Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology

BIC21203:

Pembangunan Web/
Web Development

LAB ACTIVITY: 4a

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SECTION	13

1. Write an HTML with JavaScript statements to change the content of the <p> to "Hello there!".

```
<div id="myElement">

<p>Welcome to my website!</p>

</div>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>Change Content Example</title>
    <script>
        function changeContent() {
            document.getElementById("myParagraph").innerText =
"Hello there!";
        }
    </script>
</head>
<body>

<div id="myElement">
    <p id="myParagraph">Welcome to my website!</p>
</div>

<button onclick="changeContent()">Change Content</button>

</body>
</html>
```

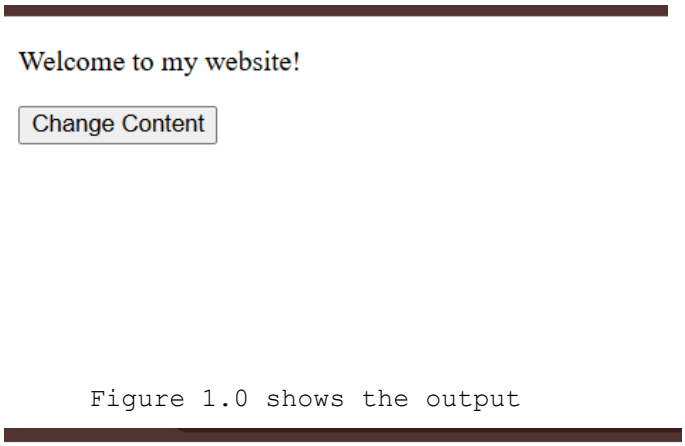

Figure 1.0 shows the output

Figure 1.1 shows the output when the button change content is clicked.

2. Based on the HTML code below, write an HTML with a JavaScript function named `checkInput()` that uses `if else` condition to validate if the number entered is lower or higher than 10. If it is lower than 10, then make an alert of `"The number is lower than 10"`, otherwise `"The number is higher than 10"`. If the user entered other than numbers (eg:alphabets), alert `"Please insert a number!"`.

```
<input type="text" id="userInput" placeholder="Enter a number">
<button onclick="checkInput()">Check</button>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>Number Checker</title>
</head>
<body>

    <input type="text" id="userInput" placeholder="Enter a
number">
    <button onclick="checkInput()">Check</button>

    <script>
        function checkInput() {
            // Get the value of the input field
            const input =
document.getElementById("userInput").value;

            // Check if the input is a number
            if (isNaN(input)) {
                alert("Please insert a number!");
            } else {
                const number = parseFloat(input); // Convert to
a number
                if (number < 10) {
                    alert("The number is lower than 10");
                } else {
                    alert("The number is higher than 10");
                }
            }
        }
    </script>

</body>
</html>
```

Figure 2.1 shows the output for the user to enter a number.

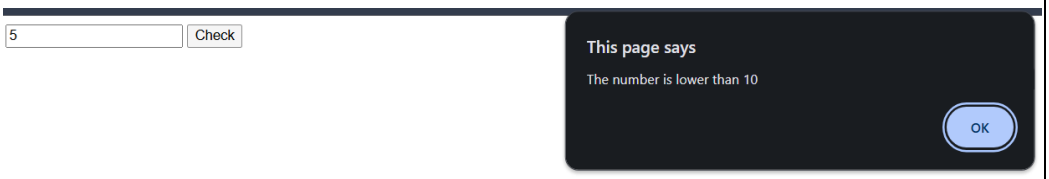

Figure 2.2 shows the output when a number less than 10 is entered.

