

JavaScript学习

2024年1月22日 23:38

2、在网页中嵌入脚本代码的方法：

```
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html lang="zh-hans">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <title>JavaScript</title>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8    <script>
9
10   </script> I
11   <script src="script.js"></script>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

3、注释

```
1  // 这里是注释内容
2
3  /**
4   * 注释的文字
5   */
```

4、变量

```
> var band1
undefined
> var band_1
undefined
> var band = "beyond";
undefined
> band
"beyond"
> var Band;
undefined
> Band = "ColdPlay";
"ColdPlay"
> band
"beyond"
> Band
"ColdPlay"
> band
"beyond"
> band = "U2";
"U2"
> band
"U2"
> var bandName;
undefined
> |
```

5、数据类型、数字、文字、真假

```

> var fullName;
undefined
> fullName;
undefined
> fullName + 2
NaN
> var fullName = "王皓", weight = 160;
undefined
> typeof(fullName)
"string"
> typeof(weight)
"number"
> var firstName = '皓', lastName = '王'
undefined
> lastName + firstName
"王皓"
> weight + 2
162
> var weightIncrease = "2.5斤"
undefined
> weight + weightIncrease
"1602.5斤"
>

```

6、string

```

var words = '宁皓网是个网站'
undefined
words.length
7
words.charAt(0)
"宁"
words.charAt(words.length - 1)
"站"
words.indexOf('网')
2
words.lastIndexOf('网')
5
words.substring(0, 3)
"宁皓网"
words.replace('宁皓网', 'Hulu')
"Hulu是个网站"
words = '宁皓网，是个网站'
"宁皓网，是个网站"
words.split(',')
["宁皓网", "是个网站"]
var newWords = words.split(',')
undefined
newWords
["宁皓网", "是个网站"]

```

7、Array数组

```
× Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console
> var trackCD1 = [];
undefined
> typeof(trackCD1)
"object"
> trackCD1 = ['长城', '农民', '不可一世']
["长城", "农民", "不可一世"]
> trackCD1.length
3
> trackCD1[0]
"长城"
> trackCD1[1]
"农民"
> trackCD1[3] = 'Bye-Bye'
"Bye-Bye"
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye"]
> trackCD1.push('遥望', '温暖的家乡')
6
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye", "遥望", "温暖的家乡"]
> trackCD1.pop()
"温暖的家乡"
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye", "遥望"]
> trackCD1.shift()
"长城"
> |
```

```
× Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console
> trackCD1[1]
"农民"
> trackCD1[3] = 'Bye-Bye'
"Bye-Bye"
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye"]
> trackCD1.push('遥望', '温暖的家乡')
6
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye", "遥望", "温暖的家乡"]
> trackCD1.pop()
"温暖的家乡"
> trackCD1
["长城", "农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye", "遥望"]
> trackCD1.shift()
"长城"
> delete trackCD1[3]
true
> trackCD1
["农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye", undefined × 1]
> trackCD1.splice(3)
[undefined × 1]
> trackCD1
["农民", "不可一世", "Bye-Bye"]
> var trackCD2 = ['可否冲破', '快乐王国']
undefined
> var tracks = trackCD1.concat(trackCD2)
undefined
> |
```

8、流程控制 if-else

```

1  var weather = '下雨', temperature = 26;
2  if ((weather === '晴天') && (temperature <= 26)) {
3      alert('心情不错');
4  } else if (weather === '下雨'){
5      alert('忧郁');
6  } else {
7      alert('心情糟糕');
8  }

```

9、流程控制 switch

```

1  var weather = '下雨';
2  switch (weather) {
3      case '下雨':
4          alert('忧郁');
5          break;
6      case '晴天':
7          alert('心情不错');
8          break;
9      default:
10         alert('心情糟糕');
11         break;
12 }

```

10、流程控制 while

```

1  var i = 0;
2  while (i < 10) {
3      i++;
4      if (i % 2 === 0) {
5          continue;
6      }
7      console.log(i);
8  }

```

11、for

```

1  var week = ['星期一', '星期二', '星期三', '星期四', '星期五', '星期六', '星期天'];
2  for (var i = 0; i < week.length; i++) {
3      console.log(week[i]);
4  }

```

12、函数

```

function

function functionName (parameter1, parameter2...) {...}

```

13、定义一个函数

```

1  function alertMessage (message) {
2      alert(message);
3  }
4
5  alertMessage('hola');

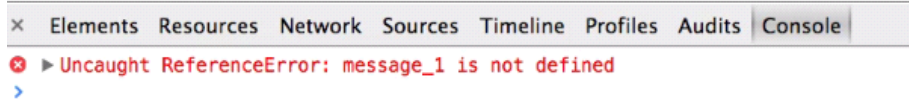
```

14、函数表达式

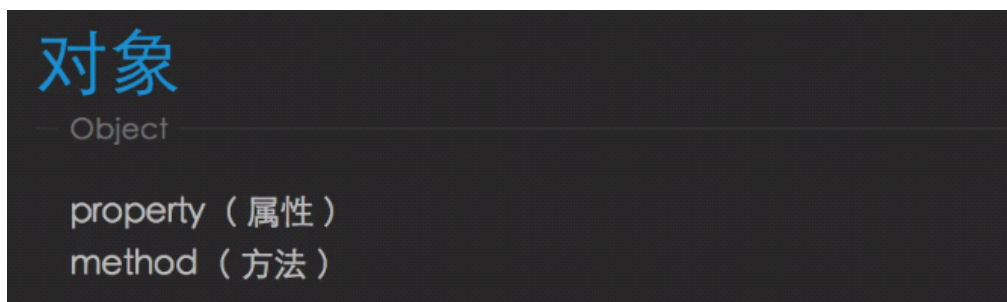
```
1▼ var alertMessage = function (message) {  
2    alert(message);  
3 }  
4  
5 alertMessage('hola');
```

15、变量的作用域

```
1 var message = 'Hello';  
2▼ var alertMessage = function () {  
3    // alert(message);  
4    var message_1 = '您好';  
5 }  
6 alert(message_1);  
7 // alertMessage();
```



16、对象



17、创建一个对象

```
1 var beyond = {formedIn: '1983', foundedIn: '香港'};  
2 console.log(beyond);
```

18、对象里的数组

```
1▼ var beyond = {  
2    formedIn: '1983',  
3    foundedIn: '香港',  
4    artist: ['黄家驹', '黄家强', '黄贯中', '叶世荣']  
5 };  
6  
7 console.log(beyond);
```

19、更新与删除对象里的属性

```

▼ Object {formedIn: "1983", foundedIn: "香港", artist: Array[4]} ⓘ
  ► artist: Array[4]
    formedIn: "1983"
    foundedIn: "香港"
    ► __proto__: Object
> beyond.foundedIn = '中国香港'
"中国香港"
> beyond
► Object {formedIn: "1983", foundedIn: "中国香港", artist: Array[4]}
> delete beyond.foundedIn
true
> beyond.foundedIn
undefined
> beyond
► Object {formedIn: "1983", artist: Array[4]}
> |

```

20、为对象添加方法

```

1▼ var beyond = {
2    formedIn: '1983',
3    foundedIn: '香港',
4    artist: ['黄家驹', '黄家强', '黄贯中', '叶世荣']
5};
6
7▼ beyond.showArtist = function () {
8▼    for (var i = 0; i < this.artist.length; i++) {
9        document.writeln(this.artist[i]);
10    }
11};
12
13    beyond.showArtist();
14
15    console.log(beyond);

```



21、循环输出对象里的属性

```

1▼ var beyond = {
2    formedIn: '1983',
3    foundedIn: '香港',
4    artist: ['黄家驹', '黄家强', '黄贯中', '叶世荣']
5};
6
7▼ beyond.showArtist = function () {
8▼    for (var i = 0; i < this.artist.length; i++) {
9        document.writeln(this.artist[i]);
10    }
11};
12
13    beyond.showArtist();
14
15    var property;
16    for (property in beyond) {
17▼        if (typeof beyond[property] !== 'function') {
18            console.log(beyond[property]);
19        }
20    }
21
22    console.log(beyond);

