to DIV.</p>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div id="myDIV">I am a DIV element.</div>

<script>
  function myFunction() {
    document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.add('mystyle',
'anotherClass', 'thirdClass');
  }
  /*          <div id="myDIV">I am a DIV element.</div>
  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">          CSS
가      */
</script>
</body>
```

## Example

<div>

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
      background-color: forestgreen;
      color: white;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to remove the "mystyle" class from DIV.</p>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it!</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle">I am a DIV element.</div>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.remove('mystyle');
    } /*          #myDIV          .mystyle          .*/
  </script>
</body>
```

## Example

<div>

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
      padding: 15px;
      border: 5px solid dodgerblue;
    }

    .anotherClass {
      background-color: coral;
      color: white;
    }

    .thirdClass {
      text-transform: uppercase;
      text-align: center;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to remove multiple classes to DIV.</p>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
  in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">I am a DIV
  element.</div>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.remove('mystyle',
      'anotherClass', 'thirdClass');
    }
  /*           <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">

    <div id="myDIV">I am a DIV element.</div>           CSS           */
</script>
</body>
```

## Example

<div>

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 300px;
      height: 50px;
      background-color: coral;
      color: white;
      font-size: 25px;
    }

    .newClassName {
      width: 400px;
      height: 100px;
      background-color: lightblue;
      text-align: center;
      font-size: 25px;
      color: navy;
      margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to toggle between two classes.</p>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
  in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle">I am a DIV element.</div>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.toggle('newClassName');
    }
    /*          <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle">
    <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle newClassName">          */
  </script>
</body>
```

## Example

<div> 가 .

```
<head>
  <style>
```

```

.mystyle {
  width: 500px;
  height: 50px;
}

.anotherClass {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

.thirdClass {
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: black;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to display the class names of the div element.</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">
  I am a DIV element with multiple classes.</div>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
  in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <p id="demo"></p>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      var x = document.getElementById('myDIV').classList;
      document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = x;
    }
    /* mystyle anotherClass thirdClass */
    /* id="myDIV"가 div 가 */
  </script>
</body>

```

## Example

<div> 가 가 .

```

<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
    }

```

```
.anotherClass {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

.thirdClass {
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: black;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to display the number of class names the div element
has.</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">
  I am a DIV element with three classes.</div>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <p id="demo"></p>

  <script>
  function myFunction() {
    var x = document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.length;
    document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = x;
  }
  /*          id="myDIV" 가          div          . */
</script>
</body>
```

## Example

<div> (index 0) 가 .

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
    }

    .anotherClass {
```

```

        background-color: lightblue;
    }

    .thirdClass {
        text-align: center;
        font-size: 25px;
        color: black;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Click the button to display the class name of the first class(index
0) of div.</p>

    <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">
    I am a DIV element with three classes.</div>

    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

    <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

    <p id="demo"></p>
    <!-- mystyle -->

    <script>
        function myFunction() {
            var x = document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.item(0);
            document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = x;
        }
        /*          id="myDIV" 가          div          . */
    </script>
</body>

```

## Example

가 "mystyle"          가          .

```

<head>
    <style>
        .mystyle {
            width: 500px;
            height: 50px;
            border: 1px solid black;
        }

        .anotherClass {
            background-color: lightblue;
            padding: 25px;
        }
    </style>

```

```
    }

    .thirdClass {
        text-align: center;
        font-size: 25px;
        color: navy;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Click the button to find out if the DIV element has a class of
    "mystyle".</p>

    <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">
    I am a DIV element with three classes.</div>

    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

    <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
    in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

    <p id="demo"></p>
    <!-- true -->

    <script>
        function myFunction() {
            var x =
document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.contains('mystyle');
            document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = x;
        }
        /*      id="myDIV" 가      div mystyle
           true      .. */
    </script>
</body>
```

## Example

“mystyle”

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 500px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 1px solid black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

