

# CIS 371 Web Application Programming

## TypeScript III



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# Using TypeScript in Browser

# Browser Debugger (Chrome)

Debugger Controls  
(step over, step into, ...)

Debugging breakpoints

The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools interface. The **Sources** panel on the left shows a file tree with `history_cluster...mojom-webui.js` selected. A blue line indicates a breakpoint at line 9. The **Code** panel in the center shows the JavaScript code for `LayoutType`. The right sidebar is titled **Paused on breakpoint** and contains several sections: **Threads**, **Watch**, **Breakpoints**, **Scope**, **Local**, **Module**, **Global**, **Call Stack**, and **XHR/fetch Breakpoints**. The **Scope** section shows the current scope as `history_clusters_layout_type.mojom-webui.js`. The **Local** section shows the current local variables: `this: undefined`, `LayoutType: {}`, and `mojo: {internal: {...}, interfaceControl: {...}, pipeControl: {...}}`. The **Call Stack** section shows the call stack with the current frame at `history_cluster...mojom-webui.js:9`. The **Breakpoints** section shows a list of breakpoints, including `LayoutType[LayoutType["kNone"] = 0] = "kNone";` at line 9 and `LayoutType[LayoutType["MIN_VALUE"] = 0] = "MIN_VALUE";` at line 15.

Variable Inspector

# Including JS code in HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <script src="code1.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- other HTML contents go here -->
    <script src="code2.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

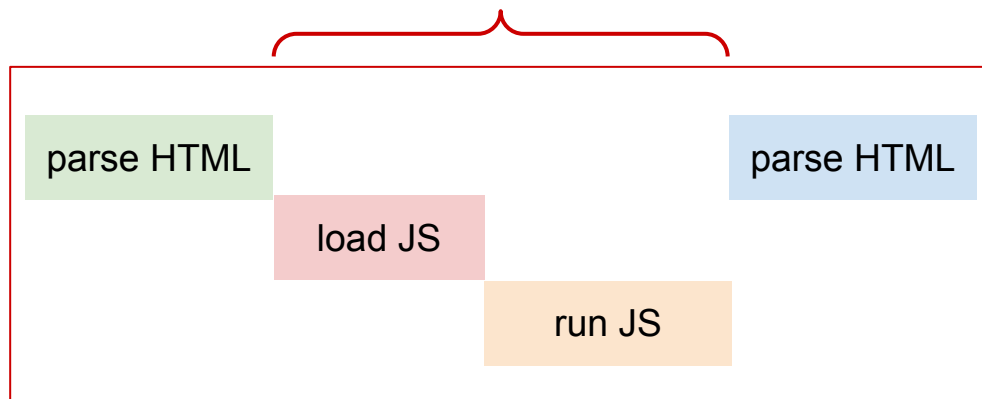
*Scripts that do not modify page contents are placed in <head>*

Scripts that do are placed towards the end of <body>

# Script: Loading & Running

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- some HTML here -->
    <script src="....js"></script>
    <!-- more HTML here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

*HTML Parsing suspended*



# Defer vs. Async

```
<html>
  <body>
    <!-- some HTML here -->
    <script src="one" async></script>
    <script src="two" async></script>
    <!-- more HTML here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
  <body>
    <!-- some HTML here -->
    <script src="one" defer></script>
    <script src="two" defer></script>
    <!-- more HTML here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

parse HTML

parse

Use **async**  
when you  
can

load one

run one

load two

run two

parse HTML

parse

Use **defer**  
if you have  
to

load one

run one

load two

run two

# TS <script> option #1: Babel

with babel-standalone

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <script src="https://unpkg.com/@babel/standalone/babel.min.js"></script>
    <script type="text/babel" src="code1.ts"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- HTML contents go here -->
    <script type="text/babel" src="code2.ts"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

*DO NOT use Babel standalone for **production**  
Use transpiled JS for production with bundler  
(webpack, parcel, rollup, ...)*

# TS <script> option #2: ParcelJS

