Finishing up with Style

In this lesson we finish up the functionality and give you a brief overview of CSS Styling.

Greeting the User

If you enter `document.querySelector( '.js-name' ).value` in the console, you can log the value entered in the text-box.

Instead of a console log, we need to get the value of the textfield and display a greeting in an alert box:

Output
JavaScript
HTML
CSS (SCSS)

```javascript
function helloListener( event ) {
    event.preventDefault();
    const name = document.querySelector( '.js-name' ).value;
    alert( 'Hello, ' + name + '!' );
}

const helloButton = document.querySelector( '.js-hello' );
helloButton.addEventListener( 'click', helloListener );
```

The `+` operator on strings concatenates strings. The `alert` function creates an alert box.

If you test the code by entering a name, you can see that everything is in place.
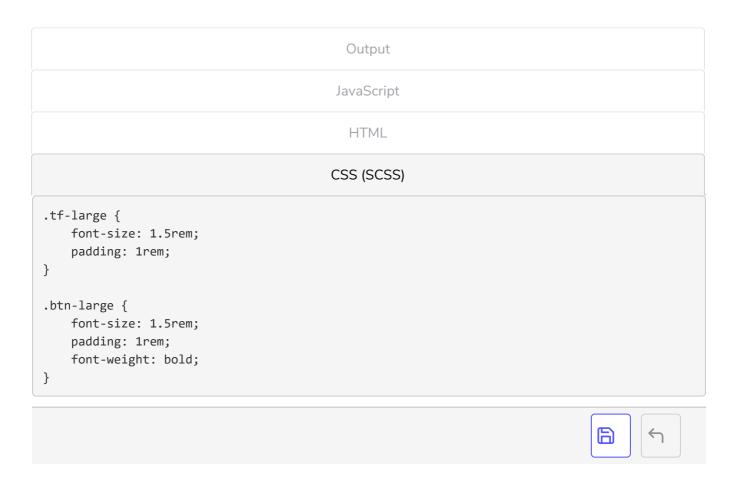
Styling

We know that

- The static markup providing information on the structure of the website is in the HTML file,
- The dynamic functionality goes in the JavaScript files.

Many people think that the look and feel of the page is also defined in the HTML file. This approach is wrong. Styling is separated from HTML.

We describe styles in CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) files.

You can see the styles defined, and the updated output below.

Output
JavaScript
HTML
CSS (SCSS)

```scss
.tf-large {
    font-size: 1.5rem;
    padding: 1rem;
}

.btn-large {
    font-size: 1.5rem;
    padding: 1rem;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Similarly to JavaScript, we also need to reference the CSS file from the HTML document. We do it in the head using a `<link>` tag:

```html
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```