

Computing GCSE Coursework

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Made with L^AT_EX

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1 Task 1

Often, a web designer wants a change to happen when a user clicks on a screen object or moves the mouse over it. JavaScript can make changes to the HTML elements.

Enter and run this script:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Change an HTML element</h1>
<p id="msg">Now you see me.</p>
<button type="button"
onclick=document.getElementById( 'msg' ).innerHTML = 'Gone!'>
Click Me!</button>
<button type="button"
onclick=document.getElementById( 'msg' ).innerHTML = 'Back again!'>
Bring me back!</button>
</body>
</html>
```

1.1 Explain how you ran this script:

This script was copied into a HTML document, and opened into a web browser.
When the script ran it gave the following output:

Change an HTML element

Now you see me.

The web page took the code entered, ran it, and produced this output.

1.2 Explain what each line of the script does:

1.2.1 The HTML Code:

```
01      <!DOCTYPE html>
02      <html>
03      <body>
04      <h1>Change an HTML element</h1>
05      <p id="msg">Now you see me.</p>
06      <button type="button"
07      onclick="document.getElementById('msg').innerHTML = 'Gone!'" >
08      Click Me!</button>
09      <button type="button"
10      onclick="document.getElementById('msg').innerHTML = 'Back again!'" >
11      Bring me back!</button>
12      </body>
13      </html>
```

1.2.2 Commentary:

```
01      This declares that the document is a HTML document
02      This opens the <html> tag, and shows that the code enclosed
      is HTML code
03      This opens the <body> tag, and shows that the code enclosed
      is placed in the body of the document
04      This opens the <h1> tag, showing that the text enclosed
      ("Change an HTML Element") is placed in the highest header, and closes
      the tag
05      This opens a <p> tag, showing that the text enclosed ("Now you see me.")
      is paragraph text, and it has the ID "msg", and then the tag is closed
06      This opens a <button> tag, showing that the information enclosed is
      a button, and has type "button"
07      This declares that following an onclick event (when the button is clicked),
      the program will execute a Javascript function to find the elements with
      the ID of "msg" (the body text in line 05) and change its HTML code to "Gone".
08      This line provides the text of the button ("Click Me!") and closes the
      <button> tag
09      This opens a <button> tag, showing that the information enclosed is
      a button, and has type "button"
10      This declares that following an onclick event (when the button is clicked),
      the program will execute a Javascript function to find the elements with
      the ID of "msg" (the body text in line 05) and change its
      HTML code to "Back Again!".
11      This line provides the text of the button ("Bring me back!") and closes the
      <button> tag
12      This closes the <body> tag
13      This closes the <body> tag and ends the document
```

2 Task 2

As is the case with most programming languages, in JavaScript you can use arrays in order to store multiple values under the same identifier. For example, an array of products can be set up as below for use on an ecommerce web site.

```
var products = ["Printer","Tablet","Router"];
```

- 2.1 Set up an array to include the items shown above, plus a few extras of your choice.**