WEB TECHNOLOGY LAB 5
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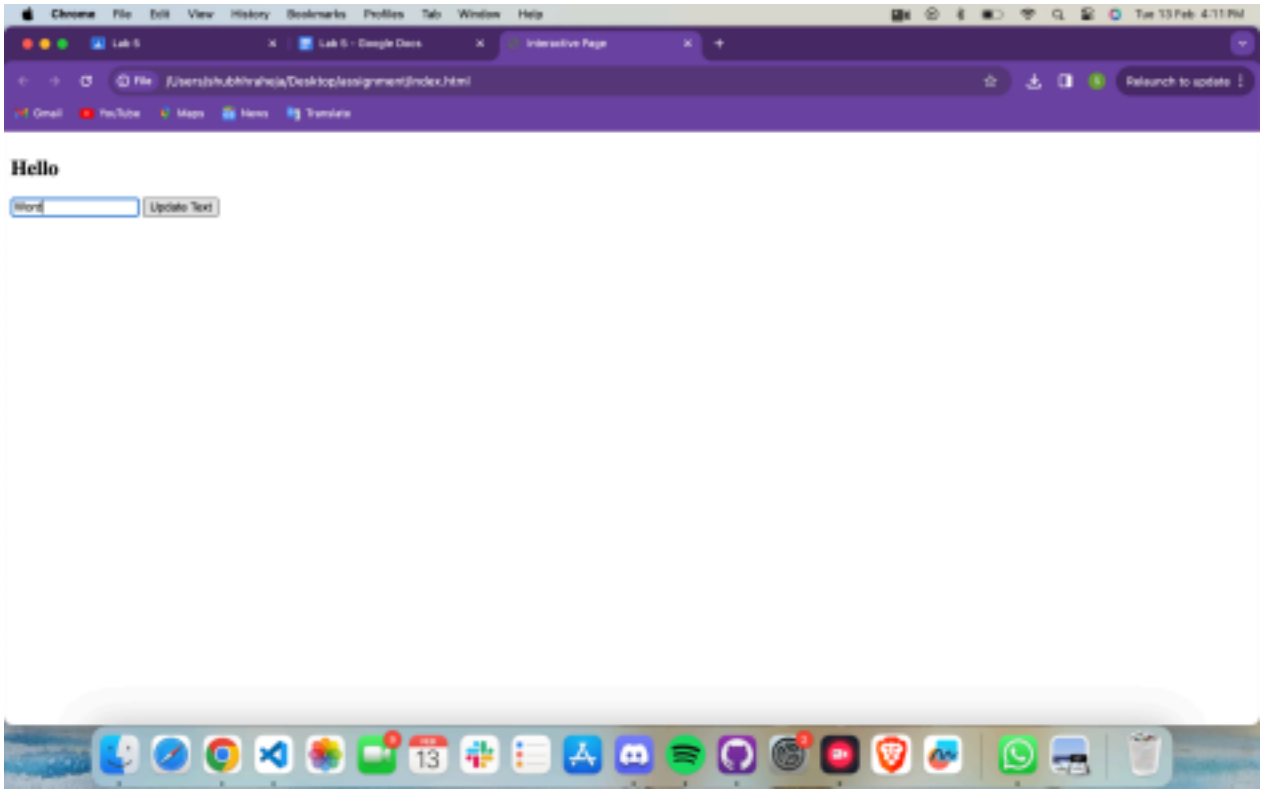
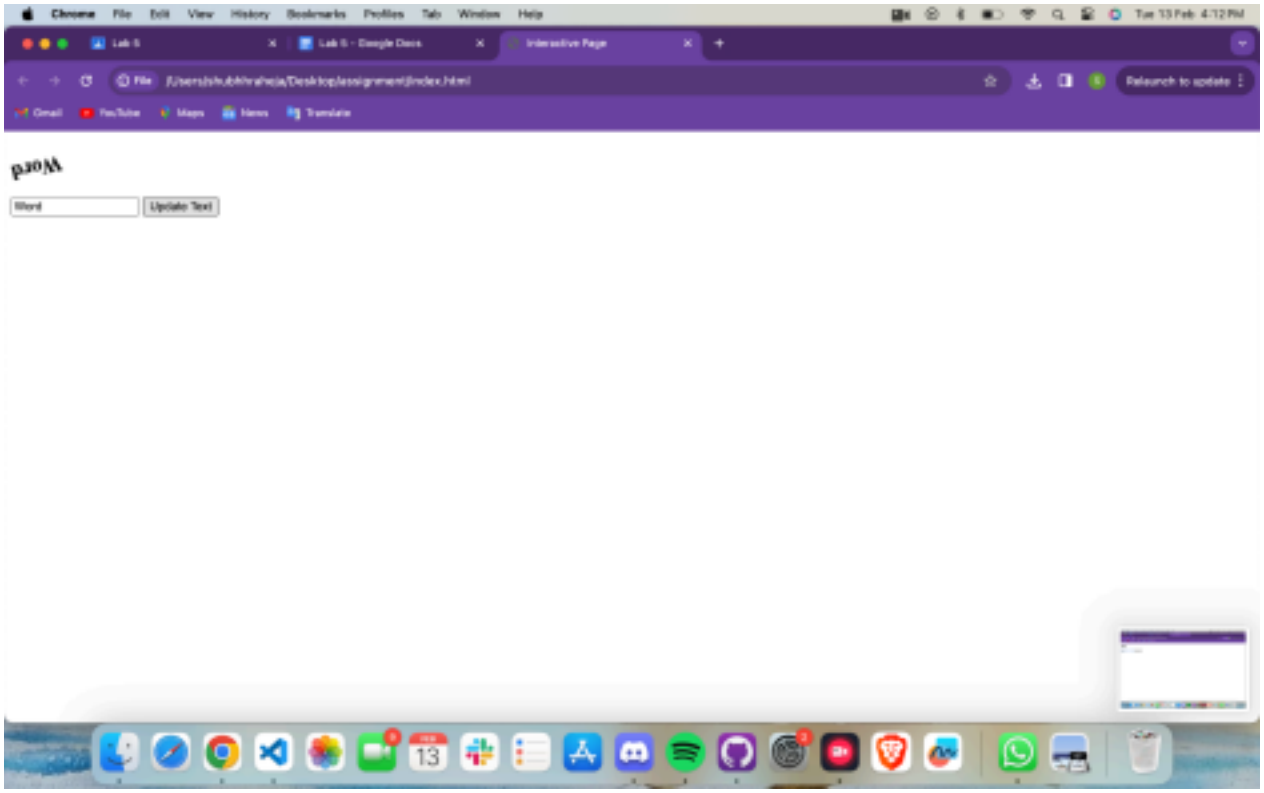
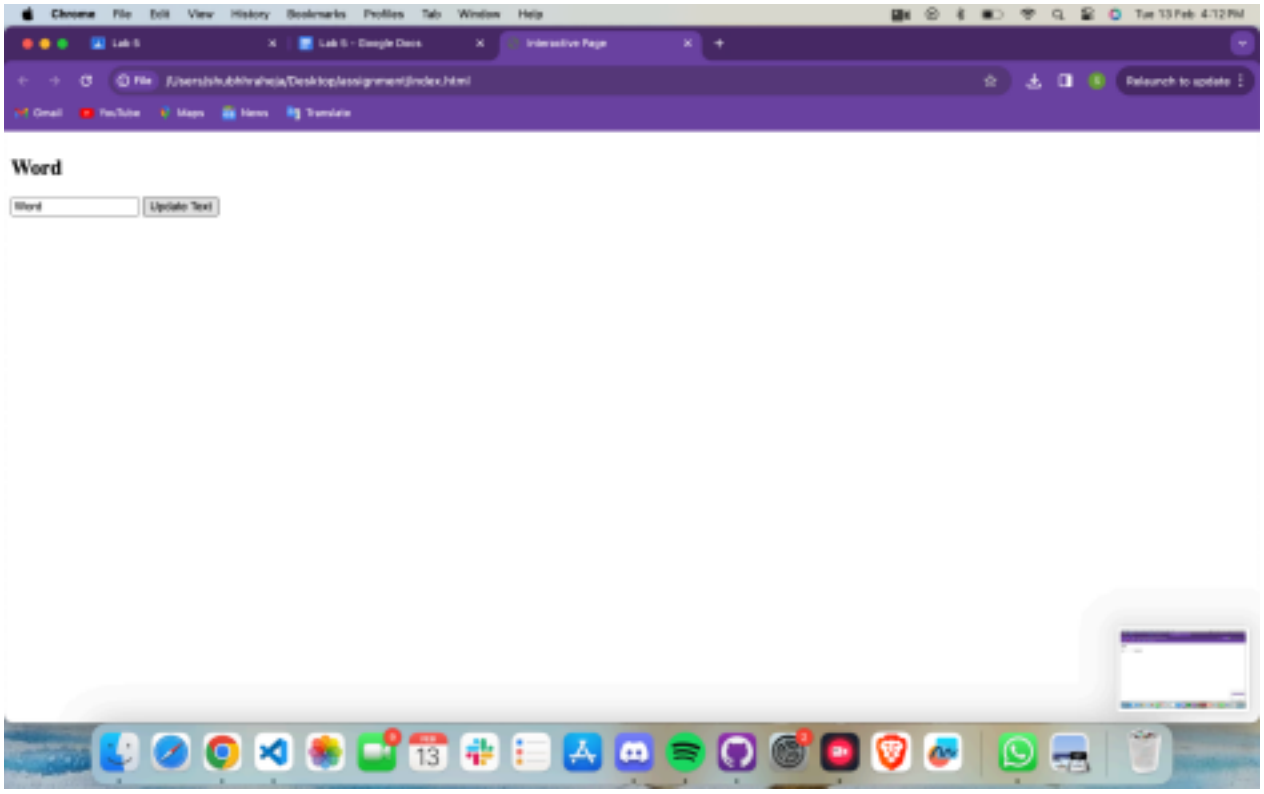
T1. Make a simple web page that contains an h2 with the word “Hello” a text input box, and a button. When the user types a word or phrase into the input box and presses the button, replace the old h2 with the word entered. Using animation, make the word spin.

