

# LAB 6 – INTRODUCTION TO JAVASCRIPT

## READINGS:

- [JavaScript Tutorial](#)
- [W3C Reference](#)

## QUESTIONS:

- How do you connect a JavaScript file to an HTML web page
- What are browser objects?
- Which browser object can:
  - Load a new page?
  - Tell us what browser is being used?
  - Tell us what the available screen size is?

## EXERCISE: USING BUILT-IN BROWSER OBJECTS

Create a new web site with a page called js\_intro.html. Add a set of form tags (<form> </form>) and give the form a name attribute of testForm. Your form will have three buttons:

- ⇒ btnCheckText
- ⇒ btnRelocate
- ⇒ btnCheckBrowser

Beside each button place a text box with id attributes of something like [txtText1, txtText2, txtText3]

it should look something like this:

## JavaScript Test Page

Check Text	<input type="text"/>
Go To	<input type="text" value="example.com"/>
My Browser Is	<input type="text"/>

1. Give the first button an onClick attribute with a value of isEmpty()
2. Add the following JavaScript function to the page inside a set of script tags.

```
function isEmpty(){
    if (document.getElementById("txtText1").value == "" ){
        alert("The text box is empty")
    }
    else{
        alert("The text box is not empty")
    }
}
```

3. The second button will take the contents of the second text box, and use it to redirect the browser. Create a function and assign the necessary event handlers to run this code when the second button is pressed.

```
window.location.href = document.getElementById("txtText2").value
```

4. The third button will display the type of browser running the script. To do this run the following code when the third button is pressed:

```
document.getElementById("txtText3").value = navigator.appName
```

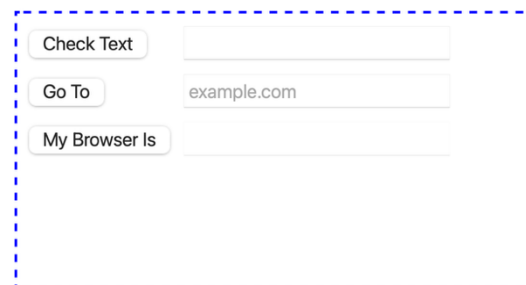
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## EXERCISE: DYNAMIC STYLE SHEETS

1. Make a copy your webpage from Part 1 and put this style block in your <head> section:

```
<style>
#floatingForm {
    width:300px; height:160px; top:60px; left:320px;
    position:absolute;
    border:dashed blue
}
</style>
```

2. Apply the style to the heading and the form by adding a div element around the form and its header. The form should now look as shown to the right:



3. Place a second form with four buttons below the current form with the following CSS formatting:

```
#controllerForm {
  width:300;
  height:50px;
  position:absolute;
  top:250px;
  left:320px;
  border:solid blue
}
```

JavaScript Test Page

4. Complete this function and call it from each of the buttons so that the form can be moved left and right and toggled between hidden and shown.

Form Controller

```
LeftPosition = 320;

function controlForm(opt){
  if(opt == 1){
    LeftPosition -= 10;
    document.all.floatingForm.style.left = LeftPosition + "px";
  }
  if (opt == 2){
    document.all.floatingForm.style.visibility = "visible";
  }
  if (opt == 3){
  }
  if (opt == 4){
  }
}
```

5. **document.all** is not supported by all browsers. Research **document.getElementById()**. Modify the script above to use that method.