

A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 61

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Write a *for* loop that checks to see if the next child of a parent represented by a variable **p** is an element node. If it is, break out of the loop. Begin by assigning the number of children of the parent to a variable, which hasn't been declared beforehand. Use the variable to limit the number of loops. Use the most common loop specifications.

```
var numKids = p.childNodes.length;
for (var i = 0; i < numKids; i++) {
  if(p.childNodes[i].nodeType === 1) {
    break;
  }
}
```

Check your answer

same answer!! error

Sorry, that's incorrect. An example:

```
var numKids = p.childNodes.length;
for (var i = 0; i < numKids; i++) {
  if (p.childNodes[i].nodeType === 1) {
    break;
  }
}
```

Next exercise

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Time goal: 120 seconds. Write a *for* loop that checks to see if the next child of a parent represented by a variable **p** is an element node. If it is, break out of the loop. Begin by assigning the number of children of the parent to a variable, which hasn't been declared beforehand. Use the variable to limit the number of loops.

```
var numKids = p.childNodes.length;
for (var i = 0; i < numKids; i++) {
    if(p.childNodes[i].nodeType === 1) {
        break;
    }
}
```

same answer but shows error!!

Check your answer

Sorry, that's incorrect. An example:

```
var numKids = p.childNodes.length;
for (var i = 0; i < numKids; i++) {
    if (p.childNodes[i].nodeType === 1) {
        break;
    }
}
```

Next exercise

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Congratulations. You've aced all the exercises for this chapter.

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A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 64

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 65

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 66

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Code the first line of an *if* statement that tests whether the second attribute of an element with the id "e1" is *not* class.

```
if (document.getElementById("e1").attributes[1].
nodeName !== "class") {
```

triggered

Check your answer

Sorry, that's incorrect. The correct code:

```
if (document.getElementById("e1").attributes[1].
nodeName !== "class") {
```

Next exercise

A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 66

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Time goal: 90 seconds. Code the first line of an *if* statement that tests whether the second attribute of an element with the id "e1" is *not* class.

```
if (document.getElementById("e1").attribures[1].  
nodeName !== "class") {
```

Check your answer

Sorry, that's incorrect. The correct code:

```
if (document.getElementById("e1").attributes[1].  
nodeName !== "class") {
```

Next exercise

A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 67

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 68

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Time goal: 140 seconds.

1. Create a paragraph node.
2. Create a text node with content of your choosing.
3. Add it to the paragraph node.
4. Insert it before a node represented by a variable of your choosing, under a parent represented by a variable of your choosing.

```
var newP = document.createElement("p");  
var newT = document.createTextNode("Hello world");  
newP.appendChild(newT);  
parentElement.insertBefore(newP, existingE);
```

Check your answer

same answer but still shows errors!!! :(

Sorry, that's incorrect. An example:

```
var newP = document.createElement("p");  
var newT = document.createTextNode("Hello world");  
newP.appendChild(newT);  
parentElement.insertBefore(newP, existingE);
```

A Smarter Way to Learn JavaScript / Chapter 68

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1. Create a paragraph node.
2. Create a text node with content of your choosing.
3. Add it to the paragraph node.
4. Insert it before a node represented by a variable of your choosing, under a parent represented by a variable of your choosing.

```
var newP = document.createElement("p");  
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Check your answer

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```
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var newT = document.createTextNode("Hello world");  
newP.appendChild(newT);  
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```

Next exercise



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