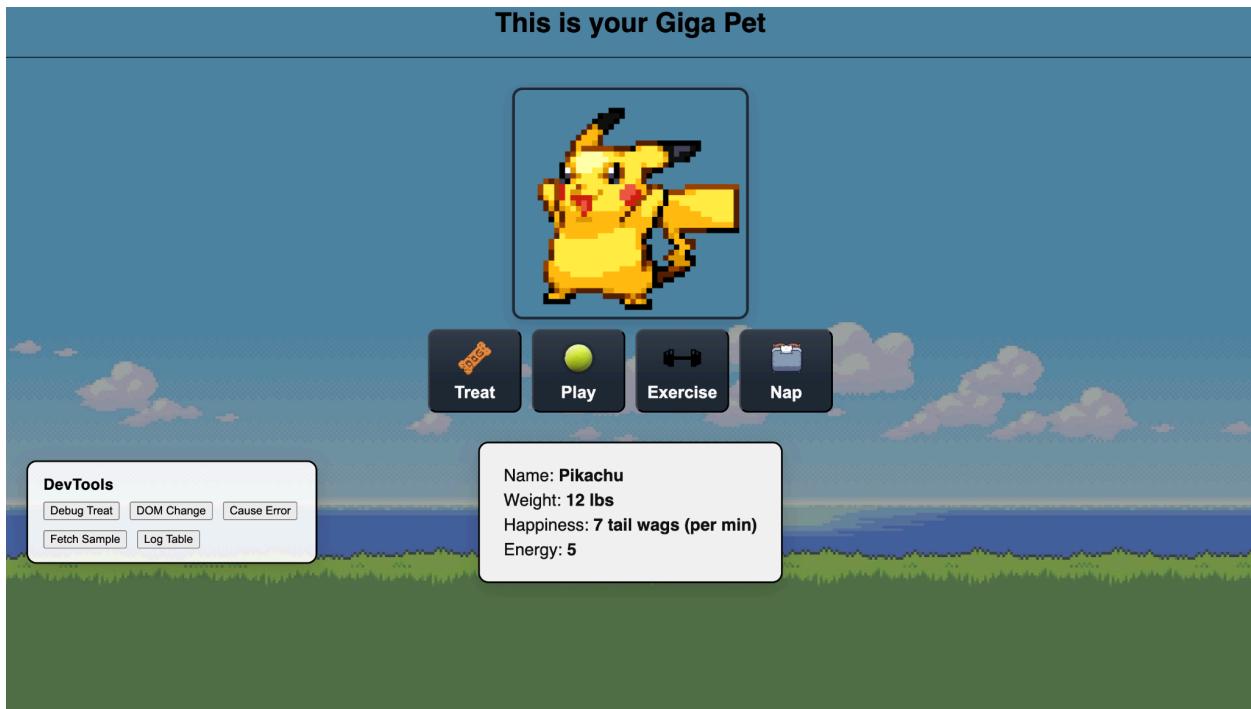


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COMP 484
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COMP484-HW 10

