### today

view: studio 3 / show topic

introduce studio 4: time is on my side

topic: random, timers, intervals, animations, this, dates, audio, video

### thursday

read: ch 14

**book exercise:** 14-mouse trail **studio 4:** sketches, assets **project:** background research

studio

view: studio 3...describe why you think it's well-designed (as per your blog entry)

if you had any code discoveries, tell us

### considerations:

you must use DOMContentLoaded and link to the js in your header if you post to the Discussion forum, add a link to your repository make sure you read assignments carefully and check requirements

introduce: studio 4, time is on my side

<u>Trump Ticker</u>, <u>blacknegative.com</u>

Patrice Ehlert, Samantha Manning, Tim Stapleton, Kat Fukui, Lien Do



### Math.random()

Math.random(); // returns a number between 0 (inclusive) and 1 (exclusive)

the result could be 0.5295967489150062

Math.floor((Math.random() \* 10) + 1); // other methods include Math.round() and Math.ceil()

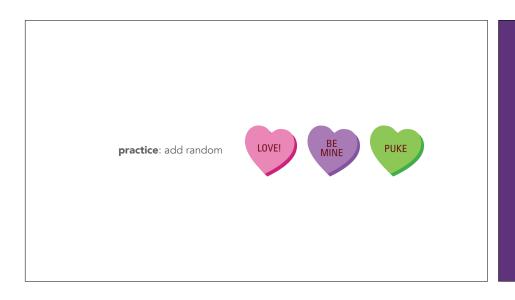
returns a number between  $\frac{1}{1}$  and  $\frac{10}{1}$ 

