

# JavaScript

## Lecture 3a (Client-side application)

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# JavaScript Introduction

## Topics discussed

- Scripts
- Chrome Developer Tools
- Firefox Developer Tools

# Script Tags

Inserts program in html document

`<script></script>`

- Allows program in html
- Bad idea to place JavaScript in html
- Instead use source tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
    ...
    <script src="js/jquery-2.0.0.js"></script>
    <script src="js/reportMap.js"></script>
  </body>
```

# Script Tags

## Where to locate

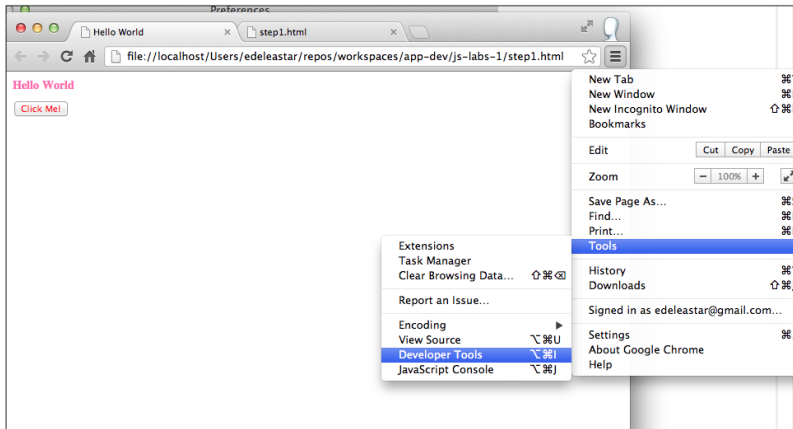
`<script></script>`

- Script files may have big impact on page load
- Place tags close as possible to bottom of body
- Place css `<link>` high as possible in head
- Reduce number of script files as much as possible
- Minify script files in release versions
  - Has big impact on load time

# Chrome Dev Tools

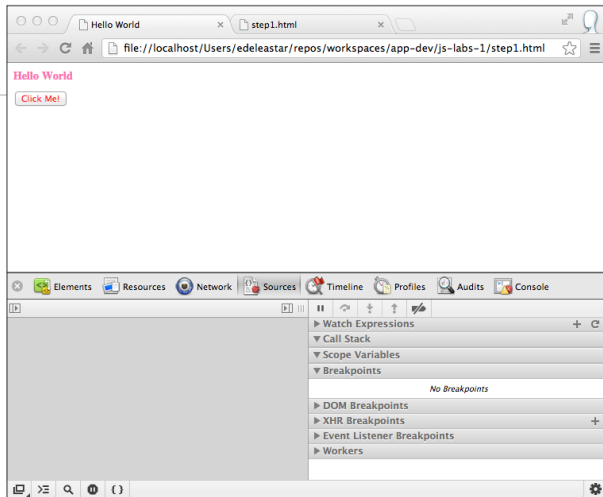
## Web authoring & debugging tools

### View->Developer Tools



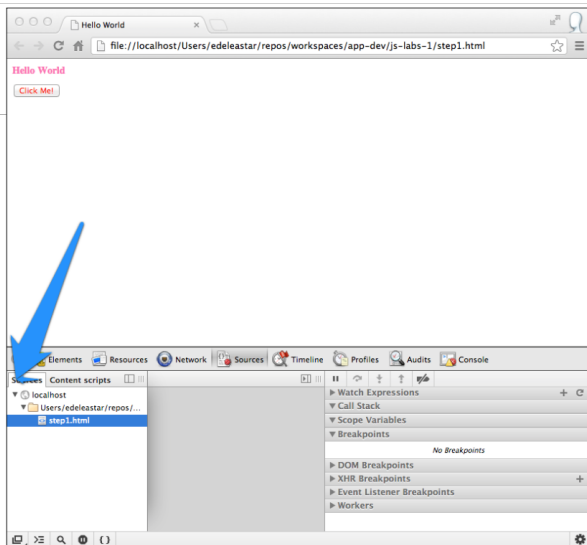
# Chrome Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools



# Chrome Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools

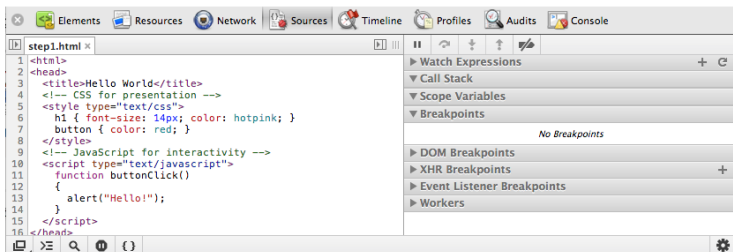


# Chrome Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools

### Source view in Developer Tools

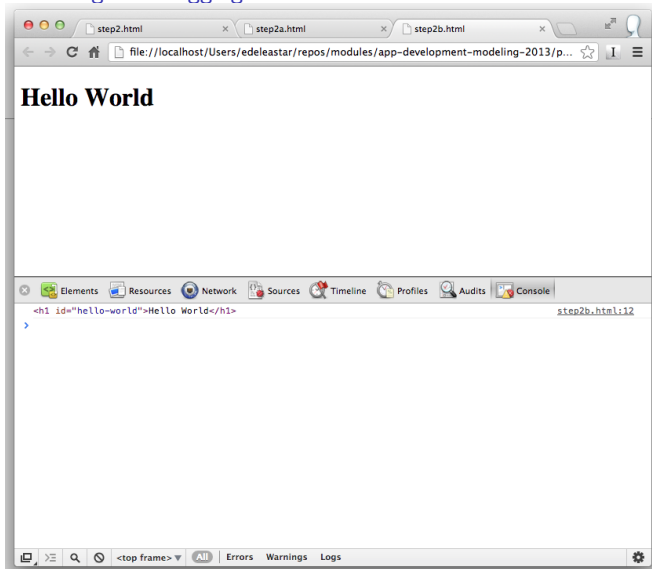
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# Chrome Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools



# Example

Button press causes invocation JavaScript function

Page contains:

- paragraph <p>
- input elements <input>
  - text field
  - buttons
- list

This page contains a list, which will be modified by pressing the following button:

1. An Item

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
  <title>Changing the DOM</title>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="script.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <p>
    This page contains a list, which will be modified by pressing the following button:
  </p>
  <input type="text" id="itemtext" />
  <input type="button" value="Add One" onclick="addElementById('itemtext')" />
  <input type="button" value="Clear All" onclick="clearList()" />
  <ol id="list">
    <li> An Item </li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

# Example

## JavaScript functions

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
  <title>Changing the DOM</title>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="script.js"></script>
</head>
```

```
<input type="button" value="Add One" onclick="addElementById('itemText')" />
<input type="button" value="Clear All" onclick="clearList()" />
```

```
function addElementById(itemId)
{
  var list = document.getElementById('list');
  var itemText = document.getElementById(itemId);
  var newItem = document.createElement('li');
  newItem.innerHTML = itemText.value;
  list.appendChild(newItem);
}

function clearList()
{
  var list = document.getElementById('list');
  list.innerHTML = "";
}
```

