Seidel's switching of a set of vertices of a graph is an operation which deletes the edges leaving this set from the graph and adds those edges between the set and the rest of graph that weren't in the original graph. Other edges remain untouched by this operation. Parameterized complexity asks if the exponential part of algorithms for hard problems can be bounded by some function only of selected parameters, which we assume small. In this thesis, we study the complexity of a question if the given graph can be
turned into a graph with some property P using Seidel's switching, from the parameterized point of view. First we give an overview of known results. Then we show fixed-parameter tractability of switching to a regular graph, a graph with bounded degree of vertices, bounded number of edges and a graph without a forbidden subgraph. We briefly introduce basic definitions and techniques of parameterized complexity.