```
npm init -y
npm install -save-dev parcel

# Create your-file.html with <script>
# Create one.ts and two.ts

npx parcel serve your-file.html

# Go to localhost:xxxx (in a browser)
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <script src="code1.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- HTML contents go here -->
    <script src="code2.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
// one.ts
console.debug("Hello from one");
```

```
// two.ts
console.debug("Hello from two");
```



# Browser predefined classes

- Classes associated with individual HTML tags

Tag	Class
<a>	<u><a href="#">HTMLAnchorElement</a></u>
<body>	<u><a href="#">HTMLBodyElement</a></u>
<button>	<u><a href="#">HTMLButtonElement</a></u>
<img>	<u><a href="#">HTMLImageElement</a></u>
<p>	<u><a href="#">HTMLParagraphElement</a></u>
<u><i>and many more ...</i></u>	

- Other classes: `AudioBuffer`, `Bluetooth`, `ByteString`, `Promise`, `Request`,...

# Browser (Predefined) Objects

- Frequently used
  - screen: the computer screen occupied by the browser
  - document: the current HTML document that hosts the script
    - Provides functions for manipulating the DOM tree
  - window: the current window where the HTML doc is rendered
- Less frequently used
  - history: page visit history stack
  - localStorage: the browser persistent storage
  - location: the browser input box
  - and many more ...

```
for (const z in window) {  
    if (typeof window[z] === "object") {  
        console.log(z);  
    }  
}
```

*Try this yourself*

# Browser window predefined functions

- `alert()`: show an info dialog on the browser
- `addEventListener()`: setup event listeners
- `confirm()`: show a yes/no dialog
- `prompt()`: show an input dialog
- `setInterval()`, `setTimeout()`: start a timer
- `clearInterval()`, `clearTimeout()`: reset existing timer
- ...
- and many more ...

```
for (const z in window) {  
    if (typeof window[z] === "function") {  
        console.log(z);  
    }  
}
```

*Try this yourself*

Complete documentations: [Web Windows API](#) (MDN: Mozilla Dev Network)

# HTML Document CRUD methods/functions

Create	<code>document.createElement()</code> , <code>document.createTextNode()</code>
Read	<code>____.getElementById()</code> // SINGULAR <code>____.getElementsByTagName()</code> // PLURAL <code>____.getElementsByClassName()</code> // PLURAL <code>____.querySelector()</code> // SINGULAR: search by CSS selectors <code>____.querySelectorAll()</code> // PLURAL: search by CSS selectors
Update	<code>____.appendChild()</code>
Delete	<code>____.removeChild()</code>

and many more ...

```
for (const z in document) {  
    if (typeof document[z] === "function") {  
        console.log(z);  
    }  
}
```

Try this yourself

# Create Text Nodes

```
<span>Hello world!</span>
```

span

“Hello World!”

```
// Option 1
```

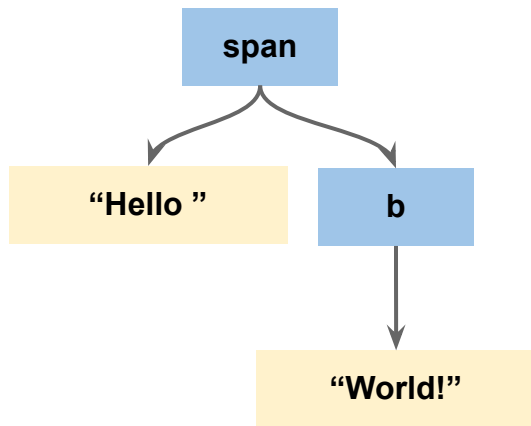
```
const spanParent = document.createElement("span");  
const hello = document.createTextNode("Hello World");  
spanParent.appendChild(hello);
```

