

Experiment No 3: Create the interactive webpages using Javascript.

Theory:

Variables

- var:

This was the traditional way to declare a variable in JavaScript. It is function-scoped and can be redeclared in the same scope. For instance:

```
var x = 10;
```

- let:

Introduced in ES6 (ES2015), this allows block-level scoping of variables. It's preferable over var in modern JavaScript. Example:

```
let y = 20;
```

- const:

Also introduced in ES6, this declares a block-scoped, read-only named constant. For instance:

```
const PI = 3.14;
```

Loops

- For:

A loop that repeats a specific number of times. For instance:

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

- While:

A loop that continues as long as a specified condition is true. Example:

```
while (x < 10) {  
  console.log(x); x++;  
}
```

do-while:

Similar to while, but the loop will always execute at least once. Example:

```
do {  
  console.log(x); x++;  
} while (x < 10);
```

- For-of:

Loop over the values of an iterable object. Example:

```
for (const value of array) {  
  console.log(value);  
}
```

- For-in:

Loop over the keys of an object. Example:

```
for (const key in object) {  
  console.log(key);  
}
```

Event Handling

- addEventListener:

It attaches an event handler to a specified element without overwriting existing event handlers. For instance:

```
element.addEventListener('click', myFunction);
```

- EventHandler:

Function. It's the code that runs in response to an event. For instance, with the above addEventListener, when the element is clicked, myFunction will be executed.

Selection of Elements

- `getElementById`:

Selects an HTML element based on its "id" attribute. Example: `document.getElementById('myId')`.

- `getElementsByClassName`:

Returns a `NodeList` of elements with the specified class name. Example:

`document.getElementsByClassName('myClass')`.

- `getElementsByTagName`:

Selects elements based on the tag name. Example: `document.getElementsByTagName('p')`.

- `querySelector`:

Uses CSS selectors to select the first matching element. Example: `document.querySelector('.myClass')`.

- `querySelectorAll`:

Uses CSS selectors to select all matching elements. Example: `document.querySelectorAll('p.myClass')`.