

Introduction to Scripting Javascript

JavaScript scripting language

Originally created by Netscape and

- 1) Facilitates disciplined approach to designing computer programs**
- 2) Enhances functionality and appearance of Web pages**
- 3) Reacts to user events.**
- 4) Alters a web page in response to user actions.**

JavaScript is not Java

- 1. JavaScript is a very simple scripting language.**
- 2. Syntax is similar to a subset of Java.**
- 3. Interpreted language.**
- 4. Uses objects, but doesn't really support the creation of new object types**

A Simple Program: Printing a Line of Text in a Web Page

1) Browser includes *JavaScript Interpreter*
Processes JavaScript commands

2) *Whitespace*
Blank lines, space characters, tab characters
Generally ignored by browser
Used for readability and clarity

<SCRIPT>...</SCRIPT> tag:
Encloses entire script
Attribute LANGUAGE = “JavaScript”
Indicates scripting language (JavaScript default in IE5 & Netscape)

Tag must be closed at the end of the script

1) Correct method call syntax:

`object.method(“string”, “[additional arguments]”);`

2) `document.writeln(“<H1>argument</H1>”);`

1. Case-sensitive, like all JavaScript functions
2. Uses the `writeln` method in the browser's document object
3. Prints the *string*, which can consist of any text and *HTML* tags
4. String must be surrounded by quotation marks (“...”)

3) Statement terminators

All statements must end with semi-colons (`;`)

JavaScript Syntax

```
<html>  
<HEAD>  
  <script type="JavaScript">  
    document.write("Hello World!")  
  </script>  
</HEAD>  
<body></body>
```

In JavaScript semicolons are optional However,
semicolons are required if you want to put more than
one statement on a single line.