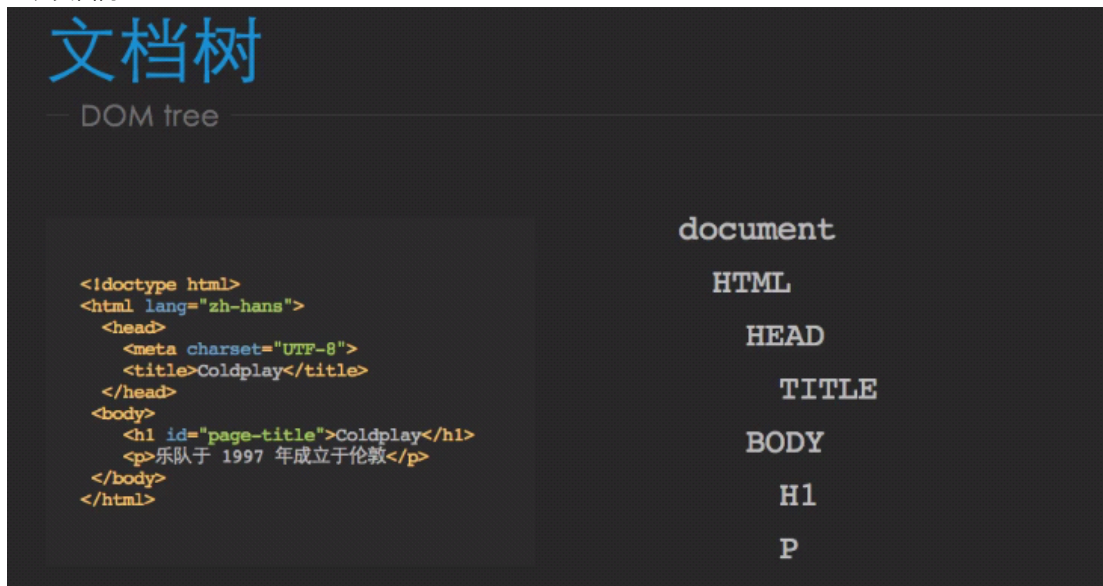
```

```
× Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console
1983
香港
["黄家驹", "黄家强", "黄贯中", "叶世荣"]
▶ Object {formedIn: "1983", foundedIn: "香港", artist: Array[4], showArtist: function}
> |
```

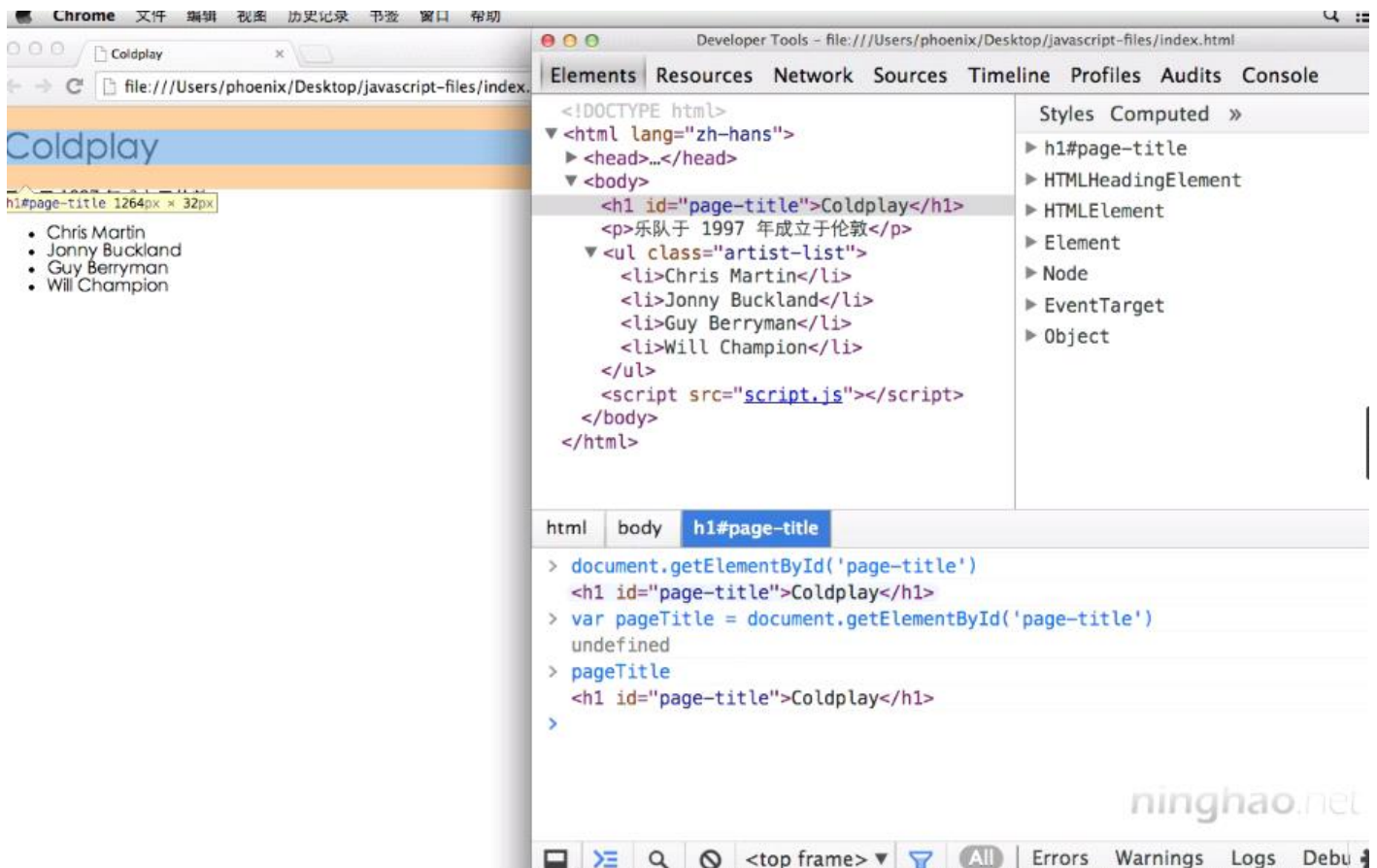
22、DOM操作文档的接口



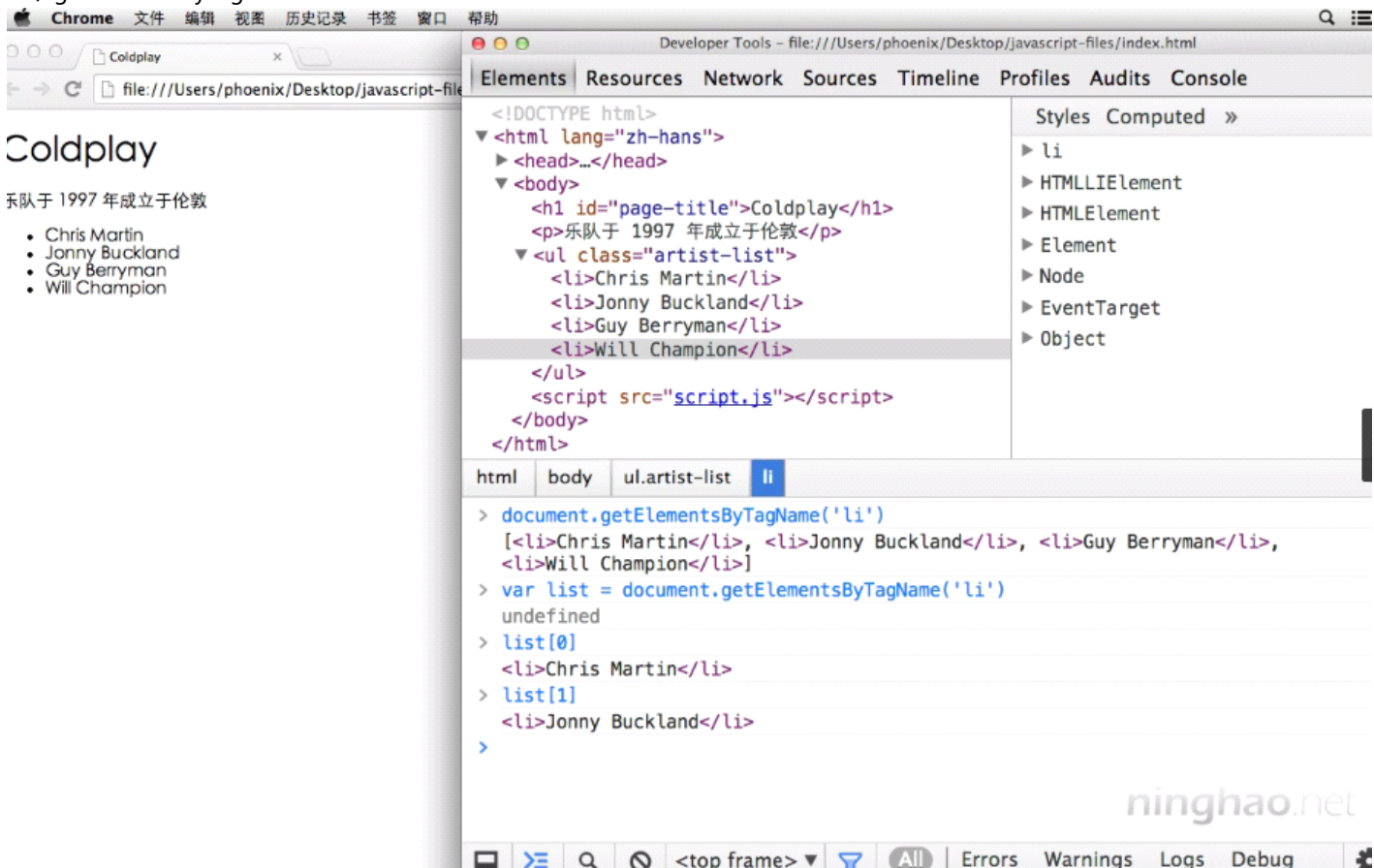
23、文档树



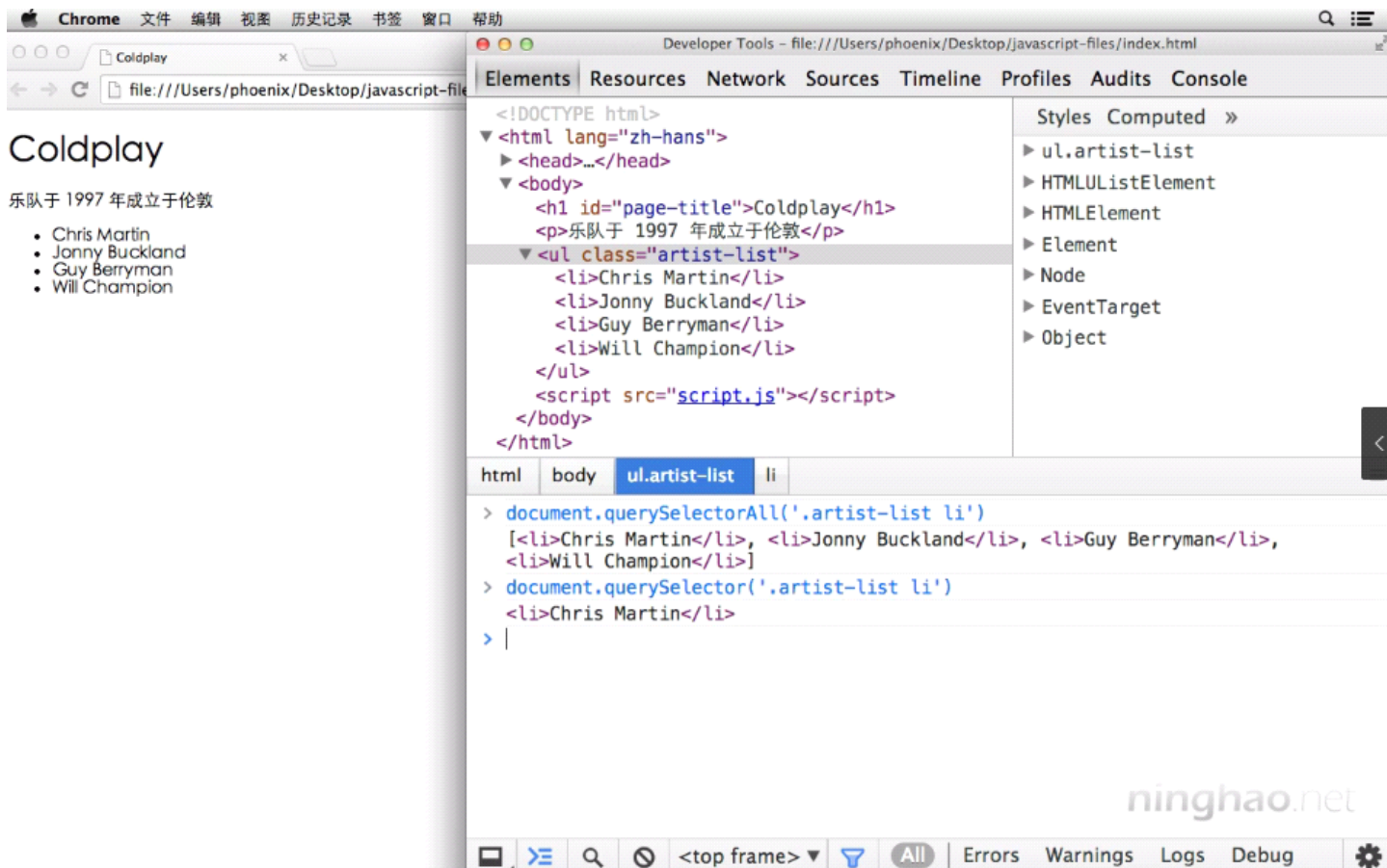
24、获取文档中的元素getElementById



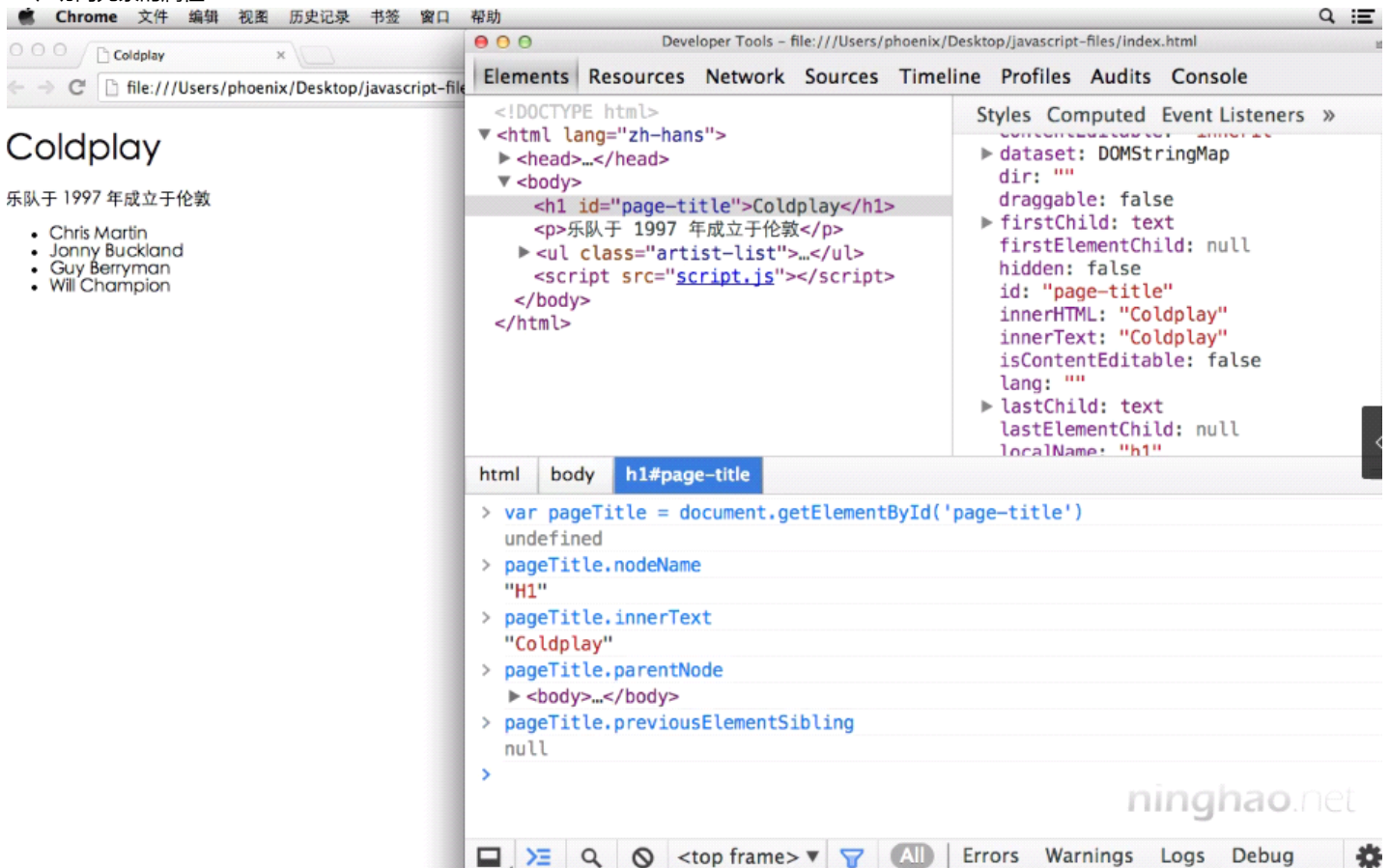
25. getElementsByTagName



26. querySelector 与 querySelectorAll



27、访问元素的属性



Chrome 文件 编辑 视图 历史记录 书签 窗口 帮助

Coldplay

乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦

- Chris Martin
- Jonny Buckland
- Guy Berryman
- Will Champion

Developer Tools - file:///Users/phoenix/Desktop/javascript-files/index.html

Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="zh-hans">
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="page-title">Coldplay</h1>
    <p>乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦</p>
    <ul class="artist-list">...</ul>
    <script src="script.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners »

- ul.artist-list
- HTMLUListElement
- HTMLElement
- Element
- Node
- EventTarget
- Object

html body ul.artist-list

