

The background is a gradient from dark purple at the top to deep blue at the bottom, speckled with white dots resembling stars. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-colored circular and semi-circular patterns. Some of these patterns include tick marks and numbers, suggesting a circular scale or a compass rose. The numbers visible include 40, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. There are also curved arrows indicating a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction.

WEB DASTURLASHGA KIRISH

10-MA'RUZA: JAVASCRIPT BRAUZER OBYEKTI MODELI BILAN ISHLASH

- Window
- Screen
- Location
- History

A yellow rectangular box containing the text "JS" in large, bold, black letters, and "JavaScript BOM" in smaller, bold, black letters below it.

JS
JavaScript BOM

- Navigator
- Popup alert
- Timing
- Cookies

REJA:

- *Brauzer Obyekt Modeli haqida tushuncha*
- *BOM obyekt va metodlari*
- *Date Obyekti metodlari va xususiyatlari*

BOM – Brauzer obyekt modeli bu JavaScript yordamida Brauzerga tegishli parametrlar bilan bevosita ishlash imkonini beruvchi modeldir.

Zamonaviy brauzerlarning deyarli barchasida umumiy xususiyatlar mavjudligi sababli JavaScriptda brauzer modeli uchun maxsus funksiya va xususiyatlar bor.

WINDOW

Brauzer oynasiga tegishli aksariyat xususiyatlar window obyektiga tegishlidir.

document obyekti ham aslida window obyektiga tegishlidir:

```
window.document.getElementById("header");  
window.document.getElementById("header");
```

Ekran o'lchamlari:

window.innerWidth – ekran eni o'lchami

window.innerHeight – ekran bo'yi o'lchami

Internet Explorer 5,6,7,8 brauzer versiyalarida:

document. documentElement.clientWidth

document. documentElement.clientHeight

Yoki:

document.body.clientWidth

document.body.clientHeight

WINDOW METHODS

Ba'zi bir Oyna metodlari:

- `window.open()` – yangi oyna ochish
- `window.close()` – joriy oynani yopish
- `window.moveTo()` – joriy oynani ko'chirish
- `window.resizeTo()` – joriy oyna o'lchamini o'zgarishi

SCREEN

Screen obykti – brauzerdagi foydalanuvchi ekraniga tegishli ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi

`screen.width`: - sahifaga tashrif buyuruvchining brauzer ekrani kengligi

`screen.height`: - sahifaga tashrif buyuruvchining brauzer ekrani balandligi

`screen.colorDepth`: – brauzer ekrani rang chuqurligi

Zamonaviy kompyuterlarda 24 va 32 bitli rang chuqurligi qo'llaniladi. Bu har bir rangning qancha chuqurlikdaligini anglatadi.

LOCATION

`window.location` obyekti foydalanuvchining joriy sahifasi manzili va brazuerni yangi sahifaga yo'naltirish uchun qo'llaniladi:

`window.location.href`: - joriy sahifa url manzili

`window.location.hostname`: - sahifa hostingidagi domen nomi

`window.location.pathname`: - sahifa fayli yo'li

`window.location.protocol`: - foydalanilayotgan web protocol nomi

`window.location.assign("yangi hujjat url manzili")`: - yangi web hujjat yuklash

HISTORY

window.history obyekti brauzerda ilgari sodir bo'lgan jarayonlar tarixi haqida malumot beradi. *window.history* obyektni *window* kalit so'zisiz ham ishlatish mumkin.

history.back(): - joriy holatdan oldingisiga qaytish

history.forward(): - joriy holatdan keyingisiga o'tish

POPUP ALERT

JavaScriptda Popup box larning uch xil ko'rinishi mavjud:

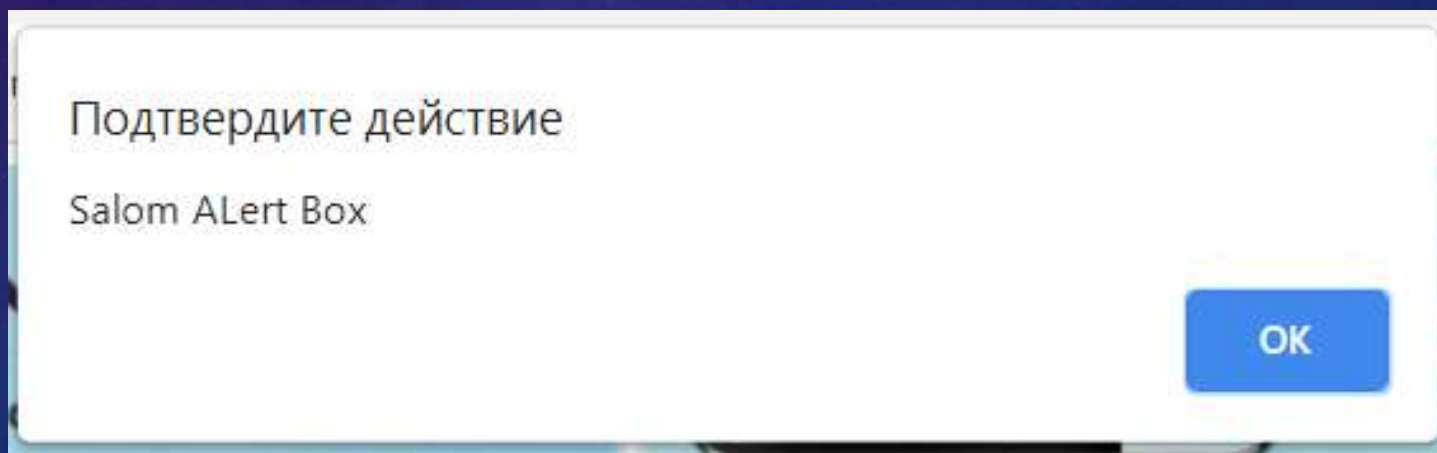
- Alert Box*
- Confirm Box*
- Prompt Box*