Output



JavaScript Example

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>JavaScript is Javalicious</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H3>I am a web page and here is my
name:</H3>
<SCRIPT>
document.write(document.title);
</SCRIPT><HR>
</BODY>
```

Output



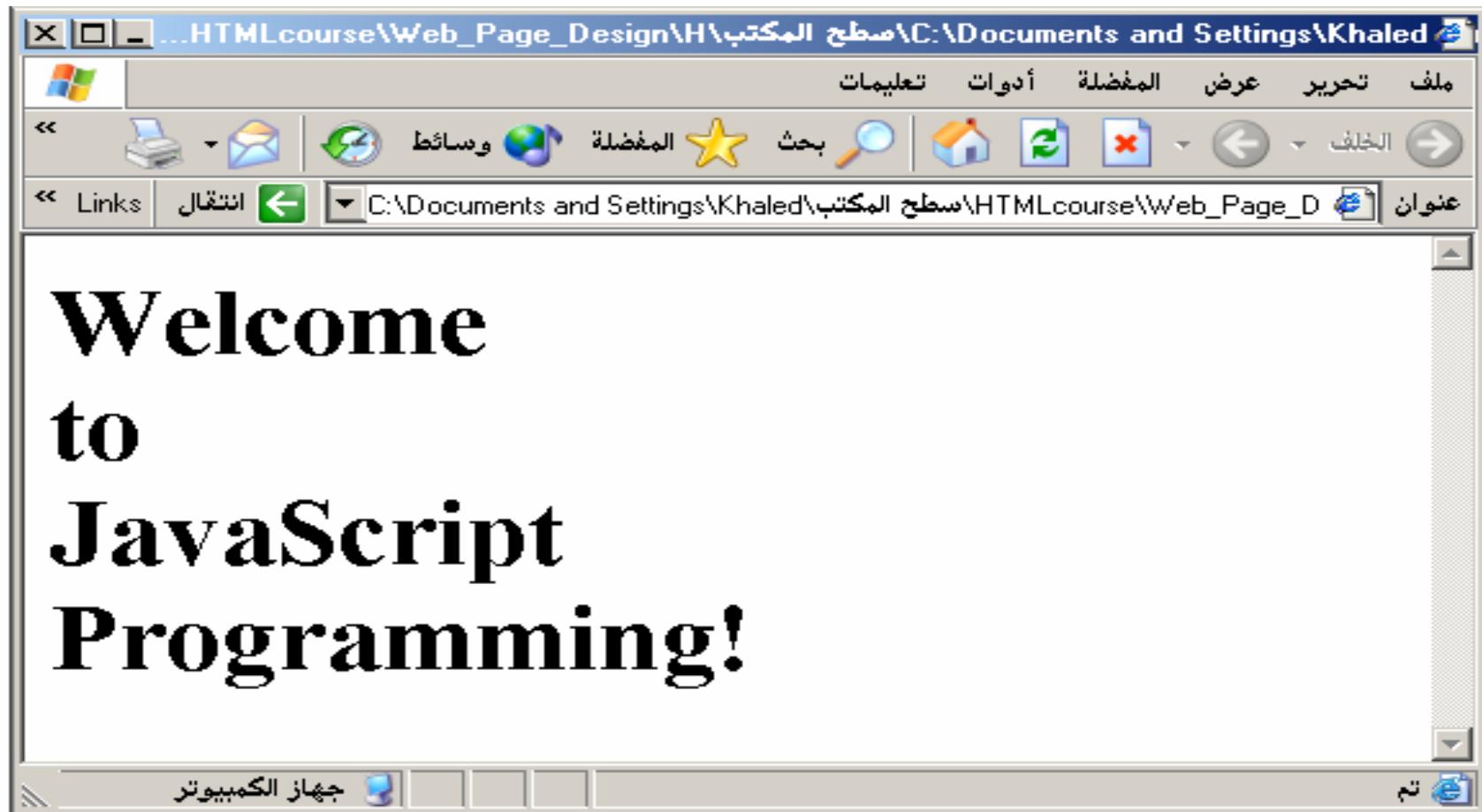
```
<HTML>
    <!-- comments go here -->
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
document.writeln("<H1>Welcome to
    JavaScript Programming!</H1>" );
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



```
<HTML>
    <!-- comments can go here or -->
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
document.writeln("<H1>Welcome<BR>to
    <BR>JavaScript <BR>
    Programming!</H1>" );