```
"H1"
> pageTitle.innerText
"Coldplay"
> pageTitle.parentNode
<body>...</body>
> pageTitle.previousElementSibling
null
> pageTitle.nextElementSibling
<p>乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦</p>
> pageTitle.nextElementSibling.innerText
"乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦"
```

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<top frame> All Errors Warnings Logs Debug

Chrome 文件 编辑 视图 历史记录 书签 窗口 帮助

Coldplay

乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦

- Chris Martin
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- Will Champion

Developer Tools - file:///Users/phoenix/Desktop/javascript-files/index.html

Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="zh-hans">
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="page-title">Coldplay</h1>
    <p>乐队于 1997 年成立于伦敦</p>
    <ul class="artist-list">
      <li>Chris Martin</li>
      <li>Jonny Buckland</li>
      <li>Guy Berryman</li>
      <li>Will Champion</li>
    </ul>
    <script src="script.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners »

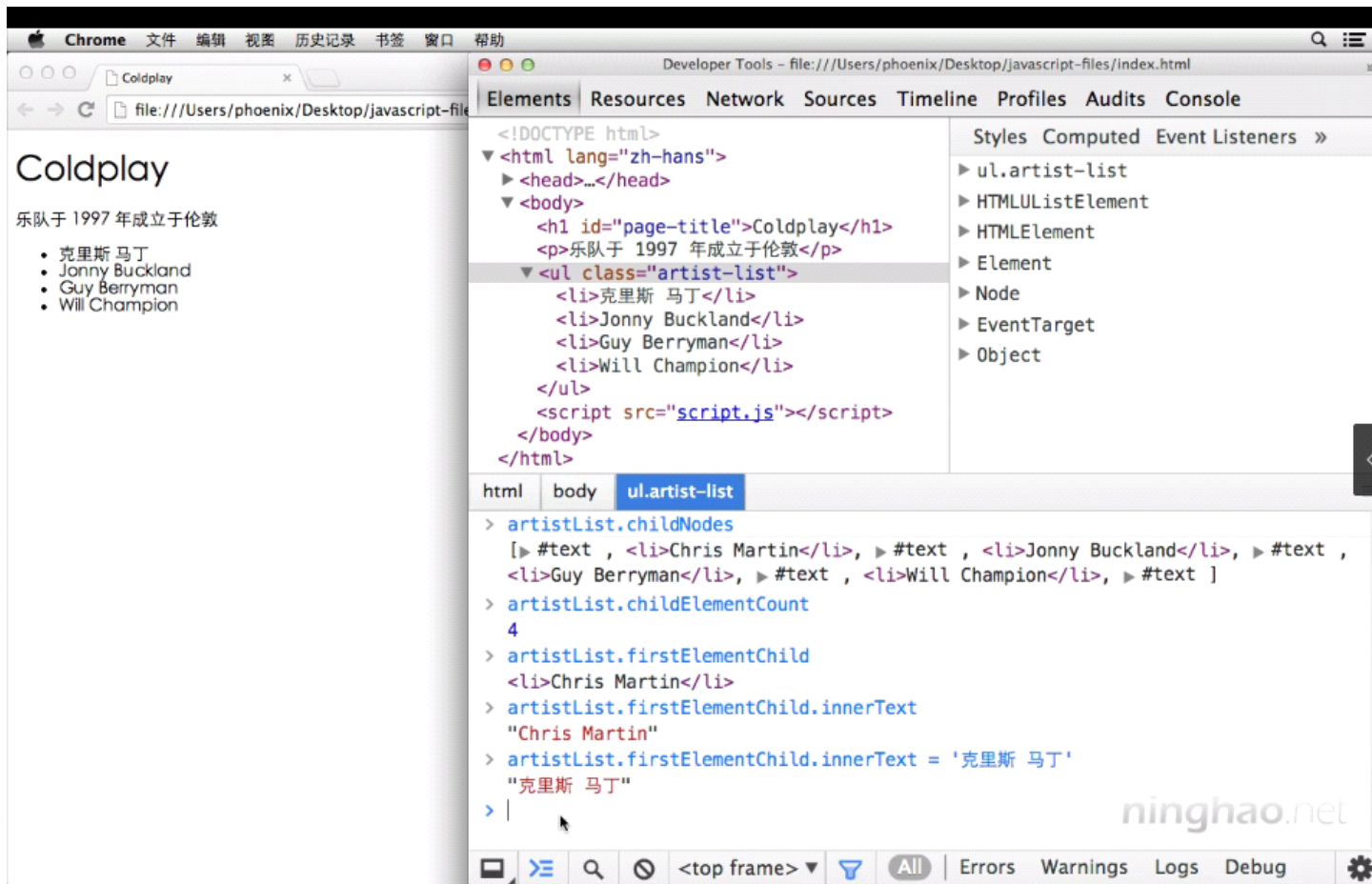
- ul.artist-list
- HTMLUListElement
- HTMLElement
- Element
- Node
- EventTarget
- Object

html body ul.artist-list

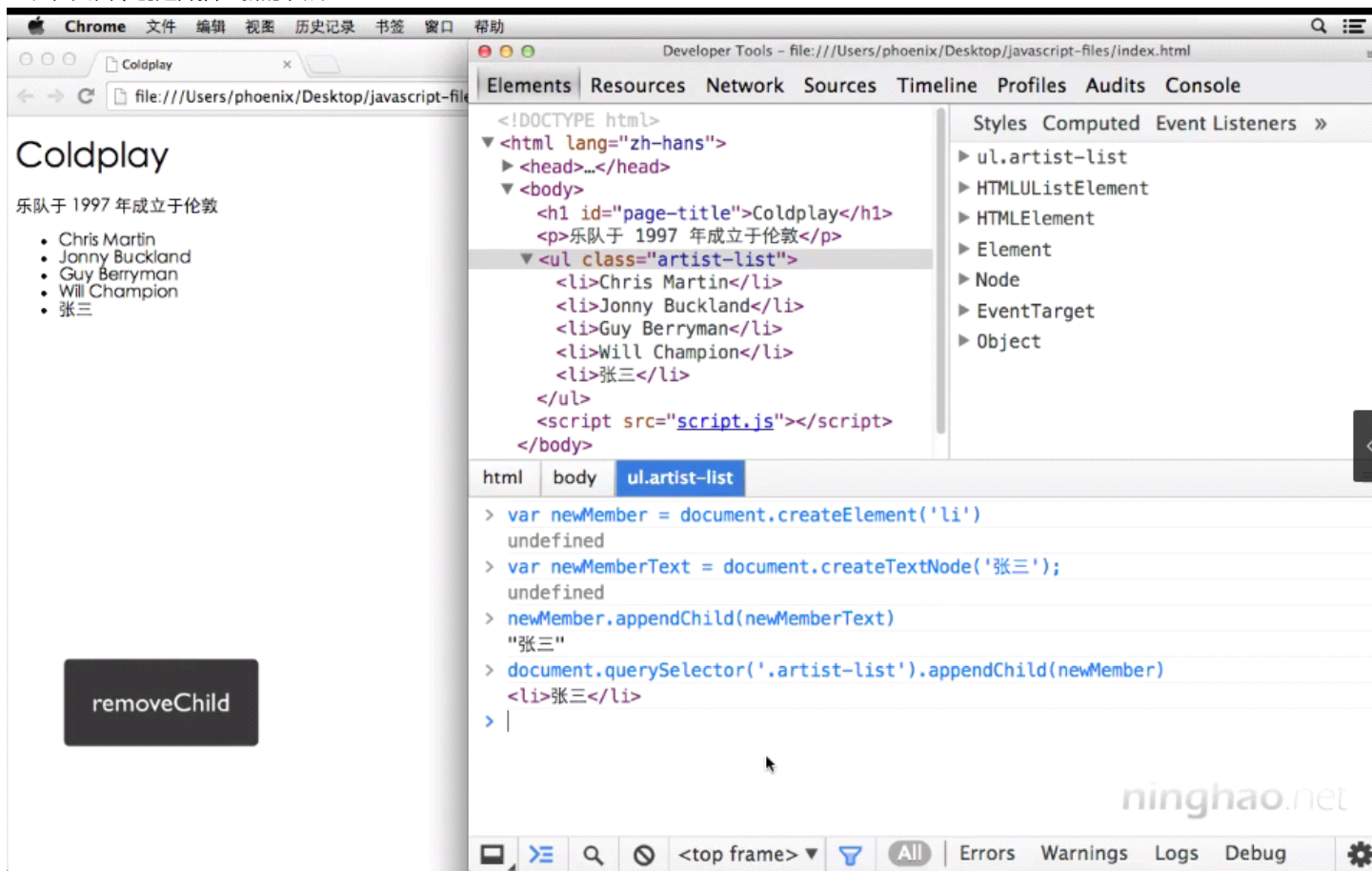
```
> var artistList = document.querySelector('.artist-list');
undefined
> artistList.childNodes
[ #text , <li>Chris Martin</li>, #text , <li>Jonny Buckland</li>, #text ,
