

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 property of `DOMTokenList` interface that represents the class attribute of an element as a list of the DOMString objects. It is used to add, remove, and toggle CSS class names of an element.

`classList` has two methods: `add()` and `remove()`.

`classList` is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and below. You can use `className` property as a fallback (regular expression).

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 class names to the list. If the class names are already in the list, it does nothing.
<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. If the class names are not in the list, it does nothing.

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>
```

CSS

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;
    }

```

```
}

.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 Exmaple: 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

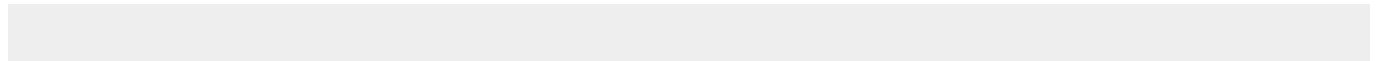
classList.**contains()**

-

:

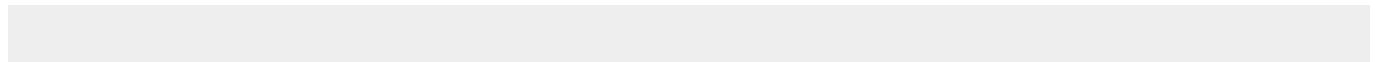
Fallback Example: toggle

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



Example

(sticky navigation bar)



., Javascript, HTML, DOM, classList, Property

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