15. jQuery - Get and Set CSS Classes

With jQuery, it is easy to manipulate the CSS of elements.

15.1. jQuery Manipulating CSS

jQuery has several methods for CSS manipulation. We will look at the following methods:

- addClass() - Adds one or more classes to the selected elements
- removeClass() - Removes one or more classes from the selected elements
- toggleClass() - Toggles between adding/removing classes from the selected elements
- css() - Sets or returns the style attribute

Example Stylesheet

The following stylesheet will be used for all the examples on this page:

```
.important
{
font-weight:bold;
font-size:xx-large;
}

.blue
{
color:blue;
}
```

15.2. jQuery addClass() Method

The following example shows how to add class attributes to different elements. Of course you can select multiple elements, when adding classes:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  $("h1,h2,p").addClass("blue");
  $("div").addClass("important");
});
```

You can also specify multiple classes within the addClass() method:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  $("#div1").addClass("important blue");
});
```

15.3. jQuery removeClass() Method

The following example shows how to remove a specific class attribute from different elements:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  $("h1,h2,p").removeClass("blue");
});
```

15.4. jQuery toggleClass() Method

The following example will show how to use the jQuery toggleClass() method. This method toggles between adding/removing classes from the selected elements:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  $("h1,h2,p").toggleClass("blue");
});
```

15.5. jQuery css() Method

The css() method sets or returns one or more style properties for the selected elements.

a) Return a CSS Property

To return the value of a specified CSS property, use the following syntax:

```
css("propertyname");
```

The following example will return the background-color value of the FIRST matched element:

Example

```
$("p").css("background-color");
```

b) Set a CSS Property

To set a specified CSS property, use the following syntax:

```
css("propertyname","value");
```

The following example will set the background-color value for ALL matched elements:

Example

```
$("p").css("background-color","yellow");
```

d) Set Multiple CSS Properties

To set multiple CSS properties, use the following syntax:

```
css({"propertyname":"value","propertyname":"value",...});
```

The following example will set a background-color and a font-size for ALL matched elements:

Example

```
$("p").css({"background-color":"yellow","font-size":"200%"});
```
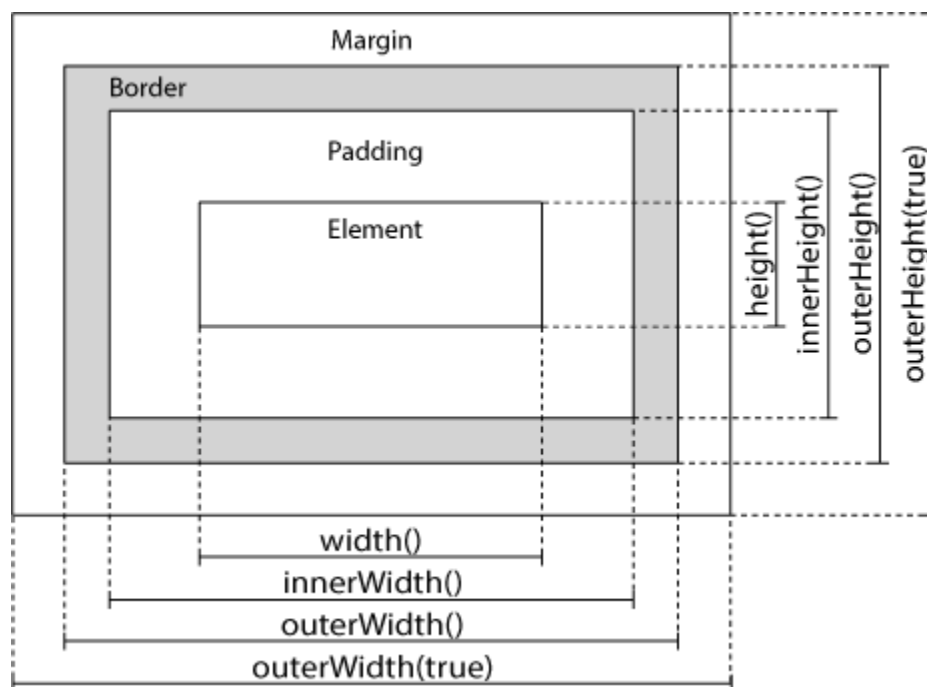
15.6. jQuery Dimension Methods

With jQuery, it is easy to work with the dimensions of elements and browser window.

jQuery has several important methods for working with dimensions:

- width()
- height()
- innerWidth()
- innerHeight()
- outerWidth()
- outerHeight()

a) jQuery Dimensions

b) jQuery width() and height() Methods

The width() method sets or returns the width of an element (includes NO padding, border, or margin).

The height() method sets or returns the height of an element (includes NO padding, border, or margin).

The following example returns the width and height of a specified <div> element:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  var txt="";
  txt+="Width: " + $("#div1").width() + "</br>";
  txt+="Height: " + $("#div1").height();
  $("#div1").html(txt);
});
```

b) jQuery innerWidth() and innerHeight() Methods

The innerWidth() method returns the width of an element (includes padding).

The innerHeight() method returns the height of an element (includes padding).

The following example returns the inner-width/height of a specified <div> element:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  var txt="";
  txt+="Inner width: " + $("#div1").innerWidth() + "</br>";
  txt+="Inner height: " + $("#div1").innerHeight();
  $("#div1").html(txt);
});
```

c) jQuery outerWidth() and outerHeight() Methods

The outerWidth() method returns the width of an element (includes padding and border).

The outerHeight() method returns the height of an element (includes padding and border).

The following example returns the outer-width/height of a specified <div> element:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  var txt="";
  txt+="Outer width: " + $("#div1").outerWidth() + "</br>";
  txt+="Outer height: " + $("#div1").outerHeight();
  $("#div1").html(txt);
});
```

The outerWidth(true) method returns the width of an element (includes padding, border, and margin).

The outerHeight(true) method returns the height of an element (includes padding, border, and margin).

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  var txt="";
  txt+="Outer width (+margin): " + $
```

```
("#div1").outerWidth(true) + "</br>";
  txt+="Outer height (+margin): " + $
("#div1").outerHeight(true);
  $("#div1").html(txt);
});
```

d) jQuery More width() and height()

The following example returns the width and height of the document (the HTML document) and window (the browser viewport):

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  var txt="";
  txt+="Document width/height: " + $(document).width();
  txt+="x" + $(document).height() + "\n";
  txt+="Window width/height: " + $(window).width();
  txt+="x" + $(window).height();
  alert(txt);
});
```

The following example sets the width and height of a specified <div> element:

Example

```
$("button").click(function(){
  $("#div1").width(500).height(500);
});
```

15.7. jQuery HTML Reference

For a complete overview of all jQuery CSS methods, please go to our jQuery HTML/CSS Reference.