  <li>Guy Berryman</li>, #text , <li>Will Champion</li>, #text ]
> artistList.childElementCount
4
> artistList.firstElementChild
<li>Chris Martin</li>
> artistList.firstElementChild.innerText
"Chris Martin"
```

ninghao.net

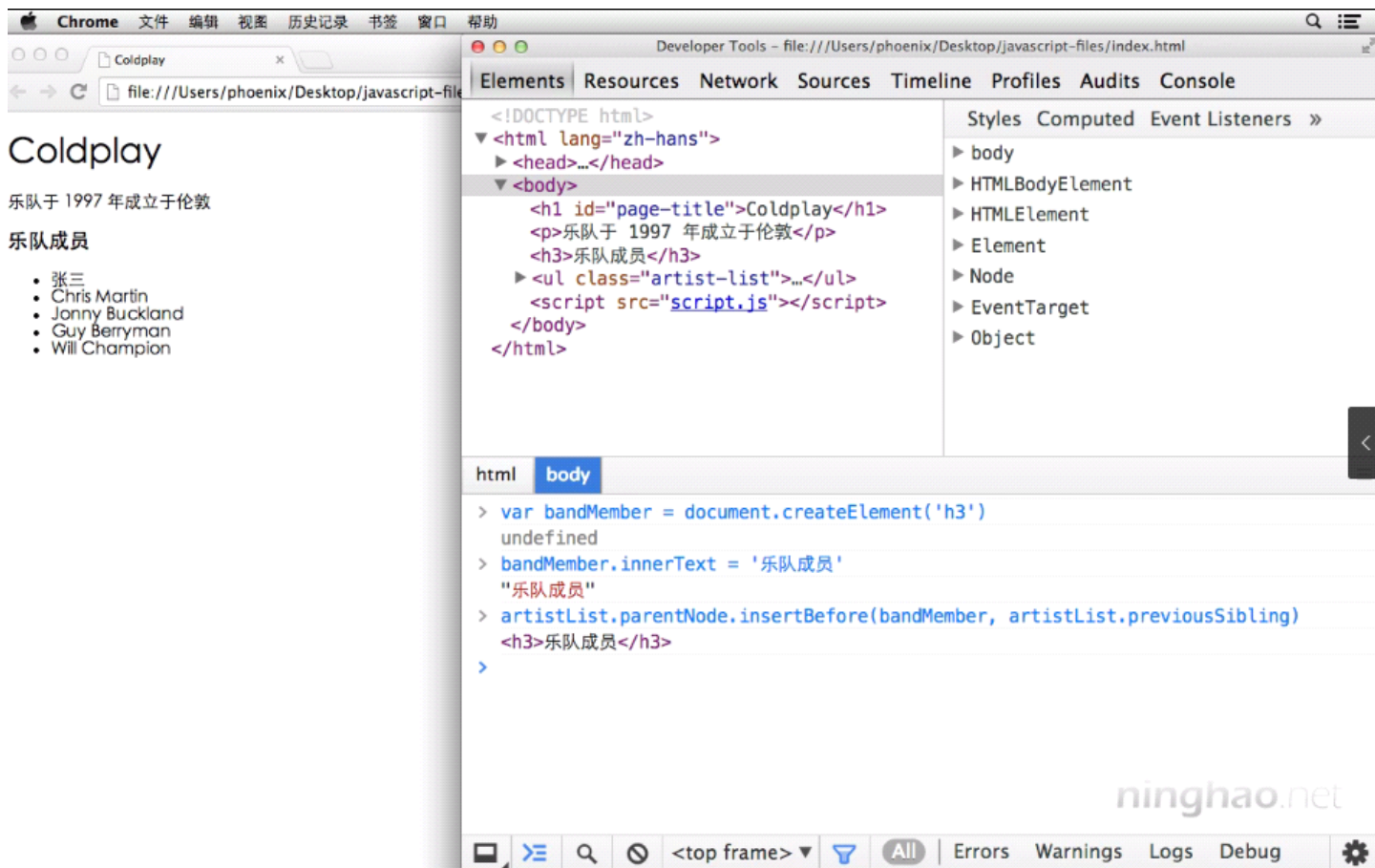
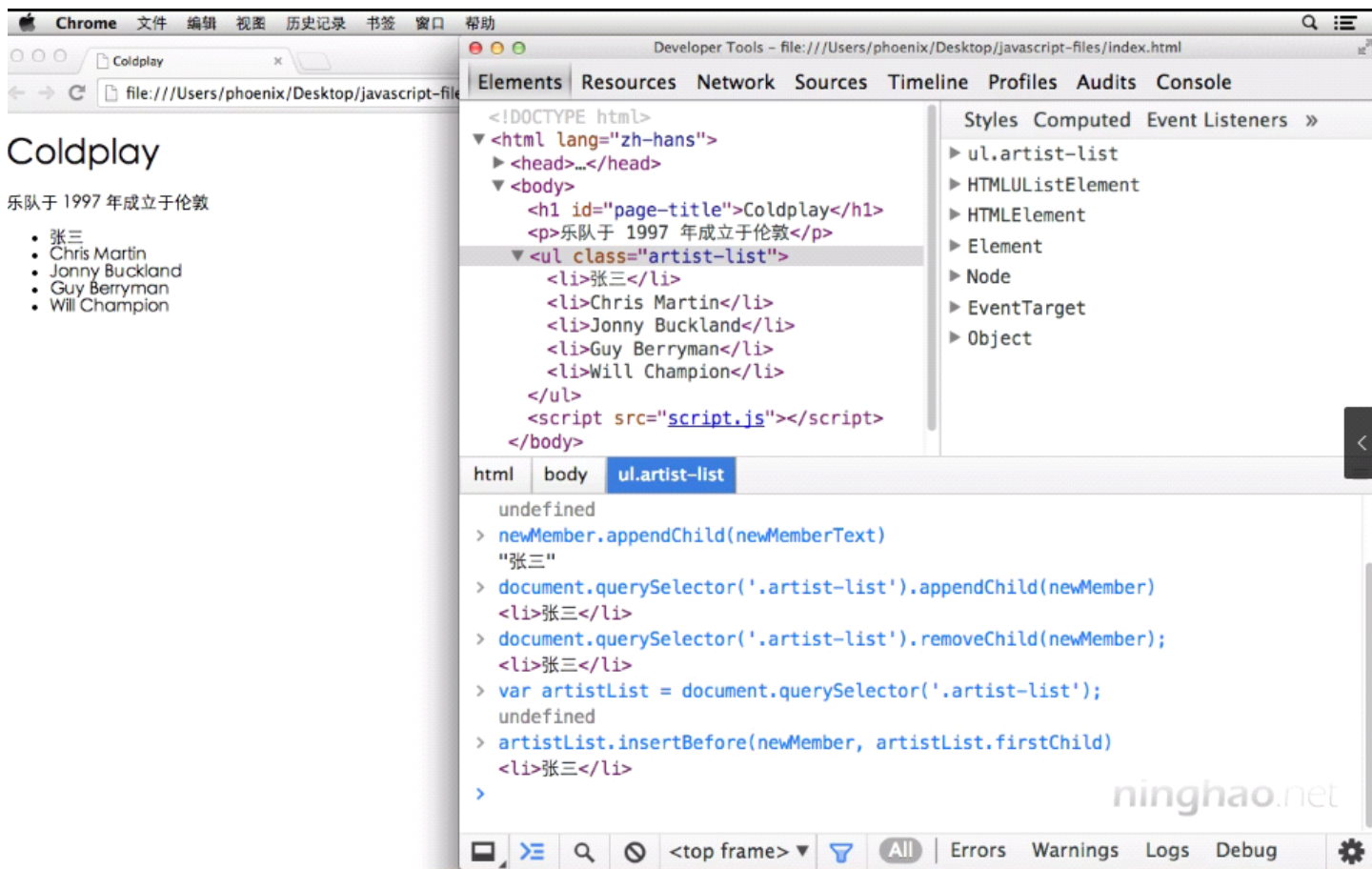
<top frame> All Errors Warnings Logs Debug



28. 在文档中创建并插入新的节点



29. insertBefore, 在指定的位置插入节点



30、Event 处理发生的事件

事件

— Event —

developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Reference/Events

31、处理事件的方法

The screenshot shows two windows. The top window is Brackets, an IDE, displaying an HTML file named 'index.html'. The code defines a button with three event listeners: 'onclick' for logging '被点了!', 'onmouseover' for logging '谁在上面', and 'onmouseout' for logging '离开了'. The bottom window is Google Chrome, showing the rendered page with a button labeled '一个链接'. The Chrome DevTools Console is open, showing the sequence of log messages: '谁在上面', '被点了!', and '离开了', which correspond to the mouseover, click, and mouseout events respectively.

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html lang="zh-hans">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <title>Coldplay</title>
6   <style> </style>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24   <a href="#" class="btn" onclick="console.log('被点了! ')"
25     onmouseover="console.log('谁在上面')"
26     onmouseout="console.log('离开了!')">一个链接</a>
27   <script src="script.js"></script>
28 </body>
29 </html>
```

