

Lab 5-6 Front-end Javascript, DOM

window onload Property vs. window load event

ข้อ 1 จาก Workshop 5.7 เป็นการแนะนำการใช้ document.createElement() และ appendChild()

1.1

1.2 จาก 1.1 แก้ไข Event Handling ด้วยวิธี 6C

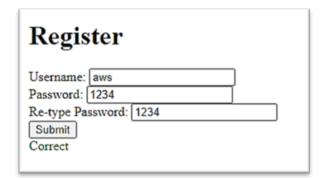
```
Example 6C: Event Handling (Modern)
       <form action="event-ex1.html" onsubmit="return (validateInfo())">
         <label>Username: </label>
         <input type="text" id="username" autofocus required />
<inv id="user-msg" class="feedback"></div>
         <hr/>
         <label>Password: </label>
         <input type="password" id="pwd" required />
         <div id="pwd-msg" class="feedback"></div>
         <br/>
         <input type="submit" value="Sign in" />
       </form>
                           function checkUsername() {
                                var msg = document.getElementById("user-msg");
 Which Element
                               if (this.value.length < 8 && this.value.length > 0)
                                  msg.textContent = "Username is too short
 Which Event
 Binding/Attach
                                  msg.textContent = "";
 code/function
                            var user = document.getElementById("username");
       bind-event-
                                                                                         11
                            user.addEventListener('blur') checkUsername (false)
       modern.html
```



Lab 5-6 Front-end Javascript, DOM

ข้อ 2 จากแบบฟอร์มลงทะเบียน เมื่อมีการกดปุ่ม submit ให้เชคว่า password ในช่องทั้งสองตรงกันหรือไม่

```
JavaScript
<html>
<head>
<script>
function checkPassword() {
      // เพิ่มการทำงานที่นี่
 }
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Register</h1>
    Username: <input type="text"><br>
    Password: <input type="text" id="pass1"><br>
    Re-type Password: <input type="text" id="pass2"><br>
    <input type="submit" onclick="checkPassword()">
    <div id="errormsg"></div>
</body>
</html>
```



Register	
Username: aws Password: 1234	
Re-type Password: 12345 Submit Incorrect	



Lab 5-6
Front-end Javascript, DOM

Name:	aws
Age: 4	4
Birthdate:	

ข้อ 4 DOM Technique 1

การดึงข้อมูลจาก Array เข้าสู่ Form

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9895082/javascript-populate-drop-down-list-with-array

Method A

```
JavaScript
let select = document.getElementById("selectNumber");
let options = ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5"];

// Optional: Clear all existing options first:
select.innerHTML = "";
// Populate list with options:
for(let i = 0; i < options.length; i++) {
    let opt = options[i];
    select.innerHTML += "<option value=\"" + opt + "\">" + opt +
"</option>";
}
```



Lab 5-6 Front-end Javascript, DOM

```
JavaScript
var myArray = new Array("1", "2", "3", "4", "5");

// Get dropdown element from DOM
let dropdown = document.getElementById("selectNumber");

// Loop through the array
for (let i = 0; i < myArray.length; ++i) {
    // Append the element to the end of Array list
    dropdown[dropdown.length] = new Option(myArray[i],
myArray[i]);
}</pre>
```



Lab 5-6 Front-end Javascript, DOM



Index of /~aws/webdev/DOM Practices/Lab6



จงแก้ไข 5radiocombo.html โดยใช้ Skeletom แบบมาตราฐาน

Listening to the window "load" event

You can only access document element after the "load" event has fired

```
"use strict";
(function() {
  window.addEventListener("load", init);
  // no access to the document here

function init() {
    // we now have access to the DOM tree!
    // set up your initial document event handlers here.
    // This code is run when the page is loaded
  }
    // other functions you may define
})();
```

ข้อ 5 เลือกจาก DOMex มาใช้ windows.onload ***update later