

Course Name : Web Technologies



Course Instructor :

J.Dhiviya Rose

Assistant Professor-Selection Grade

Department of Cybernetics

School of Computer Science

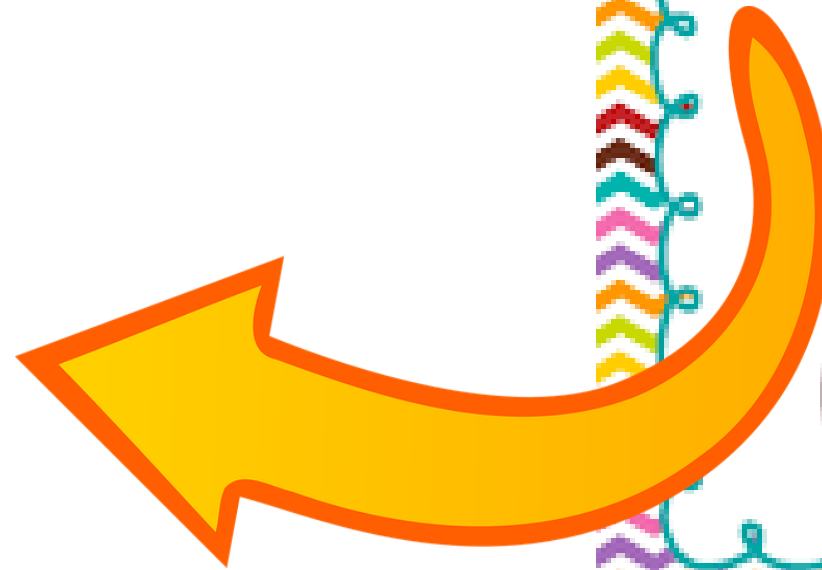
Email : dhiviyarj@ddn.upes.ac.in

Mobile : 9410188296

JS Events



} self study



Lecture #6

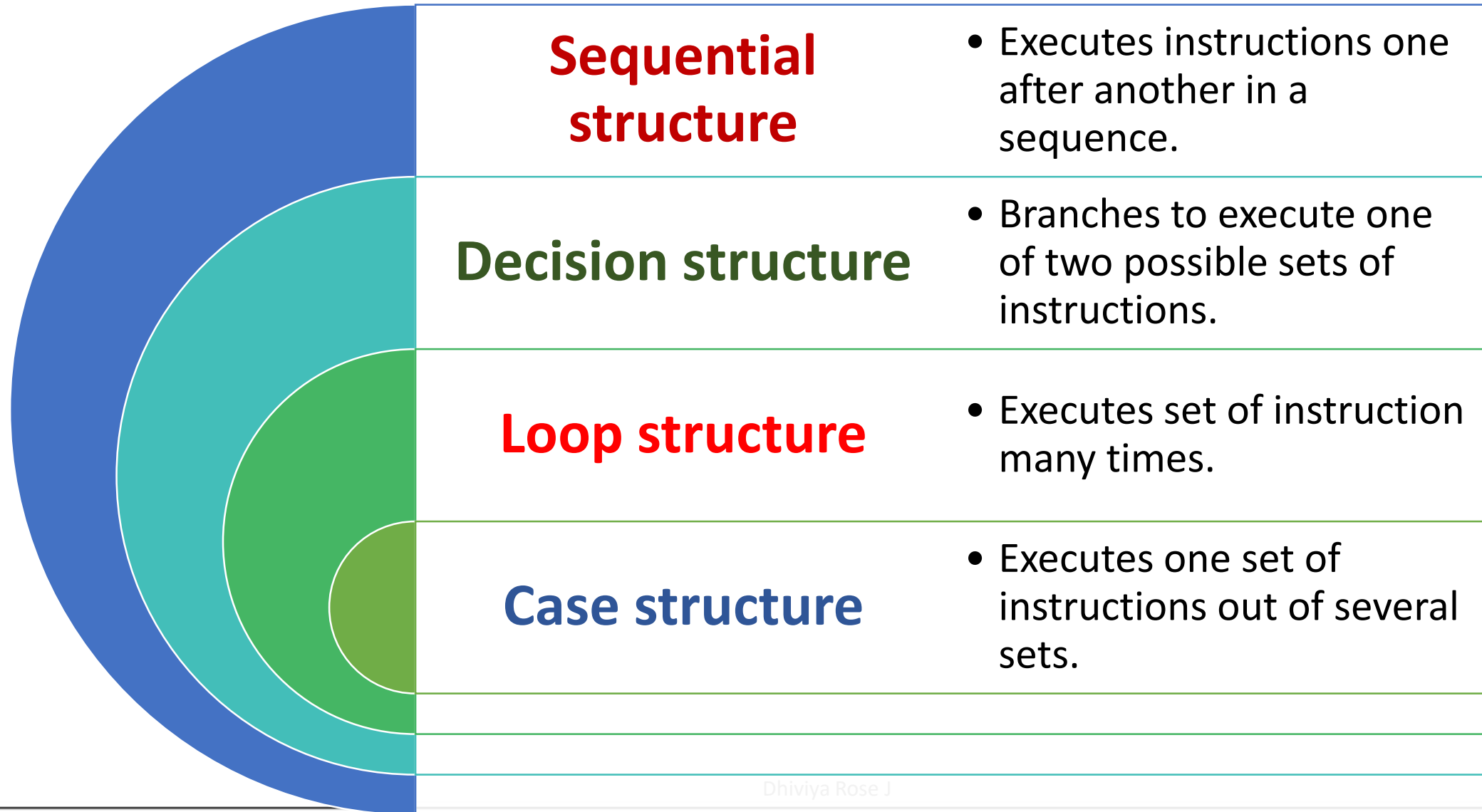
JavaScript Control Structures

Course Instructor

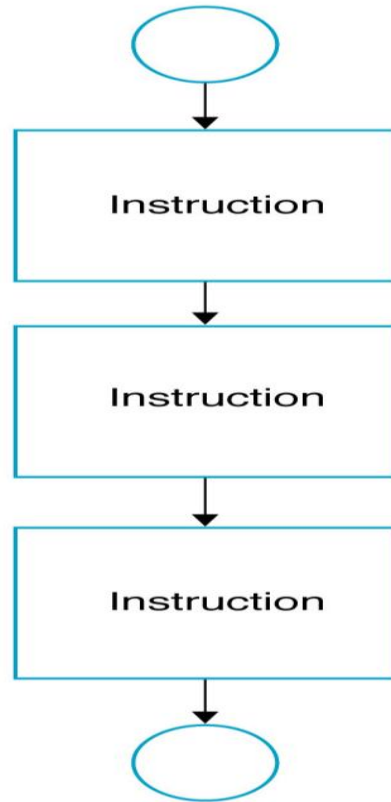
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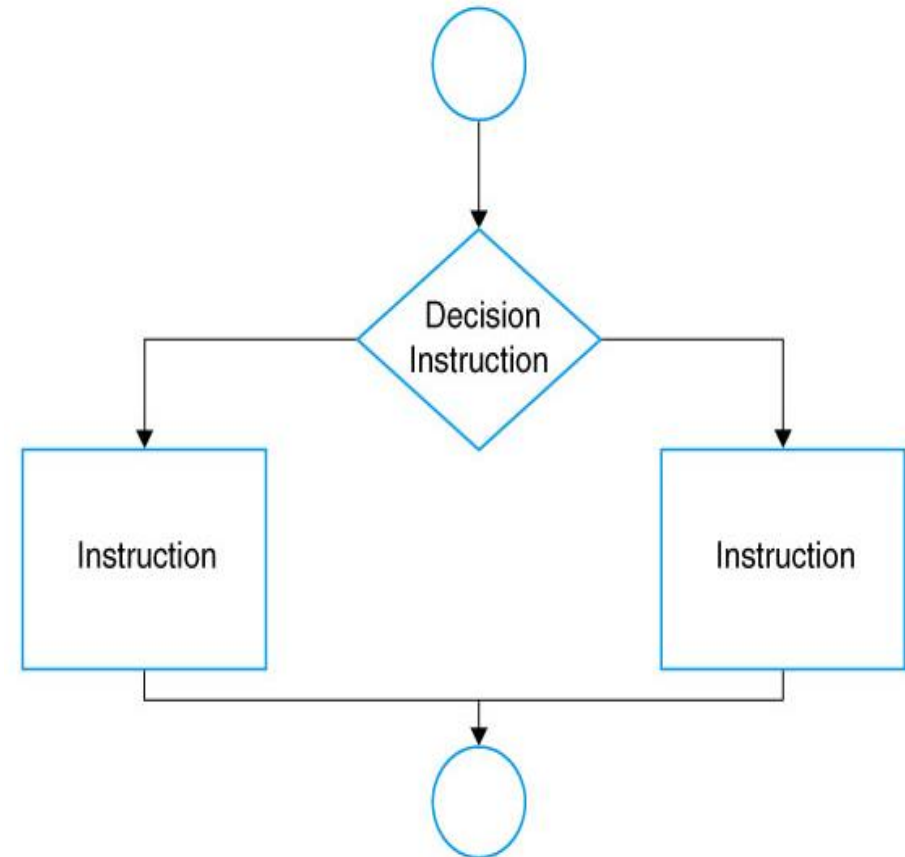
Structuring a Program – 4 Structures



Sequential Logic Structure



Decision Logic Structure



Conditional Structures

```
<script>
```

```
var a=20;
```

```
if(a>10){
```

```
document.write("value of a is greater than 10");
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var a=20;
```

```
if(a%2==0){
```

```
document.write("a is even number");
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
document.write("a is odd number");
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var a=20;
```

```
if(a==10){
```

```
document.write("a is equal to 10");
```

```
}
```

```
else if(a==15){
```

```
document.write("a is equal to 15");
```

```
}
```

```
else if(a==20){
```

```
document.write("a is equal to 20");
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
document.write("a is not equal to 10, 15 or 20");
```