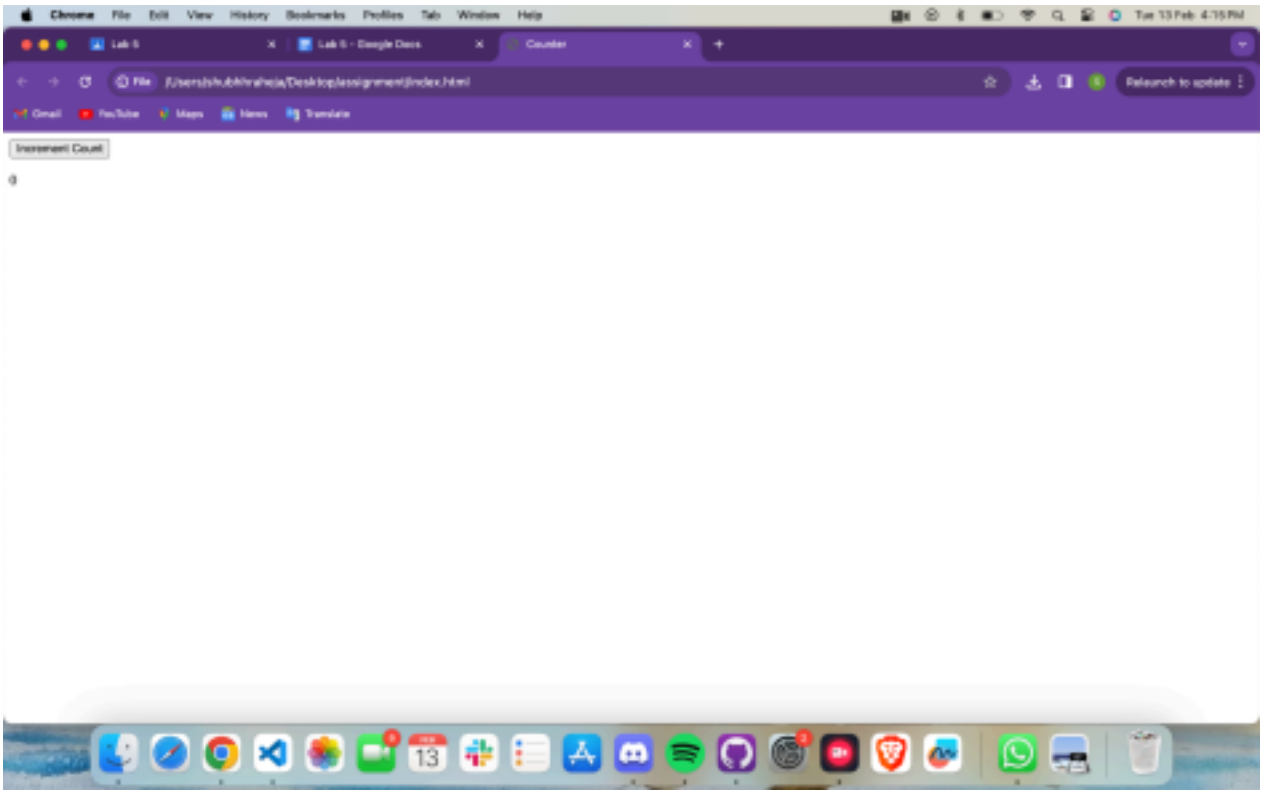
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Interactive Page</title>
    <style>
        /* CSS goes here */
        @keyframes spin {
            from { transform: rotate(0deg); }
            to { transform: rotate(360deg); }
        }

        h2 {
            display: inline-block;
            animation: spin 2s linear;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2 id="displayText">Hello</h2><br>
    <input type="text" id="inputText">
    <button onclick="updateText()">Update Text</button>

    <script>
        // JavaScript goes here
        Codeium: Refactor | Explain | X
        function updateText() {
            var input = document.getElementById("inputText").value;
            var display = document.getElementById("displayText");
            display.textContent = input;
            // Restart animation
            display.style.animation = 'none';
            display.offsetHeight; /* trigger reflow */
            display.style.animation = null;
        }
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

