

CSE 4500 – Platform Computing
Professor Lawrence Orijuela
Homework 3 (Due midnight Mar 9)

Instructions:

1. Download this assignment as an editable word doc from Canvas.
2. This homework will involve coding in Visual Studio Code. Please create a folder called **CSE4500Homework**.
3. Write your name and student ID on this doc.
4. Watch the accompanying lecture video to complete the coding portion:
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-x58tI46JU>)
5. For the question-and-answer portion, write your answers in the spaces provided. Give yourself more space as needed.
6. Export this doc with your name and answers as a PDF and resubmit it to canvas.
 - a. Use this as your title: **CSE4500_YourName_HW#**
 - b. Example: **CSE4500_BobSmith_HW#1**

Name: Nathan Bush Student ID #: 007463099 Points: /30

Coding Portion (15 points)

1. Inside your folder *CSE4500Homework*, create a new folder called *HW3CodingPortion*.
2. Open the folder *HW3CodingPortion* using Visual Studio Code.
3. Add this starting code:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>Temperature Converter</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/jquery.mobile-1.3.1.min.css">
  <script src="scripts/jquery-1.8.3.min.js">
  </script>
  <script src="scripts/chromeFileProtocolFix.js"></script>
  <script src="scripts/jquery.mobile-1.3.1.min.js">
  </script>
  <script type='text/javascript' src='scripts/temperatureConverter.js'>
  </script>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>

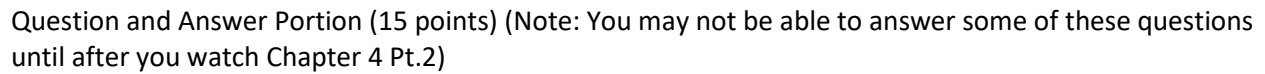
<body onload="setup()">
  <div data-role="page">
    <div style="padding: 20px;">
      <div data-role="fieldcontain">
        <input type="number" id="temperature" name="temperature">
        <label id="label">&deg; F</label>
      </div>
      <fieldset data-role="controlgroup">
        <legend>Convert to:</legend>
        <input type="radio" name="units" id="fahrenheit" value="fahrenheit"
        onclick="setUnits('C')">
        <label for="fahrenheit">Fahrenheit</label>
        <input type="radio" name="units" id="celsius" value="celsius"
        checked="checked" onclick="setUnits('F')">
        <label for="celsius">Celsius</label>
      </fieldset>
      <input type="button" onclick="convert()" value="Convert">
      <p id="answer"></p>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>

</html>

```

4. Follow the steps in the accompanying lecture video in order to finish *HW3CodingPortion*: (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-x58tI46JU>). You will modify the app to complete the following:

5. Copy-Paste the screenshot of your working web application here:



- There are two ways, using the ampersand (&) character and either referencing the code or the short name of the symbol. For a greater than (>) sign, the HTML code looks like:

There are two ways, using the ampersand (&) character and either referencing the code or the short name of the symbol. For a quotation mark ("), the HTML code looks like:

" -or- "

3. What is the purpose of <fieldset> tag in an HTML5 document?

The fieldset tag is used to group related input items in a form. For example, a set of radio buttons in sequence would be wrapped in a fieldset tag. Related items within the same fieldset that have the same “name” attribute are exclusive, meaning only one of them can receive input. In the case of radio buttons, if they’re in a fieldset together and share a name attribute, only 1 can be selected in the rendered application. The fieldset tag takes other nested tags that can further customize the related items, such as the <legend> tag to set a caption for the <fieldset> items.

4. What are the two comparison operators for not equal in JavaScript?

The two not equal comparison operators are != and !==. The second operator !== enforces type inequality as well as value inequality.

5. What is the difference between == and === in JavaScript?

== is equality between two values. For example, 10 == “10” evaluates to true.

=== is equality between two values and the variable types. For example, 10 === “10” evaluates to false.