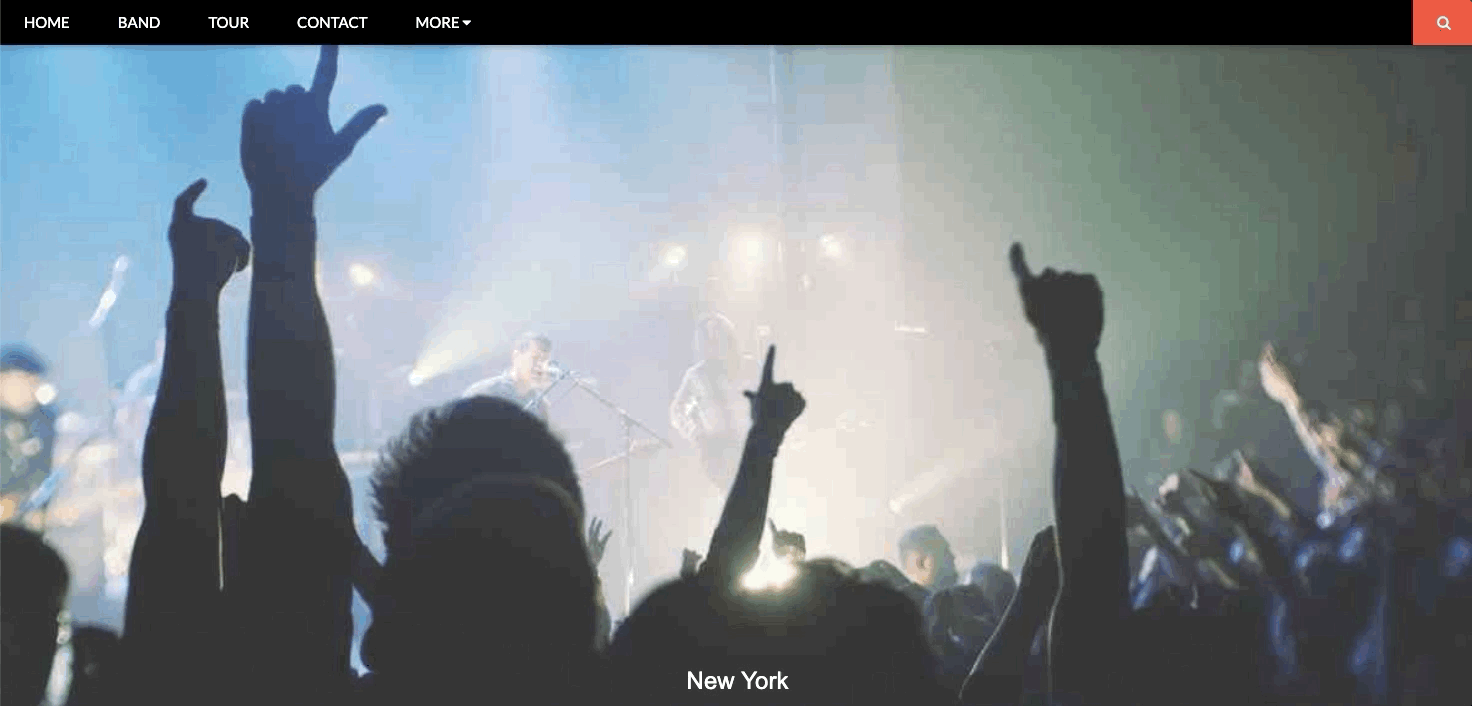
## Overview

During this activity we will be creating a drop down menu that contains a search form.

This animation can be very easily modified to contain other elements such as a navigation menu, or modified so that it doesn’t take up the full screen. Or maybe you want it to animated from a different side.

## Instructions

**Animation preview:**

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1. Create a click function that targets the class of searchButton.
   1. If you need a reminder of how to create a click function see the skeleton of our event listener below.   
      <https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_events.asp>

|  |
| --- |
| $("your selector here").on("event listener type", function(){  // Write code to run here  }); |

1. Create a jQuery selector that targets the class of searchButton
   1. Attach the jQuery function toggleClass with the parameter of active  
      <https://api.jquery.com/toggleclass/>
2. Create the skeleton of an if else statement. If you need a refresher of what an if else statement looks like feel free to look at our skeleton below.

|  |
| --- |
| if () {  }  else {  } |

1. Inside our newly created if statements brackets we need to add a parameter to check. Add:
   1. A jQuery selector that targets the class of searchButton.
   2. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector add the jQuery function .hasClass(); with the parameter of active  
      <https://api.jquery.com/hasClass/>
   3. This if now statement now says - if our searchButton also has the class of active run the code in our if block
2. Inside our newly created if statement we need to create three jQuery functions to modify our HTML.
3. Create a jQuery selector that targets the class of searchBar.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .css(); with the parameters of "height", "100vh"  
      <https://api.jquery.com/css/>
4. Under our previously created function create a jQuery selector that targets the id of searchForm.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .css(); with the parameters of "opacity","1"
5. Under our previously created function create a jQuery selector that targets the class of searchIcon.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .removeClass() with the parameters of "fa-search"  
      <https://api.jquery.com/removeClass/>
   2. At the end of .removeClass() attach the jQuery function .addClass(); with a value of “fa-times”   
      <https://api.jquery.com/addClass/>
6. Inside our else statements curly braces create a jQuery selector that targets the class of .searchBar.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .css(); with the parameters of 'height', "0vh"
7. Under our previously created jQuery function create a jQuery selector that targets the id of #searchForm.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .css(); with the parameters of "opacity","0"
8. Under our previously created function create a jQuery selector that targets the class of searchIcon.
   1. At the end of our newly created jQuery selector attach the jQuery function .removeClass() with the parameters of "fa-times"  
      <https://api.jquery.com/removeClass/>
   2. At the end of .removeClass() attach the jQuery function .addClass(); with a value of “fa-search”   
      <https://api.jquery.com/addClass/>
9. And that’s it! Your ready to test out your new animation. Reload your page and click on your search icon to trigger this function.

*Student Tip: You should study the html / css of these classes or functions when you get home from class tonight or tomorrow if possible. Seeing how everything connects can really help you understand how to build these types of animations!*