

Lecture Three: Conditionals & The Document Object Model

Conditionals

- Conditionals break down into three parts:

if – where we do our test

then – where we put the part of the script we want to do if the result is true

else – which contains the part of the script we want to have happen if the result of the test is not true

```
<script language="Javascript" type="text/javascript">
<!-- Hide script from old browsers

function slidingMenu(objectID) {

    thisMenu = document.getElementById(objectID).style

    if (thisMenu.display == "block") {
        thisMenu.display = "none"
    }

    else {
        thisMenu.display = "block"
    }
}

-->
</script>
```

The (W3C) Document Object Model

- Now that we find ourselves needing to use Cascading Style Sheet more often and referring to objects as elements with ID names, we will also need to use a newer (W3C) Document Object Model that the newer browsers comply to:

```
W3C DOM = document.getElementById(objectID)
```

- The W3C's ID DOM allows you to write scripts that access any element on the screen thus you have the power to change any element's properties via CSS while maintaining the properties of the JavaScript that is applied to the objects.
- To use the DOM to address an object we can now create a variable as an object and access that object thru the W3C's ID Document Object Model:

```
object = document.getElementById(objectID)
```

Image Slideshow (with Tiles, Captions & Links)

```
myPix = new
Array("images/www_barbacoa.jpg","images/www_jetcity.jpg","images/www_ldc.jpg",
,"images/www_revolution.jpg", "images/www_spivak.jpg",
"images/www_whisperingmusicvenue.jpg","images/www_emersonkennedy.jpg","image
s/www_dns.jpg")

myLink = new Array("premiumdw.com/barbacoa", "jetcityimprov.com/",
"lemleydesign.com/", "premiumdw.com/revolution/home.php", "spainspivak.com",
"premiumdw.com/whisperingmusicvenue","premiumdw.com/emersonkennedy",
"premiumdw.com/dns.html")

myClienz = new Array("Barbacoa Restaurant","Jet City Improv", "Lemley Design
Company", "Revolution: Dynamic Publishing", "Spain Spivak","The Whispering
Music Venue","Emerson Kennedy","Microsoft")

myProjx = new Array("Website Design & Development","Website Design &
Development", "Website Development", "Website Development", "Website Design
& Development","Website Design & Development", "Website Design &
Development","Training Application Development")

// We need to start out by declaring our variables that we will be using
throughout the script

// The first set of variables that we need to declare are variables, which
we will assign the value of "new Array" that will contain the elements used
in our slideshow

// Remember, that the "new" operator is used when declaring a new object to
be used, which in this case is the "Array" of images

thisPic = 0

// The second variable we need to declare is the "thisPic" variable, which
we will give the value of "zero" and will be used later in the script –
trust me on this

imgCt = myPix.length - 1

// The third variable we need is the "imgCt" variable which we will give the
value of "myPix.length - 1"

// By assigning the "imgCt" variable as "myPix.length - 1" we are making
sure that the value of "imgCt" will match the values in the array
constructor

function chgSlide(direction) {

    if (document.getElementById) {
```

```
thisPic = thisPic + direction

    if (thisPic > imgCt) {
        thisPic = 0
    }

    if (thisPic < 0) {
        thisPic = imgCt
    }

// In this example, we will be using a function with a compound conditional
statement

// The function "chgSlide()" gets declared with the argument of "direction"
that will get a value set within the function called from the user
event/link – remember this idea?

// We then need to use a conditional statement to make sure that the browser
understands document.getElementById document object model

// by doing so we start out our script with a question that will then get
answered later – depending on the answer the script will perform its task

// we also need to declare another value to the variable "thisPic" – this
helps answer the previous question, thus performing the task correctly

// We assign the value "thisPic + direction" which essentially says that we
add our direction parameter to the variable "thisPic"

// If the browser understands the document.getElementById document object
model we need to then state if "thisPic > imgCt" (thisPic is greater than
imgCt) set "thisPic" to "zero"

// also... If the browser understands the document.getElementById document
object model we need to state if "thisPic < 0" (thisPic is less than 0) set
"thisPic" to "imgCt"

    }
    document.getElementById("myPicture").src = myPix[thisPic];
    document.getElementById("myClient").innerHTML = myClienz[thisPic];
    document.getElementById("myProject").innerHTML = myProjx[thisPic];
}

// here is where we tell the browser how to interpret our variables and the
document object model

// we are telling the script to look in a specific place and use our
variable data in a certain way – looking thru the array of images
```

```
// in order to be able to search through the array we need assign  
"document.myPicture.src" to "myPix[thisPic]" using the "[]" (double bracket)  
operator
```

```
// the first one says – look for the ID of "myPicture" and apply the image  
change to the source of that ID (the actual image)
```

```
// then pull the correct image from the "myPix" array
```

```
// the correct image that it will pull depends on where "thisPic" is –  
meaning where in the slideshow are we based on the direction (back/forth)
```

```
function viewURL() {  
    view = window.open("http://www." + myLink[thisPic], "myView",  
        "width=800,height=600,scrollbars=yes,resizable=yes");  
    view.focus();  
}
```

```
// this little tidbit applies a specific link to each of our pictures using  
a similar formula that we saw when opening one new window
```

```
// in this case we are using an array of URLs to fill in the blank of myLink  
based on where we are in the slideshow
```