# Variables and APIs Huw Davies

#### Variables

- Named boxes
- Hold values
  - Simple numbers or strings of characters
  - Complex structures such as functions, objects and arrays
- Loosely typed
  - The type is assigned each time a value is assigned
    - (A value is put in the box)
- Must be declared before being used

- Variable types
  - Number
  - String
  - Boolean
  - Object
  - Function

- Declaring variables
  - Use the keyword 'var'
  - var aNumber;
  - var aString;

- Variables can be initialised with their declaration
  - var aNumber = 12.34;
  - var aString = "12.34";
  - var langs = new Array("JavaScript", "PHP", "C++");

- Variable assignment
  - The act of assigning a value to a variable
  - Done with a single equals sign ("=")
    - Or one of its variants...
  - Called the "assignment operator"
  - Does NOT mean, "is equal to"

 If a variable has already been declared (and optionally initialised), it can be reassigned:

```
var myVar;
var myOtherVar;
myVar = "Hello World!";
myVar = 3;
myOtherVar = 22;
myVar = myVar + myOtherVar;
```

#### Other Operators

- Numeric
  - +, -, \*, /, %
- String
  - + (concatenate)
- Increment/Decrement
  - ++, --
- Assignment with operator
  - +=, -=, \*=, /=, %=

Assignment with operator (cont)

```
var a, b;
a = 5; b = 7;
a += b; // equivalent to a = a + b;
a -= b; // equivalent to a = a - b;
a *= b; // equivalent to a = a * b;
a /= b; // equivalent to a = a / b;
a %= b; // equivalent to a = a % b;
```

- Writing to an HTML document
  - Use document.write("string")
  - Use document.writeln("string") if you want to add a line break
  - The text is injected into the document at the exact location of the write() or writeln() statement.

- Changing the content of an element
  - Get the element
  - Change its contents
- Assuming the element has an id attribute with a value of 'text':

```
document.getElementById('text').innerHTML =
    "string";
```

#### Exercise 1:

- Create a new, blank HTML5 page
- Add an h1 element using document.write
- The text you want to inject into the page is:
  - <h1>It works!</h1>

#### Remember

All JavaScript statements must be in a <script> tag

#### • Exercise 2:

- Copy Exercise 1 to a new file
- Change string output by document.write() to:
  - <h1 id='fickle'>It Works!</h1>
- Use the JavaScript onload event in the <body> tag to change the content of the header from "It Works!" to "It's changed!"
  - Omit the apostrophe from the word "it's" if you don't know how to do it (bonus points for anyone who works it out)

- Google Maps allows you to put free interactive maps on your web pages
- You can put a map of
  - Any scale
  - Any type: roadmap, satellite, terrain or street map
  - Centre the map at any location
  - Add markers to the map
- Version 3 does **not** require registration with Google

#### Map Types:

- ROADMAP: displays the normal, default 2D tiles of Google Maps
- SATELLITE: displays photographic tiles
- HYBRID: displays a mix of photographic tiles and a tile layer for prominent features (roads, city names)
- TERRAIN: displays physical relief tiles for displaying elevation and water features (mountains, rivers, etc)

- Steps for creating a map:
  - Declare the application as HTML5 in the <!DOCTYPE>
  - Include the Maps API JavaScript in a <script> tag
  - Create a DIV with the id "map-canvas" to hold the Map
  - Create a JavaScript object literal to hold the map properties
  - Create a "Map" object, passing it the div element along with the map properties
  - Add a marker (optional)

Add an information window (antional)

- DEMONSTRATION: creating a map step-bystep
  - Handout (Google Maps API Getting Started)
  - Follow along if you like...

#### Homework (not assessed)

- Create a web page that includes a map centred on a location of your choice
  - Add a marker
  - Add a street view control
  - Add an info window and a listener to display it when the marker is clicked