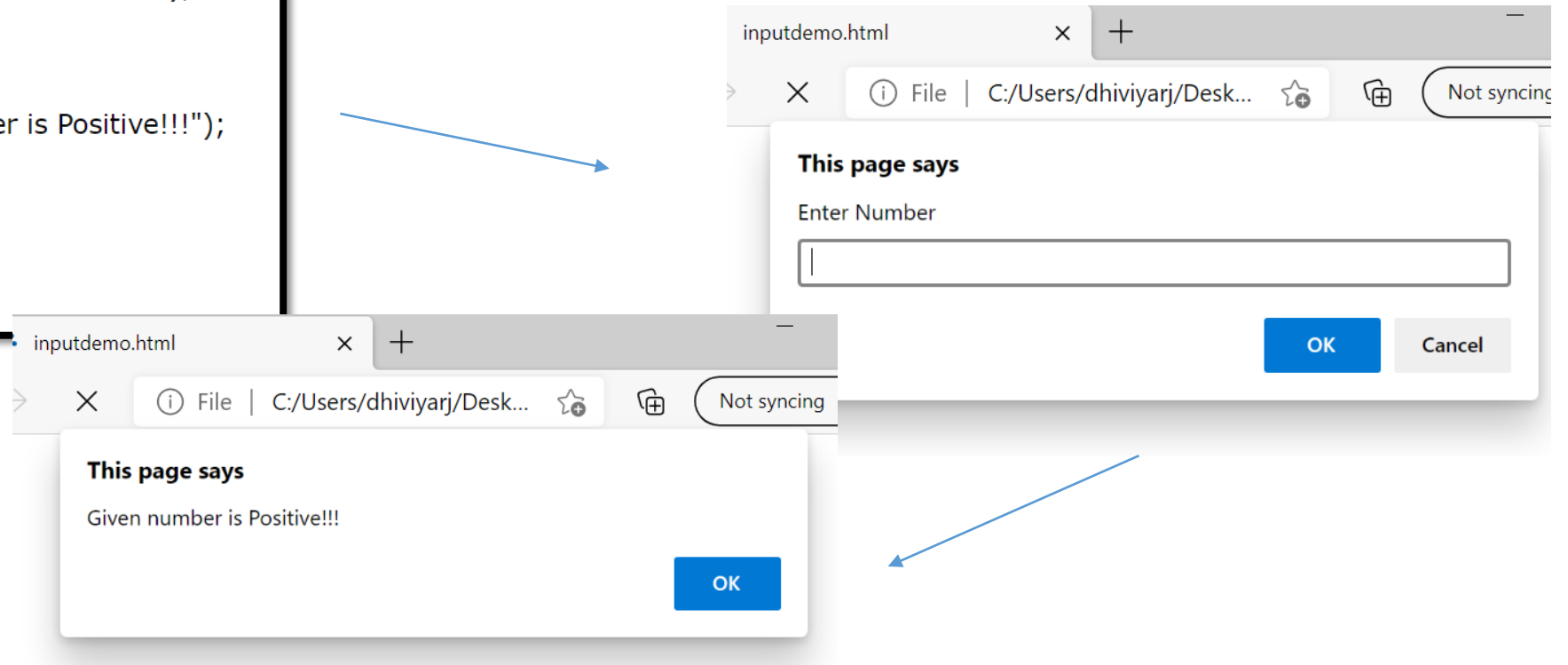
```
}
```

```
</script>
```

IF statement

```
<html>
  <body>
    <script type="text/javascript">
      var num = prompt("Enter Number");
      if (num > 0)
      {
        alert("Given number is Positive!!!");
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

prompt("Text") - displays a dialog box that prompts the visitor for input.



Activity Time

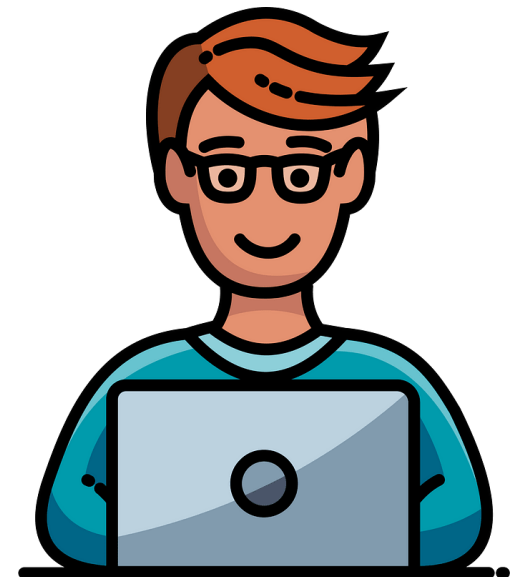
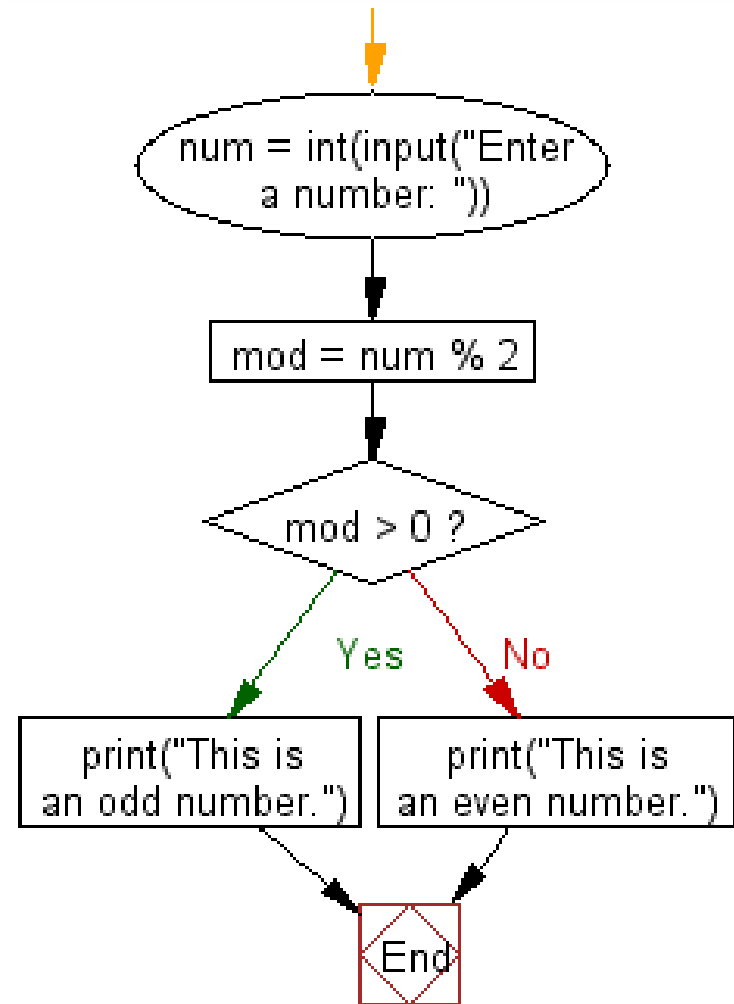
To check if the entered number is ODD/EVEN

Dividend

Divisor

$25 \div 7 = 3 \text{ remainder } 4$
 $25 \% 7 = 4$

Modulo Operator: return the remainder of a division



- JavaScript Program to Swap Two Variables

```
//JavaScript program to swap two variables

//take input from the users
let a = prompt('Enter the first variable: ');
let b = prompt('Enter the second variable: ');

//create a temporary variable
let temp;

//swap variables
temp = a;
a = b;
b = temp;

