

使用querySelector方法获取了html文件的元素之后，使用js更改这个元素对应的css样式中的某个属性的值不成功

- html

```
index.html > html > head
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en-us">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="utf-8">
5
6      <title>Image gallery</title>
7
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
9
10   </head>
11
12   <body>
13     <h1>Image gallery example</h1>
14
15     <div class="full-img">
16       
17       <div class="overlay"></div>
18       <button class="dark">Darken</button>
19     </div>
20
21     <div class="thumb-bar">
22
23     </div>
24     <script src="main.js"></script>
25   </body>
26 </html>
```

- js

```
main.js > [?] fileNames
1  const displayedImage = document.querySelector(".displayed-img");
2  const thumbBar = document.querySelector(".thumb-bar");
3
4  const btn = document.querySelector("button");
5  const overlay = document.querySelector(".overlay");
6
7  /* Declaring the array of image filenames */
8  var fileNames = [
9      "images/pic1.jpg",
10     "images/pic2.jpg",
11     "images/pic3.jpg",
12     "images/pic4.jpg",
13     "images/pic5.jpg",
14 ];
15
16 /* Declaring the alternative text for each image file */
17 var altText = [
18     "Closeup of a human eye",
19     "alternative textb for pic2",
20     "alternative textb for pic3",
21     "alternative textb for pic4",
22     "alternative textb for pic5",
23 ];
24
25 /* Looping through images */
26 for (let i = 0; i < fileNames.length; i++) {
27     const newImage = document.createElement("img");
28     newImage.setAttribute("src", fileNames[i]);
29     newImage.setAttribute("alt", altText[i]);
30     thumbBar.appendChild(newImage);
31     newImage.addEventListener("click", () => {
32         displayedImage.setAttribute("src", fileNames[i]);
33         displayedImage.setAttribute("alt", altText[i]);
34     });
35 }
36
37 /* Wiring up the Darken/Lighten button */
38 function changeBrigthness() {
39     if (btn.getAttribute("class") === "dark") {
40         btn.setAttribute("class", "light");
41         btn.textContent = "Lighten";
42         overlay.style.backgroundColor = "rgba(0,0,0,0.5)";
43     } else {
44         btn.setAttribute("class", "dark");
45         btn.textContent = "Darken";
46     }
47 }
48 btn.addEventListener("click", changeBrigthness);
49
```

- CSS

```
1  h1 {
2      font-family: helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
3      text-align: center;
4  }
5
```

```
6  body {
7      width: 640px;
8      margin: 0 auto;
9  }
10
11  .full-img {
12      position: relative;
13      display: block;
14      width: 640px;
15      height: 480px;
16  }
17
18  .overlay {
19      position: absolute;
20      top: 0;
21      left: 0;
22      width: 640px;
23      height: 480px;
24      background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0);
25  }
26
27  button {
28      border: 0;
29      background: rgba(150,150,150,0.6);
30      text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px white;
31      border: 1px solid #999;
32      position: absolute;
33      cursor: pointer;
34      top: 2px;
35      left: 2px;
36  }
37
38  .thumb-bar img {
39      display: block;
40      width: 20%;
41      float: left;
42      cursor: pointer;
43  }
```

想要把.overlay样式中的background-color属性值更改称js中的值