Dynamic Documents with JavaScript

Objectives

- Develop dynamic HTML documents
- Using CSS-P for controlling element position
- Dynamically changing element visibility, color, fonts, or content
- Using the zIndex to control element stacking
- Handling mouse events
- Implementing drag and drop functionality

Introduction

A *dynamic HTML document* is one whose tag attributes, tag contents, or element style properties can be changed after the document has been and is still being displayed by a browser

For example, a dynamic document may change the color, font, or position of an HTML element after a mouse click.

Controlling Position

Positioning Elements

Changing the position of an HTML element was made easier by positioning extensions to CSS (CSS-P)

The extension was released by W3C in 1997 and is now supported by all modern browsers

CSS-P allowed the position of any element to be specified by the three style properties: **position**, **left**, and **top**

The positioning property decides how the elements will be laid out. The three possible values of position are absolute, relative, and static

The left and top properties control the placement position depending on the position property.

Absolute Positioning

Absolute positioning specifies placement of elements relative to the enclosing element

The *enclosing element* is the element in which the given one is nested. This could be a <div>, a , or some other tag, or could even be the whole document.

To state the position of the element, set the left and top properties to needed pixel values, e.g.:

Relative Positioning

Relative positioning places HTML elements relative to other elements

If top and left properties are given, they are offsets from where the element would have placed without the position property being specified

If no top and left properties are specified, the element is placed exactly where it would have been placed if no position property were given

But it can be moved later!

Static Positioning

Static positioning is the default value of position if position is not specified

A statically placed element cannot be dynamically moved from its position

So to move elements, set the position to either absolute or relative. The element can be moved after it is displayed by changing the top and left property values using JavaScript

Slow Movement of Elements

We can animate an element by changing its left and top properties by small amounts, many times, in rapid succession.

JavaScript has two ways to do this, but we cover just one: using the setTimeout method

The **setTimeout** method sets a timer that triggers a call to the specified function after a specified number of milliseconds has passed, e.g.:

```
setTimeout("makeChange()", 5);
```

calls the function makeChange() after 5 ms.

Slow Movement of Elements (cont.)

We can hence use setTimeout to call a function which will make tiny changes to position

Example

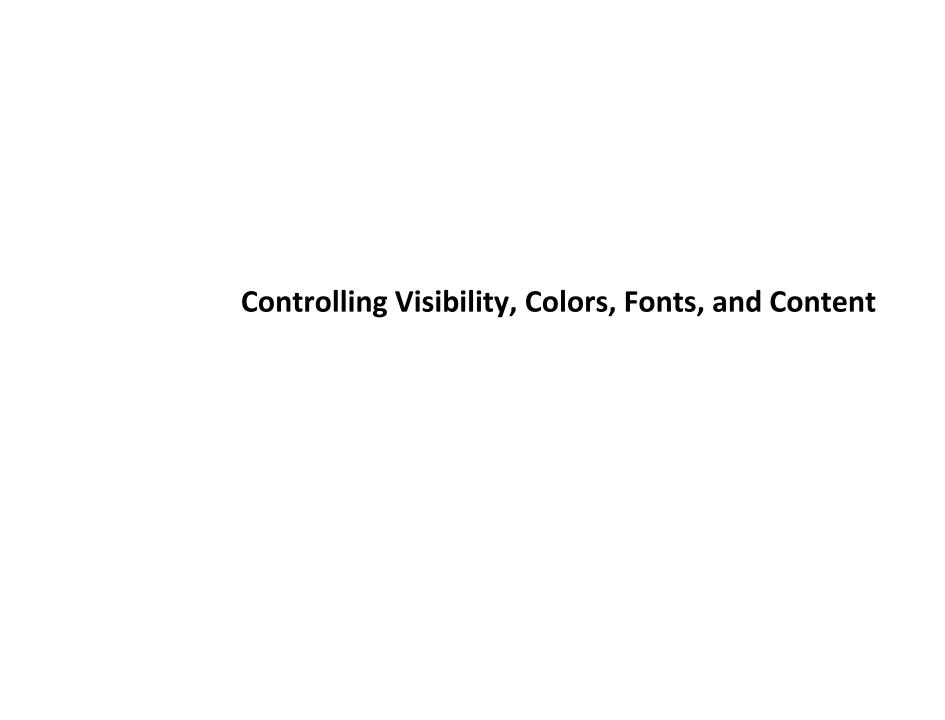
To move a text element from its initial position (100, 100) to a new position (300, 300):

- Use the onload attribute of the body element to initialize the position of the element and call a move function
- Use a move function to change the top and left attributes by one pixel in the direction of the destination
- Before ending the move function, call setTimeout to repeat the move function again in 1 ms

One problem: coordinate properties are stored as strings, which include the units ("150px")

Examples

```
absPos.html [link]
absPos2.html [link]
relPos.html [link]
mover.html [link]
```



Element Visibility

Another important aspect we can control within a script is **element visibility**

This can be done by setting the **visibility** property. Its two values are **visible** and **hidden**.

For example, we can have code that toggles the visibility after some event occurs:

```
if (dom.visibility == "visible")
  dom.visibility = "hidden";
else
  dom.visibility = "visible";
```

Changing Colors

We also change the element's background or foreground color, e.g.:

```
document.body.style.backgroundColor =
   newColor;
```

Note that in JavaScript, foreground color property is just color, but background color is backgroundColor, not background-color as it is in CSS.