```
// Option 2
```

```
const spanParent = document.createElement("span");  
spanParent.innerText = "Hello World";
```

# Add Multiple Children

```
<span>Hello <b>world!</b></span>
```



```
const spanTop = document.createElement("span");
const txt1 = document.createTextNode("Hello");
spanTop.appendChild(txt1);

const bChild = document.createElement("b");
bChild.innerText = "World";
spanTop.appendChild(bChild);
```

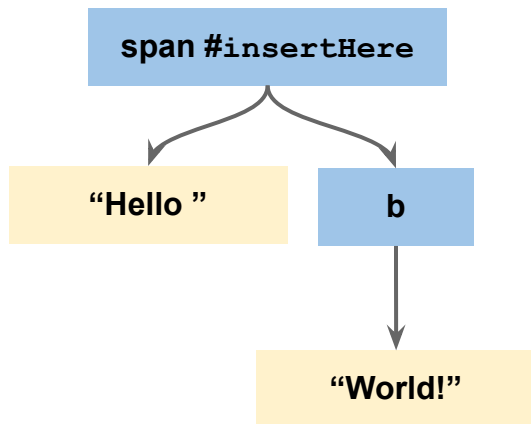
# Insert Contents into Existing DOM

before

```
<span id="insertHere"> </span>
```

after

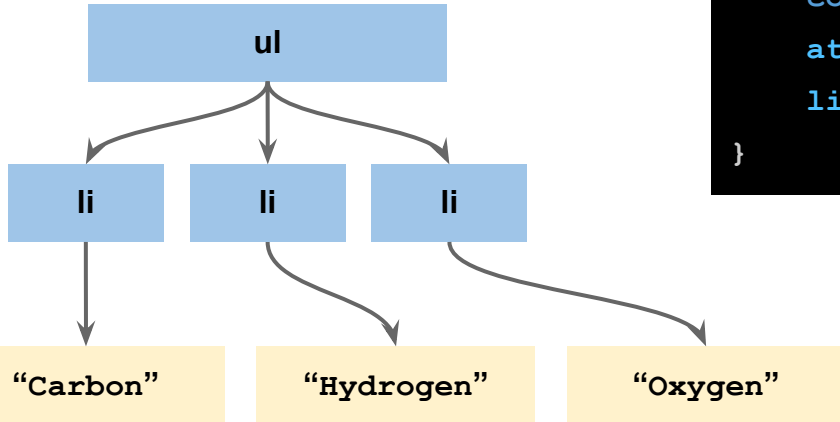
```
<span id="insertHere">  
  Hello <b>world!<b>  
</span>
```



```
const spanTop = document.getElementById("insertHere");  
const txt1 = document.createTextNode("Hello");  
spanTop.appendChild(txt1);  
  
const bChild = document.createElement("b");  
bChild.innerText = "World";  
spanTop.appendChild(bChild);
```

# Add Multiple Children from Array

```
<ul>
  <li>Carbon</li>
  <li>Hydrogen</li>
  <li>Oxygen</li>
</ul>
```



```
const atoms = ["Carbon", "Hydrogen", "Oxygen"]
const listTop = document.createElement("ul");

for (let a of atoms) {
  const atm = document.createElement("li");
  atm.innerText = a;
  listTop.appendChild(atm);
}
```



# Setting attributes

```
<a id="intro" class="deepIndent noAds" href="http://go.org">  
    Some text here  
</a>
```

```
const sample = document.createElement("a");  
sample.innerText = "Some text here";  
sample.id = "intro"  
sample.classList.add("deepIndent");  
sample.classList.add("noAds");  
sample.setAttribute("href", "http://go.org");
```

```
const sample = document.createElement("a");  
sample.innerText = "Some text here";  
sample.setAttribute("id", "intro");  
sample.setAttribute("class", "deepIndent noAds");  
sample.setAttribute("href", "http://go.org");
```

# querySelector(): select ONE element