Chrome Console Log:

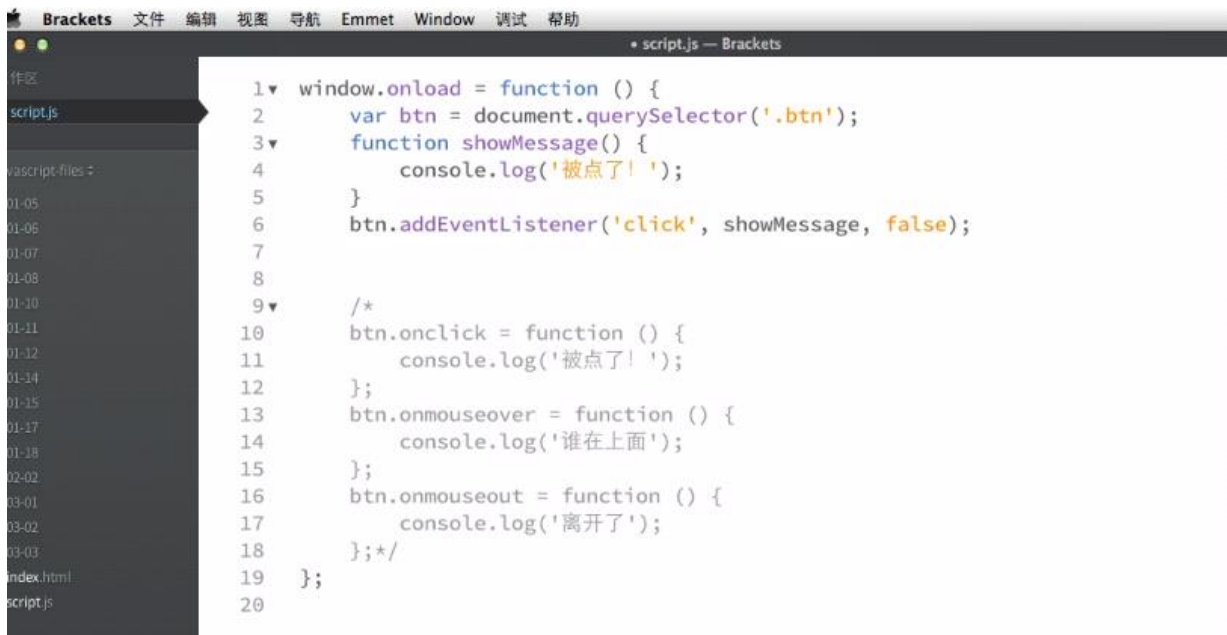
- 谁在上面
- 被点了!
- 离开了

32、用对象的事件处理程序处理发生的事件

```
1 var btn = document.querySelector('.btn');
2 btn.onclick = function () {
3   console.log('被点了! ');
4 };
5 btn.onmouseover = function () {
6   console.log('谁在上面');
7 };
8 btn.onmouseout = function () {
9   console.log('离开了');
10 };
```



