```
<div id ="wrapper"><h1>My background color will change <br/>   when mystyle button below  is clicked.</h1> </div>
```

This is the text that's written inside the background color.

Under the div tag with id(wrapper)

My background color will change when mystyle button below is clicked.

```
#wrapper{

        margin:auto;
        width: 750px;
        height:450px;
        background-color:■#9932cc;

}
```

My background color will change when mystyle button below is clicked.

```
<input type="button" value="Click me!" id="change-colour" />
```

This is the button that will help us to change the color by clicking it.

Click me!

```css
#change-colour {
        width: 260px;
        height:80px;
        padding: 20px;
        border-radius:22px;
        border-style:none; /*  This removes shadow from the button */
        background-color:☐#000;
        font-size: 20px;
        margin-top: 60px;
        margin-left: 470px;
        color: ■#fff;
}
```

Click me!

```javascript
var colors = ['red', 'blue', 'green', 'maroon','Crimson','Teal','Sienna']

i = 0;
```

It is used to let the button "Click Me" to change the background color.

Variable 'colors' is an array that holds the values: red, blue, green maroon, crimson, teal and sienna.

```
i = 0;

$("#change-colour").click(function(){
    $("div").css("backgroundColor", colors[i]);
    i = (i==colors.length-1) ? 0 : (i+1);
```
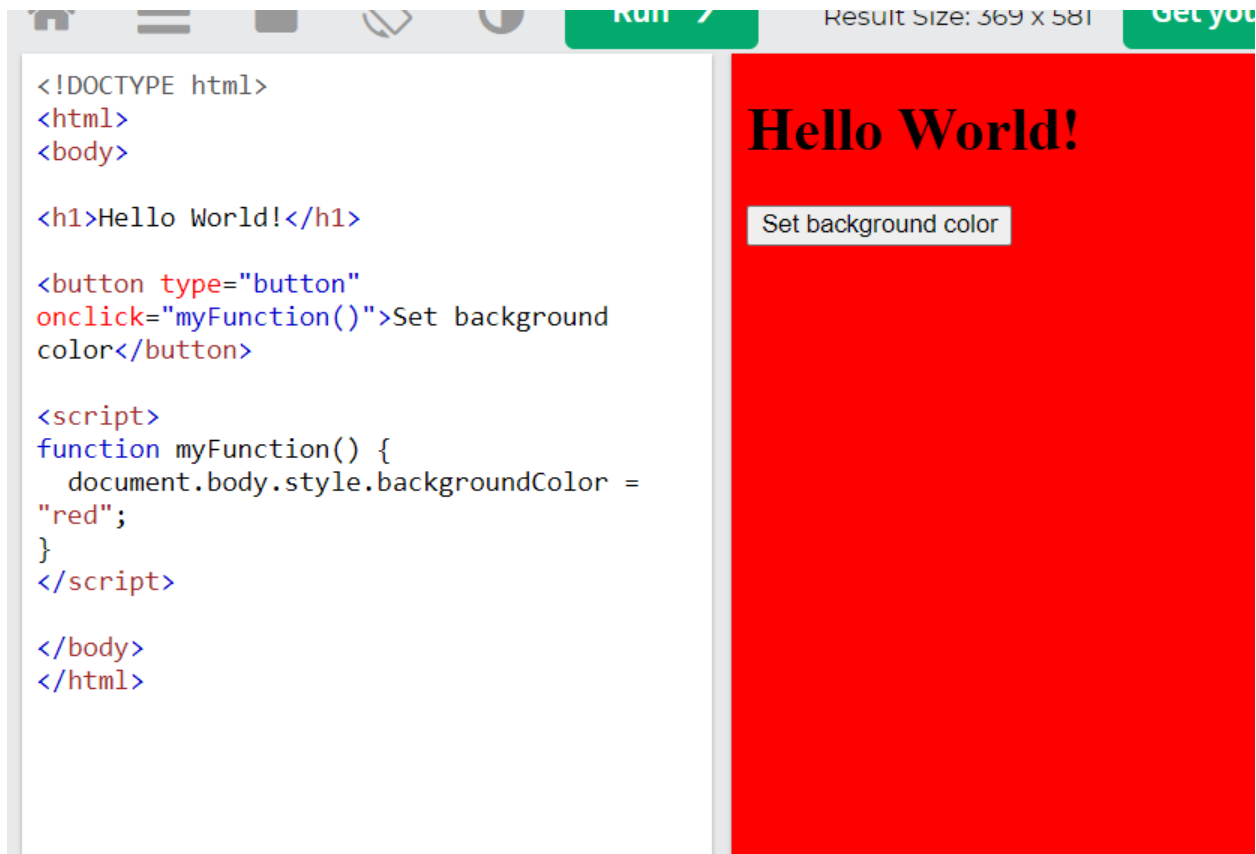
$ identifies the 'change-color' id.