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

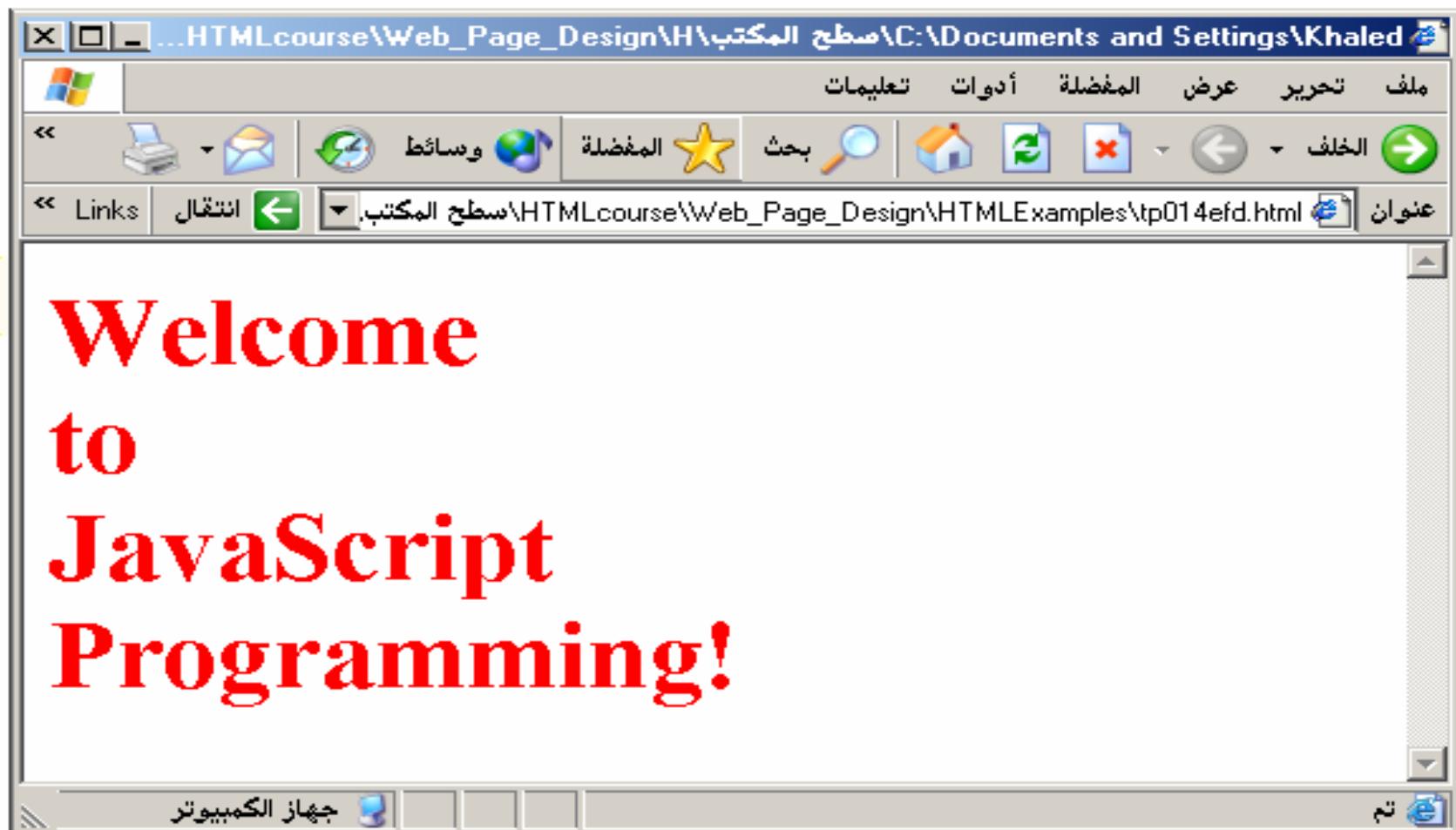
Output



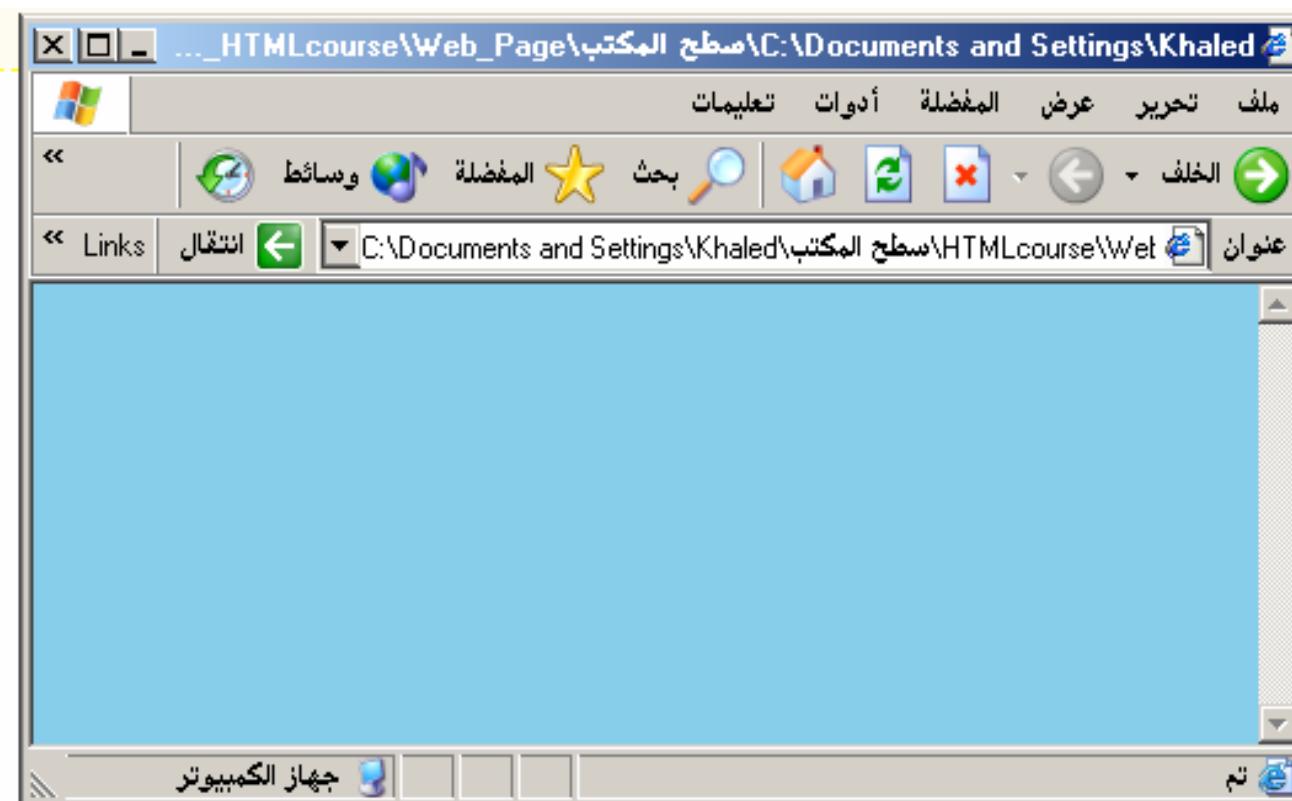
```
<HTML>
    <!-- comments can go here or... -->
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
document.writeln(
"<H1><font color=red>Welcome<BR>to
<BR>JavaScript <BR>
Programming!</H1></font>" );
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
document.bgColor="skyblue";
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><BODY> </BODY></HTML>
```



window.alert(" ") ... method

This tells the browser
that JavaScript program
is coming

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">  
window.alert("You created a JavaScript program");  
</SCRIPT>
```

