Lab 4

Task 1

You are given Lab4Task1.html. Open the file using browser.

Clicking **Change!** does not do anything. That is because our JavaScript and jQuery code has not yet been written.

When the button is clicked, we want all occurrences of the word **Blue** to be changed to the text in the input field, e.g., **Purple**.

Step 1: Selecting the **Change!** button

First, you want some way to get the button element and assign it to a variable. Because the button has the id="button_change", we can make use of jQuery's ID Selector. Thus, create a new file index.js inside the /js folder and write the following line.

```
var button = $("#button_change");
```

Be sure to include the **#** symbol. This ensures you are selecting the element with id="button_change".

Step 2: Setting a click listener

Next, we want to attach a listener for clicks on the button. As such, we will make use of jQuery's .click() method. Attaching the listener to the button should be done as follows:

```
$(button).click(function() {

  // Actions to take upon button click goes here.


});
```

Step 3: Retrieving and storing the input value

In order to retrieve the text currently in the input field, we will first need to use the ID Selector, as we did in Step 1, but with id="input_color". Next, we will make use of jQuery's .val() method to retrieve the current entered text in the input field. So, next add in the following two lines, making sure that they are in the click function.

```
var input = $("#input_color");

var inputValue = $(input).val();
```

It is worth noting that you can actually perform the same action without the use of the input variable as follows:

```
var inputValue = $("#input_color").val();
```

Step 4: Select all appropriate text

We know that all the text to be replaced is within <span> elements, and has the class="cow_color". Instead of using the ID Selector, this time we make use of the jQuery Class Selector. Note the similarity with the jQuery ID Selector, except that instead of the hash symbol **#**, we use the period **.** symbol. So, add the following line to your function:

```
var element = $(".cow_color");
```

Step 5: Replace the text with the stored value

Finally, we replace the elements with the class="cow_color" from Step 4 with the value we retrieved from the input in Step 3. In order to perform the replacement, we essentially need to replace the contents between the tags . This is done using jQuery's .html() method. Thus, add the following line to your function:

```
$(element).html(inputValue);
```

When you complete this step, you should be done. Test the functionality of the application by saving and reloading lab2_ex1.html in your browser. Press the **Change!** button, and you should see both occurrences of the word **Blue** in the text get changed to **Purple**.