

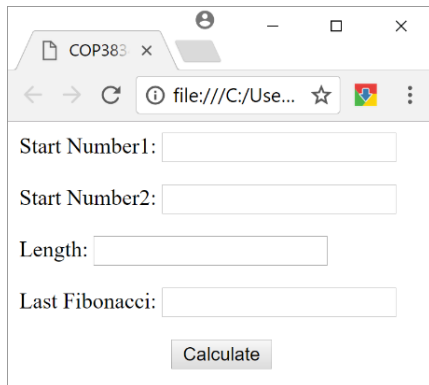
## Lab JS\_GUI

**Due: 11:59 pm, Monday, November 6, 2017. Submit through Canvas.**

### Instructions:

- **No late submission** will be accepted.
- Your web page **MUST** run without error.
- Use JS\_GUI + Your Last Name + First Letter of Your First Name as your file name. Note that no space or special character other than underscore should be used in the name. For instance, for me, the name of my file should be **JS\_GUIDingW.html**. **Violation of naming requirement will result in 3 points cut.**
- In the HTML comment tags, at the very beginning of the HTML, you should put your full name, the course number and name (COP 3834C-01 Web Application Development), the name of lab, e.g. JS\_GUI, and the date. **Without this, 5 point will be cut.**

### Subject



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'COP383'. The address bar shows a file path: 'file:///C:/Use...'. The page content includes four text input fields labeled 'Start Number1:', 'Start Number2:', 'Length:', and 'Last Fibonacci:'. Below these fields is a button labeled 'Calculate'.

Write a complete webpage with HTML and embedded JavaScript code. As shown in the diagram at left side, the page has four textboxes made from `<input>` elements, 3 of them serve as input, the sum is the output.

Three input textboxes read the first start number, the second start number, and the length of a generic Fibonacci series, which shares the same generation equation of Fibonacci series

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

However, a generic Fibonacci series can takes any two positive integers as start numbers. When the Calculate button is clicked, the last generic Fibonacci number, which is completely decided by the three input numbers, is displayed in the last textbox.

Note: HTML `<input>` element, JavaScript event, and JavaScript event handler must be used.

Hint: Take the advantage of the value property of `<input>` elements.