Announcements

- Class Web Site:
  - You can find this link at the end of the main passport site
In JavaScript an object is a composite type which aggregates several properties and functions (methods).

- Property – Entity with a name and a value.
- Object properties work like variables and fundamentally are variables. You can assign values to them and read values from them.
- A property value can be any data type we have seen, including objects.
- We access object properties and methods using a period (e.g., window.prompt).
JavaScript Window Object

- Represents the window displaying the document (either the web browser window or a frame within a window).

Some Window Object Properties:
- status – read/write string representing browser’s status line.
- location – location object for the window (or frame). It represents the URL of the loaded document.
- closed – represents whether the window has been closed.
- document – read-only value representing the document object that describes the document associated with the window (or frame).
- history – read-only reference to object that represents the browsing history.

Example: WindowObjectI.html

Some Window Object methods
- alert – displays a message in a dialog box.
- prompt – to input string through dialog box.
- confirm – yes-or-no question.
- open – creates a new window.
- print – equivalent to clicking on the “Print” button.

Example: WindowObjectII.html
JavaScript Document Object

- This object represents the HTML document displayed in the window.
- Some Document Object Properties:
  - title
  - lastModified
  - URL
  - forms[] – array of form objects present in the document.
  - images[] – array of Image objects present in the document and associated with the <img> tag.
- Example: DocumentObject.html
- Some Document Object methods
  - writeln
  - Several methods to deal with Events
  - getElementById(Id) – returns element with the specified id or null (element does not exist).
  - getElement
- It is through the document object that we will be able to access/modify an html document.
- The way the document content is accessed/modified is referred to as the Document Object Model (DOM).
- Several DOMs ☹
  - W3C DOM
  - IE4 DOM
Forms

- **Forms** - means by which information passes from the user to a server.
- For now we will use forms to read values to be processed by our JavaScript programs.

- `<form>` tag
  - Defines the form.
  - It has two attributes: action and method
  - **action** – indicates where the form contents will be sent when the form is submitted.
  - **method** – defines how the contents will be sent (post/get).

- `<input>` tag
  - Appears inside of the `<form>` tag.
  - Defines several input data alternatives.
  - The general format is: `<input type="ALTERNATIVE" />`
  - **ALTERNATIVE** can be text, password, checkbox, radio, file, submit, image, button, reset, hidden

- We have can several forms in our document.
- **Example:** Forms.html
Additional Form Elements

- Reset
  - Allow us to restore the default values of form elements.
- Password
  - Similar to a text box but text is hidden.
- Example: ResetPassword.html
Timer

- setInverval
  - Allow us to schedule an activity at a particular interval
- Example: TestudoAnimation.html
Global Variables

- Global Variables
  - Variables defined outside of any function.
- We want to avoid using global variables. Why?
- **Example:** TestudoAnimation.html
- **Example:** TestudoSizeAnimation.html
Conventions to Use From Now On

- Variable/Function names
  - We will use lowercase.
  - If multiple words are associated with a variable name then capitalize the first letter of second word on.
    - waterTemperature
    - globalWarmingIndex

- Curly Brackets
  - Use a particular style.

- Comparisons
  - Use === rather than ==

- No global variables!

- Good indentation
**HTML Forms**

- Forms - means by which information passes from the user to a server.
- `<form>` tag - defines the form. It has two attributes:
  - **action** – indicates where the form contents will be sent when the form is submitted
  - **method** – defines how the contents will be sent when the submit button is clicked on
    - **post** – contents sent using the HTTP POST method. Content is “hidden”.
    - **get** – contents sent using the HTTP GET method. Contents included in the URL.
- **$_POST or $_GET**
  - Allow us to retrieve form information in the target script.
- **Example**: formsSummaryPost.html, formsSummaryGet.html
- Advantages/Disadvantages of POST and GET
Form Processing

- As we have seen, we need a server script/program to process the data we collect in a form.
- If you know the script/program to use you can develop your own customized form to provide a service (e.g., Google search).
- Make sure you name your form elements after the variables required by the script/program.
- Notice we are not using any JavaScript at the moment. We are focusing on what we can do with forms by relying on the server script/program for processing.

**Example:** OurSearchBox.html
Passing Data To Functions

- Reviewing passing by value with numbers.
  - **Example:** PassByValue.html

- How is an array passed to a function?
  - **Example:** PassingArrays.html

- Let’s see a Memory Diagram.

Memory Diagram

- Tool we will use to illustrate the associations between variables and entities (e.g., objects, arrays, etc.).