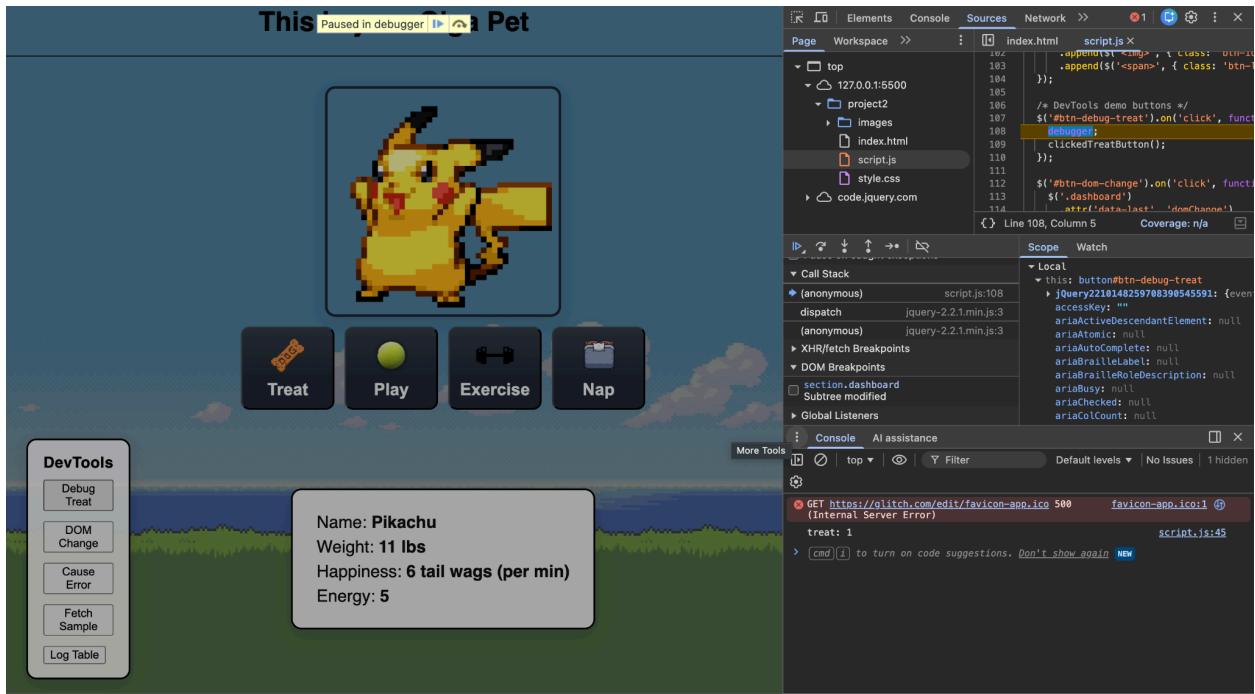
IMPLEMENTATION

I added the DevTools chart on the bottom left which includes 5 buttons that can see its use cases in the DevTool on Google. In this doc, I will go through what each button uses.



DEBUG TREAT BUTTON

In sources, you will see that “debugger;” pauses the execution of the code at that point. In this case, it stops before “clickedTreatButtin();” so none of the pet stats are actually updated at this point. Once you resume the execution, you’ll see that treat will impact the pet stats per usual.



DOM CHANGE BUTTON

In Elements, you can watch the page structure update in real time. When you click this, a small “Dashboard updated” note is added to the dashboard and a data attribute changes. If you right-click the dashboard in Elements and choose “Break on → Subtree modifications,” DevTools will pause exactly where that DOM change happens. This shows how JavaScript can change the live page without touching the original HTML file.

```

<header>...</header>
<main>  grid
  <section class="pet-image-container">...</section>
  <section class="dashboard" data-last="domChange">...</section>
  <!-- DevTools dashboard for HW10 -->
  ... <section class="devtools">...</section> == $0
</main>

```

Name: **Pikachu**
 Weight: **12 lbs**
 Happiness: **7 tail wags (per min)**
 Energy: **5**

Dashboard updated

The DOM is changed here with the addition of class="”devtools”" but the html itself was not changed.

CAUSE ERROR BUTTON

This purposely throws an error. If you turn on “Pause on uncaught exceptions” in Sources, clicking this will freeze the code on the exact line that failed. You can see the error message in the Console. This is helpful to learn how to track down bugs and speeds up the process overall. The console output is below.

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the Sources tab selected. On the left, the file structure is shown with `index.html` selected. The code editor on the right has a breakpoint set on line 119 of `script.js`. The error message "Paused on exception" is displayed in a tooltip over the breakpoint icon. The tooltip text is: "Paused on exception" followed by "TypeError: window.notAFunction is not a function". The Scope sidebar shows "Local" with "Exception: TypeError: window.notAFunction" and "this: button#btn-cause-error". The Call Stack sidebar shows "(anonymous)" at script.js:119 and "dispatch" at jquery-2.2.1.min.js:3. The Console at the bottom shows the timing of a network request: "fetchSample: 550.74609375 ms" and the fetched result: "fetch result" followed by a JSON object: "▶ {userId: 1, id: 1, title: 'delectus aut autem', completed: false}".

FETCH SAMPLE BUTTON

This makes a small network request. In Network, a request appears “todos/1”. You can click it to see headers and the JSON preview. In the Console, you’ll also see timing “fetchSample:” and the fetched result printed out. A short message pops up on the page so you can tell it finished. Below is the console output.

The screenshot shows the Network tab in the Chrome DevTools. A single request is listed under 'Name' as '1'. The 'Headers' tab is selected, showing the following details:

- Request URL:** https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1
- Request Method:** GET
- Status Code:** 304 Not Modified
- Remote Address:** 172.67.167.151:443
- Referrer Policy:** strict-origin-when-cross-origin

Under the 'Response Headers' section, it shows:

- Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://127.0.0.1:5500

At the bottom left, it says '1 requests | 816 B transferred'.

LOG TABLE BUTTON

This prints the pet's stats in a table format in the Console. It's easier to read than a plain object. You'll see columns for name, weight, happiness, and energy in one neat row, so you can confirm the values quickly.

script.js:136				
(index)	name	weight	happiness	energy
0	'Pikachu'	12	7	5
▶ Array(1)				