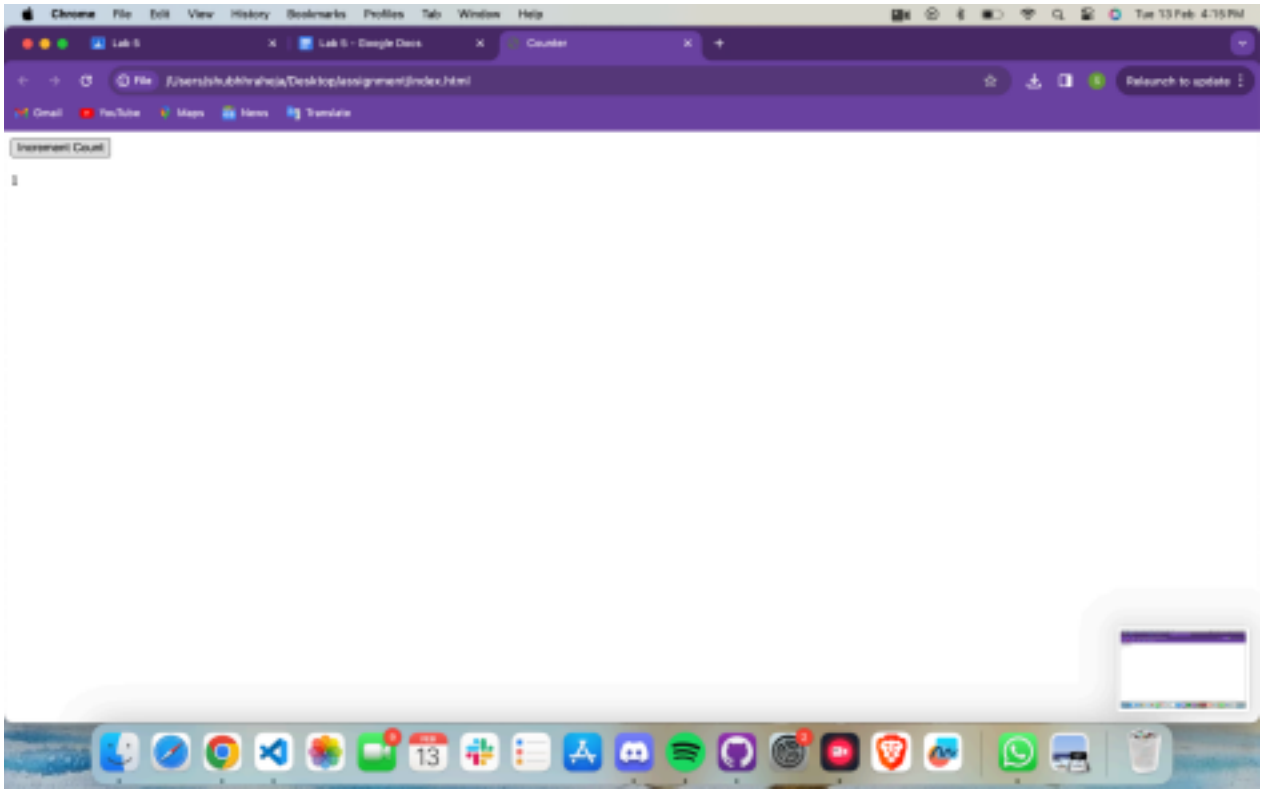

Hello
Word
Update Text

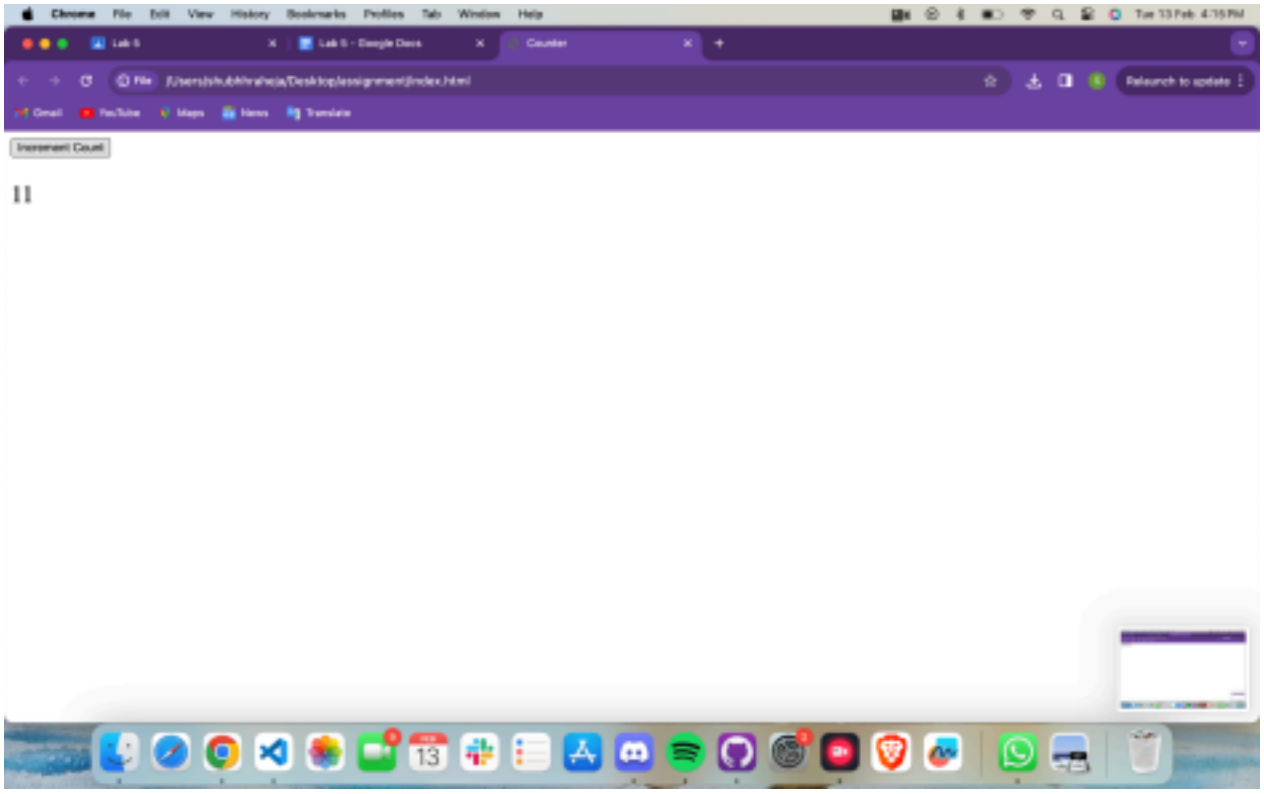

Word
Word
Update Text

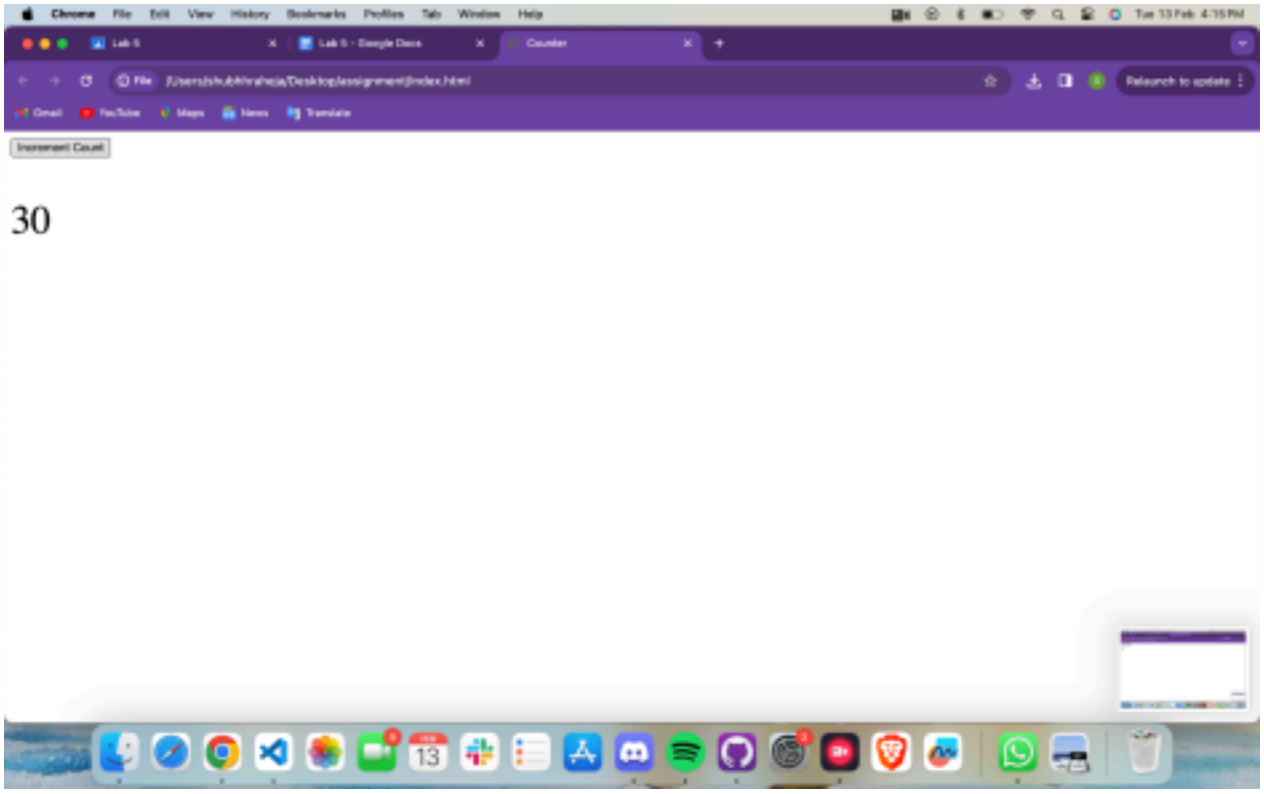


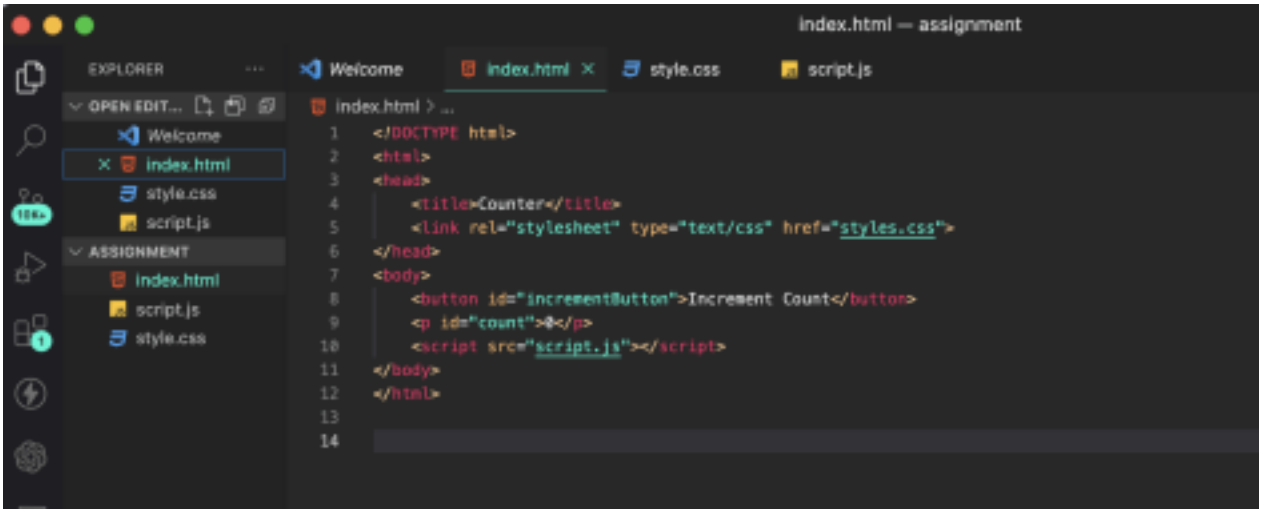
T2. Make a simple web page that contains a button and a paragraph with the id of count Whenever this button is pressed increment the count by 1 and update the paragraph text. Also update the font size so that as the number gets larger, so does the font.

