

CSC309 Programming on the Web

week 4: js, dom, forms

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review

❖ design tips

- separate **semantics** from **appearance**
 - use semantic elements
- for **responsive web design**, use
 - hybrid layout (mostly fluid layout)
 - max-width & min-width
 - box model and border-box for sizing
 - viewport, float, grid design, and @media
- use browser **developer tools** & **html** & **css validators**
- use **frameworks** and **templates**

❖ this week

- separate **semantics**, **appearance**, **behavior**

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javascript

- ❖ it's a web programming language
- ❖ to define/execute some **behaviour** in a document (web page)
- ❖ **brief history**
 - created by **Netscape/Mozilla** (1995)
 - **XMLHttpRequest JS object** by **Mozilla** (2000)
 - first **w3c** specification of **XMLHttpRequest** (2006)

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is it java?

- ❖ it has almost nothing do with **java**
 - it's prototyped-based OO
 -
 - it's dynamically typed
 -
 - its var's are not block scoped
 -
 - runs inside browsers
 -
 - c-like syntax

js 4-4

pros vs. cons

- ❖ **fat client** vs **thin client**
 - too thin is not good either!
 - client-side scripting helps
- ❖ **advantage**
 - reduce the load from servers
 - faster response by browser
 - more expressive power towards html
 - asynchronous requests
- ❖ **disadvantages**
 - client device may not support it, or disabled
 - inconsistencies from one browser to another
 - debugging and maintenance

js 4-5

<noscript>

- ❖ its content is seen by other processors
 - such as, web crawlers
- ❖ its content is shown if JS is not supported or disabled
 - useful for **fail safe design**

js 4-6

fail safe design

❖ graceful degradation

```
<p id="printIt">
  <a href="javascript:window.print()">Print this receipt.</a>
</p>

<noscript>
  <p>
    Use the print feature of your browser.
  </p>
</noscript>
```

js 4-7

fail safe design

❖ progressive enhancement

```
<p id="printIt">Thank you. Please print this receipt for your records.</p>
<script type="text/javascript">
(function(){
  if(document.getElementById){
    var parent = document.getElementById('printIt');
    if(parent && typeof window.print === 'function'){
      var button = document.createElement('input');
      button.setAttribute('type','button');
      button.setAttribute('value','Print it');
      button.onclick = function(){
        window.print();
      };
      parent.appendChild(button);
    }
  }
})();
</script>
```

js 4-8

where js go?

inline js

```
<a href="javascript:window.print()">Print this receipt.</a>
```

embedded js

```
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "My First JavaScript";
</script>
```

external js

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

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syntax

❖ c-like syntax

- assignment, conditionals, loops, exception handling

❖ dynamically typed variable

❖ ===

❖ !==

❖ alert("hey");

❖ console.log("hey");

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objects

❖ Array, String, Date, etc.

```
var myArray = new Array("orange", "blue");
myArray=["orange", "blue"];
```

- push(), pop(), sort(), concat(), join()

❖ String

```
var myString = "Hello World!";
```

- split(), search(), match(), charAt(), indexOf()

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dom

❖ an api to dynamically access and update content, structure, and style of documents.

❖ each element of the document is called a **node**

- element

- content

- attribute

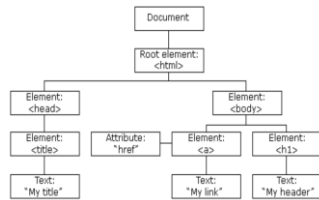
❖ node properties

- nodeName, nodeType, nodeValue, attributes,
- parentNode, childNodes, firstChild, lastChild,
- nextSibling, previousSibling

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dom

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My title</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="xyz.html">My link</a>
<h1>My header</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



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dom document object

- ❖ `var a=document.doctype.name;`
- ❖ `getElementById()`
- ❖ `getElementsByName()`
- ❖ `createElement()`
- ❖ `createAttribute()`
- ❖ `createTextNode()`

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element node

- ❖ *properties*
 - `id`
 - `className`
 - `tagName`
 - `innerHTML`
 - `style`
- ❖ *can be used both for access and modify elements*

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modifying dom document

- ❖ `document.write()`
 - *write a new html document*
- ❖ `innerHTML`
- ❖ `appendChild()`
 - *e.g., create an element, then create a text node, then append the text node as the child of the element*
- ❖ `removeChild()`
- ❖ `createTextNode()`

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changing style

- ❖ `tagName.style...`
 - `color`
 - `backgroundColor`
 - *etc.*
- ❖ `tagName.className`
- ❖ `...classList.addClass("myClass");`

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js event handling

- ❖ *inline*
`<div id="example1" onclick="alert('hello')">Click for pop-up</div>`
- ❖ *external*
 - *in a js file*
- ❖ `addEventListener(event, function/method);`

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js event types

- ❖ *mouse*
 - *onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown/up/over/move/out*
- ❖ *keyboard*
 - *onkeypress/down/up*
- ❖ *form*
 - *onblur/focus/select/change/reset/submit*
- ❖ *frame*
 - *onload/abort/resize/scroll/unload*

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html forms

- ❖ to collect user inputs,
- ❖ validating entered data,
- ❖ and sending it to a server

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