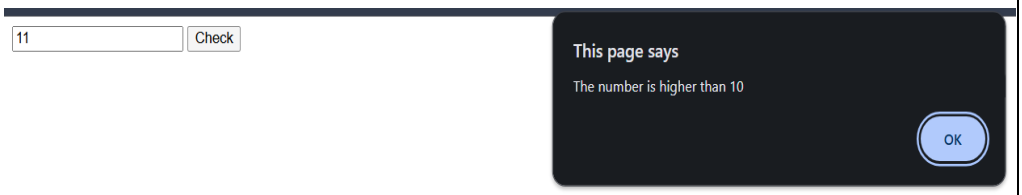

Figure 2.3 shows the output when a number greater than 10 is entered.

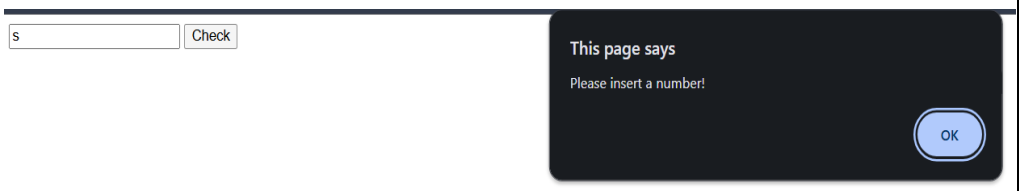

Figure 2.4 shows the output when the alphabet `s` is entered.

3. Complete the JavaScript code below to produce the expected output. Write your answer in a complete HTML code.

```
<p id="demo"></p>
                    <script>
                       let text = "";
     for (let i = 0; //complete your answer here) {
                        }
                        document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;
                        </script>
```

Expected output:

```
The number is 1
The number is 2
The number is 3
The number is 4
The number is 5
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>Number Output</title>
</head>
<body>

<p id="demo"></p>
<script>
let text = "";
for (let i = 1; i <= 5; i++) { // Loop from 1 to 5
    text += "The number is " + i + "<br>"; // Append the current
number and a line break
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text; // Set the inner
HTML of the demo paragraph
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

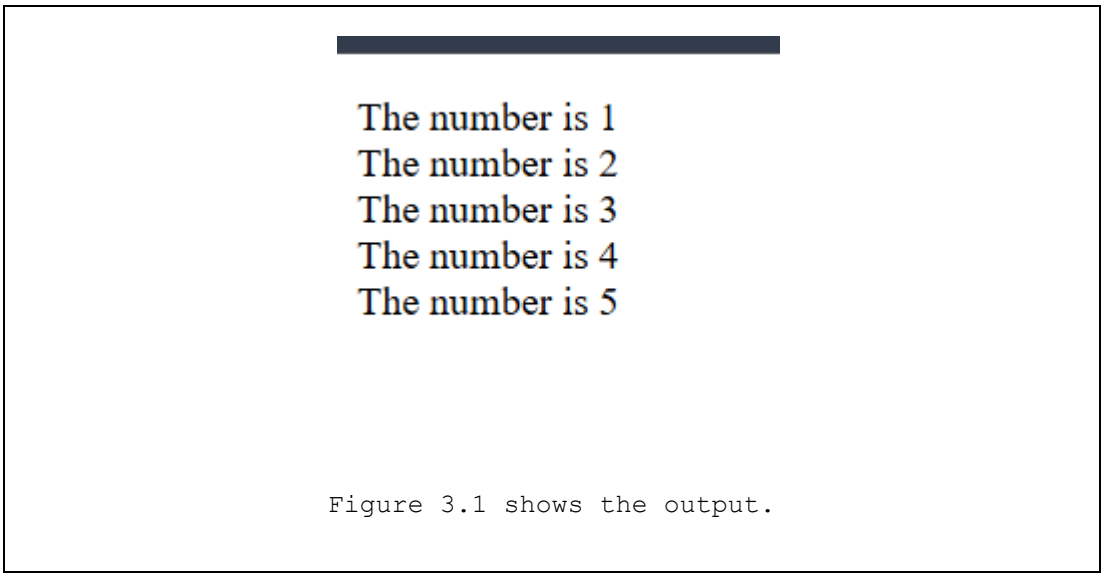

Figure 3.1 shows the output.