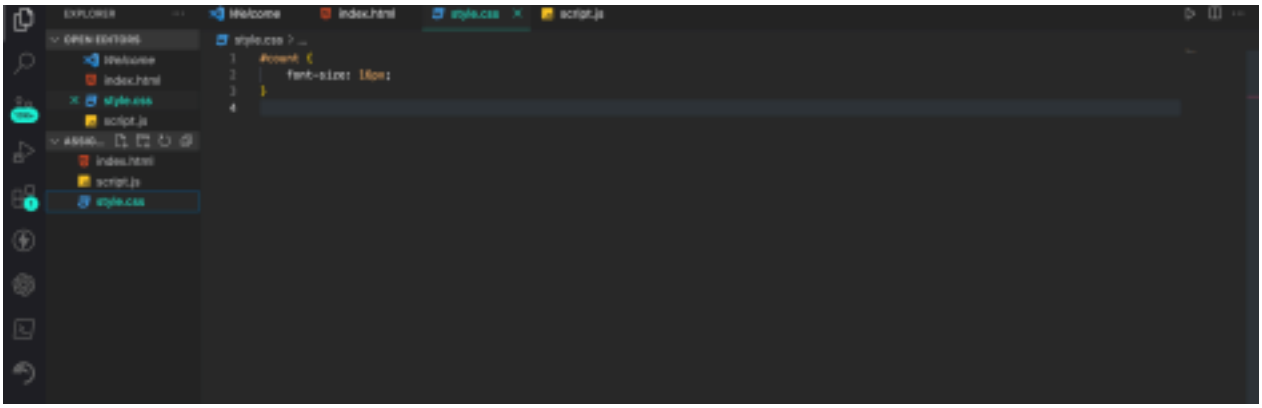



Increment Count
1

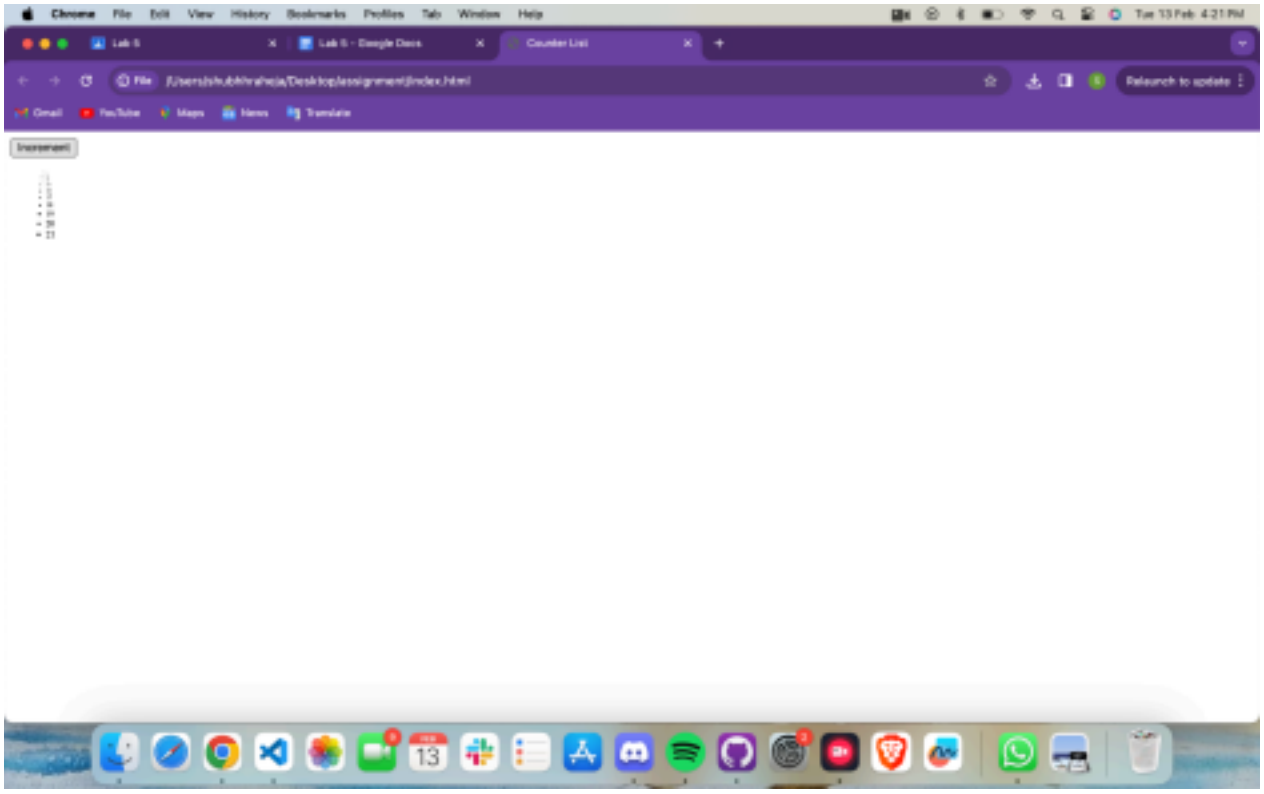

Increment Count
11

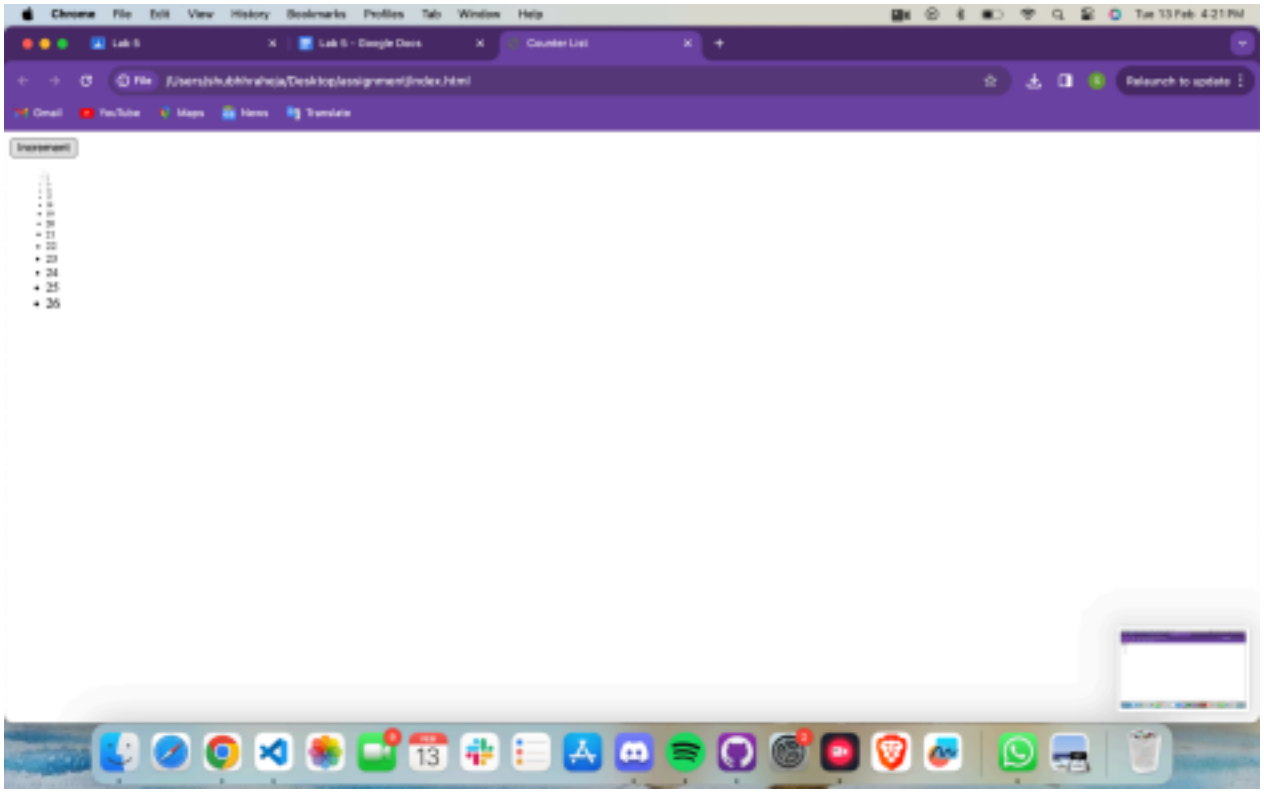

Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Profiles Tab Window Help
Lab 5
Lab 5 - Google Docs
Counter
Relaunch to update
Gmail YouTube Maps News Translate
Increment Count
30

