

Lab 9

Javascript for the Web

By Becky Phillips (b), Sarah Matilda Krulder (c), Julian Fee (c)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open, including 'MyUCSC', 'Art 101', 'Lab 9: J...', 'Launch', '80T Mo...', 'Inbox (6...', 'Inbox (2...', 'Google', 'ART 101', and 'Lab'. The address bar shows the URL 'canvas.ucsc.edu/courses/39790/assignments/204014?module_item_id=345739'. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The main content area displays the Canvas LMS interface for the course 'ART-101-01'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, Syllabus, Modules, Announcements, Zoom (with a notification badge showing 57), YuJa, Assignments (selected), Discussions, Grades, People, and Pages. The main content area shows the assignment 'Lab 9: JavaScript for the Web' with a 'Submit Assignment' button. Below the title, a table provides details: Due Thursday by 8:50am, Points 10, Submitting a file upload, and File Types pdf. The 'Big Idea' section states: 'Working with your partner, experiment with DOM manipulation.' The 'Task 1: Create an index.html for Lab 9' section provides instructions: 'As always, create the proper folders and an index, css, and JavaScript files for this lab. And make sure you also put a link from your art101 homepage to this lab'. A numbered list of tasks follows: 1. Create 'art101/lab9/index.html' with three organized sections: Challenge, Problems, and Results; 2. Use heading, div, and paragraph tags to organize your page; 3. Give your divs and paragraphs ids so you can mess with them in JavaScript; 4. Add a <div> with id=output and label it; 5. Use the <script> tag to create a function that takes a string and returns a string.

UCSC

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2021 Winter Quarter

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Lab 9: JavaScript for the Web

Submit Assignment

Due	Thursday by 8:50am	Points	10	Submitting	a file upload	File Types	pdf
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Big Idea

Working with your partner, experiment with DOM manipulation.

Task 1: Create an index.html for Lab 9

As always, create the proper folders and an index, css, and JavaScript files for this lab. And make sure you also put a link from your art101 homepage to this lab

1. Create `art101/lab9/index.html` with three organized sections: **Challenge, Problems, and Results**
2. Use heading, div, and paragraph tags to organize your page
3. Give your divs and paragraphs ids so you can mess with them in JavaScript.
4. Add a `<div>` with `id=output` and label it.
5. Use the `<script>` tag to create a function that takes a string and returns a string.

