

CS1116/CS5018

Web Development 2

Dr Derek Bridge

School of Computer Science & Information Technology
University College Cork

(Acknowledgment: This way of introducing JavaScript is inspired by the methods of [Seb Lee-Delisle](#).)

Check your understanding

- What will the server do with this JavaScript program?
- What will the browser do with this JavaScript program?
- What goes between the `<script>` start tag and `</script>` end tag?
- Are those semi-colons needed?
- In general, your users would prefer you to avoid writing programs that use the `window.alert()` method. Why?
- Suppose this program is on our server in Cork. Someone in Australia requests it
Whose time/date do they see?

A client-side JavaScript program

- An HTML Web page, page.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <title>Greetings!</title>
    <script src="greetings.js" type="module"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

NB These days we write `type="module"`, not `type="text/javascript"`

- A JavaScript program, greetings.js:

```
let now = new Date();
window.alert('Hello world. It is ' + now + ', right now.');
```

JavaScript

- A programming language in which we write programs designed to be embedded in other software applications
- The core language (sometimes called *ECMAScript*) has:
 - typical operators, expressions and statements; and
 - core objects, such as `Array`, `Date` and `Math`The core is standardized
- Client-side JavaScript extends the core with objects to:
 - control the browser
 - interact with the user
 - communicate with the server and
 - alter the document contentThese extensions are less standardized — can differ from browser to browser
- Other extensions of the core allow JavaScript programs to be used in servers, in PDF documents, ...
- JavaScript and Java are both partly inspired by C but otherwise unrelated

HTML canvas

- An HTML Web page, particles.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Particles</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="particles.css">
  <script src="particles.js" type="module"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <canvas width="500" height="300">
  </canvas>
</body>
</html>
```

- A CSS stylesheet, particles.css:

```
body {
  background-color: black;
}

canvas {
  display: block;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  border: .1px solid white;
}
```

The beginnings of particles.js

```
let canvas;
let context;
let width;
let height;

document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', init, false);

function init() {
  canvas = document.querySelector('canvas');
  context = canvas.getContext('2d');
  width = canvas.width;
  height = canvas.height;
}
```

Variables

JavaScript variables should be explicitly declared (using let or const)

Python	JavaScript
<pre>hourly_pay = 9.5 hours_worked = 35 total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked print(total_pay) # Hurray! A pay rise: hourly_pay = 10.5 total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked print(total_pay)</pre>	<pre>let hourly_pay; let hours_worked; let total_pay; hourly_pay = 9.5; hours_worked = 35; total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked; console.log(total_pay); // Hurray! A pay rise: hourly_pay = 10.5; total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked; console.log(total_pay);</pre>

Variables, again

But JavaScript does allow you to combine variable declaration with initialization

Python	JavaScript
<pre>hourly_pay = 9.5 hours_worked = 35 total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked print(total_pay) # Hurray! A pay rise: hourly_pay = 10.5 total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked print(total_pay)</pre>	<pre>let hourly_pay = 9.5; let hours_worked = 35; let total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked; console.log(total_pay); // Hurray! A pay rise: hourly_pay = 10.5; total_pay = hourly_pay * hours_worked; console.log(total_pay);</pre>

Comments

- Single-line comments

Python	JavaScript
<pre># This is a comment x = 3 # This is also a comment</pre>	<pre>// This is a comment let x = 3; // This is also a comment</pre>

- Multiline comments

Python	JavaScript
<pre>""" This is another comment. It extends over more than one line. """</pre>	<pre>/* This is another comment. It extends over more than one line. */</pre>

- Q: How do you make comments in HTML? CSS? SQL?

Drawing a coloured rectangle

- `context.fillRect(x, y, width, height)`

x	The x-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the rectangle
y	The y-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the rectangle
width	The width of the rectangle, in pixels
height	The height of the rectangle, in pixels

Function definitions

Python	JavaScript
<pre>def print_1_to_n(n): for i in range(1, n+1): print i print_1_to_n(10)</pre>	<pre>function print_1_to_n(n) { for (let i = 1; i <= n; i += 1) { console.log(i); } } print_1_to_n(10);</pre>

NB: Python uses indentation to denote **blocks** of code; JavaScript uses curly braces

Clearing a rectangle

- `context.clearRect(x, y, width, height)`

x	The x-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the rectangle to clear
y	The y-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the rectangle to clear
width	The width of the rectangle to clear, in pixels
height	The height of the rectangle to clear, in pixels

Calling a function at a fixed interval

- window.setInterval(function, milliseconds)

function	The function that will be executed
milliseconds	The interval between calls to the function

particles.js

```
let canvas;
let context;
let width;
let height;
let x = 250;
let y = 150;
let size = 10;
let xChange = getRandomNumber(-10, 10);
let yChange = getRandomNumber(-10, 10);
document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', init, false);

function init() {
  canvas = document.querySelector('canvas');
  context = canvas.getContext('2d');
  width = canvas.width;
  height = canvas.height;
  window.setInterval(draw, 33);
}

function draw() {
  context.clearRect(0, 0, width, height);
  context.fillStyle = 'yellow';
  context.fillRect(x, y, size, size);
  x = x + xChange;
  y = y + yChange;
}

function getRandomNumber(min, max) {
  return Math.floor(Math.random() * (max - min + 1)) + min;
}
```