alert is a **method**
that tells the
browser to open
an alert box

This is *alert's argument*.
Arguments go in ()
because the message is
displayed literally, it goes in " "

Statements
end with ;

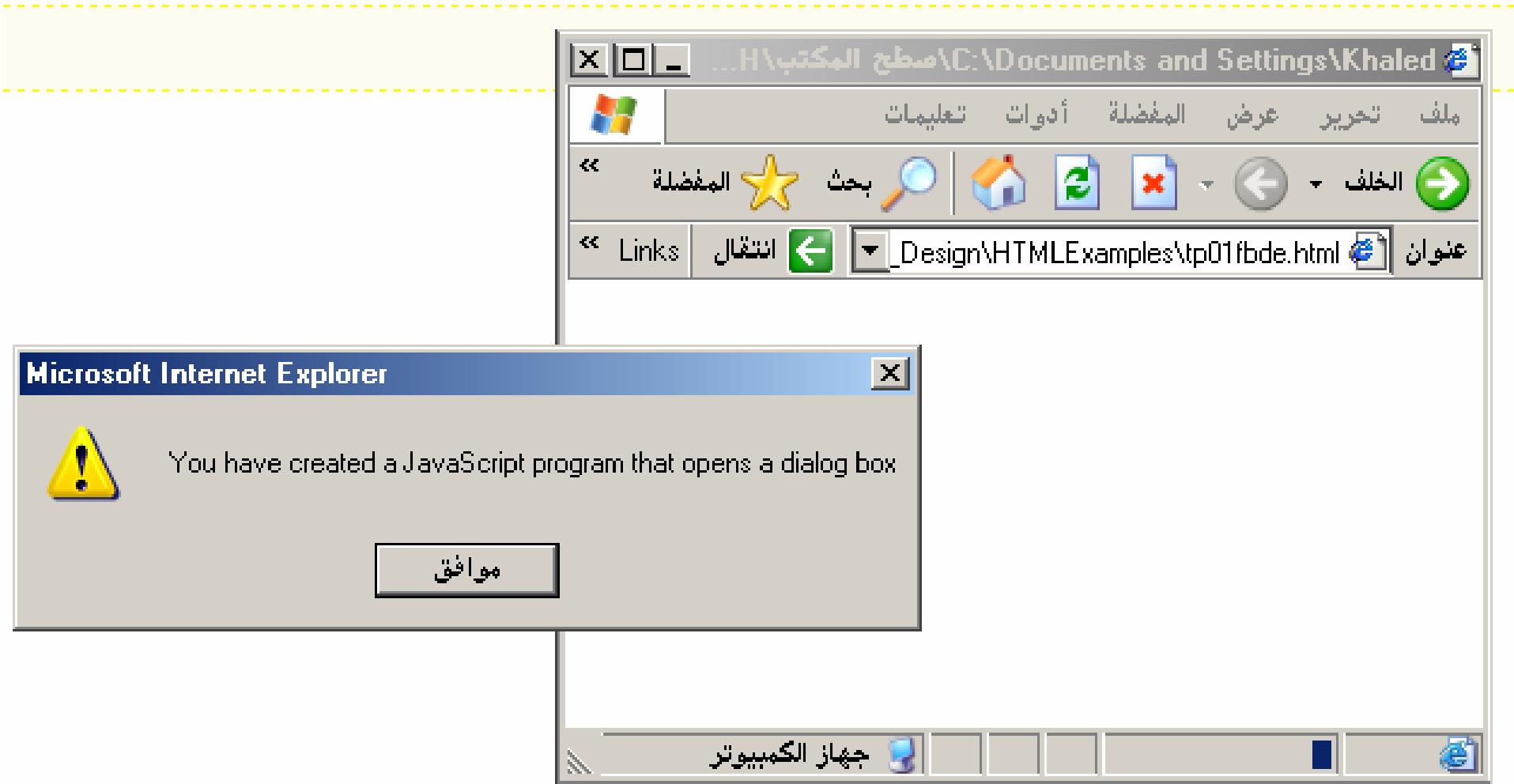
Dialog Box

```
<HTML>
    <!-- A page that opens a dialog box -->
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">

window.alert("You have created a JavaScript
program that opens a dialog box");

</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

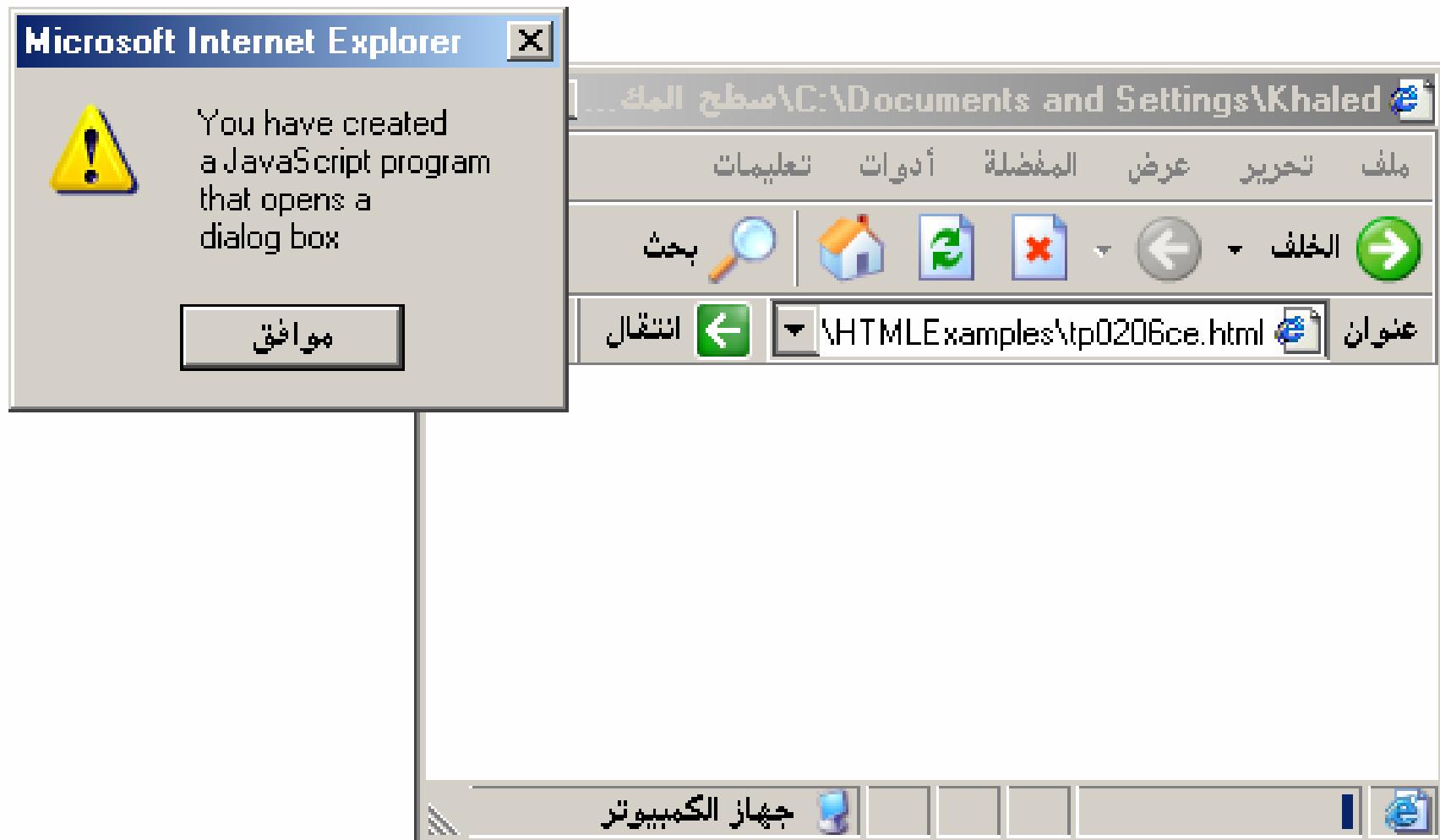