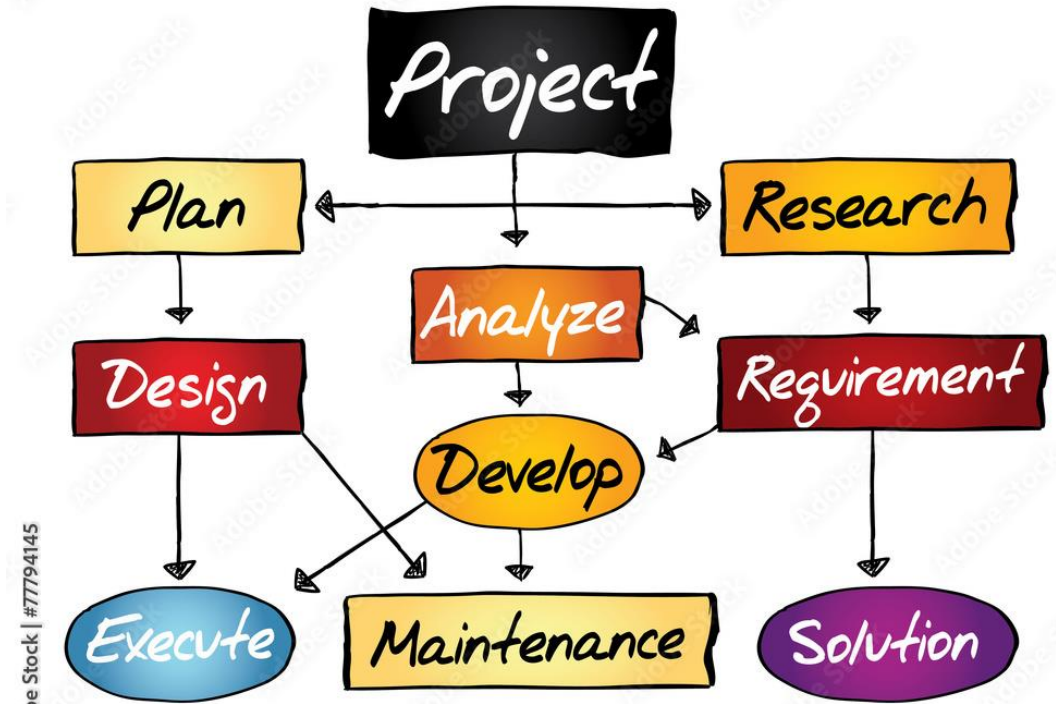
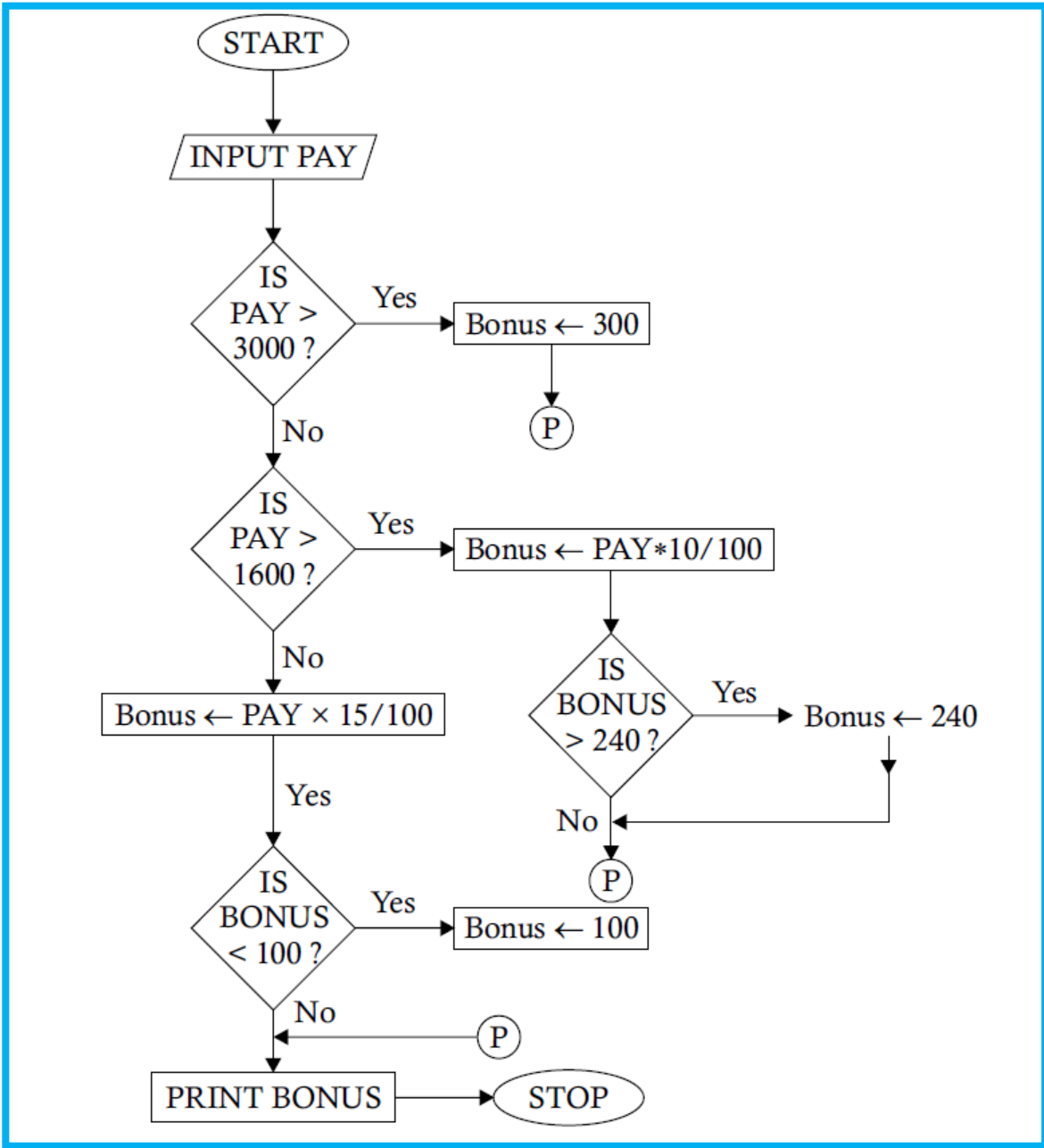
console.log(`The value of a after swapping: ${a}`);
console.log(`The value of b after swapping: ${b}`);
```

Activity Time

Problem 2.8. *The following rules are used to calculate the bonus for employees of an organization.*



- (i) *If the pay is more than \$3,000, the bonus amount is fixed, and it is equal to \$300.*
- (ii) *If the pay is more than \$1,600, but less than or equal to \$3,000, the bonus will be 10% of the pay subject to a maximum of \$240.*