Task 1: Create an index.html for Lab 9

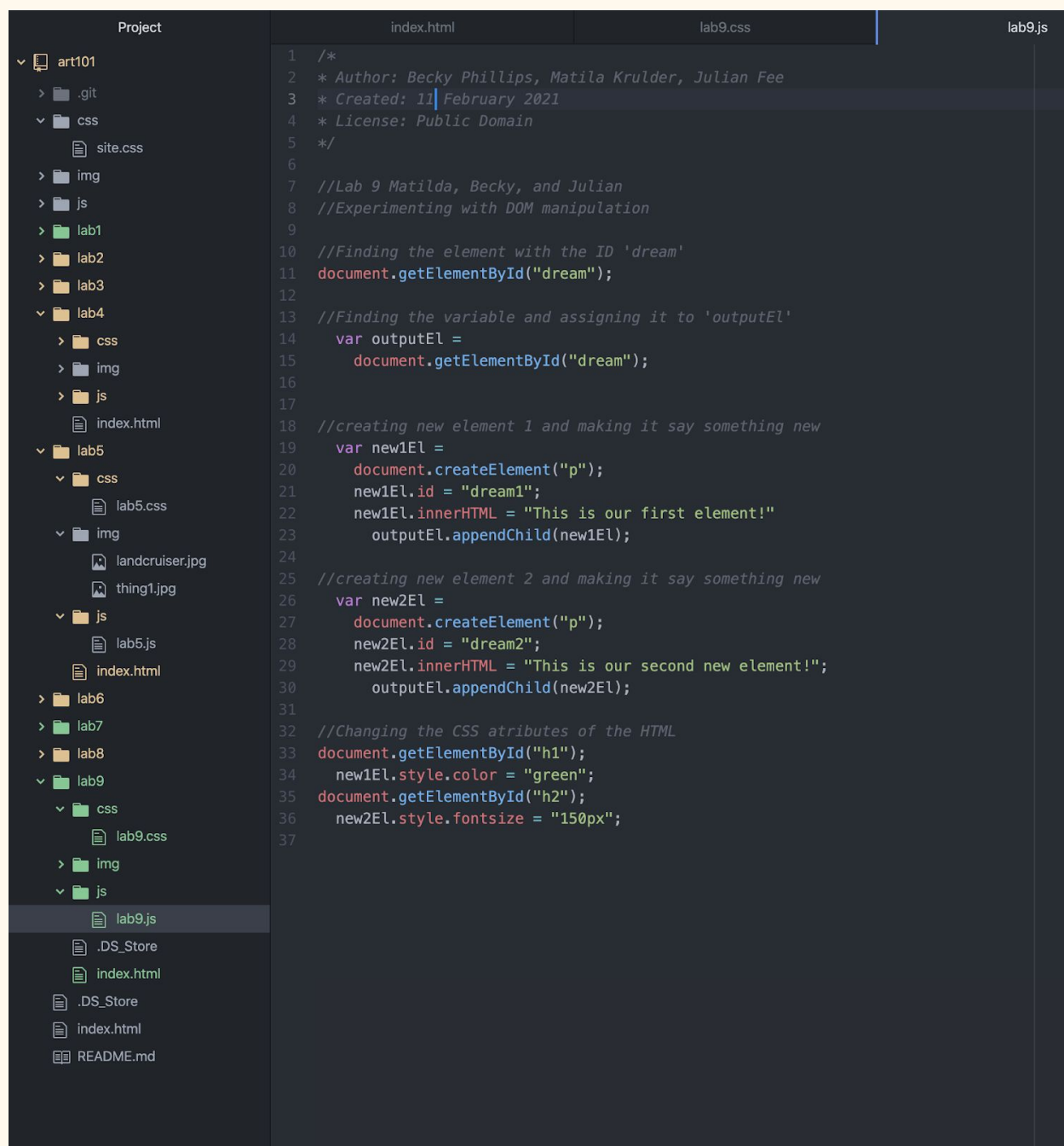
```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en" dir="ltr">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/lab9.css">
6     <script src="js/lab9.js" defer></script>
7     <title>Lab 9</title>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <div id="grad">
11      <h1>Lab 9: Javascript for the Web</h1>
12      <div id="dream">
13        <h2>Challenges:</h2>
14        <p>Working with JS within the console vs. Atom is a lot more confusing
15        because you cannot see the errors as you go. You have to go back and
16        edit after you save and test locally. </p>
17        <h2>Problems:</h2>
18        <p>We got the error message of "Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read property
19        'appendChild' of null at line _ . There was also a bit of difficulty
20        finding the right ID within the HTML and CSS for the project. We
21        created a new ID 'dream' to target the paragraph tag. We forgot to
22        put the tag name before the style.color which caused another error
23        message. We also forgot to put in "defer" to the JS link in the index,
24        but once we added back in and fixed our other issues, everything ran smoothly!"</p>
25        <h2>Results:</h2>
26        <p>See our results below! We added two new elements and styled them in JavaScript.</p>
27      </div>
28    </div>
29  </body>
30 </html>
31 </body>
32 </html>
33

```

(Our HTML in Atom.)

Task 2: Create a JavaScript file



(Our JavaScript in Atom.)



(Our local file opened on a webpage.)

