WINDOW OBJECT



The window object represents a window in browser. An object of window is created automatically by the browser.

alert()

displays the alert box containing message with ok button.

confirm()

displays the confirm dialog box containing message with ok and cancel button.

prompt()

displays a dialog box to get input from the user.

open()

opens the new window.

close()

closes the current window.

setTimeout()

performs action after specified time like calling function, evaluating expressions etc.



JAVASCRIPT NAVIGATOR OBJECT

The JavaScript navigator object is used for browser detection. It can be used to get browser information such as appName, appCodeName, userAgent etc.

```
index.html
    document.writeln("<br/>hr/>navigator.appCodeName: "+navigator.appCodeName);
11
    document.writeln("<br/>hr/>navigator.appName: "+navigator.appName);
12
13
    document.writeln("<br/>hr/>navigator.appVersion: "+navigator.appVersion);
    document.writeln("<br/>>navigator.cookieEnabled: "+navigator.cookieEnabled);
14
    document.writeln("<br/>>navigator.language: "+navigator.language);
15
16
    document.writeln("<br/>>navigator.userAgent: "+navigator.userAgent);
    document.writeln("<br/>>navigator.platform: "+navigator.platform);
17
    document.writeln("<br/>>navigator.onLine: "+navigator.onLine);
18
```



COMMON JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

HTML events are "things" that happen to HTML elements.

onclick()

The user clicks an HTML element

onchange()

An HTML element has been changed

onmouseover()

The user moves the mouse over an HTML element

onmouseout()

The user moves the mouse away from an HTML element

onkeydown()

The user pushes a keyboard key

onload()

The browser has finished loading the page



DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL-DOM

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a Document Object Model of the page. With the HTML DOM, JavaScript can access and change all the elements of an HTML document.

- JavaScript can change all the HTML elements in the page
- JavaScript can change all the HTML attributes in the page
- JavaScript can change all the CSS styles in the page
- JavaScript can remove existing HTML elements and attributes
- JavaScript can add new HTML elements and attributes
- JavaScript can react to all existing HTML events in the page
- JavaScript can create new HTML events in the page



FINDING HTML ELEMENTS - DOM

```
index.html

index.html

y id="MyId">

script>

document.getElementById("MyId").innerHTML = "Learn Confidently";

//script>
```



FINDING HTML ELEMENTS - DOM

```
index.html
4
      5
      <script>
      document.getElementsByTagName("p")[0].innerHTML = "Learn Confidently";
6
      </script>
      index.html
4
5
      <script>
      document.getElementsByName("MyName")[0].innerHTML = "Learn Confidently";
6
      </script>
```



- Display all name value pairs of cookies in a document
- Display the domain name of the server that loaded the document
- Display the date and time the document was last modified
- Display the title of a document
- Display the full URL of a document
- Replace the content of a document
- Open a new window, and add some content
- Display the number of elements with a specific tag name



```
index.html
    Click the button to display the cookies associated with this document.
4
5
    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
6
     <script>
        function myFunction() {
8
            document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
9
            "Cookies associated with this document: " + document.cookie;
10
11
    </script>
12
```



```
index.html
    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
4
    6
    <script>
        function myFunction() {
8
         document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = document.domain;
9
    </script>
10
```





```
index.html
<html>
      <head>
      <title>Learn Confidently</title>
4
      </head>
    <body>
5
6
7
    <script>
8
9
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
    "The title of this document is: " + document.title;
10
11
    </script>
12
13
    </body>
14
    </html>
```



```
index.html

report full URL of this document is: <br>report full URL of this document is: <br/>script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = document.URL
```



```
index.html
7
    Click the button to replace this document with new content.
    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
8
9
    <script>
10
        function myFunction() {
11
          document.open("text/html", "replace");
12
          document.write("<h2>Learning about the HTML DOM is fun!</h2>");
          document.close();
13
14
    </script>
15
```



```
index.html
7
    Click the button to open a new window and add some content.
    <button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
8
9
10
    <script>
11
        function myFunction() {
12
          var w = window.open();
13
          w.document.open();
14
          w.document.write("<h2>Hello World!</h2>");
15
          w.document.close();
16
    </script>
17
```



```
index.html
   8
   9
10
   <input type="button" onclick="getElements()" value="How many elements tag p?">
11
    <script>
12
       function getElements() {
13
         var x = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
14
         document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x.length;
15
       }
16
    </script>
17
```