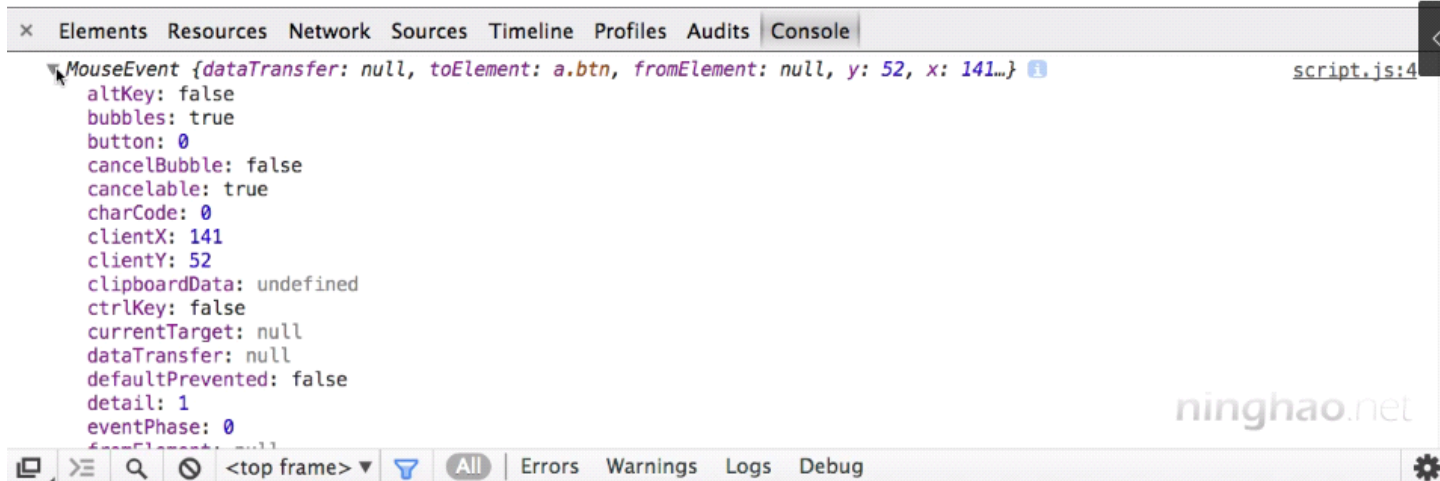
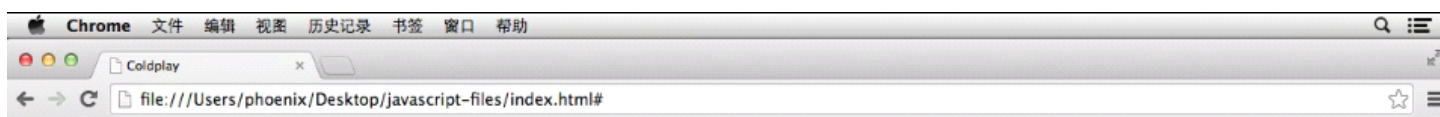
33、addEventListener 为对象绑定事件



```

1▼ window.onload = function () {
2    var btn = document.querySelector('.btn');
3▼    function showMessage(event) {
4        console.log(event);
5    }
6    btn.addEventListener('click', showMessage, false);
7
8
9▼    /*
10    btn.onclick = function () {
11        console.log('被点了! ');
12    };
13    btn.onmouseover = function () {
14        console.log('谁在上面');
15    };
16    btn.onmouseout = function () {
17        console.log('离开了');
18    };*/
19 };
20