```
<HTML>
    <!-- A page that opens a dialog box -->
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">

window.alert("You have created\na
JavaScript program\nthat opens a\ndialog
box");

</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



window.prompt (" ") method

```
var response = prompt("What is your name? ", "");
```

prompt is a **method** that tells the browser to open a box to get user input

The answer is stored in *response* so that it can be used later.
response is a **variable**

prompt has two arguments:
✧ message displayed
✧ default answer
✧ arguments are separated by commas

Statements end with ;

var is used to **declare a variable**: variables must be declared with **var** when they are used for the first time

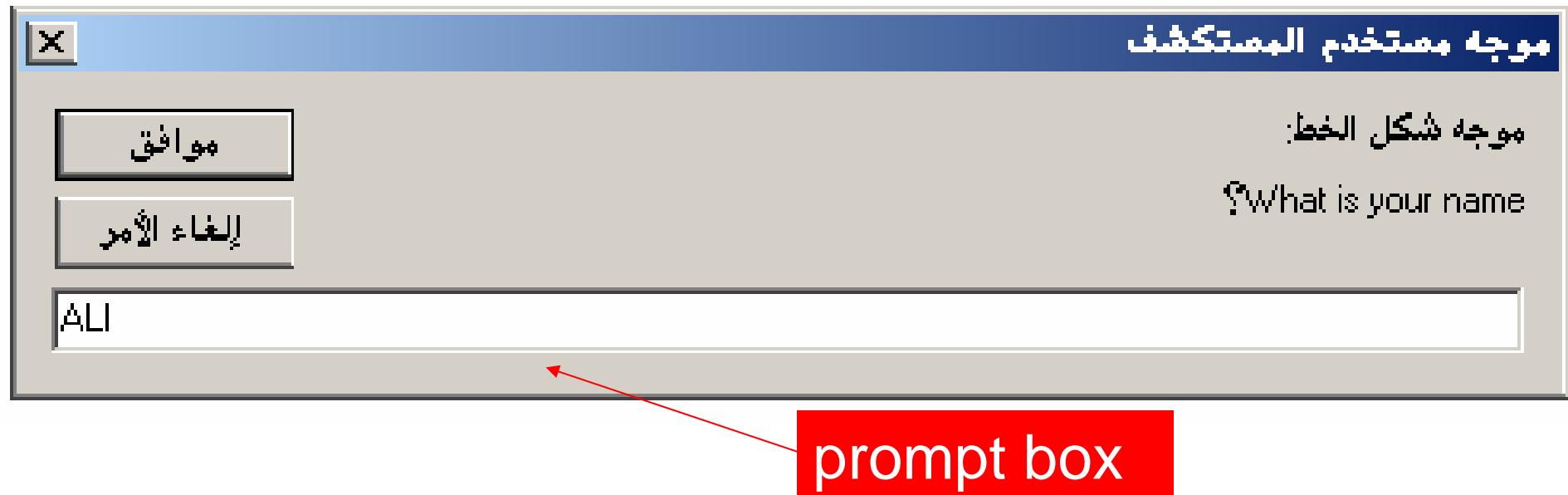
Assignment statements

```
var response=window.prompt("What is your  
name? ", "");
```

- ❖ This is called an *assignment statement*
- ❖ Left-side (*response*) is a variable
- ❖ The answer to prompt is stored in *response* so that it can be used later.
- ❖ = is the assignment operator
 - ❖ It doesn't mean "equality"
 - ❖ it means *store the right-side into the left-side*
- ❖ You can't reverse the order!

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var response = window.prompt("What is your
name? ", "");
window.alert("Welcome to JavaScript Dr. " +
response); </SCRIPT>
</HEAD><BODY></BODY><HTML>
```

+ is the concatenation operator: join text



```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var response = window.prompt("What is
your name? ", "");
window.alert("Welcome to JavaScript Dr. "
+ response);