- (iii) *If the pay is less than or equal to \$1,600, the bonus is 15% of pay, subject to a minimum of \$100.*



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ACTIVITY TIME



GeniusIOBT.com- Currency Converter

Enter value:

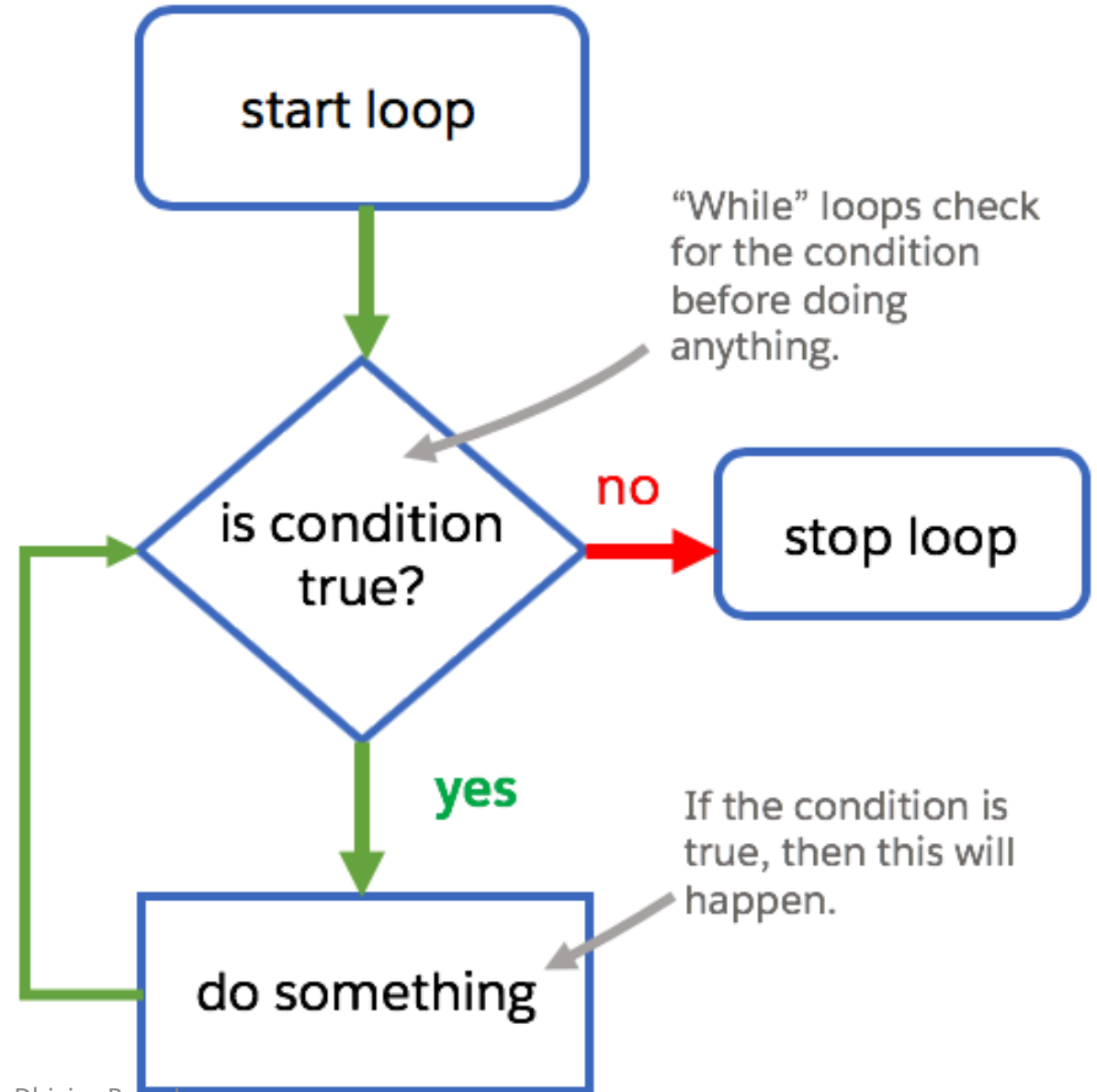
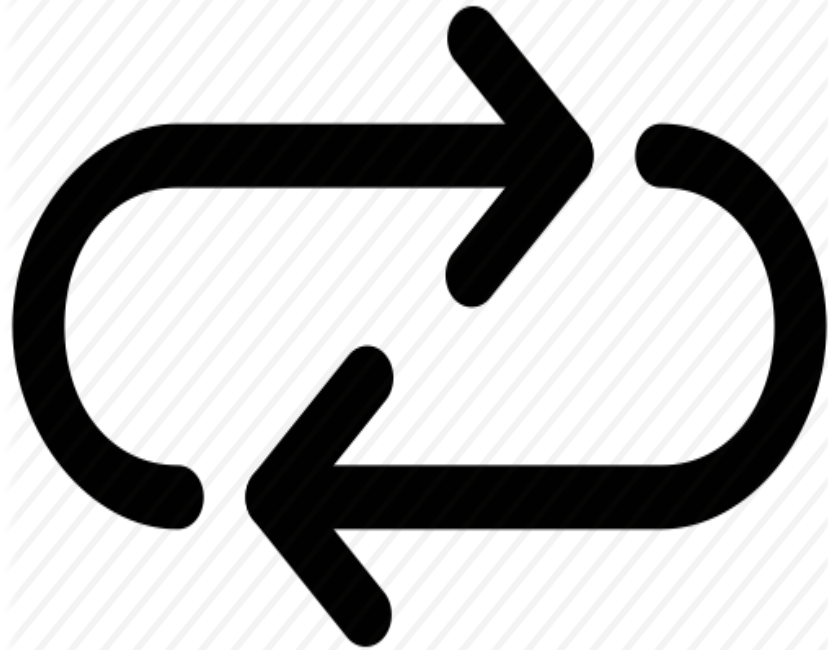
Convert from:
American Dollar

Convert to:
American Dollar

Converted Value:

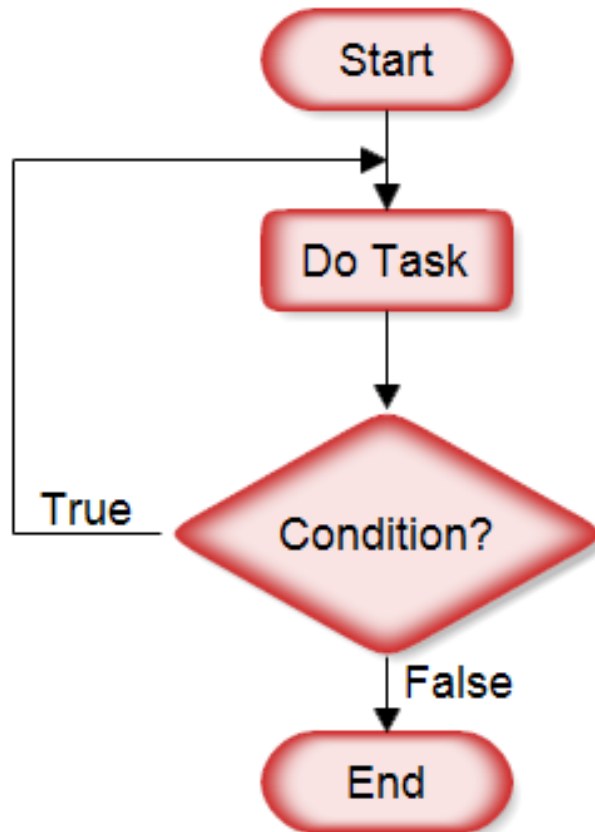


LOOPS

