Lab 6 – Introduction to JavaScript

# Readings:

* [JavaScript Tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/js/)
* [W3C Reference](http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-DOM-Level-2-Core-20001113/introduction.html)

### 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. You 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:

A screenshot of a test page

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

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")

}

}

1. 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

1. 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

### 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>

A screenshot of a web page

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

1. 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:
2. Place a second form with four buttons below the current form with the following CSS formatting:

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

#controllerForm {

width:300;

height:50px;

position:absolute;

top:250px;

left:320px;

border:solid blue

}

1. 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.

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){

}

}

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

### (end of laB)