

Lab 7 - Super Hero Cycling Banners

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Get Started

Super Hero Day is coming! You have been given the task of creating a cycling banner for your organization's web site. Also set up the page so when the user clicks on one of the banners it links to a different web site or page for each image. So you will have six different links, one for each image.



Step 1

Download the sample images for the cycling banner - [superhero banners.zip](https://superhero-banners.zip) 
(https://canvas.dccc.edu/courses/30774/files/3692101/download?download_frd=1)

You can use any images you like but you must have a minimum of 6 images in your banner. The final effect looks better when all the images are the same size.

Create your own html document from scratch. You will see some starter html in the tutorials in Step 2 below.

Step 2

Here are two (2) tutorials from [JavaScript : Visual QuickStart Guide, 9th Edition](https://www.peachpit.com/store/javascript-visual-quickstart-guide-9780321996701?w_ptgrevartcl=Working+with+Images+in+JavaScript_2239154) (https://www.peachpit.com/store/javascript-visual-quickstart-guide-9780321996701?w_ptgrevartcl=Working+with+Images+in+JavaScript_2239154). One demonstrates how to create a cycling banner and the other shows how to add links for each image.

- [Creating Cycling Banners - Working with Images in JavaScript - Peachpit.pdf](#)

[Minimize File Preview](#)



```

theAd = 0;
}
document.getElementById("adBanner").src = adImages[theAd];

setTimeout(rotate, 3 * 1000);
}

```

To create cycling banners:

1. `var theAd = 0;`
`var adImages = new Array("images/reading1.gif", "images/reading2.gif", "images/reading3.gif");`
 Our script starts by creating `theAd`, which is given its beginning value in this code. The next line creates a new array called `adImages`. In this case, the array contains the names of the three GIF files that make up the cycling banner.
2. `function rotate() {`
 We start off with a new function called `rotate()`.
3. `theAd++;`
 Take the value of `theAd`, and add one to it.
4. `if (theAd == adImages.length) {`
`theAd = 0;`
 This code checks to see if the value of `theAd` is equal to the number of items in the `adImages` array; if it is, then set the value of `theAd` back to zero.
5. `document.getElementById("adBanner").src = adImages[theAd];`
 The image on the web that is being cycled has the id `adBanner`; you define the name as part of the `img` tag, as shown in Listing 4.14. This line of code says that the new sources for `adBanner` are in the array `adImages`, and the value of the variable `theAd` defines which of the three GIFs the browser should use at this moment.
6. `setTimeout(rotate, 3 * 1000);`
 This line tells the script how often to change GIFs in the banner. The built-in JavaScript command `setTimeout()` lets you specify that an action should occur on a particular schedule, always measured in milliseconds. In this case, the function `rotate()` is called every 3000 milliseconds, or every 3 seconds, so the GIFs will cycle in the banner every three seconds.

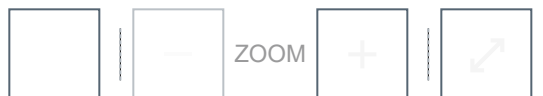
TIP

You might be wondering why you would want to use JavaScript for a cycling banner, rather than just create an animated GIF. One good reason is that it lets you use JPEGs or PNGs in the banner, which gives you higher-quality images. With these higher-quality images, you can use photographs in your banner.

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- [Adding Links to Cycling Banners - Working with Images in JavaScript - Peachpit.pdf](#)

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Adding Links to Cycling Banners

Banners are often used in advertising, and you'll want to know how to make a banner into a link that will take a visitor somewhere when the visitor clicks the banner. **Listing 4.16** shows the HTML page, which differs from the last example only in that it adds a link around the `img` tag. **Listing 4.17** shows a variation of the previous script. In this script, we'll add a new array. This new array contains destinations that users will be sent to when they click the banner. In this case, the "Eat at Joe's" banner takes you to negrino.com, "Drink More Java" goes to sun.com, and "Heartburn" goes to microsoft.com, as shown in [A](#). No editorial comments implied, of course.



[Click to view larger image](#)



Assignment Submission

- Check the grading rubric to be sure you have met the project objectives.
- Upload your working file to your web server or Git repo.
- Zip up a copy of all of your files and attach to the assignment.
- Paste in the URL to your page on your server in the assignment comments.

The screenshot shows the Canvas submission interface. At the top right is a blue button labeled "Submit Assignment". A callout box points to this button with the text: "Clicking the 'Submit Assignment' button at the top of the page opens the Submission section toward the bottom of the page." Below this is the "File Upload" section, which includes tabs for "File Upload", "Google Drive", "Office 365", and "Studio". The "File Upload" tab is active, showing the text "Upload a file, or choose a file you've already uploaded." and "File: Choose File no file selected". A callout box points to the "Choose File" button with the text: "Attach your zip file and paste in the URL to your page in the Comments... area". Below the file selection area is a "+ Add Another File" link, a "Comments..." text area, and two buttons: "Cancel" and "Submit Assignment".

Points 100

Submitting a file upload

File Types zip

Due	For	Available from	Until
Mar 28	Everyone	-	May 2 at 11:59pm

Lab 7 - Super Hero Cycling Banners

Criteria	Ratings		Pts
Web page uses JavaScript to display cycling banner of images (minimum of 6).	35 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	35 pts
When an image is clicked, the user is taken to a web page (or web site). Each link is unique for each image.	35 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	35 pts
Coding is correct and works as described in project instructions.	20 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	20 pts
Uploaded to web server or hosted on Git repo as web page.	10 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	10 pts
Total Points: 100			