

Using Javascript in website

Adding Javascript to html file

there are also ways for it like inline, internal & external ~~js~~. JS.

① inline ~~js~~ js

<body onload="alert('Hello');">

single quotation

It become messy & confusing

single quotation \Rightarrow String

double quotation \Rightarrow element in HTML

Do not use inline Javascript

② Internal Javascript

<script type="text/javascript">

code

</script>

all code you write will be in javascript & interpreted as Javascript

③ So avoid both inline & internal Javascript & we will do all stuff with external JS

JS position → Body → script → for javascript file
CSS position → Head → link → connect CSS file
in body tag

<body>

<script src="file.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

Here we provide path for file externally

</body>

→ HTML carry out work line by line.

→ If with JS you try to handle element which is not created yet so it will fail & not replicate any changes

④ DOM

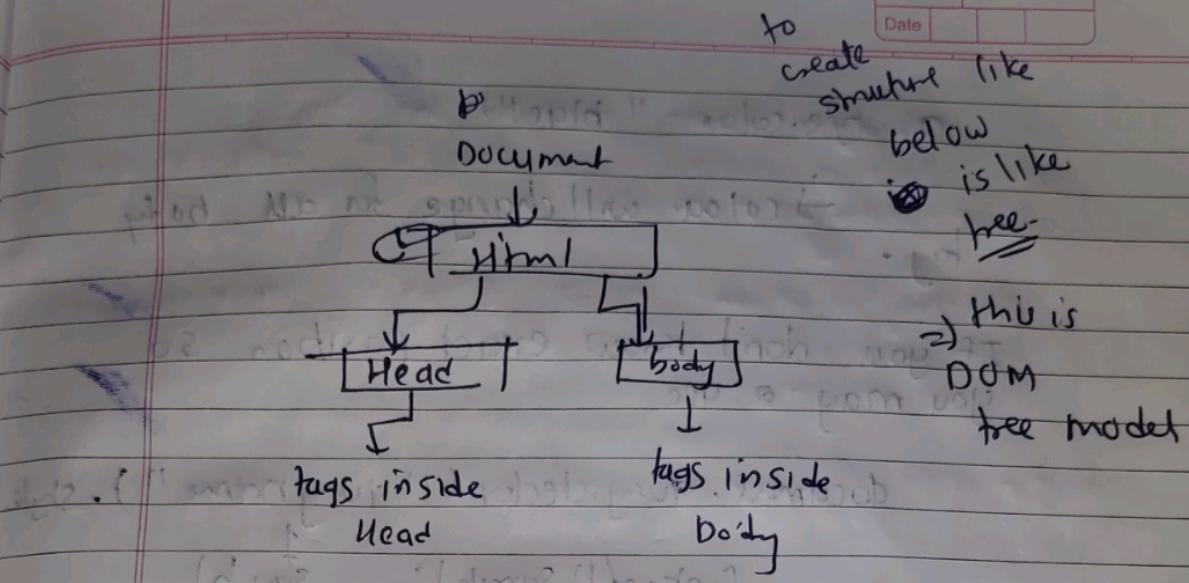
⇒ Document Object Model

Technology to manipulate HTML elements

① the document convert your code to a tree structure as JS only have a big container of the data.

Ex: <HTML>

<HTML> <Head> <Body> <Head> <Body> <Head> <Body> <Body> <Body> <HTML>



Relations are mapped from one tag to another

① Download html tree visualizer extension.

so after mapping as document functions of it

① firstElementChild (document.firstElementChild
⇒ i.e always html)

② firstElementChild.firstElementChild

& ③ thirdElementChild.

So say you have to adjust behavior of
body tag

Var a = Document.firstElementChild.
lastElementChild

& now

You can specify changes

`a.style.color = "blue"`

→ colour will change for all `body` tag.

If you don't know exact position so you may use

`document.querySelector("query name").style
font-size: 10px; say h1`

so all `h1` will change

④ objects are tags of html element & it has properties & methods to apply

Property Methods

⇒ Describe ⇒ functionality of object

to get property

say

Car is object

`Car.color` ; ⇒ get property

⇒ blue

Set property `Car.colour = "Red";`

`Car.drive();`

b)

If this method is called with `=()` after name

only object can do methods

Page No.	
Date	

method has parenthesis at end

→ You can select variable & assign a tag from document to it + then you just have to apply changes with

• style - styling you want to do

⇒ very easy to learn just keep tags in ur mind & half work will done

Inner html tag

→ So It will affect the internal part of Selected path from document

Type of children

⇒ all children (text + elements)

⇒ Elements (only elements)

⇒ So you can fetch particular element with query selector or with the use of getElementById or by class name or by tagname whatever

⇒ JS is so flexible so you can get a particular element with ease

⇒ So say you have multiple same tags & use use query like

document.getElementsByName("H1");

So if you have multiple `h1` tag so it will return a array consisting of all `h1` in that array.

The tag contains word Elements give you an array every time.

→ In `querySelector` you have write name just you did in CSS before styling `tag`.

→ Selector in CSS & here are same

→ If you have multiple items for particular selector you will get only first one.

In order to select all possible `b` then

→ `querySelectorAll("tagname")`

& this will return an array

→ So mostly use `querySelector`.

② #manipulate element of CSS with Dom

You can change any CSS property with help of the DOM.

→ Property names are different in JS as

→ JS use camel case

Value for attribute should be in "" quote
when → It is in Javascript

Ex: `document.getElementById("tb").style.padding = "10px";`

② the separation of web developer

HTML \Rightarrow structure

CSS \Rightarrow styling

fixes to Java \Rightarrow behaviour

fixes to not working like script

③ class list

It is property which give list of classes
for any element

Ex: `var el = document.querySelector("button"); classList;`

so it will output all class for that Element

④ Add new class

`a.classList.add("newclass")`

Here how you can add externally JS styles

so this JS style will add externally to the
your code without affecting your predefined
CSS styles

You can remove class

a.removeClass("newclass")

④ toggle

so if exist a new class

so a.toggle("newclass")

⇒ toggle will add class if not exist

⇒ toggle will remove class if exist

name inside toggle will get affected by it

You have write new class in css

& we will do changes in it through Java
Script

⇒ Here we write toggle how to do

say

text content

⇒ It will change ~~content~~ text content in your element

⇒ innerHTML & textElement one alike

But both gives different result

text + Element return only text

orange coloured
in atom \Rightarrow attribute

Page No.	
Date	

to manipulate with innerHTML you have
specify html tags with it

\Rightarrow textElement don't need any tags it only
change text content

Manipulate attribute of HTML elements

so

say

var a = document.body.firstChild;

↓

\Rightarrow anchor tag

a.setAttribute;

the href , target are attribute & you can
~~add or remove~~ make change with it.

so to view attribute

a.getAttribute("href");

www. Something.com

to set you have to pass 2 parameters

a.setAttribute("href", "www.coep.com");

\Rightarrow thus how

you modify attribute