Review

* Keep i/o (prompt, alert, console.log) out of functions that do processing (calculation).
* Calculation function definitions should have one or more parameters and return a value.
* Call calculation functions like this: var result = min(5, 12, 6);
* A function that has i/o functions in it doesn’t need to have parameters or return a value.
* Call a function without either parameters or a return value like this: main();

Getting input and displaying output on a web page

* HTML Form element: <form> </form>
  + Forms contain HTML input elements and controls
* Responding to Events
  + Look at the Rainbow page
  + Form elements can be assigned functions that handle events
    - In HTML: <button id=”clickMe”>Click me</button>  
      TODO: Revise this!
    - In JavaScript: button.addEventListener("clickMe", getName);
* Getting Input
  + In HTML: <input type = “text” id="name">
  + Get a reference to the input element in JavaScript:   
    var nameTextBox = document.getElementById(“name”);
  + Read the value:  
    var theName = nameTextBox.value;
* Displaying output
  + Assume we have a paragraph in our web page: <p id=”studentName”></p>
  + Access HTML elements in JavaScript using *getElementById*:   
    var nameParagraph = document.getElementById(“studentName”);
  + Set the value of an element:  
     nameParagraph.innerHTML = “Susan”;

jsHint

* Website: <http://jshint.com>)
  + Package for Atom: <https://atom.io/packages/jshint>
  + Package for Sublime Text: <https://packagecontrol.io/packages/JSHint>
* jsHint is a “linter” – a tool that identifies suspicious syntax. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lint_(software>)
* Example: writing an isPrime function in JavaScript

Conclusion

* Project 2 due Tuesday night
* Lab 4 and Project 3 instructions are on Canvas