Document Object Model (DOM): An HTML/JavaScript Example

- **Step 1.** Open http://www1.csisdmz.ul.ie/curstudents/modules/2stsem/cs4146/labs/lab04/ and download the file domproject.zip.
- **Step 2.** Unzip domproject.zip to a folder called domproject. Open it and take a look at its content.
- **Step 3.** The folder domproject should contain a single subfolder pictures as well as the following files:

```
ireland.xml
picturegallery.css
picturegallery.html
picturegallery.js
pictureset.dtd
summer.xml
```

The file picturegallery.html is the main file in this HTML/JavaScript project. Load it in Internet Explorer and check how it works. Note that it is designed specifically for MS Internet Explorer and may not work properly if loaded in other web browsers.

- **Step 4.** The file picturegallery.css contains CSS styles applied to picturegallery.html. It is not an object of interest in this lab exercise. However, feel free to modify it if you wish.
- Step 5. Open ireland.xml, summer.xml and pictureset.dtd with Oxygen. Check whether ireland.xml and summer.xml are valid XML files, i.e. whether they conform to pictureset.dtd. Note that the thumbnail element is optional. If a thumbnail file is not specified for a picture then we can load the big picture in a browser and scale it down to the size of a thumbnail. Normally, it is a good idea to keep separate small pictures for thumbnails because they can be loaded faster.
- **Step 6.** Download about 5 pictures from the web (any pictures) to the folder domproject/pictures and create your own XML file anotherset.xml (in folder domproject) that describes them according to the rules in pictureset.dtd. Make sure anotherset.xml is valid.
- **Task A:** Open picturegallery.html in Oxygen. Can you modify it to display your new picture set alongside the other two?
- **Step 7.** Note that picturegallery.html contains some references to JavaScript code. You can embed JavaScript code in your web pages in order to enrich their functionality. For instance, JavaScript code can be used to validate the data entered by a user in an HTML form, to display pop-up windows, to modify the content of a webpage as a response to an action by the user, etc. JavaScript code does not require separate compilation; you simply include your source code in an HTML file and when the HTML file gets loaded into a browser, the browser runs a JavaScript interpreter that executes the JavaScript code.

Note that each piece of JavaScript code is available to the user who opens a webpage. This could be bad if you prefer to hide your code from other people and good because you can study and reuse the code of other programmers.

- **Step 8.** Before you continue with this lab exercise you may want to go trough the W3Schools' JavaScript tutorial available at http://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp
- **Step 9.** The main file of our project, i.e. picturegallery.html, contains three references to JavaScript code. The two lines

```
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript" src="picturegallery.js">
</script>
```

include the external JavaScript file picturegallery.js (.js stands for JavaScript). The end tag </script> is important. If you use

```
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript" src="picturegallery.js"/>
```

instead then the external file will not be included correctly.

Step 10. The second place with JavaScript code in picturegallery.html is

```
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript">
<!--
   var xmlPictureSets = ['summer.xml', 'ireland.xml'];
//-->
</script>
```

It simply declares an array xmlPictureSets of two strings. The two lines '<!--' and '//-->' ensure old web browsers which do not understand JavaScript will not mistake your JavaScript code for character data and display it without interpretation.

Step 11. The last bit of JavaScript code in picturegallery.html occurs in the value of the attribute onload of the <body> element. The JavaScript function listPictureSets will be executed immediately after the HTML document is loaded into the browser. This function is defined in the external file picturegallery.js.

Step 12. The external JavaScript file picturegallery. js contains three functions

```
popItUp - displays a pop-up window with a picture
listPictureSets - displays the list of textual links to picture sets
displayPictureSet - displays a set of thumbnails
```

The functions listPictureSets and displayPictureSet read the XML documents which describe the picture sets and manipulate the webpage. They do this by manipulating DOM trees. From their point of view each XML document is a tree the nodes of which are the XML elements, attributes and character data. The DOM tree of an XML document is available trough the object xmlDoc in both functions.

Step 13. Similarly, from the point of view of listPictureSets and displayPictureSet the HTML webpage looks like a tree which is accessible trough the object document. They modify the webpage content by manipulating the document object.

Step 14. You may want to go trough the W3Schools XML DOM tutorial available at http://www.w3schools.com/dom/default.asp which also includes a reference to the XML DOM interfaces.

Task B: Each picture element in the example XML files contains a child element called description. Can you modify the JavaScript function displayPictureSet so that it displays the text of each description under the corresponding thumbnail? Can you also put the descriptions in the title bar of the pop-up windows?

Hint: The present version of displayPictureSet adds the following HTML code to webpage for each thumbnail:

What is the meaning of the style for the td element (in picturegallery.css)?