script.js

- The script element identifies a file containing javascript functions
- The button elements identify the functions + parameters, to be called when the buttons are clicked
- The functions directly manipulate the DOM, changing the content of the current page

# Static v Dynamic

## JavaScript enabled page

### Example

This page contains a list, which will be modified by pressing the following button:

1. An Item

---

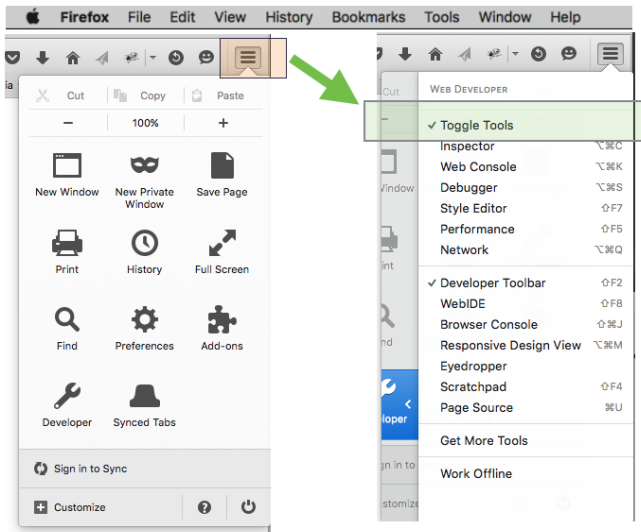
This page contains a list, which will be modified by pressing the following button:

1. An Item  
2. test one  
3. test two

- For a static page, clicking on a link/button takes the browser to a new page (new url)
- With a dynamic page (javascript enabled), clicking on a button may change the *current* pages structure, content or style

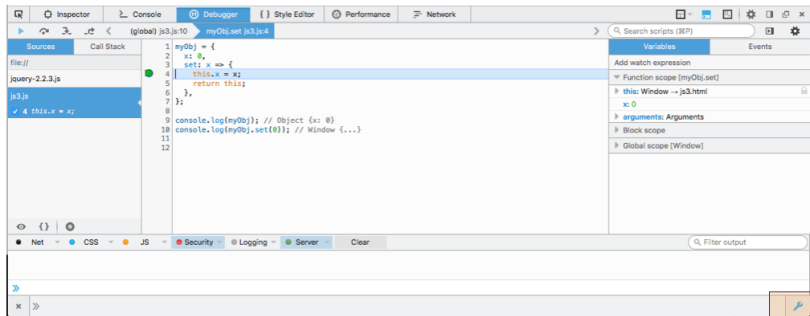
# Firefox Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools



# Firefox Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools



Toggle Tools

# Firefox Dev Tools

## Web authoring & debugging tools

External javascript file js3.js

The screenshot shows the Firefox DevTools interface with the Debugger tab active. The Sources panel on the left shows the file hierarchy: file://, jquery-2.2.3.js, and js3.js. A blue line indicates a breakpoint is set on line 5 of js3.js, which contains the code `this.x = x;`. The main editor displays the code for `myObj.set` at `js3.js:5`. The code is as follows:

```
1 myObj = {  
2   x: 0,  
3   set: x => {  
4     this.x = x;  
5     return this;  
6   }  
7 },  
8  
9 console.log(myObj); // Object {x: 0}  
10 console.log(myObj.set(0)); // Window {...}  
11  
12
```

The right-hand side of the interface shows the Variables and Watch expressions panels. The Watch expressions panel contains the following entries:

- `x → 0`
- `this.x → 0`
- `this → Window → js3.html`

The Function scope `[myObj.set]` is expanded, showing `this: Window → js3.html` and `x: 0`. The Arguments, Block scope, and Global scope `[Window]` are also visible.

Execution halted at breakpoint on line 5

Values in scope viewable in Watch window

# Summary

- Scripts
  - How to load - in html or external files
  - Strong recommendation to use external files only
  - Number scripts
  - Minification - use in production
- Developer tools
  - Chrome
  - Firefox
  - Regular use encouraged
  - May be sometimes advantageous to simultaneously use both





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