hover to see a random number

**codepen**: Math.random

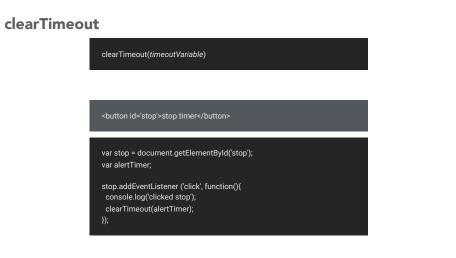


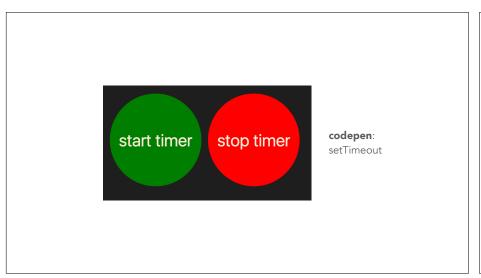
**codepen**: image demo preload random



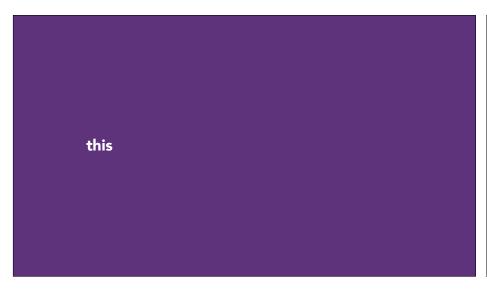


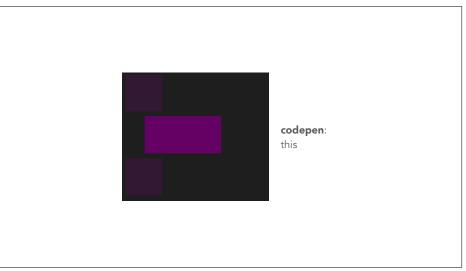








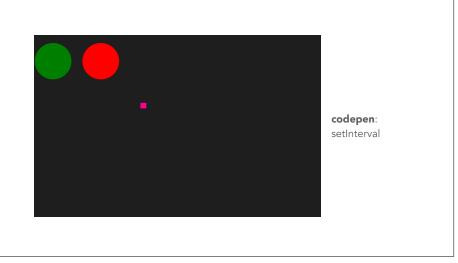






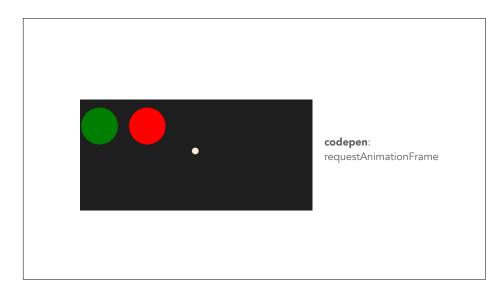






# requestAnimationFrame better than setInterval sometimes because: the browser can optimize it, so animations will be smoother animations in inactive tabs will stop, allowing the CPU to chill more battery-friendly requestAnimationFrame(function, milliseconds) var globalID; function repeatOften() { // statements here globalID = requestAnimationFrame(repeatOften); } start.addEventListener(click', function() { globalID = requestAnimationFrame(repeatOften); // recursive });

### var globalID; function repeatOften() { // statements here globalID = requestAnimationFrame(repeatOften); } start.addEventListener('click', function() { globalID = requestAnimationFrame(repeatOften); // recursive )); stop.addEventListener('click', function() { cancelAnimationFrame(globalID); });





### getDate()

## // four ways to get a Date object new Date() new Date(milliseconds) new Date(dateString) new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)

### date get methods

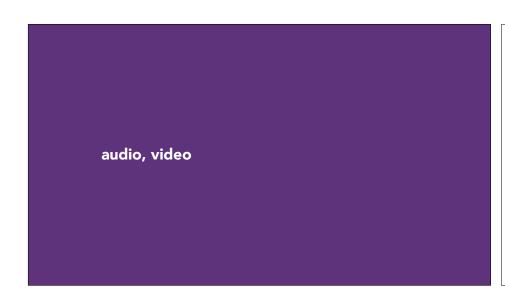
Method	Description
getDate()	Get the day as a number (1-31)
getDay()	Get the weekday as a number (0-6)
getFullYear()	Get the four digit year (yyyy)
getHours()	Get the hour (0-23)
getMilliseconds()	Get the milliseconds (0-999)
getMinutes()	Get the minutes (0-59)
getMonth()	Get the month (0-11)
getSeconds()	Get the seconds (0-59)
getTime()	Get the time (milliseconds since January 1, 1970)

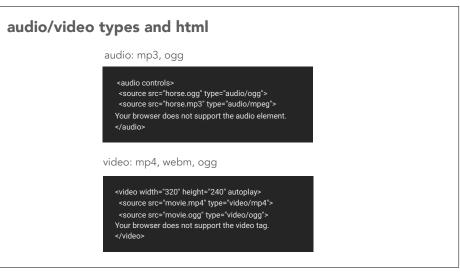
### date set methods

Method	Description
setDate()	Set the day as a number (1-31)
setFullYear()	Set the year (optionally month and day)
setHours()	Set the hour (0-23)
setMilliseconds()	Set the milliseconds (0-999)
setMinutes()	Set the minutes (0-59)
setMonth()	Set the month (0-11)
setSeconds()	Set the seconds (0-59)
setTime()	Set the time (milliseconds since January 1, 1970)

### var today = new Date(); var someday = new Date(2100, 0, 14); var text; if (someday > today) { text = "Today is before January 14, 2100."; } else { text = "Today is after January 14, 2100."; } console.log(text); how can you use this?







### addTextTrack() // adds a new text track to the audio/video canPlayType() // checks if the browser can play the specified audio/video type load() // re-loads the audio/video element play() // starts playing the audio/video pause() // pauses the currently playing audio/video stop() // stops the currently playing audio/video var vid = document.getElementByld("myVideo"); function playVid() { vid.play(); } function pauseVid() { vid.pause(); }

### audio/video onended

var vid = document.getElementById('vid');
vid.addEventListener('ended', myScript);

