JavaScript:

Layout	of HTML:
<heade< td=""><td>r></td></heade<>	r>
<nav></nav>	
<sectio< td=""><td>n></td></sectio<>	n>
<article< td=""><td>></td></article<>	>
<aside></aside>	
<foote< td=""><td></td></foote<>	
100101	
Attribu	tes: It is given to each tag to apply a behaviour of the tag.
JavaScr	ipt:
•	It is a light-weight interpreted programming language with some object-oriented capabilities It is an open, cross-platform scripting language It complements Java programming language It integrates with other backend technologies
Data Ty	rpes:
1.	Number
2.	String
3.	Boolean
4.	Object
5.	Null
6. 7.	Symbol Undefined
Built-in	functions:
(i)	Concat()
(ii) toUpperCase()	
(iii) toLowerCase()	
(iv)	slice()
	valueOf()
	match()
) Date()
(vii	i) Filter()

- (ix) Pop()
- (x) Reduce()
- (xi) Round()

Ways of embedding JS code in HTML:

- (i) Use "<Script>" tag (JS code inside HTML)
- (ii) Adding JS file as source (JS code outside HTML)

Arrays:

Var array1 = new Array()

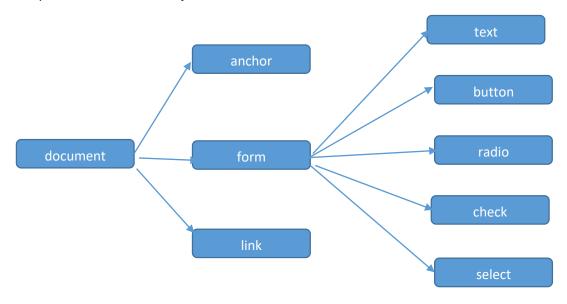
Var array2 = new Array{'value1', "value2'}

Var array3 = new Array{value1, value'}

DOM (Document Object Model):

- > It is a platform and language-neutral interface
- > It allows programs & scripts to dynamically access the content
- ➤ It updates the structure & style of a document
- "Document Object" represents the whole html document
- ➤ When HTML document is loaded in browser, it becomes document object
- ➤ It is the root element in html document
- > It has properties & methods
- > It is an interface that treats a HTML or XML document as tree-structured

Properties of Document Object:



Example 2: (Javascript code outside HTML)

</form>

<input type="button" onclick="msg()" value="PrintName"/>

Example 3: (document.getElementByID)

```
Html:
<html>
<head>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="getInput.js"></script>
    </head>
    <body>
        Welcome to Session
        <form>
            Enter Number: <input type="text" id="number" name="number"/>
            <input type="button" value="Click" onclick="getCube()"/>
            Result : <input type="text" id="result" name="result"/>
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
Javascript:
function getCube(){
    var number = document.getElementById("number").value;
    alert(number*number*number);
    var n1 = number*number*number;
    var myelement = document.getElementById("result");
   myelement.value=n1;
}
Example 4: (document.getElementsByName)
Html:
<html>
        <script type="text/javascript" src="getInput.js"></script>
    </head>
    <body>
        Welcome to Session
        <form>
            Male: <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male"/>
            Female: <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender"
value="female"/>
            Other: <input type="radio" id="other" name="gender"
value="other"/>
            <input type="button" value="TotalGenders"</pre>
onclick="totalElements()"/>
            <input type="button" onclick="getChecked()" value="RadioChecked">
            <br/>
            </form>
    </body>
```

```
</html>
Javascript:
function totalElements(){
    var allGenders = document.getElementsByName("gender");
    alert("Total Genders :" + allGenders.length)
}
function getChecked(){
   var x = document.getElementById("male").checked;
   document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML=x;
}
Example 5: (Create table dynamically using JavaScript)
Html:
<html>
    <head>
        <script type="text/javascript" src="createTable.js"></script>
    </head>
    <body>
        Welcome to College
        <form>
            <button type="button" id="displayStudent"</pre>
onclick="newTable()">Student Details</button>
           </form>
    </body>
</html>
Javascript:
let student = [
    {id:"1001", name:"Sam", dept:"ECE", college:"ASSC"},
    {id:"1002", name:"John", dept:"MECH", college:"TPPT"},
    {id:"1003", name:"Mike", dept:"CSE", college:"ASSC"}
];
function generateTableHead(table, data){
    let thead = table.createTHead();
    let row = thead.insertRow();
```

```
for(let key of data){
        let th = document.createElement("th");
        let text = document.createTextNode(key);
        th.appendChild(text);
        row.appendChild(th);
    }
}
function generateTable(table, data){
    for(let element of data){
        let row = table.insertRow();
        for(let key in element){
            let cell = row.insertCell();
            let text = document.createTextNode(element[key]);
            cell.appendChild(text);
        }
    }
}
function newTable(){
    let table = document.querySelector("table");
    let data = Object.keys(student[0]);
    generateTableHead(table, data);
   generateTable(table, student);
}
Example 6: (document.getElementsByTagName)
Html:
<script type="text/javascript">
        function countPara(){
            var totalPara = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
            alert("Total P Tags : " + totalPara.length);
        }
        function countH2(){
            var totalH2 = document.getElementsByTagName("h2");
            alert("Total H2 Tags : " + totalH2.length);
        }
    </script>
    This is Para1
    This is Para2
    <h2>This is H2 Tag1</h2>
    <h2>This is H2 Tag2</h2>
    This is Para3
    <h3>This is H3 Tag1</h3>
    <h3>This is H3 Tag2</h3>
    <h3>This is H3 Tag3</h3>
```

```
<br/>
<button onclick="countPara()">Count P</button>
<br/>
<br/>
<button onclick="countH2()">Count H2</button>
```