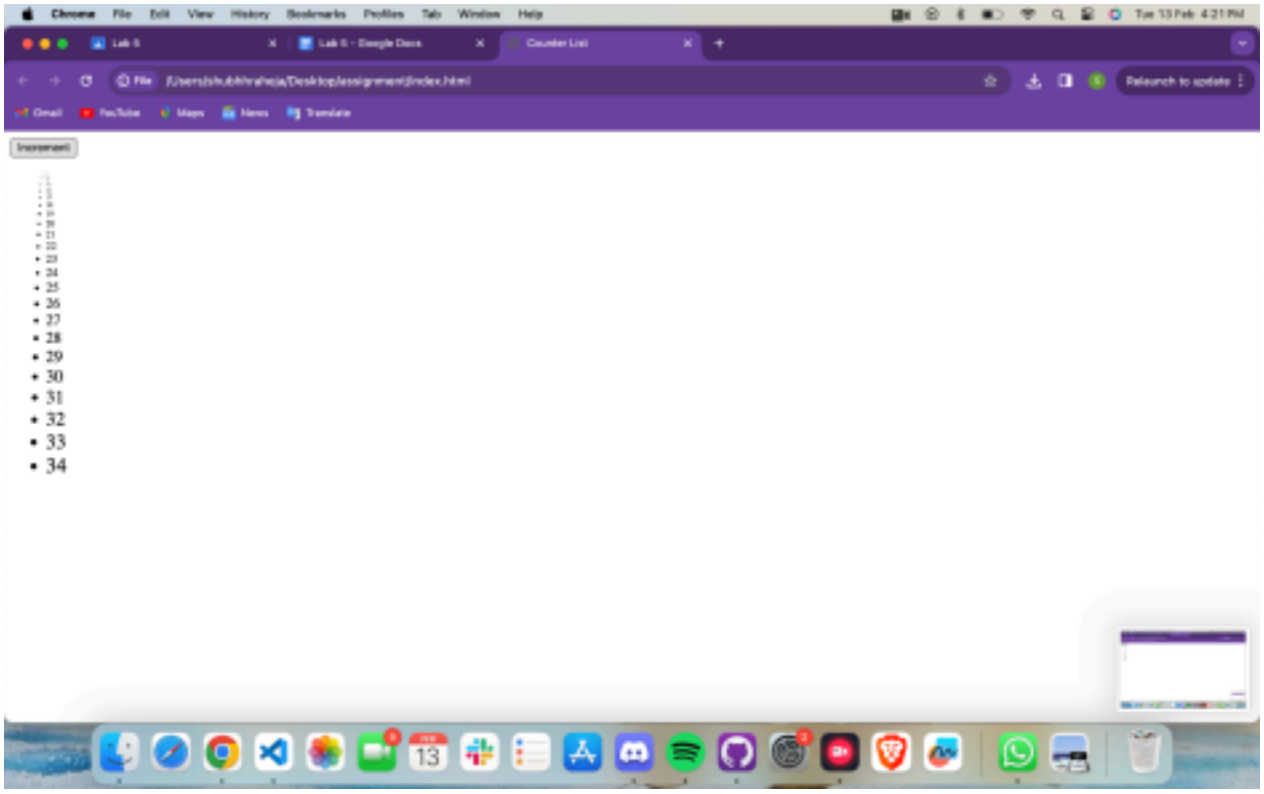


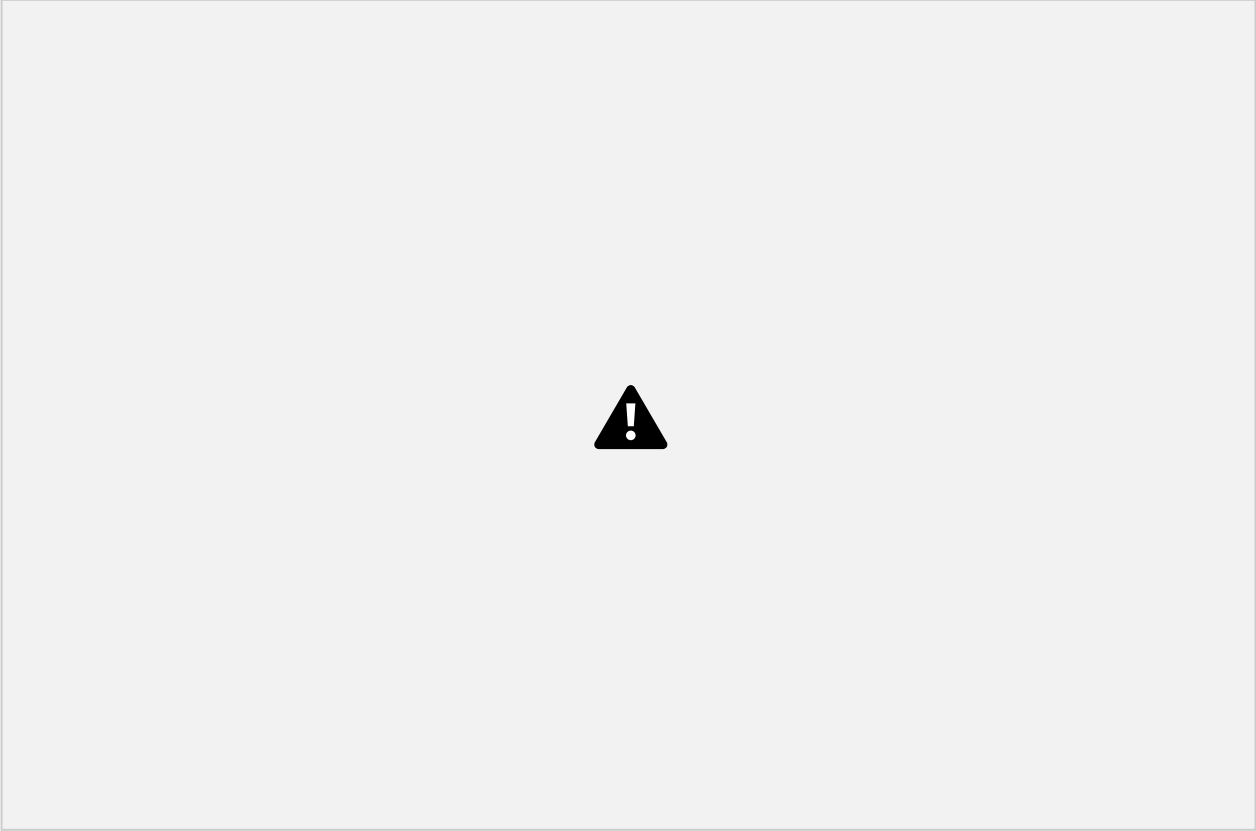


T3. Repeat the previous exercise but make a list of numbers. In this case you will not be able to simply update the innerHTML of the paragraph, you will need to use the document.createElement() and document.appendChild() functions to add a new list item.

