

Slide 14.4: JavaScript where to
Slide 14.6: JavaScript statements
Home



JavaScript Where to (Cont.)

JavaScript in <head>

The example below calls a function, which is placed in the head section, when a button is clicked. The property `hostname` of the object [location](#) gives the host name.

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function display( ) {
      document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML
      = location.hostname;
    }
  </script>
</head>
</body>
<h4>My Web Page</h4>
<p id="demo">Host name</p>
<button type="button" onclick="display( )">
  Display browser</button>
</body>
```

Using an External JavaScript

JavaScript can also be placed in external files. External JavaScript files often contains code to be used on several different web pages. External JavaScript files have the file extension `.js`. Note that external script cannot contain the `<script></script>` tags! To use an external script, point to the `.js` file in the `src` attribute of the `<script>` tag:

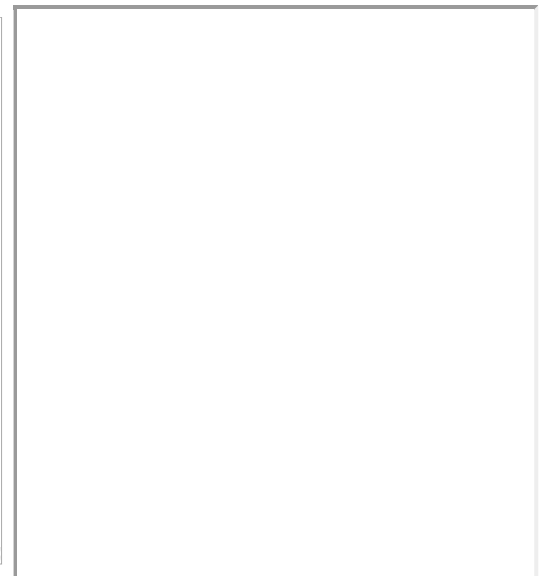
```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="5.js">
  </script>
</head>
</html>
```

In the JavaScript, the method `prompt` of the object [window](#) displays a prompt dialog box with a message and an input field. The concatenation operator `±` concatenates two string values together, returning another string that is the union of the two operand strings.

Demonstration

The following demonstration shows how the script of HTML and JavaScript is displayed on the Web.

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    var reply = prompt( "Temperature?", 32 );
    document.write ( "Temperature is " + reply );
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    if ( confirm( "Replace?" ) ) {
      location.replace( "http://www.undsports.com/" );
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```



[Slide 14.4: JavaScript where to](#)
[Slide 14.6: JavaScript statements](#)
[Home](#)

