# Lecture 3 – JavaScript & DOM

## Web Application Development

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### Lecture Schedule – 1<sup>st</sup> Half

(subject to change)

#1	Intro	#9	Django Templates
#2	HTML & CSS	#10	Images
#3	JavaScript & DOM	#11	AJAX
#4	Bootstrap	#12	jQuery
#5	HTTP & Django	#13	Databases
#6	Django Models	#14	Cloud Deployment
#7	Cookies & Sessions	#15	SSL
#8	Transactions	#16	Project Proposals

## JavaScript

- JavaScript is like Java
  - "C" style syntax
  - Garbage collected
  - Object-based
- JavaScript is not Java
  - Functions are objects
  - Objects have named properties
  - Functions can be properties
  - Prototype-based
  - JavaScript is interpreted
  - JavaScript is dynamically typed
  - Runs in browsers (without special plug-ins)

### Basic I/O

- alert puts up a text box, handy for debugging alert("Houston, we have a problem")
- prompt puts up a text box and waits for input prompt("'sup?")
- console.log() function appends to browsers console log console.log("Even handier for debugging")
- document.write() appends to the html doc! document.write("<h2>Haha</h2>")
- Note that you can use single or double quotes for strings

## Where the JavaScript Goes

- Declare it in the document
  - Declare it in **<script> </script>** tags
  - Declare it in a separate .js file
  - Typically, put the **<script>** tags containing functions or inclusion of files containing functions in the **<head>** section of the HTML document
- Example
  - primes.html

## JavaScript types

- string
  - Delimited with quotes or apostrophes
- number
  - Always floating point, but there are functions to parse and manipulate integers
- boolean
  - true and false
- function
  - Can be named: function f(x) { return 2\*x; }
  - Can be unnamed: var f = function(x) { return 2\*x; }
- object

```
var pres = { first:"Barack", last:"Obama"}
pres.age = 53;
```

## JavaScript Events

 You can add declare events on HTML elements onload onclick onfocus / onblur

onmouseover

- Provide a JavaScript method which will be invoked when the event occurs
- Example: onload in index.html
   body onload="document.getElementById('last').focus()">

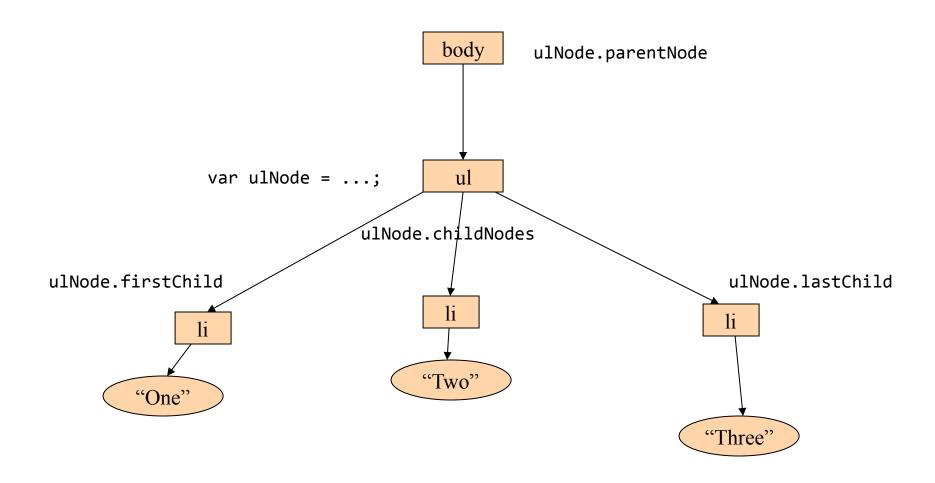
## Document Object Model

• A tree of nodes that represent the HTML document

• Example:

```
document
<html>
  <head>
   <title>My Page</title>
                                  html
  </head>
  <body>
                            head
                                          body
   <h2>My Header</h2>
   <l
                            title
                                      h2
                                                   ul
     One
                          "My Page"
                                  "My Header"
     Two
                                              li
     Three
   "One"
                                                  "Two"
                                                        "Three"
  </body>
</html>
```

## Looking around the DOM Tree



### **DOM Elements**

- Nodes in the DOM tree
  - Three types: element, attribute, text
- Use fields to obtain parents, children, siblings
  - parentNode, firstChild, lastChild, childNodes, nextSibling, previousSibling
- You can apply methods to change the element
  - Insert or delete children
    - appendChild(), deleteChild()
  - Modify the elements attributes
    - onclick, href, style, className, id, name
  - This changes the HTML document!

## The Document Object

- Is a predefined JavaScript variable (document)
- It's the root of the DOM tree
- Has methods that allow you to search the tree and obtain node objects that represent elements in the HTML
  - getElementById(), getElementsByName(), getElementsByTagName()
  - Example: var ulNode = document.getElementsByTagName("ul")[0];
- Has methods that allow you to create additional elements
  - createElement(), createTextNode()
- You can inspect the document itself
  - url, cookies
- You can modify attributes of the document
  - bgColor, cookies

## Examples

- index.html
- movement.html
- todolist.html & todolist.js

## Beware of "specialness" of JavaScript

- Symantics of ==
  - So there is a ===
- Objects have constructors and prototypes
  - It has a full-blown mechanism, but it's very different than Java's
- It's interpreted
  - So you'll see errors at runtime
- Complex variable scope rules

## Debugging

- Firefox
  - Tools => Web Developer
- Chrome
  - View => Developer

### Alternatives

- Adobe Flash
  - Browser plug-in
- Google Web Toolkit (GWT)
  - Write your client-side app using Java in Eclipse
  - GWT will compile it into JavaScript & HTML
- Google Dart Programming Language
  - Compiles to JavaScript
  - They say it will some day run native in Chrome

#### Web Resources

- w3schools Javascript tutorial
  - Google JavaScript topic => w3schools page
- MDN (Mozilla Developer Network) JavaScript Guide
- MDN (Mozilla Developer Network) JavaScript Reference
- MDN Introduction to Object Oriented Javascript

#### Homework #2

- To be posted tonight
- Implement your HW#1 calculator using JavaScript
- Due on Monday, January 26th