MIS3690 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

BABSON COLLEGE
TOIM DIVISION

ANIMATION WITH JAVASCRIPT

- Array variable
- We can declare an array variable as:
 - var colors= new Array("green", "yellow", "blue", "pink", "red",
 "orange");
- Random number generator
 - Math.random()

- setTimeout() function
 - Allows you to call and execute the same function over and over again, in preset time intervals
 - E.g., setTimeout("animate()", 1000)
 - The function animate() is called over and over every 1000 micro-seconds, i.e., I second)
- It is placed inside the same function that it calls
 - setTimeout("animate(), 1000) is placed inside the "animate()" function!
 - Known as a "recursive" call.

- Global variables
 - Variables that are declared "OUTSIDE" a given function.
 - Used to maintain values that should not get reset.

- Every time we call doThis(), the counter will be set to 0 and then increased by 1.
- Every time we call doThat(), the counter will NOT BE RESET TO 0, it will be incremented by 1, based on its previous value.

- Array variable and preloading
- We can declare an array variable as:
 - var slides = new Array ("tiger1.jpg", "tiger2.jpg");
- We have an array variable that contains two images in its first 2 index positions.
- Declaring the array variable as a "global" variable and pre-loading the content (images, text, etc.) makes the animation faster (web page loads and works faster).

CREATING A SLIDE-SHOW

- Set up a place holder for the image using the tag in HTML.
- Use the onload event in the <body> tag to start the animation (typical implementation).
- Define the global array variable to hold the images in the slideshow
- Write the function to change the image
- Use setTimeout() to recursively call the function.
- Use CS19-InClass I.htm to implement this using the four tiger images (also provided).

CREATING A SLIDE-SHOW — THE FUNCTION

```
var slides = new Array("tiger1.jpg", "tiger2.jpg", "tiger3.jpg",
"tiger4.jpg");
var i = 0;
function slideShow() {
   var img = document.getElementById("tigerImage");
   if (i == slides.length) {
    i = 0:
    img.src = slides[i];
    i++;
    setTimeout("slideShow()", 1000);
```

EXTENDING THE SLIDE-SHOW

- Can we add a border that changes color with the changing image?
- Add another array variable for the colors
- Add another variable to act as the "counter" for colors.
- Can you modify the function to change border colors?
- When done, save it as CS19-InClass1.htm.

CHANGING MESSAGES

- Same concept as the slide show.
- Substitute message strings for images
- Use "innerHTML" to change the message on the web page!

CHANGING MESSAGES – THE FUNCTION

```
var c1=0;
var msglist = new Array ("Hey Jude, don't make it bad", "Take a sad
song and make it better", "remember to let her into your heart", "Then
you can start to make it better");
function messUp()
      document.getElementById("msg").innerHTML = msglist[c1];
      c1++;
      if (c1 == msglist.length)
           c1 = 0;
      setTimeOut("messUp()", 2000);
```

SCROLLING TEXT

- Same concept, except we now have to move the text from right to left like a marquee
- We need a place holder for the message line it must have an id
- We need to decide what our starting point is and where we should end the movement.
- Let us assume that we start at 300px from the left edge and we stop when the text has moved to the 700th pixel from the left edge.
- We will use the "onload" event to load our function.
- We will call the function "doScroll()"
- We will use an array to preload the message lines
- We will use a variable to keep track of the position and another variable for our counter

```
var p = 300; k = 0;
var msglist = new Array ("Hey Jude, don't make it bad", "Take a sad song
        and make it better", "remember to let her into your heart", "Then
        you can start to make it better");
function doScroll()
      document.getElementById("myh").style.left = p + "px";
      if (p > 700)
            p = 300;
            k++;
            if ( k == msglist.length)
                k = 0:
            document.getElementById("myh").innerHTML = msglist[k];
            document.getElementById("myh").style.left = p + "px";
      else
              p = p + 5;
      setTimeOut("doScroll()", 100);
```

SCROLLING TEXT

- The most important piece here is the positioning.
- Use CSS to position the text using the "absolute" positioning command.
- This is IMPORTANT, because, without this, moving the text will not work!