

Javascript HTML DOM classList Property

- description : Javascript HTML DOM classList Property
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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 `DOMTokenList` object that represents the list of class names of an element. It is a property of the `Element` interface. The `classList` property is supported in all modern browsers, but it is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

`classList` has the following methods:

- `add(className)`: Adds the class name to the list.
- `remove(className)`: Removes the class name from the list.

`classList` also has the following properties:

- `length`: The number of class names in the list.

`classList` is a `DOMTokenList` object, which means it has the same methods and properties as `DOMTokenList`.

Syntax

`element.classList`

Properties

Property	Description
<code>length</code>	The number of class names in the list.

Methods

Method	Description
<code>add(class1, class2,...)</code>	Adds the class names to the list.
<code>contains(class)</code>	Checks if the class name is in the list. Returns <code>true</code> if the class name is in the list, and <code>false</code> otherwise.
<code>item(index)</code>	Returns the class name at the specified index. If the index is out of range, it returns <code>null</code> .
<code>remove(class1, class2,...)</code>	Removes the class names from the list.

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>

```

```
<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">  
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()** - :

```

<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, fasle
      } 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)

```
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      margin: 0;
      font-size: 28px;
    }

    .header {
      background-color: #f1f1f1;
      padding: 30px;
      text-align: center;
    }

    #navbar {
      overflow: hidden;
      background-color: #333;
    }

    #navbar a {
      float: left;
      display: block;
      color: #f2f2f2;
      text-align: center;
      padding: 14px 16px;
      text-decoration: none;
      font-size: 17px;
    }

    #navbar a:hover {
      background-color: #ddd;
      color: #000;
    }

    #navbar a.active {
      background-color: #4caf50;
      color: white;
    }

    .content {
      padding: 16px;
    }

    .sticky {
      position: fixed;
```

```
    top: 0;
    width: 100%;
  }

  .sticky + .content {
    padding-top: 60px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body onscroll="myFunction()">
  <div class="header">
    <h2>Scroll Down</h2>
    <p>Scroll down to see the sticky effect.</p>
  </div>

  <div id="navbar">
    <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="active">Home</a>
    <a href="javascript:void(0)">News</a>
    <a href="javascript:void(0)">Contact</a>
  </div>

  <div class="content">
    <h3>Sticky Navigation Example</h3>
    <p>The navbar will stick to the top when you reach its scroll
position.</p>
    <p>
      Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum
definitiones no quo,
      maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae
gloriatu r ius te,
      id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et.
Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.
    </p>
    <p>
      Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum
definitiones no quo,
      maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae
gloriatu r ius te,
      id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et.
Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.
    </p>
    <p>
      Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum
definitiones no quo,
      maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae
gloriatu r ius te,
      id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et.
Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.
    </p>
    <p>
      Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum
```

```
definitiones no quo,  
    maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae  
gloriatur ius te,  
    id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et.  
    Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.  
</p>  
<p>  
    Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum  
definitiones no quo,  
    maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae  
gloriatur ius te,  
    id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et.  
Inciderint efficiantur  
    his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.  
</p>  
</div>  
  
<script>  
    // Get the navbar  
    var navbar = document.getElementById('navbar');  
  
    // Get the offset position of the navbar  
    var sticky = navbar.offsetTop;  
  
    // Add the sticky class to the navbar when you reach its scroll  
position.  
    Remove the sticky class when you leave the scroll position.  
    function myFunction() {  
        if (window.pageYOffset >= sticky) {  
            navbar.classList.add('sticky');  
        } else {  
            navbar.classList.remove('sticky');  
        }  
    }  
</script>  
</body>
```

„ Javascript, HTML, DOM, classList, Property

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