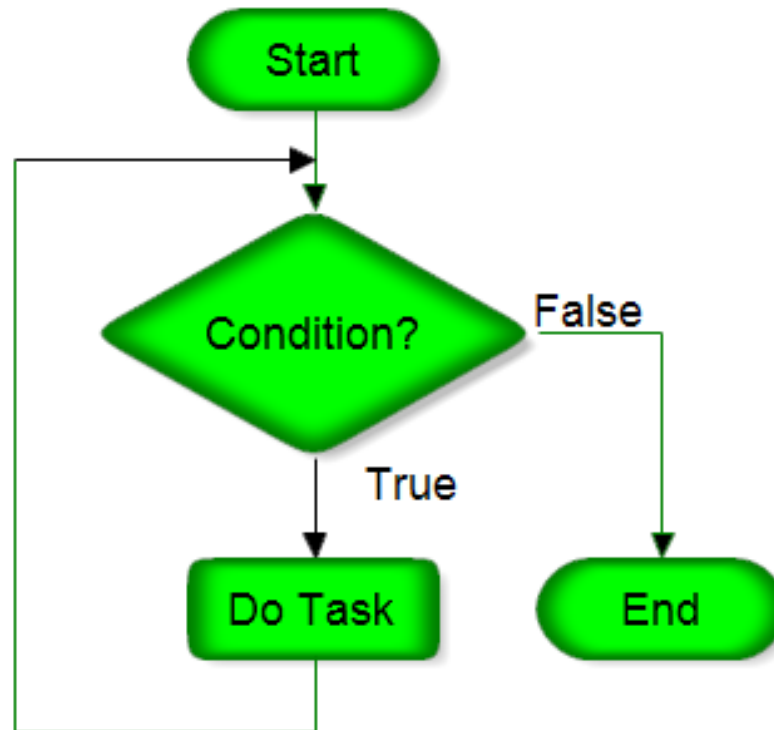


Types of Loop – Pre and Post Condition Check

Do While Loop

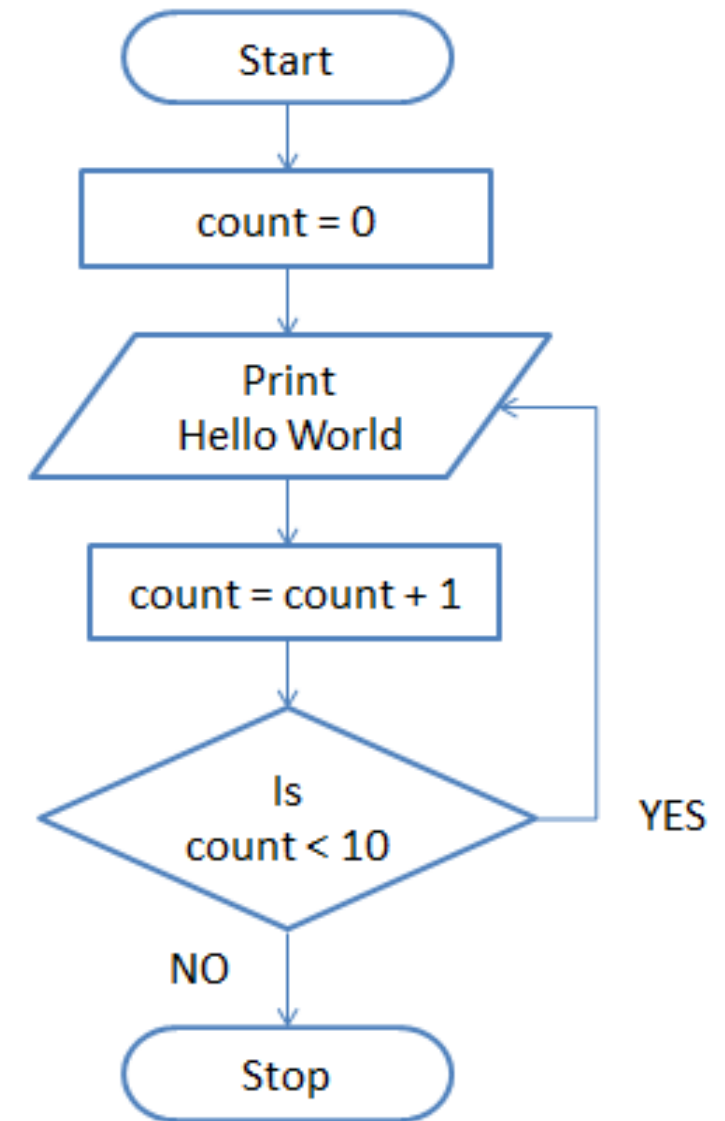


While Loop

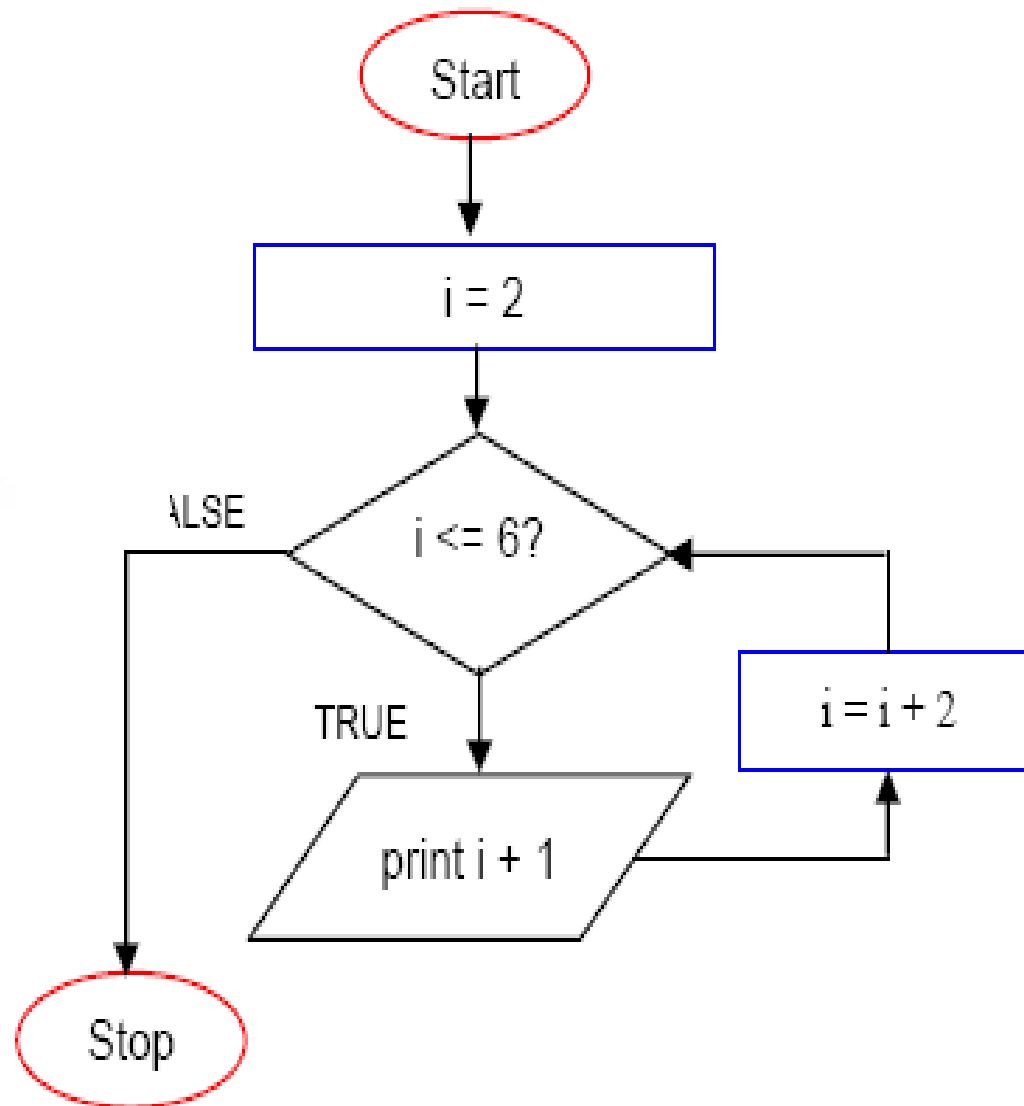


The Loop Logic Structure

- Important Concern – **Counter Management**
 - Counter Initialization (eg. $i=0$)
 - Counter Increment / Decrement (eg. $i++$, $i--$)
 - Counter Condition Check (eg. $i<5$)
- Types of loop:
 - WHILE loop
 - Do..WHILE loop
 - Automatic-Counter Loop



Continue to Learn



