

Announcements

- ❖ Check class announcements daily
- ❖ You must implement programming projects by yourself

The onchange event

- ❖ We can read the value in a text field by recognizing the onchange event
- ❖ **Example:** ValueInTextField.html

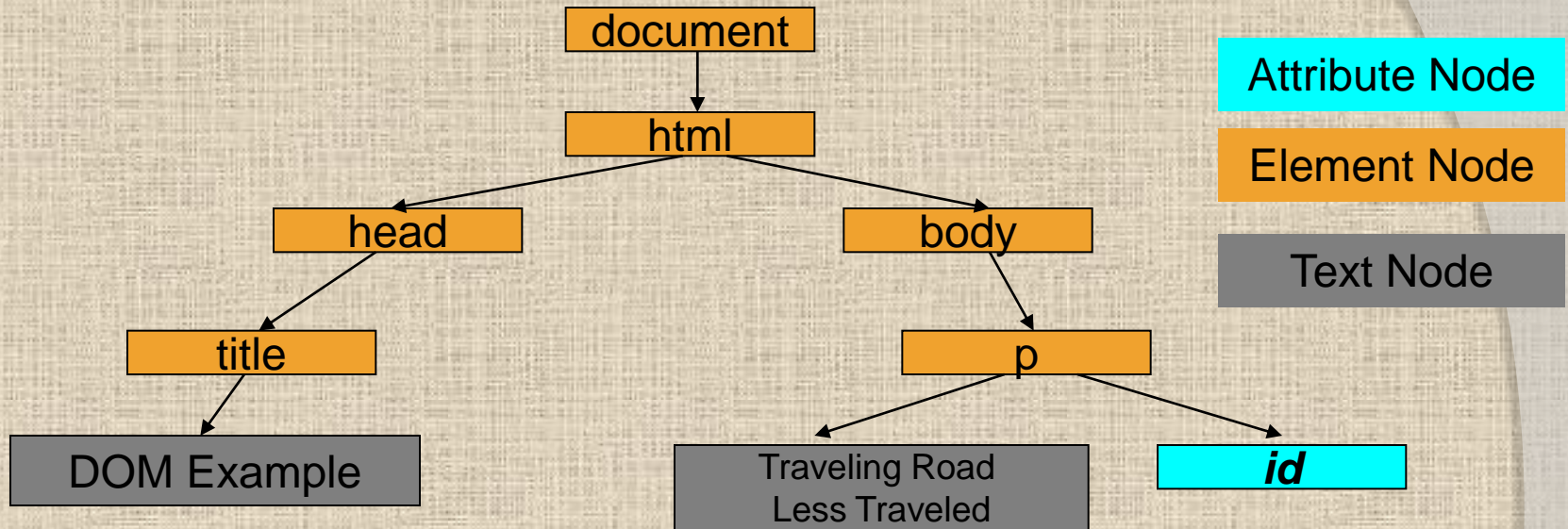
DOM (Document Object Model)

- ❖ **DOM** → representation of the elements of a web page (e.g., headings, lists, paragraphs, styles, etc.) used by a JavaScript program to manipulate web page elements
- ❖ **DOM** → Allows JavaScript programs to **dynamically** access and update the content, structure, and style of documents
 - ❖ From a JavaScript program you can control the image displayed in your page every hour
 - ❖ From a JavaScript program you can let users decide what background color to use
 - ❖ You could add/remove new items from a list
 - ❖ Others

DOM (Document Object Model)

- ❖ DOM represents elements of a web page as a tree structure consisting of nodes
 - ❖ Each pair of tags (.e.g, <p>,</p>) is represented by a node
 - ❖ Three types of nodes
 - ❖ text nodes
 - ❖ element nodes
 - ❖ attribute nodes
- ❖ Manipulation of these nodes allows a JavaScript program to access any information present in a web page

Example DOM for HTML File



```
<html>
  <head><title>DOM Example</title></head>
  <body>
    <p id="message">Traveling the road less traveled. </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

DOM (Document Object Model)

- ❖ To access any element of your web page you could traverse the tree
- ❖ Easier approach
 - ❖ `document.getElementById` method
 - ❖ Returns element with specified id
 - ❖ `getElementsByTagName` method
 - ❖ Can be used with document and every single element node
 - ❖ Returns a list of nodes

DHTML

- ❖ **DHTML (Dynamic HTML)** → It is a combination of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript where scripts dynamically alter the style of a document.

One-Dimensional Arrays

- ❖ **Problem** → You need to keep track of the scores of students in a class
 - ❖ Declaring and handling 50 variables is not an easy task
 - ❖ Arrays come to the rescue
- ❖ **Array** → Collection of values that can be treated as a unit or individually
 - `var a = new Array(4)`
- ❖ You can visualize an array as a set of variables one after another
- ❖ **Indexing** → We access an element using []
 - ❖ First element associated with index 0 (e.g., `a[0]`)
- ❖ An element of an array can be of any type and an array can hold different types of elements
- ❖ The length property represents the length of the array (e.g., `a.length`)
- ❖ We can print the contents of an array by using `alert`
- ❖ **Example:** `FriendsArray.html`