JavaScript Snippets
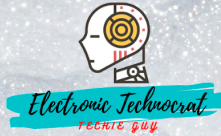
HELLO, WORLD!

The "script" tag

JavaScript programs can be inserted almost anywhere into an HTML document using the <script> tag.
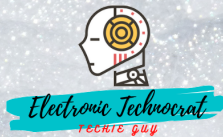
For instance:-

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>

<body>

  <p>Before the script...</p>

  <script>
    alert( 'Hello, world!' );
  </script>

  <p>...After the script.</p>

</body>

</html>
```
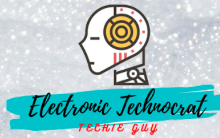
Hello, world!

Modern Markup

- The <script> tag has a few attributes that are rarely used nowadays but can still be found in old code: The type attribute: <script type=…
- The old HTML standard, HTML4, required a script to have a type. Usually it was type="text/javascript".
- It's not required anymore. Also, the modern HTML standard totally changed the meaning of this attribute. Now, it can be used for JavaScript modules.
- But that's an advanced topic, we'll talk about modules in another part of the tutorial. The language attribute:
- <script language=…> This attribute was meant to show the language of the script.

```
1   <script type="text/javascript"><!--
2       ...
3   //--></script>
```

This trick isn't used in modern JavaScript. These comments hide JavaScript code from old browsers that didn't know how to process the <script> tag. Since browsers released in the last 15 years don't have this issue, this kind of comment can help you identify really old code.

External Scripts

- **If we have a lot of JavaScript code, we can put it into a separate file.**
- **Script files are attached to HTML with the src attribute:**

```
1  <script src="/path/to/script.js"></script>
```

Here, /path/to/script.js is an absolute path to the script from the site root. One can also provide a relative path from the current page. For instance, src="script.js" would mean a file "script.js" in the current folder.
We can give a full URL as well. For instance:

```
1  <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/lodash.js/4.17.11/lodash.js"></script>
```

- To attach several scripts, use multiple tags:

```
1  <script src="/js/script1.js"></script>
2  <script src="/js/script2.js"></script>
3  …
```

Please note:

As a rule, only the simplest scripts are put into HTML. More complex ones reside in separate files.

The benefit of a separate file is that the browser will download it and store it in its cache.

Other pages that reference the same script will take it from the cache instead of downloading it, so the file is actually downloaded only once.

That reduces traffic and makes pages faster.