```
<body>
  <p class="title">Ice Cream Flavor:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Death by Chocolate</li>
    <li>Mint Chocolate Chip</li>
    <li>Strawberry</li>
  </ul>
  <script src="ice.ts">
</body>
```

Ice Cream Flavors:

- Too much Chocolate
- Mint Chocolate Chip
- Strawberry

```
const item:Element = document.querySelector("ul > li");
#the first one will be returned
item.textContent = "Too much Chocolate";
```

# querySelectorAll(): select MULTIPLE elements

```
<body>
  <p class="title">Ice Cream Flavor:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Death by Chocolate</li>
    <li>Mint Chocolate Chip</li>
    <li>Strawberry</li>
  </ul>
  <script src="ice.ts">
</body>
```

Ice Cream Flavors:

- Death by Chocolate (on sale)
- Mint Chocolate Chip (on sale)
- Strawberry

```
let items:NodeListOf<Element>;
items = document.querySelectorAll("ul > li");
for (let flav of items) {
  if (flav.textContent.includes("Chocolate")) {
    flav.textContent = flav.textContent + " (on sale)";
  }
}
```

# CSS Selector and querySelector(All)

```
<body>
  <h2>Some heading</h2>
  <p>First paragraph</p>
  <ol>
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>
    <li class="device">Raspberry Pi</li>
    <li class="singer">Barry Manilow</li>
  </ol>
  <p>Second paragraph</p>
</body>
```

```
const q1 = document.querySelector("h2 + p");
q1.classList.add("red"); // Affect "First paragraph"
const q2 = document.querySelector("h2 ~ ol > li:first-child");
q1.classList.add("red"); // Affect "Strawberry"
const q3 = document.querySelector("li:last-child");
q1.classList.add("red"); // Affect "Barry Manilow"
```

```
const pars = document.querySelectorAll("h2 ~ p");
for (let x of pars) {
  // Apply to "First paragraph" and "Second paragraph"
  x.setAttribute("__", "__");
}
const who = document.querySelectorAll("ol > li.singer");
for (let x of who) {
  // Apply to "Barry Manilow"
}
```

# Using Timer

```
<body>
  <p>Ice Cream Flavor:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Death by Chocolate</li>
    <li>Mint Chocolate Chip</li>
    <li>Strawberry</li>
    <li>Bluemoon</li>
  </ul>
  <script src="ice.ts">
</body>
```

```
function choco() {
  const item:Element = document.querySelector("ul > li");
  item.textContent = "Too much Chocolate";
}
setTimeout(choco, 2000);
```

Ice Cream Flavors:

- Too much Chocolate
- Mint Chocolate Chip
- Strawberry
- BlueMoon

2 seconds later



`setTimeout(someFunc, delayInMillisec)`

# JavaScript Events

Source of Event	Events
Window	onload, onresize, onunload, ...
Document	onkeydown, onkeyup, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseenter, onmouseleave, ...
Input field	onblur, onfocus, onchange, ....
Button	onclick, ondblclick
Complete Reference: <a href="#">Event APIs</a>	

# Setting Up Event Handlers

- Which Event?
- Who is the event source?
  - Resize => window
  - Key presses => document
  - Load => document
  - Click => button, image, ....
  - Focus => input elements
  - Mouse => elements
- Details of the event object properties  
(MouseEvent, KeyboardEvent, ....).

Refer to online API

```
function keyHandler(ev: KeyboardEvent): void {  
    // put code here  
}  
  
function clickHandler(ev:MouseEvent): void {  
    // put code here  
}  
  
document.addEventListener("keypress", keyHandler);  
  
const myLogo = document.getElementById("myLogo");  
myLogo.addEventListener("click", clickHandler);
```

*addEventListener*

*inline event attributes*

```
<button onclick="clickFunction()">Click Me</button>
```

```
function clickFunction() {  
    // put code here  
}
```

# CodePen: Event Handling Demo

## Counting Click