1. Find the text in the first paragraph (stripping out the html), then set the html of the last paragraph to

show it is just text (the red bold is gone).

<!doctype html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>text demo</title>

<style>

p {

color: blue;

margin: 8px;

}

span {

color: red;

}

</style>

<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.9.1.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<p><span>Test</span> Paragraph.</p>

<p></p>

<script>

<!—INSERT YOUR JQUERY CODE HERE - - >

</script>

</body>

</html>

Answer:

$(document).ready(function() {

var firstParagraphText = $("p:first").text(); // Get the text of the first paragraph

$("p:last").html(firstParagraphText); // Set the HTML of the last paragraph to the first paragraph text

});

Explanation: This code uses jQuery to select the first paragraph ($("p:first")) and retrieve its text content using the .text() method. It then selects the last paragraph ($("p:last")) and sets its HTML content to the first paragraph text using the .html() method. When the code is executed, the last paragraph will display the same text as the first paragraph, without any red bold styling.

2. Write jQuery code to create a red background for the level-2 list items.

<ul class="level-1">

<li class="item-i">I</li>

<li class="item-ii">II

<ul class="level-2">

<li class="item-a">A</li>

<li class="item-b">B

<ul class="level-3">

<li class="item-1">1</li>

<li class="item-2">2</li>

<li class="item-3">3</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li class="item-c">C</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li class="item-iii">III</li>

</ul>

Answer:

$(document).ready(function() {

$('.level-2 li').css('background-color', 'red');

});

Explanation: This code uses the .ready() method to make sure the DOM is fully loaded before running the code. It then selects all li elements that are descendants of elements with a class of level-2 using the .level-2 li selector. Finally, it sets the background-color CSS property of these elements to red using the .css() method.

3. Write jQuery code to select the element that comes immediately before item three and change its

background color to blue.

<ul>

<li>list item 1</li>

<li>list item 2</li>

<li class="third-item">list item 3</li>

<li>list item 4</li>

<li>list item 5</li>

</ul>

Answer:

$(document).ready(function() {

$(".third-item").prev().css("background-color", "blue");

});

Explanation: $(document).ready(function() {...}) ensures that the code inside the function is executed only after the page has finished loading.

$(".third-item") selects the element with class third-item.

.prev() selects the immediately preceding sibling element.

.css("background-color", "blue") sets the CSS background-color property of the selected element to blue.

Answer:

To implement the new requirement, we can modify the existing JavaScript (jQuery) code for the "Go Vegetarian" button of the Webville Eatery menu as follows:

Find all the elements with the class "turkey" in the ingredient list.

Replace the text "Turkey" with "Mashed Potatoes" in those elements.

Here's the modified code:

$(document).ready(function() {

$('#veggieButton').click(function() {

// Find all the elements with class "turkey" in the ingredient list

$('.turkey').each(function() {

// Replace the text "Turkey" with "Mashed Potatoes" in those elements

$(this).text($(this).text().replace('Turkey', 'Mashed Potatoes'));

});

// Hide the "Go Vegetarian" button

$(this).hide();

});

});

Explanation: In the above code, we added the $('.turkey').each() function to find all elements with the class "turkey" and iterate through each of them. Within the loop, we use the .text() method to get the text content of each element, replace the text "Turkey" with "Mashed Potatoes" using the .replace() method, and then set the updated text back to the element using .text(). This replaces all instances of "Turkey" with "Mashed Potatoes" in the ingredient list