Under 'click', there is a function that contains:

$ identifies the 'div' then adds the CSS that is 'backgroundColor' that will be set according to what the array's index is.

After changing its color, the value of variable i's value will change.

Here the value of i is in ternary operator.

Colors length-1 is total number of elements in the array – 1.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<button type="button"
onclick="myFunction()">Set background
color</button>

<script>
function myFunction() {
  document.body.style.backgroundColor =
"red";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

```
#myDIV {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    background-color: coral;
    color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Click the "Try it" button to set the
backgroundColor property of the DIV
element to "lightblue":</p>

<button onclick="myFunction()">Try
it</button>

<div id="myDIV">
    <h1>Hello</h1>
</div>

<script>
function myFunction() {

    document.getElementById("myDIV").style.
backgroundColor = "lightblue";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Click the "Try it" button to set the backgroundColor property of the DIV element to "lightblue":

Try it

Hello

Syntax

Return the backgroundColor property:

```
object.style.backgroundColor
```

Set the backgroundColor property:

```
object.style.backgroundColor = "color|transparent|initial|inherit"
```

Property Values

Example

Set a background color of a specific <div> element:

```
document.getElementById("myDiv").style.backgroundColor = "lightblue";
```

Try it Yourself »

#1 Modified code

```html
<body>

    <div id ="wrapper"><h1>My background color will change <br/>   when mystyle button below  is clicked.</h1> </div>

    <input type="text" id="colorInputText">

    <input type="button" id ="colorButton" value="Click to change color" onclick="changecolour()">
    <input type="button" value="Click me!" id="change-colour" />


    <script src="myscript.js"></script>
```
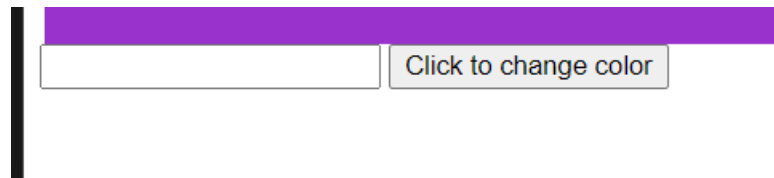
Here we created a texbox using a input type text. And a new button

On click this button will begin a function called changecolour()

```javascript
<script>
 function changecolour(){
     let color = document.getElementById('colorInputText').value;
     document.body.style.background =color;
 }

</script>
```

After the function changecolour has been called, it will declare a variable called color with its value from the document whose id is 'colorInputText', so if it is red then the value of color variable will also be red.

Then the background style of body in document will be changed to red

red | Click to change color

Click me!

#2 Modified Code

```
<input type="text" id="colorInputText">
<input type="color" id="colorInputColor">
<input type="button" id ="colorButton" value="Click to change color" onclick="changecolour()">
<input type="button" value="Click me!" id="change-colour" />


<script src="myscript.js"></script>
```

Instead of putting the colour by text we can use input type color to choose the color and display it in the div tag wrapper

My background color will change
when mystyle button below is clicked.

We have change the colour of the #wrapper using:

```
<script>

 function changecolour(){
     let color = document.getElementById('colorInputColor').value;
     document.getElementById("wrapper").style.background =color;
     document.getElementById('colorInputText').value = color
 }
</script>
```

Here again changecolour function will be called when the button is clicked.

When changecolour is called the variable color is declared with its value as the value given in the element with id as colorInputColor

Then the wrapper will take the color

And also the textbox will also display its value which is the color

My background color will change
when mystyle button below is clicked.

#260808   ▮   Click to change color