

CM1040 Web Development Week 14 Lecture Note

Notebook: Web Development

Created: 2020-10-13 4:07 PM

Updated: 2020-12-13 6:16 PM

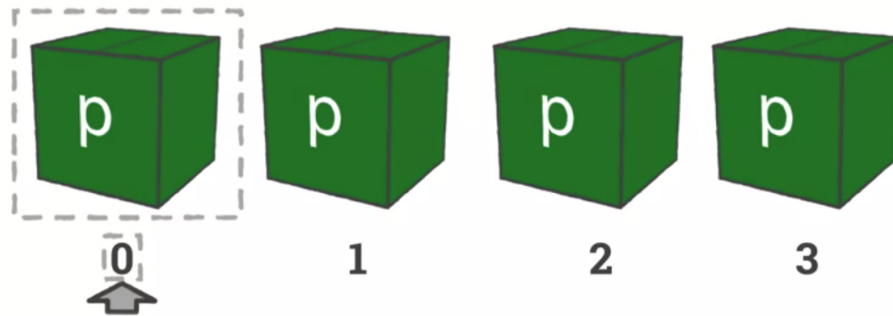
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URL: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp

Cornell Notes	Topic:	Course: BSc Computer Science
	Introduction to JavaScript for the Web continued	Class: Web Development CM1040[Lecture]
		Date: December 13, 2020
Essential Question:		
What is the role of JavaScript on the web?		
Questions/Cues:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How do use JS in the DOM to select and replace text inside HTML?• How many results does getElement or getElements return?• How do we add to the existing HTML with JS in the DOM?• How do style elements with JS in the DOM?• What is the set attribute property?• What is the onclick property?		
Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• JS DOM HTML text change =<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. First write the word document, this tells JS to look inside the webpage2. Next you follow this with a dot, this means we are about to use a method that belongs to the document<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ A method is shown to use brackets in which it takes arguments3. Next depending on whether you choose to select an element by its ID, Class or Tagname, you write for getElementById("ID name"), writing inside the brackets in this case the ID we are looking for<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Here optionally you could save all this to a variable, the variable would contain the tagname related to that ID. Also at this point, we are holding on to a box with the specified ID.4. One particular property that HTML tags possess is innerHTML. So in order to see what's inside the ID, we append innerHTML to the variable name or the getElementById("ID name") selection. By additionally specifying the text in quotes to replace what is already inside the tag, we replaced the inner text of the tag		

	Number of Results
<code>getElementById(x)</code>	0 or 1
<code>getElementsByTagName(x)</code>	0 to infinity
<code>getElementsByTagName(x)</code>	0 to infinity

`getElementsByTagName("p")[0].innerHTML`



- `document.getElementById("ID name").insertAdjacentHTML("beforeend", "text");`

`document.getElementById("play").style.color="red";`

- If a property in CSS used a hyphen in the name, in JS it would be written using camelCase

```
document.getElementById("flower").style.borderStyle="dashed";
document.getElementById("flower").style.borderColor="pink";
document.getElementById("flower").style.borderWidth="10";
```

```
document.getElementById("flower").setAttribute("style","border-style:dashed; border-color:pink; border-width:10;");
```

```
16 document.getElementById("smallA").onclick = function()
17 {changeSize("small")};
18 document.getElementById("mediumA").onclick = function()
19 {changeSize("medium")};
20 document.getElementById("largeA").onclick = function()
21 {changeSize("large")};
22 function changeSize(c){
23     document.getElementsByTagName("body")[0].className=c
    };
```

```
26 .small{
27     font-size:1em;
28 }
29
30 .medium{
31     font-size:1.5em;
32 }
33
34 .large{
35     font-size:2em;
36 }
37
38 #smallA,#mediumA,#largeA{
39     cursor: pointer;
40 }
```

Summary

In this week, we learned about the different functionality that JavaScript provides using the DOM as its base.