Task 3: Test, Debug, and Upload

Link to published Lab 9 webpage: <https://becphi14.github.io/art101/lab9/>



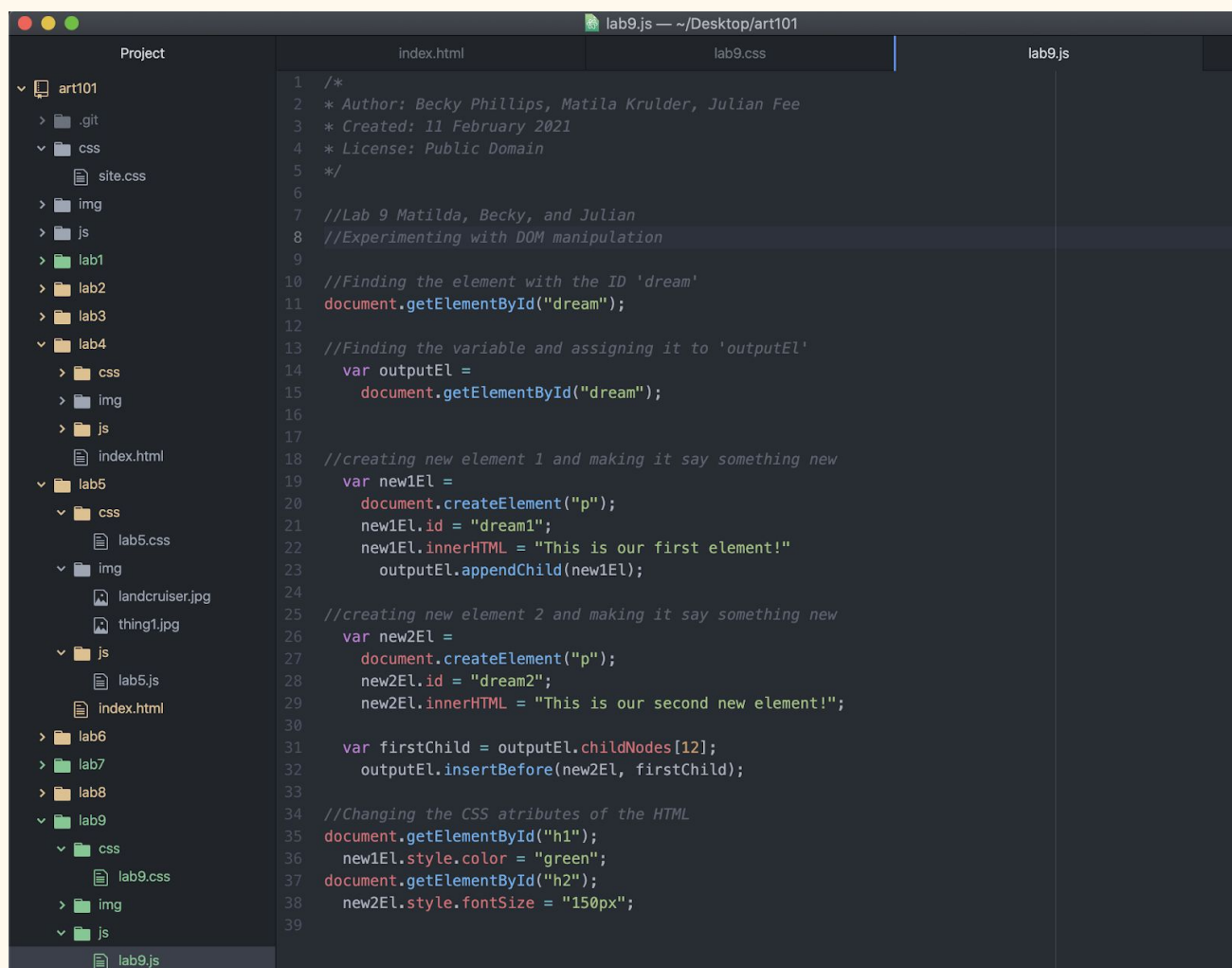
(Published Lab 9 webpage.)

Summary of Efforts:

We met twice on Zoom to work through the lab together. Initially, there were a few problems to work through in JavaScript, including forgetting to add the “defer” tag to make sure that the JavaScript loaded after all of the HTML. Because of this mistake, the appendChild command was not working either, but after fixing the issue, it worked perfectly. We also had a little trouble over the CSS styling task, but simply just had to add the element name to the command: “*new1El*.style.color” for example. As a whole, this lab was not too difficult, and exciting when we got it to work. We were even able to accomplish one of the Bonus tasks down below!

Bonus: Can you add a new element to the top of an element?

Yes We Can!

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark theme. The left sidebar shows a project structure for 'art101' with folders like .git, css, img, js, and lab1 through lab9. The main editor area shows the 'lab9.js' file. The code in 'lab9.js' includes comments and JavaScript code for finding elements, creating new elements, and inserting them into the DOM. The code is as follows:

```
1  /*
2  * Author: Becky Phillips, Matilda Krulder, Julian Fee
3  * Created: 11 February 2021
4  * License: Public Domain
5  */
6
7  //Lab 9 Matilda, Becky, and Julian
8  //Experimenting with DOM manipulation
9
10 //Finding the element with the ID 'dream'
11 document.getElementById("dream");
12
13 //Finding the variable and assigning it to 'outputEl'
14 var outputEl =
15     document.getElementById("dream");
16
17 //creating new element 1 and making it say something new
18 var new1El =
19     document.createElement("p");
20     new1El.id = "dream1";
21     new1El.innerHTML = "This is our first element!"
22     outputEl.appendChild(new1El);
23
24 //creating new element 2 and making it say something new
25 var new2El =
26     document.createElement("p");
27     new2El.id = "dream2";
28     new2El.innerHTML = "This is our second new element!";
29
30 var firstChild = outputEl.childNodes[12];
31 outputEl.insertBefore(new2El, firstChild);
32
33 //Changing the CSS attributes of the HTML
34 document.getElementById("h1");
35 new1El.style.color = "green";
36 document.getElementById("h2");
37 new2El.style.fontSize = "150px";
38
39
```

(JavaScript for the Bonus task: adding an element ABOVE another.)

In order to add a new element to the top of an element, instead of the bottom, we had to use a different command altogether: `insertBefore()`. However, in order to specify where to place the new element, we created a new variable called “firstChild,” and defined it as “`outputEl.childNodes[12]`.” This labels the variable as the 13th node (index 12) within `outputEl`. Next, we did “`output.insertBefore(new2El, firstChild)`,” meaning that we wanted the element `new2El` to be inserted into the slot before `firstChild`. See the new placement below!



(Adding a second element above the first one.)