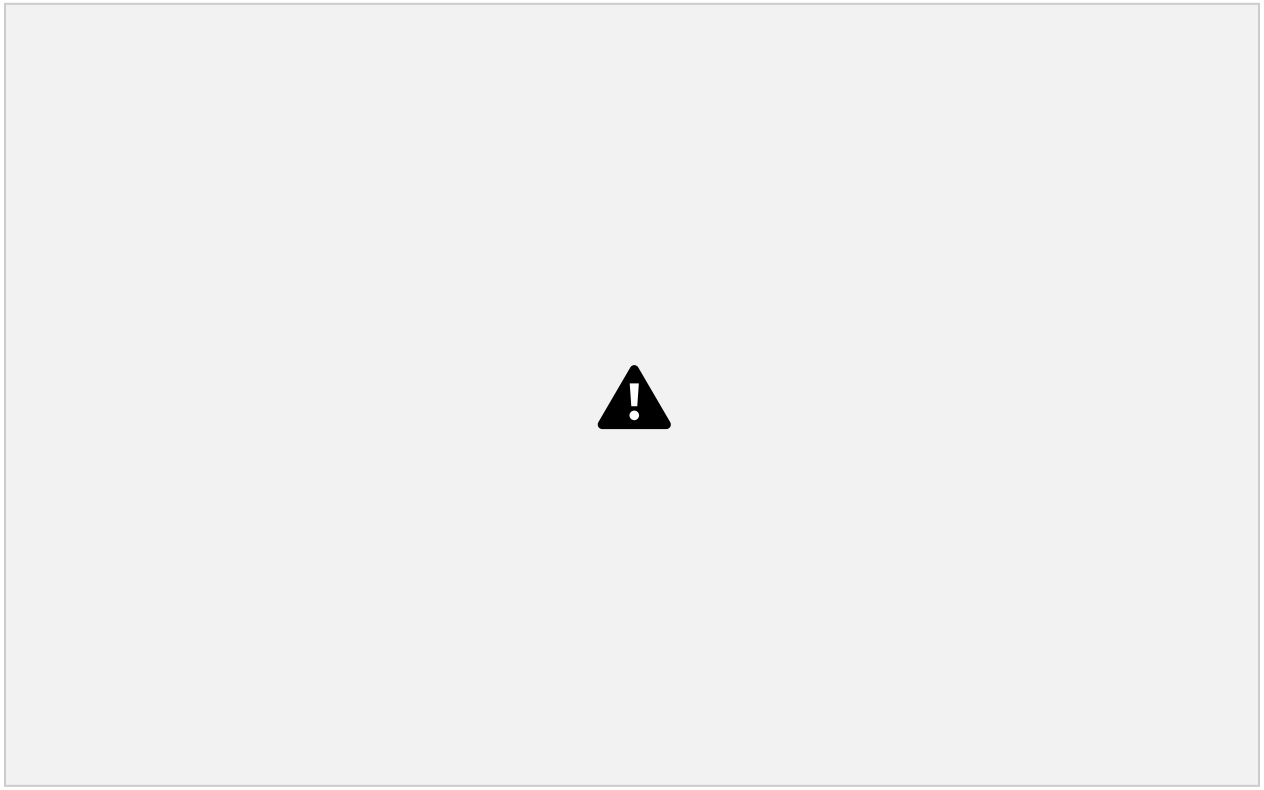

Increment

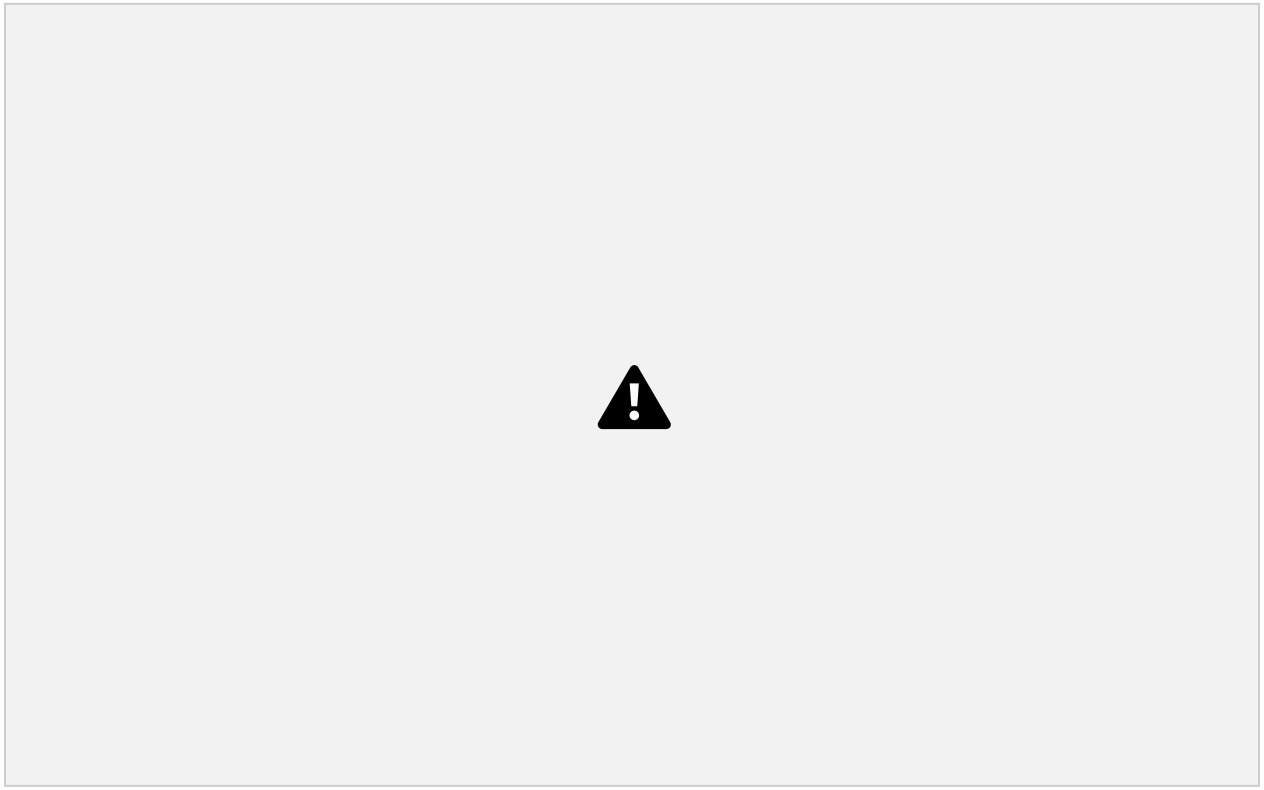

Increment

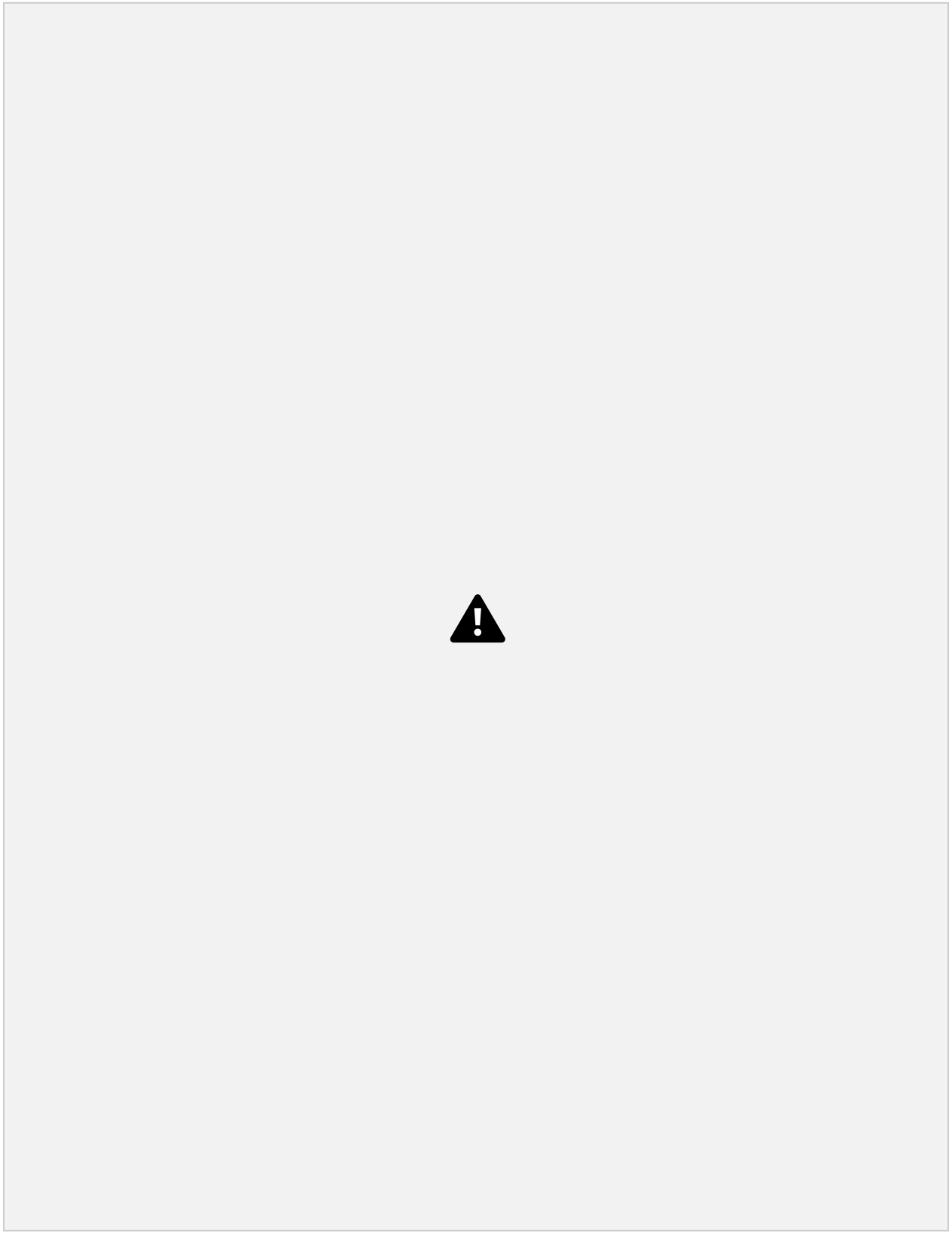




T4. Given the following html. Every time the button is pressed you should add a row to the table, where the new row of the table contains the sum of the previous two rows. You should make use of the lastChild, previousSibling, and innerText attributes in this exercise.