```

    .anotherClass {
      background-color: lightblue;
      padding: 25px;
    }

    .thirdClass {
      text-align: center;
      font-size: 25px;
      color: navy;
      margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Click the button to find out if the DIV element has a class of
  "mystyle".
  If so, remove "anotherClass".</p>

  <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">I am a DIV
  element</div>

  <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

  <p><strong>Note:</strong> The classList property is not supported
  in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      var x = document.getElementById('myDIV');

      if (x.classList.contains('mystyle')) {
        x.classList.remove('anotherClass');
      } else {
        alert('Could not find it.');
```

## Example

```

<head>
  <style>

```

```
.dropbtn {
  background-color: #4caf50;
  color: white;
  padding: 16px;
  font-size: 16px;
  border: none;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.dropbtn:hover,
.dropbtn:focus {
  background-color: #3e8e41;
}

.dropdown {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  min-width: 160px;
  overflow: auto;
  box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
}

.dropdown-content a {
  color: black;
  padding: 12px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: block;
}

.dropdown-content a:hover {
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
}

.show {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Clickable Dropdown</h2>
<p>Click on the button to open the dropdown menu.</p>

<div class="dropdown">
  <button id="myBtn" class="dropbtn">Dropdown</button>
```

```

<div id="myDropdown" class="dropdown-content">
  <a href="#home">Home</a>
  <a href="#about">About</a>
  <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
</div>
</div>

<script>
  // Get the button, and when the user clicks on it, execute myFunction
  document.getElementById('myBtn').onclick = function () {
    myFunction();
  };

  /* myFunction toggles between adding and removing the show class,
  which is used to hide and show the dropdown content */
  function myFunction() {
    document.getElementById('myDropdown').classList.toggle('show');
  }
  /*
      <div id="myDropdown" class="dropdown-content">
      <div id="myDropdown" class="dropdown-content show">
      .*/
</script>
</body>

```

## Fallback Example: add

IE9

classList.\*\*add()\*\*

-

:

```

<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 300px;
      height: 50px;
      background-color: coral;
      color: white;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Cross-browser solution for classList.add()</h2>
  <p>The classList property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and
earlier.</p>
  <p>In this example, we check if the browser supports the classList.add()
method.
  If not, use the className property instead to achieve the same result
(for IE9 and earlier).</p>

  <p>Click the button to add the class "mystyle" to the DIV element.</p>

```

```
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

<div id="myDIV">I am a DIV element</div>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
function myFunction() {
  var x, name, arr;
  x = document.getElementById('myDIV');

  if (x.classList) {
    x.classList.add('mystyle');
  } else {
    name = 'mystyle';
    arr = x.className.split(' ');
    if (arr.indexOf(name) == -1) {
      x.className += ' ' + name;
    }
  }
  console.log(x.classList); // DOMTokenList ["mystyle", value:
"mystyle"]
  console.log(x.classList.add('mystyle'));
  console.log(x.className); // mystyle
  console.log(x.className.split(' ')); // ["mystyle"]
  console.log(myDIV); // <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle">I am a DIV
element</div>
  console.log(x); // <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle">I am a DIV
element</div>
  console.log(name); // undefined
  console.log(arr); // undefined
  console.log((arr = x.className)); // mystyle
  console.log(arr.indexOf(name)); // -1
  console.log(arr.indexOf(name) == -1); // true
}
/* indexOf() -1 */
/* split() */
*/
/*
function myFunction() {
  document.getElementById('myDIV').classList.add('mystyle');
}
*/
</script>
</body>
```

## Fallback Exmple: remove

IE9 classList.\*\*remove()\*\* - :

### Fallback Example: contains

IE9 classList.\*\*contains()\*\* - :

### Fallback Example: toggle

IE9 classList.\*\*toggle()\*\* - :

### Example

(sticky navigation bar)

., Javascript, HTML, DOM, classList, Property

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