1. Find the counter variable
2. Find the counter increment
3. Find out the counter condition
4. Find the loop statement
5. Guess the output

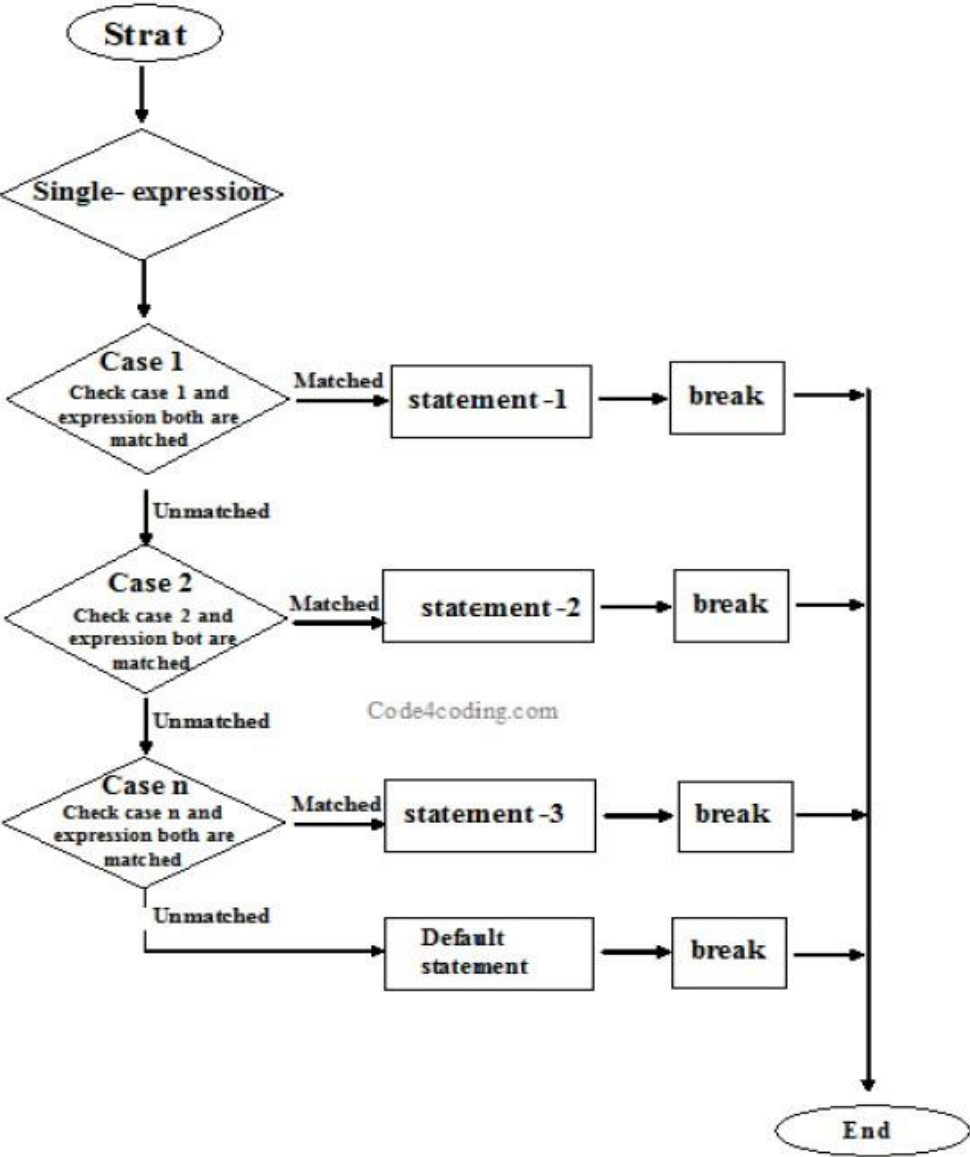
Example : Print Hello 5 times

- Case 1: $i=0$, ?????? Increment by 2
- Case 2: $i=10$?????? Increment by 3



The Case Logic Structure

- Made up of several or many sets of instructions, only one of which will be selected by the user and executed by the computer



- JavaScript Program to Display the Multiplication Table

