

# • 웹개발

- HTML/CSS
- Javascript
- o DOM

웹개발

# Javascript/HTML/CSS

# • Javascript 제어/반복문

```
5=='5' // true

5==='5' // false. 문자열인지 숫자인지 타입까지 비교한다.

5!='5' // false

5!=='5' // true // 타입이 다르므로 부정문에선 true이다.

'cb' > 'ab' // true // c가 a보다 숫자로 환산하면 2 크기 때문이다.
```

# 자바스크립트는 ||보다 &&가 먼저 실행된다.

 $2 === 2 \mid\mid 2 === 3 \&\& 5 === 6 \mid\mid true. \mid\mid 2 === 3 \&\& 5 === 6 \cap 우선순위라 false지만, <math>2 === 2 와 \mid\mid$ 결과 true이므로 true.

```
/* styles.css */
body {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  background-color: rgb(36, 35, 30);
 }
 form {
  margin: 3rem auto;
  width: 90%;
  max-width: 50rem;
  box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
  border-radius: 6px;
  padding: 1rem;
  background-color: rgb(246, 245, 201);
 }
 .control {
  margin-bottom: 1rem;
 label {
  display: block;
  font-weight: bold;
  margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
 input {
  font: inherit;
  font-size: 1.15rem;
  padding: 0.35rem;
  border: 1px solid rgb(204, 204, 204);
  background-color: rgb(252, 249, 233);
  color: rgb(53, 51, 39);
  width: 25rem;
  border-radius: 4px;
  margin-right: 1rem;
```

```
vertical-align: middle;
}
input:focus {
 background-color: rgb(253, 245, 196);
}
button {
 font: inherit;
 background-color: rgb(209, 184, 23);
 border: 1px solid rgb(209, 184, 23);
 color: rgb(44, 43, 36);
 border-radius: 4px;
 padding: 0.5rem 1.5rem;
 cursor: pointer;
}
button:hover {
 background-color: rgb(209, 197, 23);
 border-color:rgb(209, 197, 23);
}
#charcount {
 color: rgb(105, 101, 75);
}
input.warning {
 background-color: rgb(248, 191, 145);
}
#remaining-chars.warning {
 color:rgb(211, 109, 26);
input.error {
 background-color: rgb(248, 157, 145);
}
```

```
#remaining-chars.error {
  color:rgb(211, 54, 26);
}
```

warning과 error에 관한 색상을 css파일에 추가하였다.

```
/* demo.js */
const productNameInputElement = document.getElementById('produ
const remainingCharsElement = document.getElementById('remaining)
// console.dir(productNameInputElement);
let maxAllowedChars = productNameInputElement.maxLength; // prod
function updateRemainingCharacters(event) {
  let enteredText = event.target.value; // event: 클릭, 입력등 특정 이벤트
  // target: input에서 사용자가 입력하면, event.target은 input을 가르킨다.
  let enteredTextLength = enteredText.length; // eventedText 함수로 기
  let remainingCharacters = maxAllowedChars - enteredTextLength;
  remainingCharsElement.textContent = remainingCharacters; // rem
if (remainingCharacters === 0) {
  remainingCharsElement.classList.add('error');
  productNameInputElement.classList.add('error');
else if (remainingCharacters <= 10) {</pre>
  remainingCharsElement.classList.add('warning');
  productNameInputElement.classList.add('warning');
else {
  remainingCharsElement.classList.remove('warning');
  productNameInputElement.classList.remove('warning');
```

productNameInputElement.addEventListener('input', updateRemaining // 함수를 브라우저로 반응시킴.

if (remainingCharacters === 0) 을 하면 error 즉 빨간색이 되고,

else if (remainingCharacters < 10) { remainingCharsElement.classList.add('warning')}; 을 추가 하면10글자 미만이 남을 시 남은 글자 수가 빨간색으로 변한다.

productNameInputElement.classList.add('warning'); 을 넣으면 배경색도 빨간색으로 변한다.

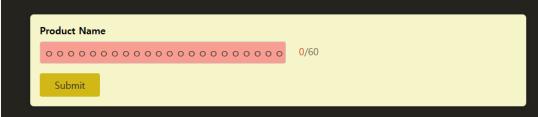
#### else {

remainingCharsElement.classList.remove('warning'); productNameInputElement.classList.remove('warning');

//배경과 남은숫자가 10이상이 되면 다시 검은색으로 원상 복구 된다.

### 결과





```
const myName = 'haejin';

if (myName === 'haejin') {
    console.log('Hej!')
}

let isLoggedIn = true;
if (!isLoggedIn) { // isLoggedIn이 거짓이라면 User is not logged in을 출력
    console.log('User is NOT logged in!');
}

const enteredUserName = ''; // 0 ← ''으로 되어 있거나 '0'일 경우 자바스트
if (enteredUserName) { // 참일 경우이니, 뭔가가 입력되어 있을 경우 'Input
    console.log('Input is valid!');
}
```

```
FOR문

for (i=0; i<10; i++) // 기본 증가식

for (i=0; i<10; i = i+2) // 2씩 증가식ㄹ

FOR of 문

const user = ['Haejin', 'Friend', 'Friend2'];

for (const user of users) {

console.log(user);

} // haejin, friend, friend2가 차례로 출력된다.

for (let i =0; i<someArray.length; i++) {

console.log(someArray[i]);

}
```

