

Javascript HTML DOM classList Property

- description : Javascript HTML DOM classList Property
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[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 the `DOMTokenList` interface that returns the list of the class names of the element that the interface belongs to. It can be used to add, remove, and toggle class names of an element.

`classList` is a property of the `DOMTokenList` interface. It is used to add, remove, and toggle class names of an element. It is a live `DOMTokenList` object that reflects the current state of the element's class attribute.

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`classList` is a property of the `DOMTokenList` interface. It is used to add, remove, and toggle class names of an element. It is a live `DOMTokenList` object that reflects the current state of the element's class attribute.

Syntax

```
element.classList
```

Properties

Property	Description
length	The number of class names in the list.

Methods

Method	Description
<code>add(class1, class2,...)</code>	Adds the specified class names to the element's class attribute. If the class names are already present, they will not be added again.
<code>contains(class)</code>	Checks if the element has the specified class name. It returns <code>true</code> if the class name is present, and <code>false</code> otherwise.
<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 <code>null</code> .
<code>remove(class1, class2,...)</code>	Removes the specified class names from the element's class attribute. If the class names are not present, they will not be removed.
	Note: The <code>remove</code> method does not remove the class names from the element's class attribute if they are not present.

Method	Description
toggle(class, true or false)	.
	false.
	가, 가, true.
	가 가.
	: element.classList.toggle("classToRemove", false);
	가 : element.classList.toggle("classToAdd", true);
	Note: 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>
```

Note: The classList property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

`<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

`*/`

`</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>`

Note: The classList property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

`<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;
    }

```

```
}

.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>
```

```

    .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.');
```

```

        }
    }
    /*          mystyle          ,
    <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle anotherClass thirdClass">
    anotherClass          <div id="myDIV" class="mystyle thirdClass">

                                */
    </script>
</body>

```

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 Exmample: remove

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

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
      width: 300px;
      height: 50px;
      background-color: greenyellow;
      color: black;
      font-size: 25px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Cross-browser solution for classList.remove()</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.remove() method.
  If not, the regular expression works as a fallback to achieve the same
result
  (for IE9 and earlier).</p>

  <p>Click the button to remove the class "mystyle" from DIV.</p>

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

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

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      var x = document.getElementById('myDIV');
      if (x.classList) {
        x.classList.remove('mystyle'); // undefined, false
      } else {
        x.className = x.className.replace(/\bmystyle\b/g, '');
      }
    }
  </script>
  <p>In JavaScript, the boolean value of undefined is false</p>
</body>
```

Fallback Example: contains

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

```
<head>
  <style>
    .mystyle {
```

```
        width: 300px;
        height: 50px;
        background-color: blue;
        color: white;
        font-size: 25px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Cross-browser solution for classList.remove()</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.contains() method. If not, the regular expression works as a fallback to achieve the same result (for IE9 and earlier).</p>

    <p>Click the button to find out if the DIV element has a "mystyle" class.</p>

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

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

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

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

            if (x.classList) {
                alert(x.classList.contains('mystyle'));
            } else {
                alert(/\bmystyle\b/g.test(x.className));
            }
        }
    </script>
    <p>In JavaScript, the boolean value of undefined is false</p>
</body>
```

Fallback Example: toggle

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

```
<head>
<style>
    .mystyle {
        width: 300px;
        height: 50px;
```

```

        background-color: blue;
        color: white;
        font-size: 25px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Cross-browser solution for classList.toggle()</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.toggle() method. If not, use the className property together with
other JS properties and methods to achieve the same result (for
IE9).
    </p>

    <p>Click the button to toggle between adding and methods to achieve the
same result (for IE9)</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 = document.getElementById('myDIV');

            if (x.classList) {
                x.classList.toggle('mystyle');
            } else {
                var classes = x.className.split(' ');
                var i = classes.indexOf('mystyle');

                if (i >= 0) classes.splice(i, 1);
                else classes.push('mystyle');
                x.className = classes.join(' ');
            }
        }
    </script>
    <p>In JavaScript, the boolean value of undefined is false</p>
</body>

```

Example

(sticky navigation bar)

,, Javascript, HTML, DOM, classList, Property

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