HTML DOM FINDING FORM INPUT VALUE

```
index.html
    <input id="num1"/><br>
    <input id="num2"/><br>
8
9
     <button onclick="AddTwo()">Add</button>
10
    <script>
        function AddTwo() {
11
12
           var x = document.getElementById("num1").value;
13
           var y = document.getElementById("num2").value;
14
           var z=parseFloat(x)+parseFloat(y);
           alert(z);
15
16
    </script>
17
```



DOM HTML CSS MANUPULATION

```
index.html
     <h1 id="MyId">Learn Confidently</h1>
    <button onclick="CSSClassManipulation()">Manipulate</button>
8
     <script>
10
         function CSSClassManipulation() {
11
           var x = document.getElementById("MyId")
12
           x.classList.add('text-primary')
13
    </script>
14
```



DOM HTML CSS MANUPULATION

```
index.html
    <h1 class="text-primary" id="MyId">Learn Confidently</h1>
    <button onclick="CSSClassManipulation()">Manipulate</button>
8
9
    <script>
10
        function CSSClassManipulation() {
           var x = document.getElementById("MyId")
11
12
           x.classList.remove('text-primary')
13
    </script>
14
```



DOM CREATE ELEMENT APPEND ELEMENT

```
index.html
7
    <input id="Item"/>
8
9
    <button onclick="AppendElement()">Append</button>
10
    <script>
11
        function AppendElement() {
12
          var Item = document.getElementById("Item").value;
13
          var MyList = document.getElementById("MyList");
14
          let li = document.createElement("li");
15
          li.innerHTML=Item;
16
          MyList.appendChild(li)
17
18
    </script>
```

DOM CHANGING ATTRIBUTE VALUE



```
index.html
    <img id="image" src="https://cdn.rabbil.com/photos/images/2022/11/04/rabbilVai.png" width="160" height="120">
    <button onclick="ChangeSrc()">Change Image Src</button>
8
    <script>
9
        function ChangeSrc() {
10
          var image = document.getElementById("image")
11
          image.src="https://cdn.rabbil.com/photos/images/2022/11/04/whyChoose.png"
12
13
14
    </script>
15
```

DOM QUERY SELECTOR



```
index.html
<h1>H1</h1>
    <h2 id="MyId">H2</h2>
8
    <h3 class="MyClass">H3</h3>
9
10
    <h4 name="MyName">H4</h4>
    <input placeholder="..."/>
11
12
    <button onclick="Change()">Change</button>
13
14
    <script>
15
        function Change() {
          document.querySelector("h1").innerHTML='Hello H1'
16
          document.querySelector("#MyId").innerHTML='Hello H2'
17
          document.querySelector('.MyClass').innerHTML='Hello H3'
18
          document.querySelector('h4[name="MyName"]').innerHTML='Hello H4'
19
20
          document.querySelector('input').placeholder='New Placeholder'
21
    </script>
22
```



AJAX

AJAX is a developer's dream, because you can:

- Update a web page without reloading the page
- Request data from a server after the page has loaded
- Receive data from a server after the page has loaded
- Send data to a server in the background



AJAX PACKAGES

- The XMLHttpRequest object build in with javascript
- Fetch API supported by modern browser's
- Axios package
- JQuery Ajax
- Superagent



AJAX FETCH API GET REQUEST

```
index.html
     <button onclick="FetchGetData()">Fetch Get Data</button>
8
9
     <script>
10
        function FetchGetData() {
11
12
         var url="https://crud.teamrabbil.com/api/v1/ReadProduct"
13
14
         var requestOptions = {method: 'GET'};
15
16
        fetch(url, requestOptions)
17
         .then(response => response.json())
18
         .then(result => console.log(result))
         .catch(error => console.log('error', error));
19
20
21
22
    </script>
```



AJAX FETCH API POST REQUEST

```
index.html
    <button onclick="FetchPostData()">Fetch Post Data</button>
8
9
    <script>
10
        function FetchPostData() {
11
12
        var url="https://crud.teamrabbil.com/api/v1/CreateProduct"
13
14
        var data={ Img:"A",ProductCode:"B",ProductName:"C",Qty:"D",TotalPrice:"E",UnitPrice:"F"}
15
        var requestOptions = {
16
            method: 'POST',
17
            headers: {'Accept': 'application/json','Content-Type': 'application/json'},
18
            body: JSON.stringify(data)
19
        };
20
21
        fetch(url, requestOptions)
22
        .then(response => response.json())
23
        .then(result => console.log(result))
24
        .catch(error => console.log('error', error));
25
26
    </script>
```