</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><HTML>
```

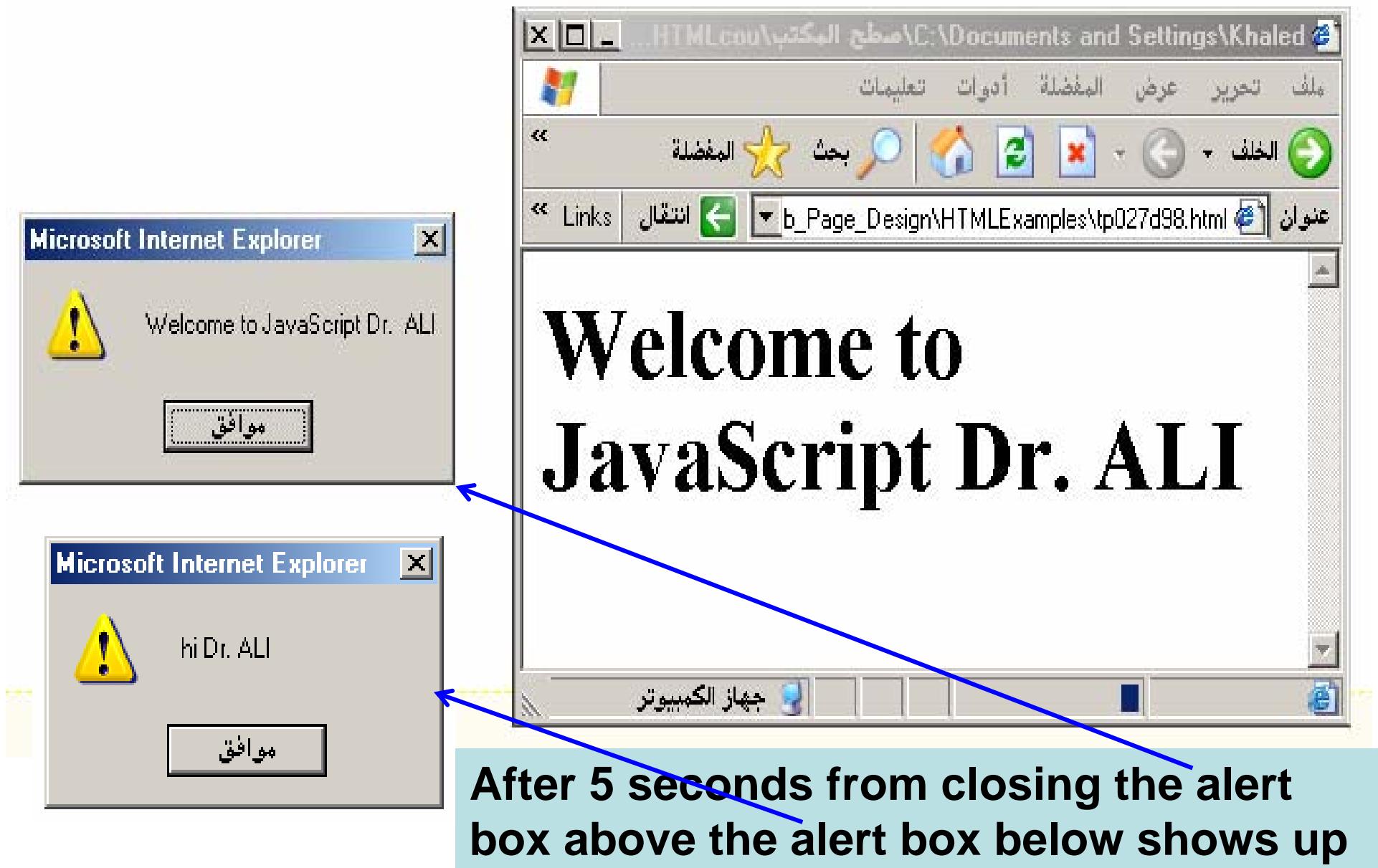
Output



```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var response = window.prompt("What is
your name? ", "");
document.writeln("<h1>Welcome to
JavaScript Dr. " + response+ "</h1>");

window.alert("Welcome to JavaScript Dr. "
+ response);
window.setTimeout("window.alert('hi '+
response)" ,5000);
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><HTML>
```

Output



window.status (" ") method

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var response = prompt("What is your
name? ", "");
window.status="Welcome to JavaScript Dr.
" + response;

</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><HTML>
```