```
// program to generate a multiplication table

// take input from the user
const number = parseInt(prompt('Enter an integer: '));

//creating a multiplication table
for(let i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {

    // multiply i with number
    const result = i * number;

    // display the result
    console.log(`${number} * ${i} = ${result}`);
}
```

Operators in JavaScript

Arithmetic Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| + | Addition | 10+20 = 30 |
| - | Subtraction | 20-10 = 10 |
| * | Multiplication | 10*20 = 200 |
| / | Division | 20/10 = 2 |
| % | Modulus (Remainder) | 20%10 = 0 |
| ++ | Increment | var a=10; a++; Now a = 11 |
| -- | Decrement | var a=10; a--; Now a = 9 |

Logical Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| && | Logical AND | (10==20 && 20==33) = false |
| | Logical OR | (10==20 20==33) = false |
| ! | Logical Not | !(10==20) = true |

... & many more!

Comparison Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| == | Is equal to | 10==20 = false |
| === | Identical (equal and of same type) | 10===20 = false |
| != | Not equal to | 10!=20 = true |
| !== | Not Identical | 20!==20 = false |
| > | Greater than | 20>10 = true |
| >= | Greater than or equal to | 20>=10 = true |
| < | Less than | 20<10 = false |
| <= | Less than or equal to | 20<=10 = false |

Usage of Timer



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DOM Events

DOM Event Listener

DOM Navigation

DOM Nodes

DOM Collections

DOM Node Lists

JS Browser BOM

JS Window

JS Screen

JS Location

JS History

JS Navigator

JS Popup Alert

JS Timing

JS Cookies

JS Web APIs



JavaScript can be executed in time-intervals.

This is called timing events.

Timing Events

The `window` object allows execution of code at specified time intervals.

These time intervals are called timing events.

The two key methods to use with JavaScript are:

- `setTimeout(function, milliseconds)`
Executes a function, after waiting a specified number of milliseconds.
- `setInterval(function, milliseconds)`
Same as `setTimeout()`, but repeats the execution of the function continuously.



Run >

Re

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Timing</h2>

<p>A script on this page starts this clock:</p>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
setInterval(myTimer, 1000);

function myTimer() {
  const d = new Date();
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.toLocaleTimeString();
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript Timing

A script on this page starts this clock:

11:51:21 AM



Run >

Resu

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Timing</h2>

<p>A script on this page starts this clock:</p>

<p id="demo"></p>

<button onclick="clearInterval(myVar)">Stop time</button>

<script>
let myVar = setInterval(myTimer ,1000);
function myTimer() {
  const d = new Date();
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.toLocaleTimeString();
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

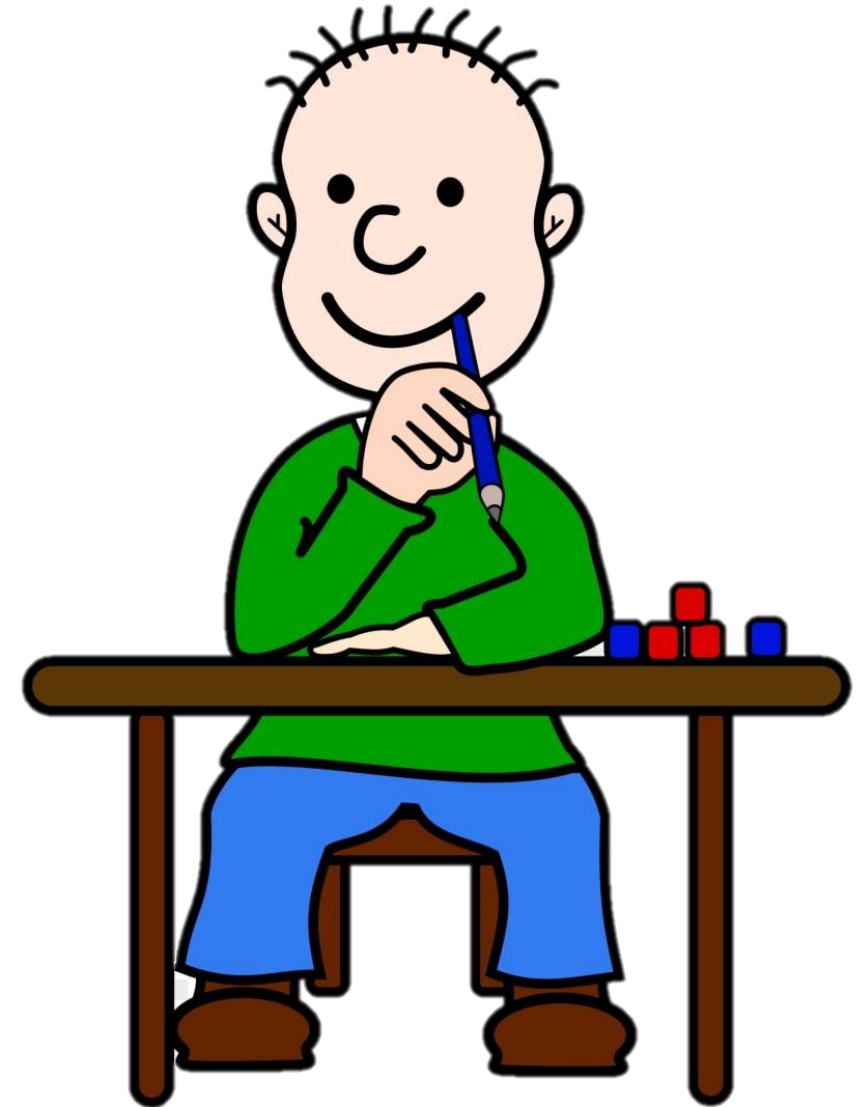
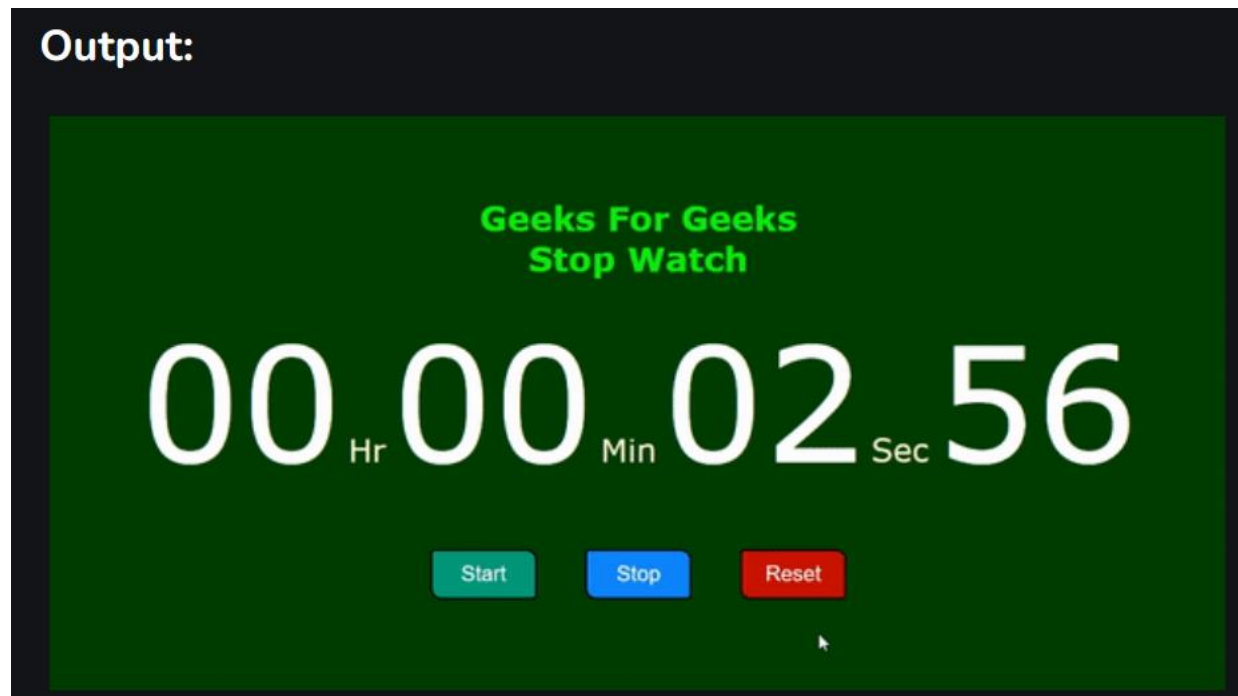
JavaScript Timing

A script on this page starts this clock:

11:53:13 AM

Stop time

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-create-stopwatch-using-html-css-and-javascript/>



- Create a local variable localdata = 10 & global variable globaldata = 20, print both inside a common function print() triggered on a button click.
- List the types of primitive and non primitive datatypes in JS
- Draw a tree of JS operators
- Create a demo on let,const,var and Array's using JS



java  point

✓ JavaScript Basics

- ➡ JS Comment
- ➡ JS Variable
- ➡ JS Global Variable
- ➡ JS Data Types
- ➡ JS Operators
- ➡ JS If Statement
- ➡ JS Switch
- ➡ JS Loop
- ➡ JS Function

*Thank
you*

