



COURSE CODE: DJS22ITL307 DATE:

COURSE NAME: Web Programming Laboratory CLASS: SY Btech

NAME: Anish Sharma

EXPERIMENT NO. 6

CO/LO: Develop web applications.

AIM / OBJECTIVE: Event Handling using Java Script

THEORY:

The change in the state of an object is known as an Event. In html, there are various events which represents that some activity is performed by the user or by the browser. When <u>javascript</u> code is included in <u>HTML</u>, js react over these events and allow the execution. This process of reacting over the events is called Event Handling. Thus, js handles the HTML events via Event Handlers.

For example, when a user clicks over the browser, add js code, which will execute the task to be performed on the event.

Some of the HTML events and their event handlers are:

Mouse events:

Event Performed	Event Handler	Description
click	onclick	When mouse click on an element
mouseover	onmouseover	When the cursor of the mouse comes over the element
mouseout	onmouseout	When the cursor of the mouse leaves an element
mousedown	onmousedown	When the mouse button is pressed over the element
mouseup	onmouseup	When the mouse button is released over the element
mousemove	onmousemove	When the mouse movement takes place.

Keyboard events:

Event Performed	Event Handler	Description
Keydown & Keyup	onkeydown & onkeyup	When the user press and then release the key

Form events:



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Event Performed	Event Handler	Description
focus	onfocus	When the user focuses on an element
submit	onsubmit	When the user submits the form
blur	onblur	When the focus is away from a form element
change	onchange	When the user modifies or changes the value of a form element

Window/Document events

Event Performed	Event Handler	Description
load	onload	When the browser finishes the loading of the page
unload	onunload	When the visitor leaves the current webpage, the browser unloads it
resize	onresize	When the visitor resizes the window of the browser

Code:

- 1. Write a JavaScript function that changes the background color of an element when a mouse enters it.
- **2.** Write a JavaScript program that adds a keydown event listener to a text input to detect when the "Enter key" is pressed.

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<head:



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```
<meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>
       How to Change Background Color
       of a Div on Mouse Move Over
       using JavaScript ?
    </title>
    <style>
        .first {
           position: absolute;
           background: #E73C49;
           width: 300px;
           height: 300px;
           top: 50%;
           left: 50%;
           transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
       h2,
        .key {
           text-align: center;
           justify-content: center;
           justify-items: center;
           margin-top: 7rem;
    </style>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"</pre>
rel="stylesheet"
        integrity="sha384-T3c6CoIi6uLrA9TneNEoa7RxnatzjcDSCmG1MXxSR1GAsXEV/Dwwykc2MPK8M2HN"
crossorigin="anonymous">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="first">
       <h2>Let sing a song</h2>
       <div class="key">
           Press a key in the input field:
           <input type="text" onkeydown="myFunction1()" onkeyup="myFunction2()">
            </div>
    </div>
```



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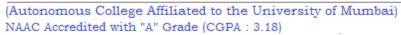


```
<script type="text/javascript">
        var color = [, "#3C9EE7", "#E7993C",
            "#E73C99", "#3CE746", "#E7993C"];
        function myFunction1() {
            document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "You pressed a key inside the input
field";
        function myFunction2() {
            document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "You are not a pressed a key inside
the input field";
        document.guerySelector("div").addEventListener(
            "mouseover", function () {
                document.querySelector("div").style.background
                    = color[(Math.floor(Math.random() * color.length))];
            })
    </script>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.11.8/dist/umd/popper.min.js"</pre>
        integrity="sha384-I7E8VVD/ismYTF4hNIPjVp/Zjvgyol6VFvRkX/vR+Vc4jQkC+hVqc2pM80Dewa9r"
        crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"</pre>
        integrity="sha384-BBtl+eGJRgqQAUMxJ7pMwbEyER4l1g+015P+16Ep7Q9Q+zqX6gSbd85u4mG4QzX+"
        crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</body>
</html>
```



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Let sing a song	
Press a key in the input field:	

Press a key in the input field: dikscika You are not a pressed a key inside the input field

3. Write a code to display the input from user in the registration form onsubmit.

```
4. <!DOCTYPE html>
5. <html>
6. <head>
7. <style>
8. body {
9. font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
10. background-color: #f4f4f4;
11. }
```



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```
12.
13. form {
14.
     max-width: 300px;
15.
       margin: 0 auto;
16.
     background: #f9f9f9;
17.
       padding: 20px;
       border: 1px solid #c3c3c3;
18.
19.
20.
21.
    input[type="text"] {
22.
       width: 100%;
23.
       padding: 12px 20px;
     margin: 8px 0;
24.
25.
       display: inline-block;
26.
     border: 1px solid #ccc;
27.
       border-radius: 4px;
       box-sizing: border-box;
28.
29.
30.
31.
    input[type="submit"] {
32.
       width: 100%;
33.
     background-color: #4CAF50;
34.
     color: white;
35.
     padding: 14px 20px;
36.
     margin: 8px 0;
37.
      border: none;
38.
     border-radius: 4px;
39.
       cursor: pointer;
40.
41.
42.
    input[type="submit"]:hover {
43.
       background-color: #45a049;
44. }
45.</style>
46.<script>
47. function displayInput() {
       var name = document.getElementById("name").value;
48.
49.
       var email = document.getElementById("email").value;
     var phone = document.getElementById("phone").value;
50.
      var address = document.getElementById("address").value;
51.
52.
53. // Displaying the input values
```



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```
alert("Name: " + name + "\nEmail: " + email + "\nPhone: " + phone + "\nAddress: " +
   address);
55. }
56.</script>
57.</head>
58. <body>
59.
60.<h2 style="text-align: center;">Registration Form</h2>
61.
62.<form onsubmit="displayInput()">
63. Name:<br>
64. <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
65. <br>
    Email:<br>
66.
    <input type="text" id="email" name="email">
67.
68.
    <br>
69.
    Phone:<br>
70.
    <input type="text" id="phone" name="phone">
71. <br>
72. Address:<br>
73. <input type="text" id="address" name="address">
74. <br><br>>
75. <input type="submit" value="Submit">
76.</form>
77.
78.</body>
79.</html>
80.
```



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Registration Form Name: Anish Email: abc@gmail.com Phone: 1234567890 Address: Powail

127.0.0.1:5500 says

Name: Anish

Email: abc@gmail.com Phone: 1234567890 Address: Powai



BOOKS AND WEB RESOURCES:

- 1. Tailwind CSS From Scratch | Learn By Building Projects by Brad Traversy
- 2. Tailwind CSS: A Modern Way To Build Websites Using CSS