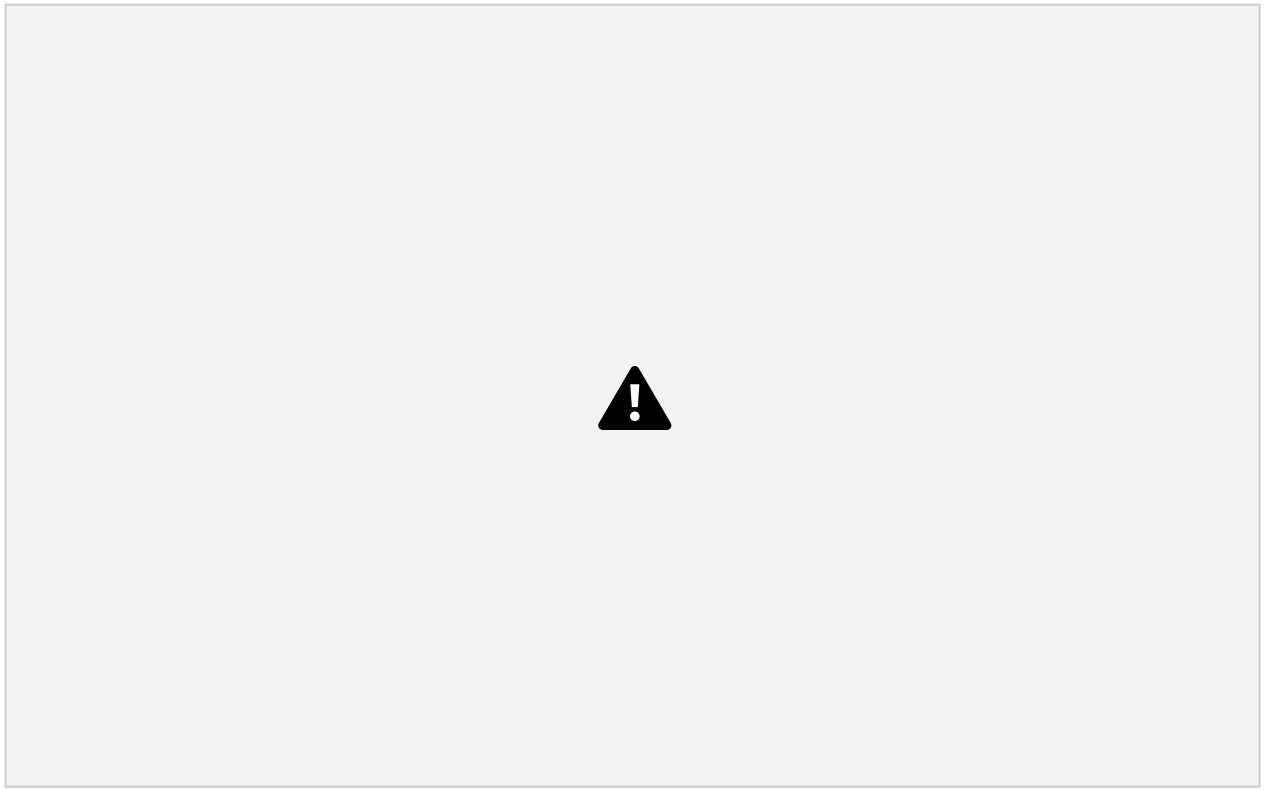


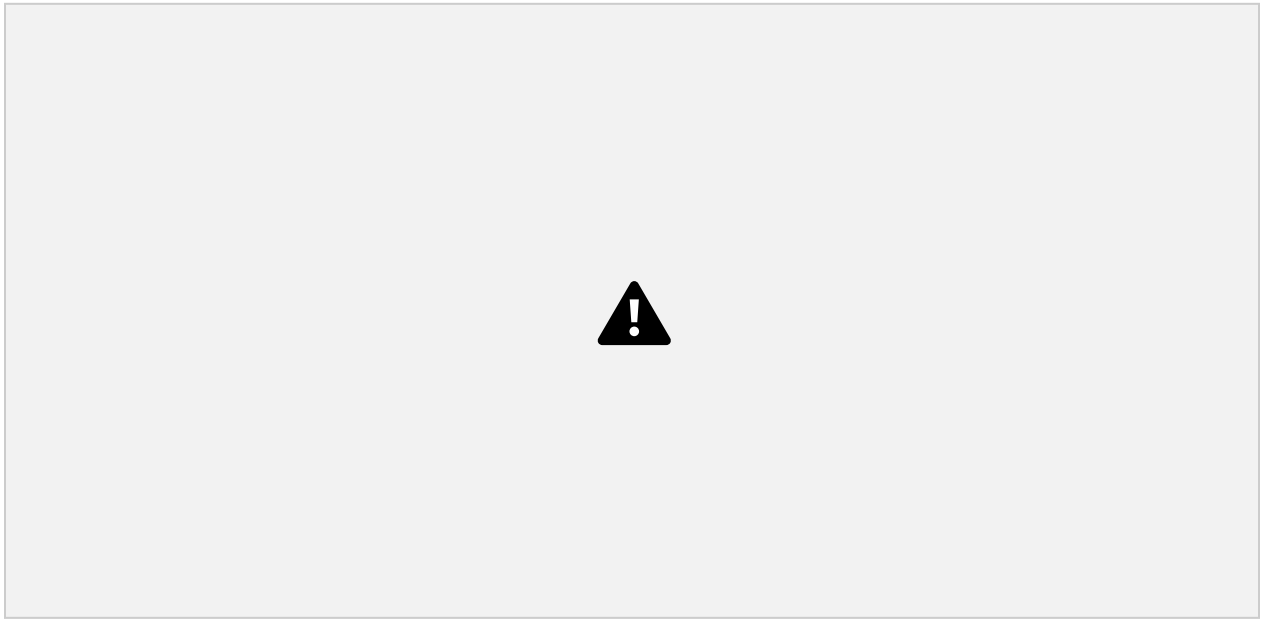


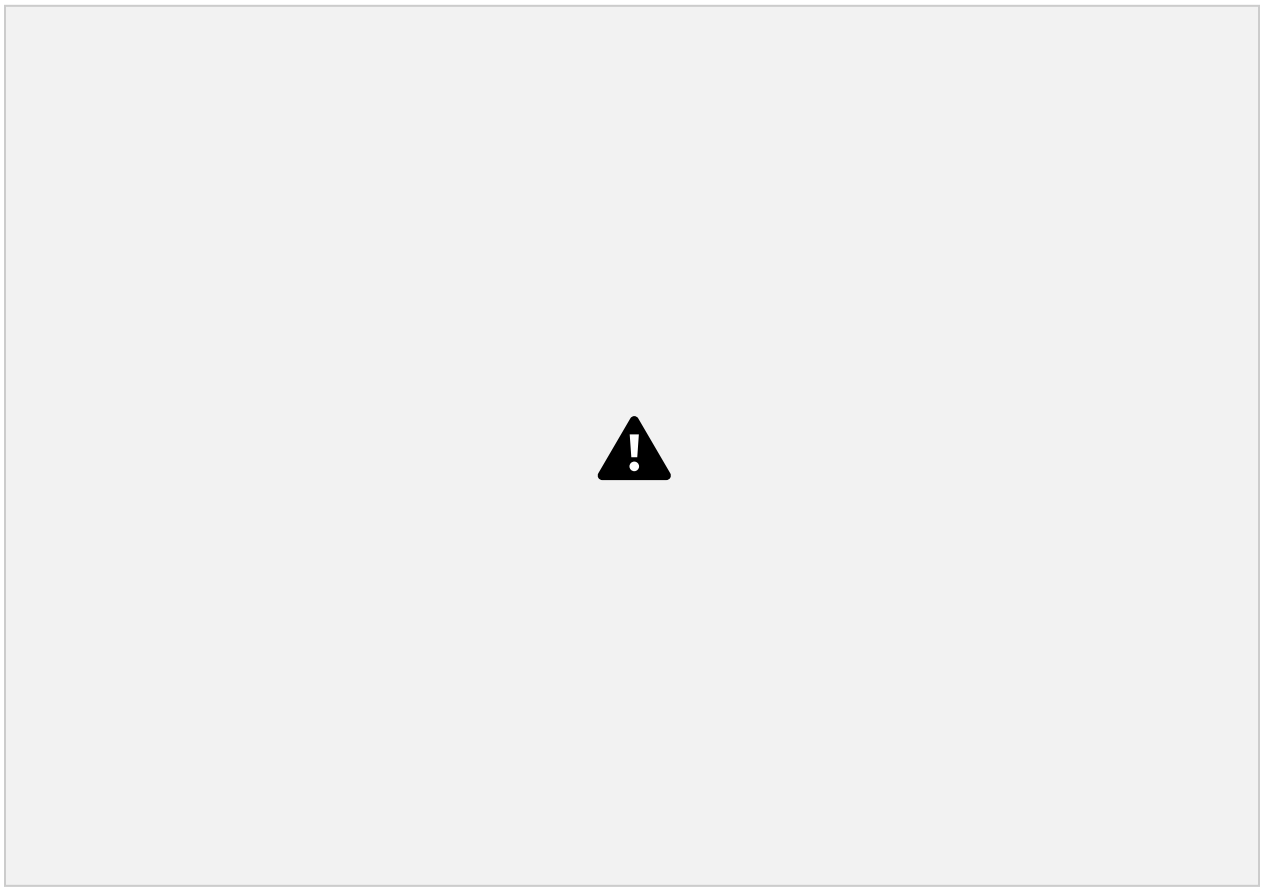


T5. Create an html page with two text input boxes and four buttons. The buttons should be labeled +, -, *, and /. When one of these buttons is pressed you should get the value from both text input boxes and add, subtract, multiply, or divide the numbers entered in the text input boxes. The result should be displayed below the buttons. Note In order to do math on the values you read from the text input boxes you will need to use Number.parseInt on the value. for example suppose you get a reference to input box 1 using myIn1 =

document.querySelector("#in1id"); then the statement value1 = Number.parseInt(myIn1.value) converts the string from the text input box to an integer. In fact most of the time Javascript will do the conversion for you automatically except for addition.

