

Client Side Scripting





CO1

- **Create interactive web pages using program flow control structure**

LO4

- **Display properties of the given object using getters and setters**



TEACHING AND EXAMINATION SCHEME

Teaching Scheme			Credit (L+T+P)	Examination Scheme												
L	T	P		Theory						Practical						
				Paper Hrs.	ESE		PA		Total		ESE		PA		Total	
					Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
3	-	2	5	3	70	28	30*	00	100	40	25#	10	25	10	50	20



CONTENTS

1. Querying, setting properties and deleting properties
2. Property getters and setters



QUERYING AND SETTING PROPERTIES

- The dot (.) operator or square brackets ([]) are used to obtain values of properties.
for example: var price=book . price; //get the “price” property of the book.
- The left-hand side should be an expression whose value is an object .
If using the dot operator , the right -hand side must be a simple identifier that names the property
- If using square brackets, the value within the brackets must be an expression that evaluates to a string that contains the desired property name.
for example: var author= book[“author”] //get the “author” property of the book.
- Use dot or square bracket to create or set a property but place the properties to the left hand side of an assignment expression.
for example: Book. price=300; // create an “price” property of the book.
person[“first name”]=“john”; //set the “first name “ property



DELETING PROPERTIES

- Delete keyword is used to delete both the value of the property and property itself.
 for example: delete person-age; // the person object now has no age property
 delete person["FirstName"]; // the person object now has no FirstName property
- The delete property returns true if deleted successfully.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
Var car={
Color:"red",
Brand:"ford"
};
document. Write (car. Color + "<br>" + car. Brand + "<br>");
document. Write(delete car. Brand);
</script>
</head>
</body>
</html>
```

PROPERTY GETTERS AND SETTERS



- Javascript supports are two kinds of properties
 1. Data property
 2. Accessor properties
- The accessor properties are represented by “getter” and “setter” methods for the full name property.
- When the property is accessed ,the return value from the getter is used.

get – a function without arguments , that works when a property is read.

Program: Use of getter method in javascript

```
<html>
<head>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var car ={
color:"red",
brand:"ford",
get company() {
return this.brand;  }
};
document. Write("company=" + car.company);
</script>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

PROPERTY SETTERS



- When a value is set , the setter is called and passed the value that was set.

set – a function with one argument , that is called when the property is set.

Program: Use of setter method in javascript

```
<html>
<body>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
Var car ={
Color: "red",
Brand: "ford",
Set company(value) {
this. Brand=value;
}
};
document. Write("company= "+car. Brand+"<br>");
Car.company="maruti";
document. Write("company="+car.brand);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```


QUIZ TIME



Q1. Which operator are used to obtained values of properties?

- a) The dot(.) operator;
- b) Null operator;
- c) arithmetic operator;
- d) All of the above;

► **Ans. a. The dot(.)operator**

Q2. The delete keyword is used for

- a) To delete value of property;
- b) To delete only property itself;
- c) To delete value of property and property itself;
- d) To restore the value of property

► **Ans. c. To delete value of property and property itself**

QUIZ TIME



Q3. What is get function?

- a) A function with arguments
- b) A function without arguments ,that works when a property is read.
- c) A function without arguments ,that works when a property is write
- d) A function with arguments ,that works when a property is read.

► **Ans. b.** A function without arguments ,that works when a property is read.

Q4. What is set function?

- a) A function with two argument, that is called when property is set
- b) A function with no argument, that is called when property is set
- c) A function with no argument, that is called when property is get
- d) A function with one argument, that is called when property is set

► **Ans. d.** A function with one argument, that is called when property is set



Thank You