## FOR in 문 / PropertyName

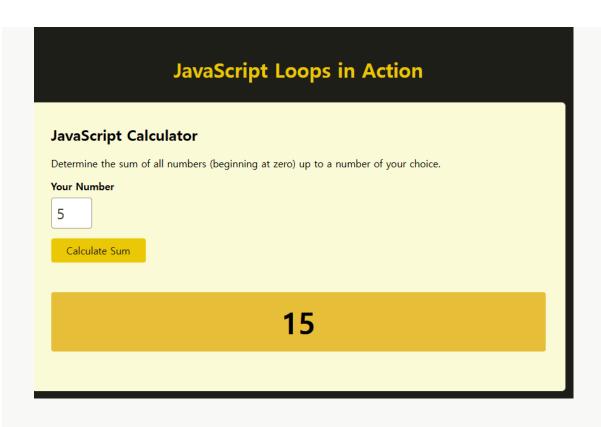
```
let isFinished = false;
while (!isFinished) {
   isFinished = confirm('Do you want to quit?');
}
console.log('Done!');
```

#### for 반복문

```
// First Example: Sum numbers
const calculateSumButtonElement = document.querySelector('#ca
lculator button'); // css id 선택자는 #가 붙어야함.
function calculateSum() {
  const userNumberInputElement = document.getElementById('us
er-number');
  const enteredNumber = userNumberInputElement.value;
  let sumUpToNumber = 0;
  for (let i = 0; i <= enteredNumber; i++) {
    sumUpToNumber = sumUpToNumber + i;
  const outputResultElement = document.getElementById('calcula
ted-sum');
  outputResultElement.textContent = sumUpToNumber;
  outputResultElement.style.display = 'block';
}
calculateSumButtonElement.addEventListener('click', calculateSu
m);
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-sc
ale=1.0">
 <title>JavaScript Loops</title>
 k rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
 <h1>JavaScript Loops in Action</h1>
 <section id="calculator">
  <h2>JavaScript Calculator</h2>
  Determine the sum of all numbers (beginning at zero) up to
a number of your choice.
  <div class="control">
   <label for="user-number">Your Number</label>
   <input type="number" id="user-number">
  </div>
  <button>Calculate Sum
  </section>
 <section id="highlight-links">
  <h2>Highlight Links</h2>
  <button>Highlight all links in the text</button>
  This is some text that also contains useful links (like <a href</p>
="">this one</a> that actually lead nowhere. They
   lead nowhere because this text and example is <strong>not</s
trong > about the anchor elements or the link
   destinations but instead about JavaScript.
  Because you can use <a href="https://developer.mozilla.or">https://developer.mozilla.or
g/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript">JavaScript</a> (okay, this
   link actually <strong>does</strong> lead somewhere) not
   just for funny demos or useless examples but for real useful thi
ngs - like highlighting all the links in a text.
  You can dive even deeper into JavaScript with one of our be
stselling, deep-dive, JavaScript-focused <a
    href="https://academind.com/courses/">courses</a>.
 </section>
```

```
<section id="user-data">
  <h2>Your Information</h2>
  <button>Display User Data</button>
  ul id="output-user-data">
 </section>
 <section id="statistics">
  <h2>Statistics</h2>
  Test your luck and find out how many dice rolls (1-6 dice) it t
akes you to roll a certain number (between 1 and
   6).
  <div class="control">
   <label for="user-target-number">Your Target Number</label>
   <input type="number" min="1" max="6" id="user-target-numb
er">
  </div>
  <button>Roll the Dice</button>
  ul id="dice-rolls">
  It took you <span id="output-total-rolls" class="output">X
span> rolls to roll a <span id="output-target-number" class="outp
ut">Y</span>.
 </section>
</body>
</html>
```



웹개발

#### for-of 반복문

```
// Highlight links
const highlightLinksButtonElement = document.querySelector('#highl
function highlightLinks() {
   const anchorElements = document.querySelectorAll('#highlight-linl
   for (const anchorElement of anchorElements) {
      anchorElement.classList.add('highlight');
   }
}
highlightLinksButtonElement.addEventListener('click', highlightLinks);
```

### **Highlight Links**

Highlight all links in the text

This is some text that also contains useful links like this one that actually lead nowhere. They lead nowhere because this text and example is **not** about the anchor elements or the link destinations but instead about JavaScript.

Because you can use JavaScript (okay, this link actually **does** lead somewhere) not just for funny demos or useless examples but for real useful things - like highlighting all the links in a text.

You can dive even deeper into JavaScript with one of our bestselling, deep-dive, JavaScript-focused courses.

### **Highlight Links**

Highlight all links in the text

This is some text that also contains useful links like this one that actually lead nowhere. They lead nowhere because this text and example is **not** about the anchor elements or the link destinations but instead about JavaScript.

Because you can use JavaScript (okay, this link actually **doe**s lead somewhere) not just for funny demos or useless examples but for real useful things - like highlighting all the links in a text.

You can dive even deeper into JavaScript with one of our bestselling, deep-dive, JavaScript-focused courses

웹개발 15