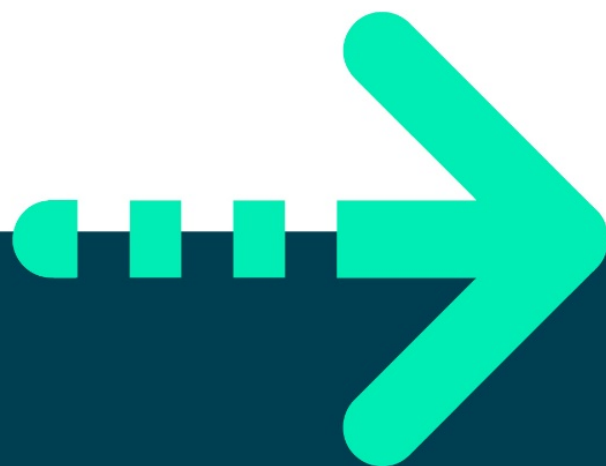




# WEB APPLICATION ARCHITECTURES





# Events

## Objectives

In this exercise you will learn how to make use of Events in JavaScript

## Reference material

This exercise is based on material from the “Events” chapter.

## Overview

- In this lab you’ll exercise events using code.

## Estimated duration

The estimated duration for this lab is 30 minutes.

## Completed solution

There is a completed solution for this lab.

## Step by step instructions

1. Create a new website in Code, or open an existing website you’ve been working on
2. Add a `<div>` element, and give it an “id” of your choice. Add some text to the `<div>` element.
3. Add an “onload” attribute to the `<body>` element of the page. In the “onload” attribute, change the colour of the `<div>` you added.  
  
Hint: the object returned by `getElementById` doesn’t have a “color” property – but it *does* have a “style” property, and this in turn has a “color” property.  
  
Note that accessing the `<div>` from the “onload” event does *not* cause an error, even though it comes before the `<div>`. This is because the “onload” event doesn’t fire until the page is completely loaded, including the `<div>` being loaded.
4. Add two buttons, just after the `<div>`. The text of the buttons should be “Show” and “Hide”.
5. Add an “onclick” attribute to each of the buttons. In the “show” button, set the “style.display” property of the `<div>` to “block”. In the “hide” button, set the “style.display” property of the `<div>` to “none”.

Hint: You might want to create two functions, in a `<script>` element within the `<head>`. Then, from the `<onclick>` event, you can simply call these



functions. You don't have to do it this way; if you want to make the change from directly within the `<onclick>` event, you can. Which way do you think is better? Why?

From your knowledge of CSS, can you explain why this does what it does? Can you find another property of the element, which is not part of the "style" property (and therefore not connected to CSS), which does the same thing?

6. Add a NoScript element to your page. Use the options within your browser to turn off JavaScript, and check the NoScript element does what you expected. Remember to turn JavaScript back on afterwards!

To turn JavaScript off:

- In Internet Explorer:
  - Click the Gear icon, then Internet Options
  - Go to the Security tab
  - Click Custom
  - Scroll down to Scripting
  - Under Active Scripting, select Disable
- In Google Chrome:
  - Click the menu button, then choose Settings
  - Click on "show advanced settings"
  - Click on the Content Settings button
  - Click the radio button next to Do Not Allow Any Site To Run JavaScript