ALERT BOX

Alert box biror xabarni To'satdan paydo bo'ladigan oynada chiqazib beruvchi oyanchadir:

`window.alert("Salom Alert Box");`

`alert("Hello Alert box");`



CONFIRM BOX

Confirm box tasdiqlash yoki inkor etish uchun mo'ljallangan oynachadir:

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
  var txt;
  if (confirm("Tasdiqlash tugmasini bosing!")) {
    txt = "Siz OK ni bosdingiz!";
  } else {
    txt = "Siz Cancel ni bosdingiz!";
  }
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = txt;
}
</script>
```

Подтвердите действие

Tasdiqlash tugmasini bosing!

OK

Отмена

PROMPT BOX

Prompt box biror qiymatni kiritish va uni tasdiqlash yoki tekshirish uchun mo'ljallangan so'rov oynachasidir.

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
  var txt;
  var person = prompt("Ismingizni kiriting:");
  if (person == null || person == "") {
    txt = "";
  } else {
    txt = "Salom " + person + "! Ahvollar qale?";
  }
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = txt;
}
</script>
```

Подтвердите действие

Ismingizni kiriting:

OK

Отмена

TIMING

JavaScriptda vaqt oralig'ida biror jarayonni boshqarish imkoniyati mavjud
window.setTimeout(function, milliseconds); - funksiyani biror
millisekunddan keyin amalga oshiradi

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<button onclick="setTimeout(myFunction, 3000);">Try it</button>
<script>
function myFunction() {
    alert('Hello');
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

TIMING

Vaqt intervalini to'xtatish uchun quyidagi funksiya ishlatiladi:
window.clearTimeout()

```
myVar = setTimeout(function, milliseconds);  
clearTimeout(myVar);
```

```
<button onclick="myVar = setTimeout(myFunction, 3000)">Try it</button>  
<button onclick="clearTimeout(myVar)">Stop it</button>  
|  
<script>  
function myFunction() {  
    alert("Hello");  
}  
</script>
```

TIMING

Biror funksiyaini malum millisekund oraliq bilan doimiy takrorlanib turishini ta'minlash uchun quyidagi funksiya ishlatiladi:

```
window.setInterval(function, milliseconds);
```

```
<script>
var myVar = setInterval(myTimer, 1000);
var i = 0;
function myTimer() {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = i;
    i++;
}
</script>
```

TIMING

Yuqoridagi setInterval orqali takrorlanib turuvchi funksiya bajarilishini to'xtatish uchun quyidagi funksiya ishlatiladi:

```
myVar = setInterval(function, milliseconds);  
clearInterval(myVar);
```

```
<script>  
var myVar = setInterval(myTimer, 1000);  
var i = 0;  
function myTimer() {  
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = i;  
    i++;  
    if(i==5){  
        clearInterval(myVar);  
    }  
}  
</script>
```


DATE OBYEKTI

- Date obyektini JavaScriptda sana va vaqt bilan ishlash imkonini beradi.

```
var d = new Date();
```

Date obyektini quyidagi ko'rinishlarda e'lon qilish mumkin:

```
new Date()  
new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)  
new Date(milliseconds)  
new Date(date string)
```


DATE OBYEKTI

- Date obyektı JavaScriptda sana va vaqt bilan ishlash imkonini beradi.

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Date obyektini quyidagi ko'rinishlarda e'lon qilish mumkin:

```
new Date()  
new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)  
new Date(milliseconds)  
new Date(date string)
```

SANA VA VAQT FORMATLARI

Type	Example
ISO Date	"2015-03-25" (The International Standard)
Short Date	"03/25/2015"
Long Date	"Mar 25 2015" or "25 Mar 2015"

SANA VA VAQT FORMATLARI

```
var d = new Date("2015-03-25T12:00:00Z");
```

```
var d = new Date("2015-03-25T12:00:00-06:30");
```

```
var d = new Date("03/25/2015");
```

```
var d = new Date("Mar 25 2015");
```

```
var d = new Date("January 25 2015");
```

SANA VA VAQT BILAN ISHLOVCHI METODLAR

Metod	Tavsifi
<code>getFullYear()</code>	Yil qiymatini olish
<code>getMonth()</code>	Oy qiymatini olish
<code>getDate()</code>	Sana qiymatini olish
<code>getHours()</code>	Soat qiymatini olish
<code>getMinutes()</code>	Minut qiymatini olish
<code>getSeconds()</code>	Sekund qiymatini olish
<code>getMilliseconds()</code>	Millisekund qiymatini olish
<code>getTime()</code>	1970 yl 1-Yanvardan boshlab o'tgan Millisekundlar qiymati
<code>getDay()</code>	Hafta kuni qiymati

```
<p id="demo"></p>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var d = new Date();
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getDay();
```

```
</script>
```

```
<p id="demo"></p>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var d = new Date();
```

```
var months =
```

```
["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August",  
"September", "October", "November", "December"];
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = months[d.getMonth()];
```

```
</script>
```