In general, JavaScript property names follow these rules:

- For CSS attributes w/o hyphens same name
- For CSS attributes w/hyphens delete hyphen and capitalize the next letter – font-size -> fontSize

Changing Fonts

Here is another dynamic page example:

We can change the font properties of any element that contains text by using the **mouseover** and **mouseout** events to trigger a script that makes the changes, e.g.:

```
onmouseover = "this.style.color = 'blue';
  this.style.font = 'italic 16pt Times';"
onmouseout = "this.style.color = 'black';
  this.style.font = 'normal 16pt Times';"
```

Dynamic Content

The content of an HTML element is addressed with the value property of its associated JavaScript object

This is useful for getting the text data from a textbox

Example: a help box for a form

Examples

```
showHide.html [link]
dynColors.html [link]
dynFont.html [link]
dynValue.html [link]
```

End of Session

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Element Stacking

Stacking Elements

The CSS z-index attribute determines which element is in front and which are covered by the front element

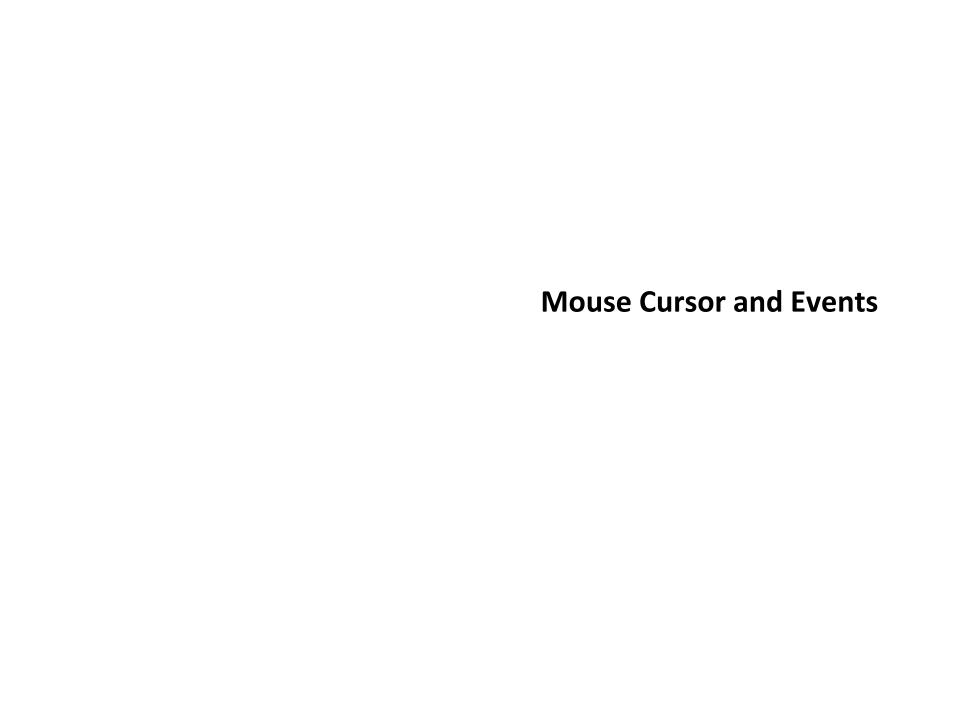
The JavaScript property associated with the z-index attribute is zIndex, which can be changed dynamically

To change stacking order, the handler function must change the zIndex property value of the element

Higher zIndex values will make the elements go on top

Examples

stacking.html [link]



Locating the Mouse Cursor

If we want to locate the mouse cursor when the mouse button is clicked, we can use the click event

The coordinates of the element that caused an event (e.g. mouse click) are available in the clientX and clientY properties of the event object

These are relative to upper left corner of the browser display window

There exist also **screenX** and **screenY** properties, which are relative to the upper left corner of the whole client screen

Note that a mouse click can be used to trigger an action, no matter where the mouse cursor is in the display

Examples

where.html
anywhere.html



Dragging and Dropping an Element

We can use **mousedown**, **mousemove**, and **mouseup** events to grab, drag, and drop

We know how to move an element - just change its left and top properties

So to implement drag and drop, we can use the DOM 2 event model to add an event handler for mousemove whenever a mousedown event occurs and remove it whenever a mouseup event occurs afterwards

We will know which element to move by accessing the Event object and its property, currentTarget

Drag and Drop

So here is the process:

- When the mousedown event occurs, get a reference of the element to be moved when the mouse button is pressed down (using currentTarget) and register events for mousemove and mouseup
- When the mousemove event occurs, move the element by changing its top and left properties of the element as the mouse cursor is moved
 - Compute the distance of each move as the difference between the current position (the left and top values) and the mouse click position (clientX and clientY)
- When the mouseup event occurs, drop the element by removing the event handler for mousemove and mouseup

Examples

dragNDrop.html

Summary

- A dynamic HTML document is one whose tag attributes, tag contents, or element style properties can be changed after the document has been and is still being displayed by a browser
- CSS-P allows the position of any element to be specified by the three style properties: position, left, and top
- The style property of an HTML element can be changed within JavaScript to dynamically control color, fonts, and other aspects of the element's presentation
- The zIndex is a property that controls the order in which elements are drawn to the screen
- Mouse coordinates can be accessed through the mouse event object using either the clientX and clientY, or screenX and screenY properties
- Drag and drop functionality can be implemented by dynamically adding and removing event handlers using the DOM 2 event model