```

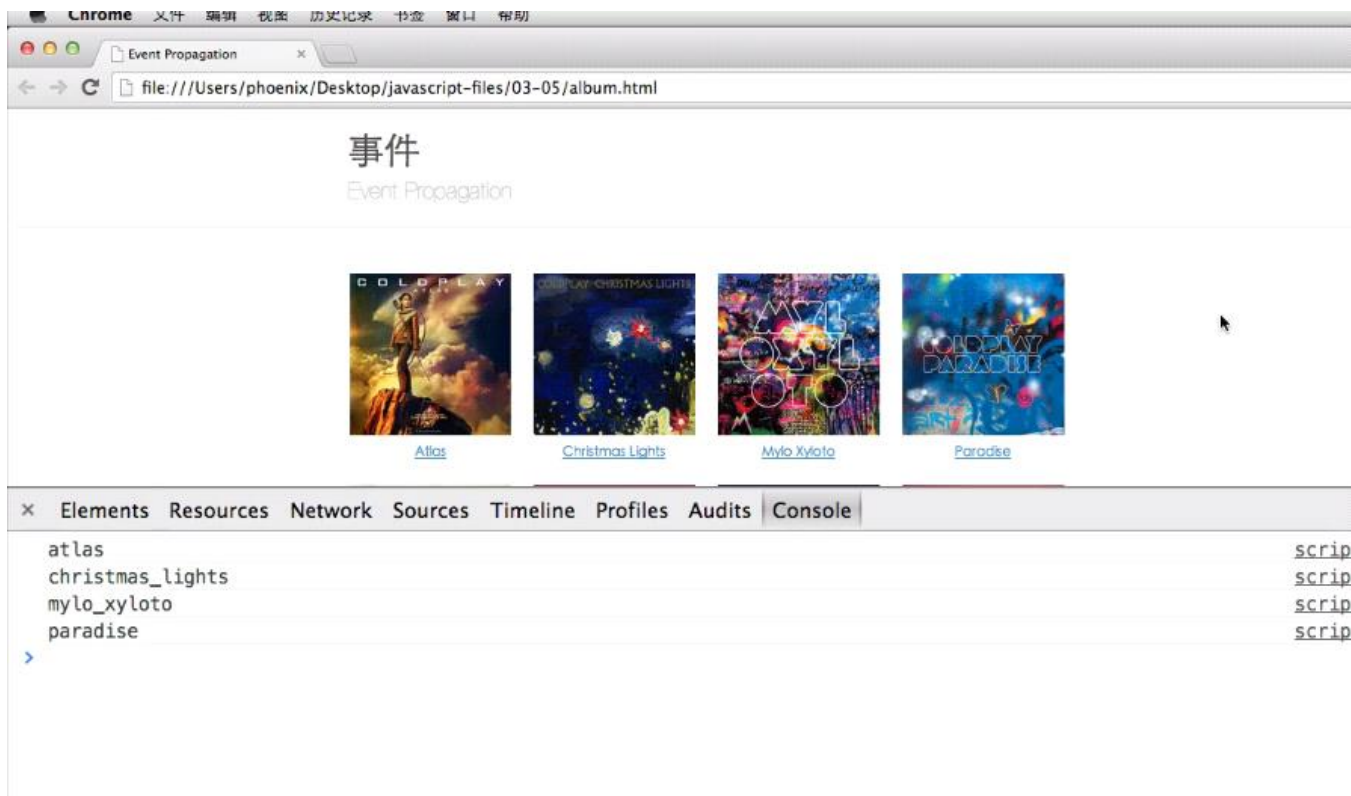


34、事件的传播

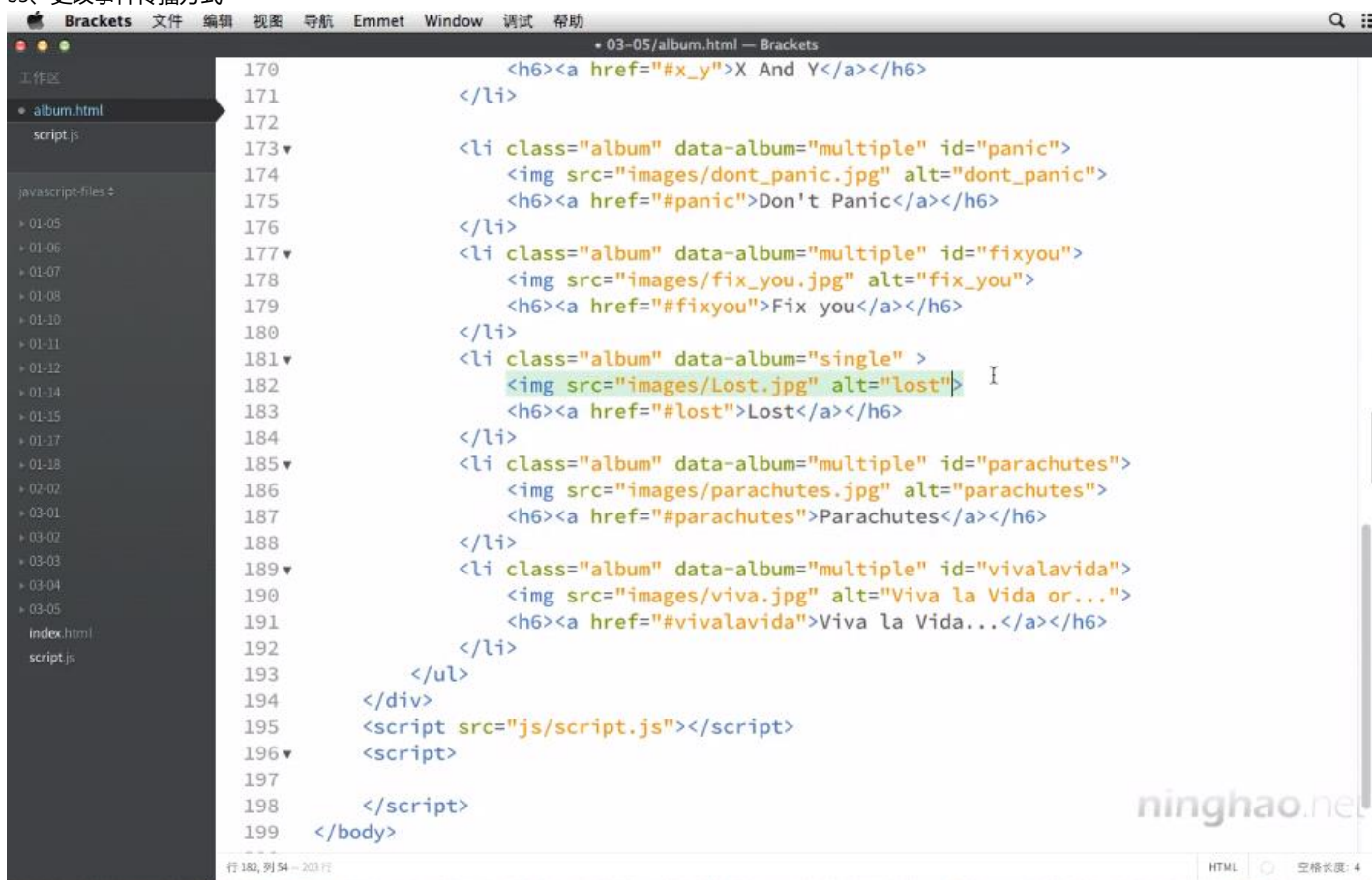
```

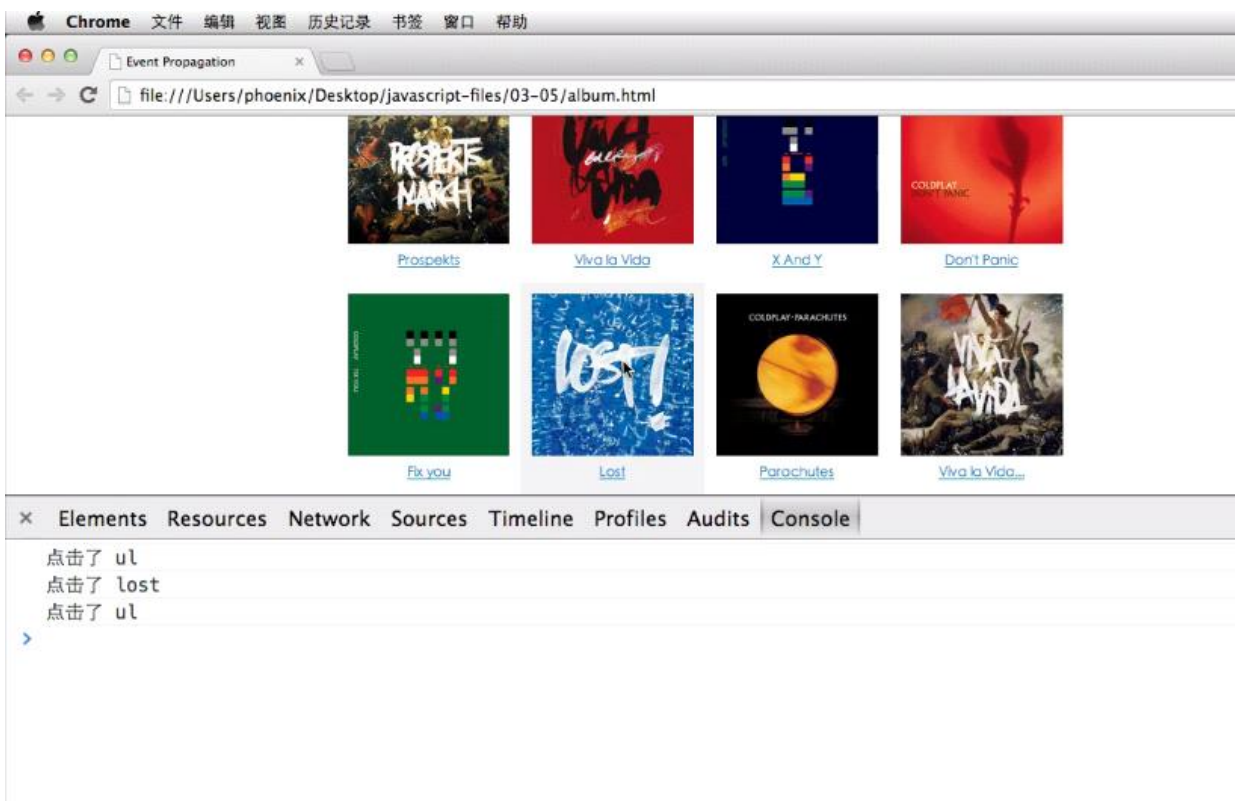
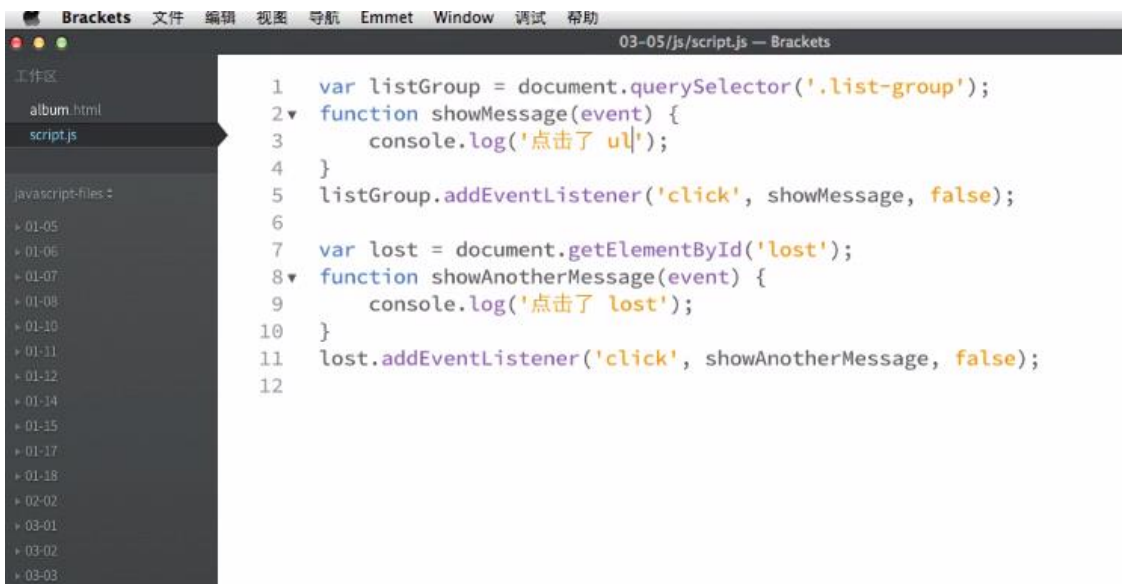
1  var listGroup = document.querySelector('.list-group');
2▼ function showMessage(event) {
3    console.log(event.target.alt);
4  }
5  listGroup.addEventListener('click', showMessage, false);

```

35、更改事件传播方式







事件传播的方式：捕获——由外到内。

36、停止传播事件

```
1 var listGroup = document.querySelector('.list-group');
2 function showMessage(event) {
3   console.log('点击了 ul');
4   event.stopPropagation();
5 }
6 listGroup.addEventListener('click', showMessage, true);
7
8 var lost = document.getElementById('lost');
9 function showAnotherMessage(event) {
10   console.log('点击了 lost');
11 }
12 lost.addEventListener('click', showAnotherMessage, false);
```