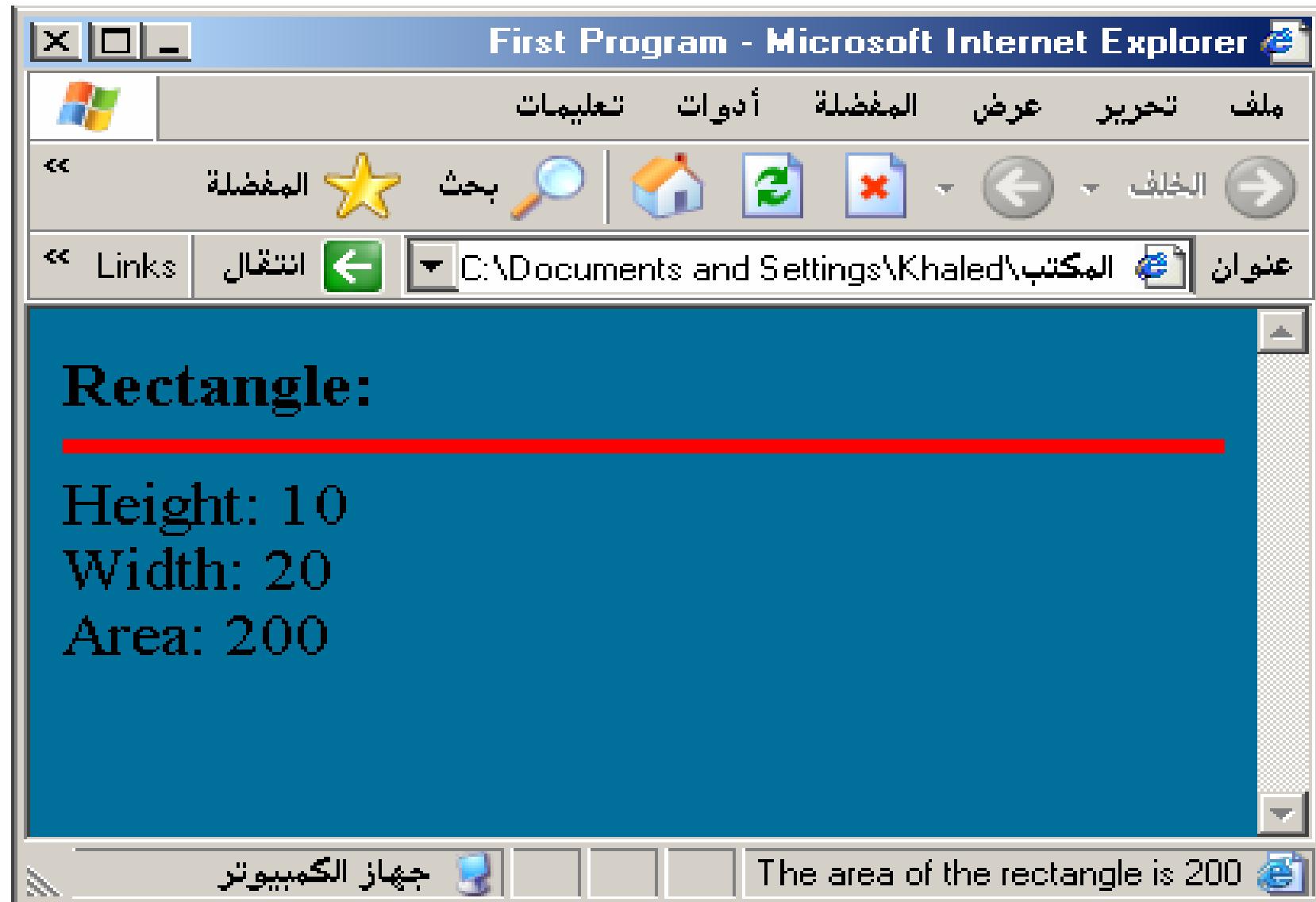
Notes



Example

```
<html><head>
<script language="javascript">
var height=10; var width =20;
var area = height * width;
document.bgColor="#006F99";
document.write("<B>Rectangle:</B><HR color=red
size=5 >");
document.write("Height: "+height);
document.write("<br >Width: "+width);
document.write("<br >Area: "+area);
window.status="The area of the rectangle is " +area;
</script> </head>
<body></body></html>
```

Output



Notes

You need to observe the following:

**window.alert() == alert()
== this.alert()**

**2.window.prompt()==prompt() ==
this.prompt() // it does not work if it
is placed within “”**

**3.window.status== status==
this.status//it does not work if it is
placed within “”**

Example SPHERE

Write a program that asks the user to enter the **radius** of sphere. Your program must display the **volume** of the sphere in:

- 1) A document web page
- 2) An alert box
- 3) A window status bar....

Also, your program must display the surface area of the sphere in a web page
Your results must be rounded to integers..

Output (enter radius=10)

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window titled "Volume of Sphere - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes Arabic labels: ملف (File), تحرير (Edit), عرض (View), المفضلة (Favorites), أدوات (Tools), تعليمات (Help), وسائل (Help), and المفضلة (Favorites). The toolbar includes icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Home, and Search. The address bar shows the URL: "عنوان" (Address) "HMLcourse\Web_Page_Design\HTMLExamples\tp004dd4.html". The main content area displays the output of a script:
The volume of the sphere is 4190
The surface area of the sphere is
1257

A separate alert dialog box is overlaid on the page, titled "Microsoft Internet Explorer". It contains a yellow warning icon with an exclamation mark and the text "The volume of the sphere is 4190". At the bottom of the dialog is a button labeled "موافق" (Accept).

The status bar at the bottom of the browser window also displays the text "The volume of the sphere is 4190".

Solution

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE> Volume of  
Sphere</TITLE>
```

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">  
var radius=window.prompt("Enter radius of the  
Sphere","");
radius=parseFloat(radius);

var volume=(4/3)*(22/7)*(radius*radius*radius);
volume=Math.round(volume);
var areaSurface=(4)*(22/7)*(radius*radius);
areaSurface=Math.round(areaSurface);
```

```
document.writeln("<H2>The volume of the  
sphere is "+volume);  
document.writeln("<BR>The surface area of the  
sphere is "+areaSurface+"</H2>");
```

```
window.status="The volume of the sphere is  
"+volume;  
window.alert("The volume of the sphere is  
"+volume);
```

```
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY></BODY></HTML>
```

Example On back-ground color

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">  
var color=window.prompt("Enter name of the back  
ground color","green");  
document.writeln("<h1><marquee>Color selected is  
"+color);  
document.bgColor=color;</SCRIPT>
```



window.confirm (" ") method

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">
var age=window.prompt("How old are?","");
var ageConfirm>window.confirm("are you sure of
that age?");
document.writeln("Your age is "+age+"<BR> Your
confirmation is "+ageConfirm+" for that age");
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY></BODY></HTML>
```