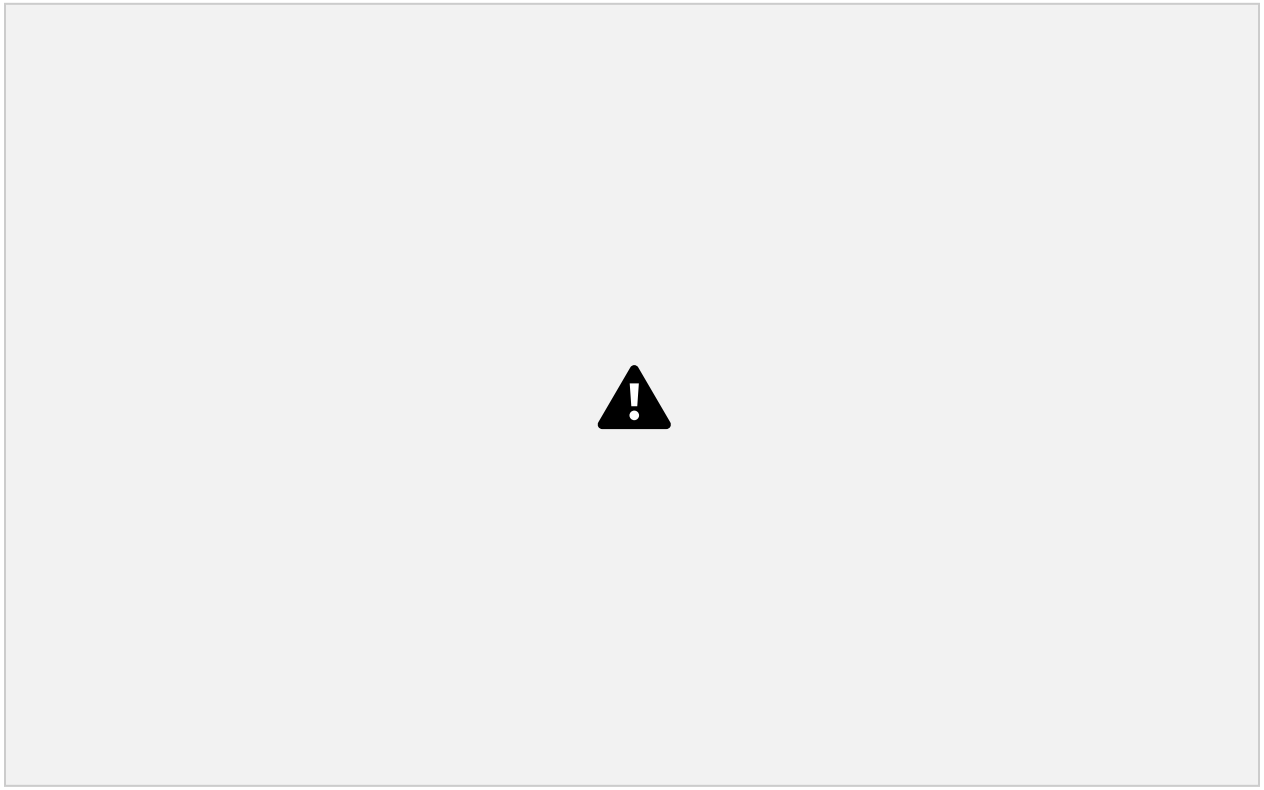


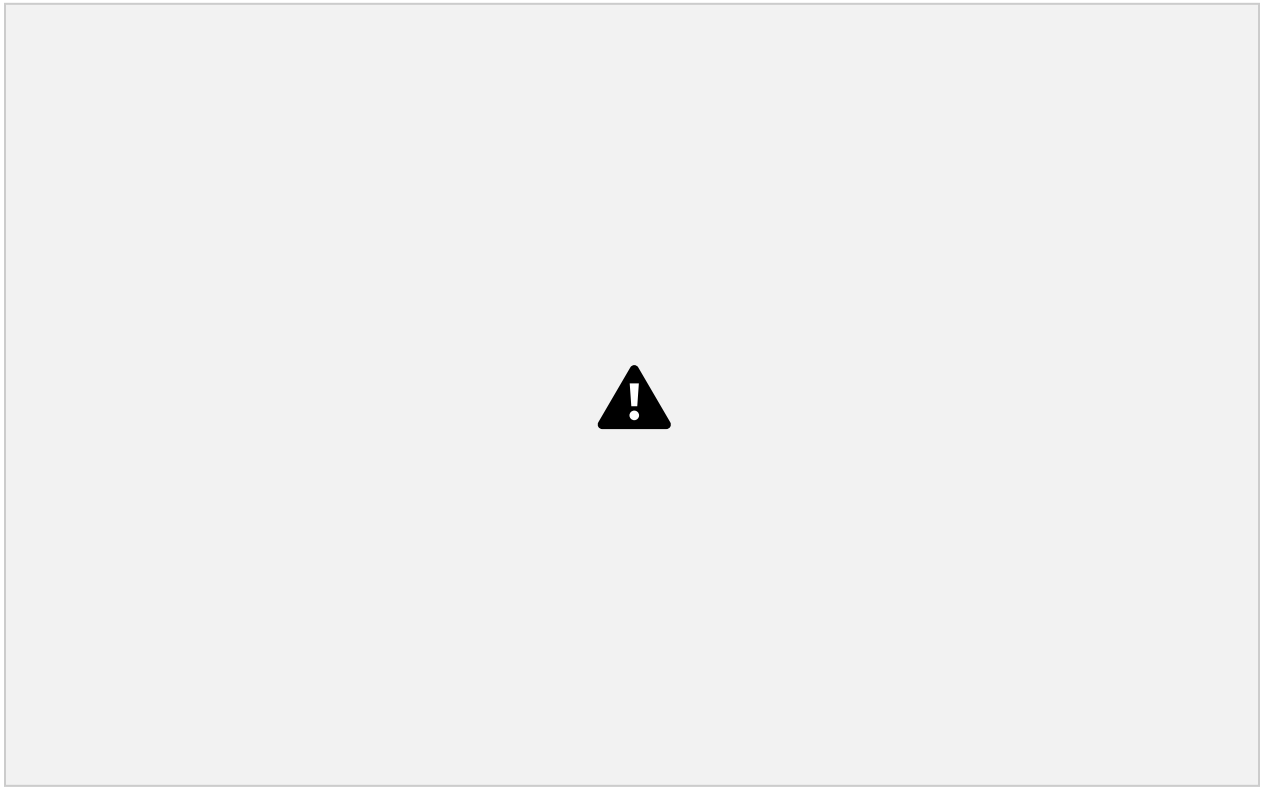


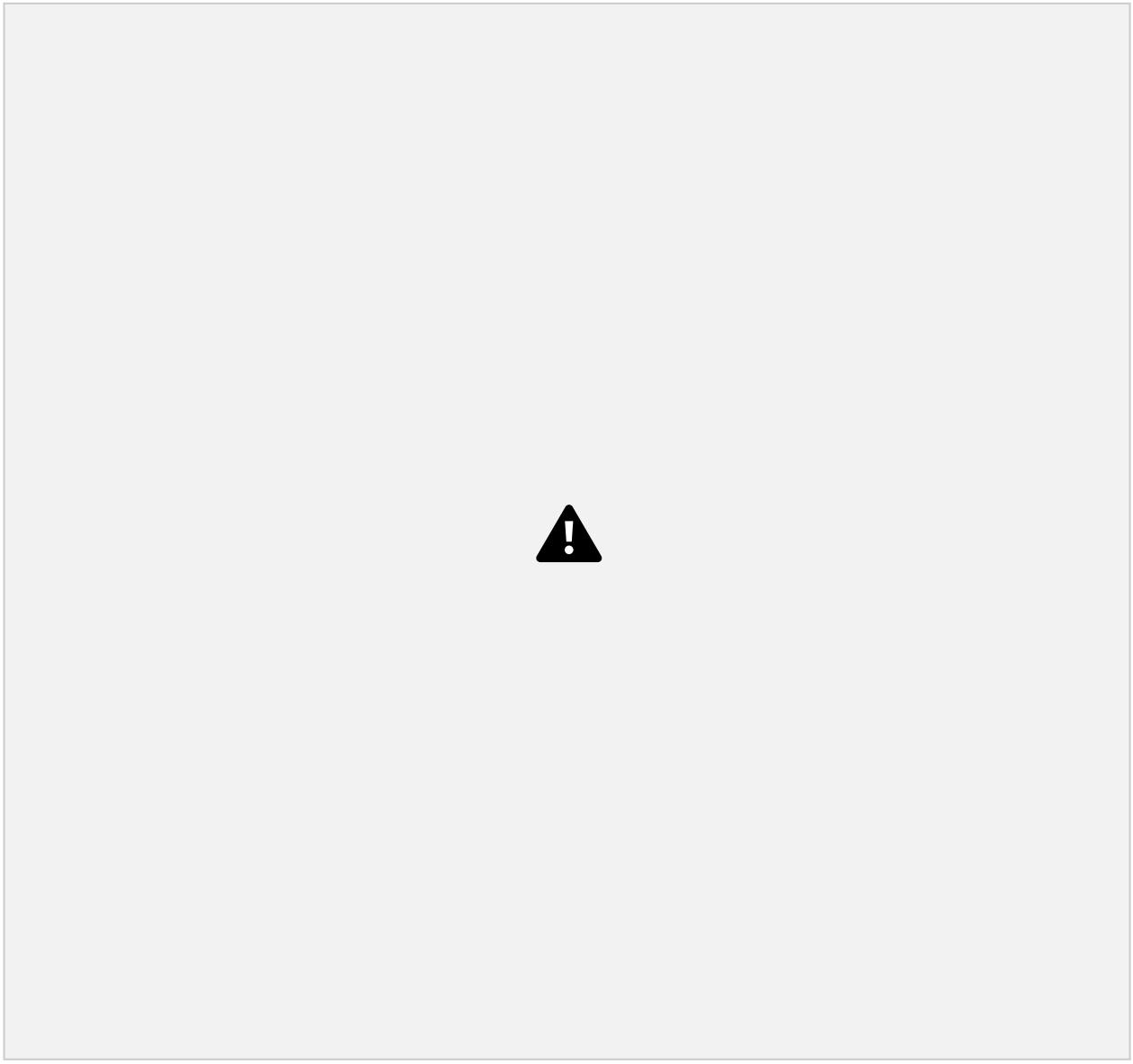


T6. Starting with the code given, create a page that looks like the following image: The rest of the page must be created using javascript. You must use document.createElement and the appendChild functions.

```
<html>
<body>
<button onclick="makePage();">Click Here</button>
</body>

</html>
```







T7. Create a Tip Calculator as a single page web application (SPA). Design an interface that allows you to enter the amount of the tip. The percentage you would like to tip, and the number of people to split the tip with. Do not use 3 text input elements! Calculate and dynamically display the tip.