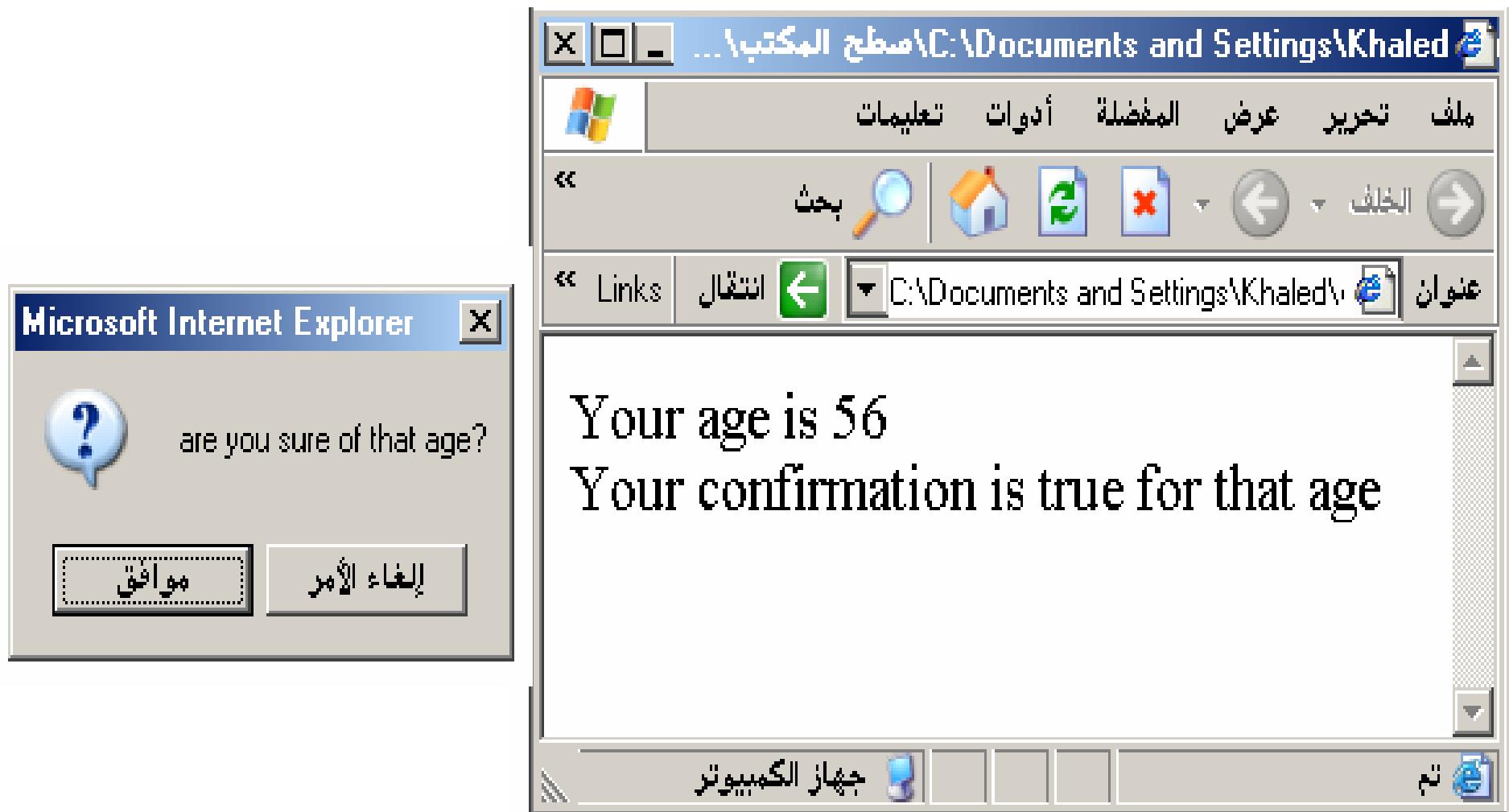
```
<HTML><HEAD>
```

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">
var age=window.prompt("How old are?","");
var ageConfirm=window.confirm("are you
sure of that age?");
document.writeln("Your age is "+age+
"<BR><H1> Your confirmation is "+
ageConfirm+" for that age");
```

```
</SCRIPT></HEAD>
```

```
<BODY></BODY></HTML>
```

Output

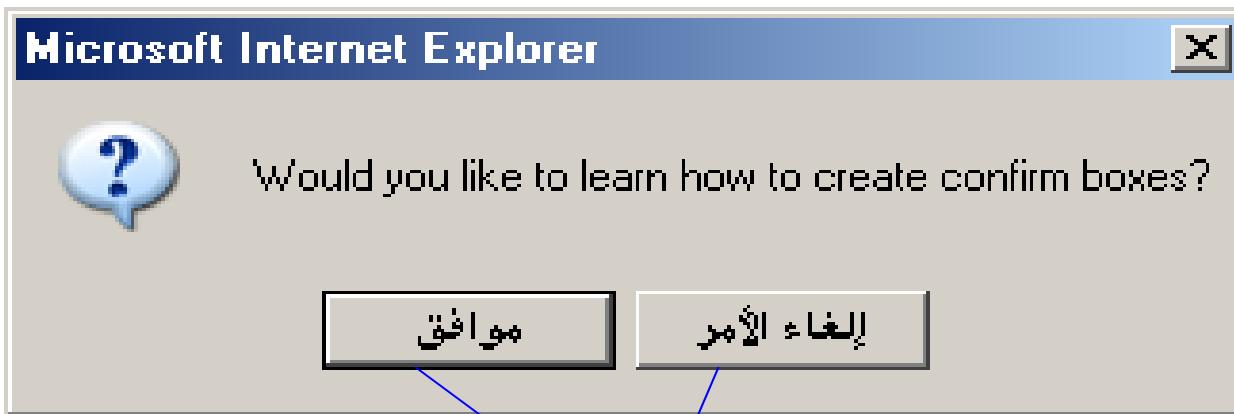


```
<HTML> <HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">

var reply = confirm("Would you like to
learn how to create confirm boxes?");
document.write("<P><h1><font color= red
>You picked " + reply + ".</P>");

</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY></BODY> </HTML>
```

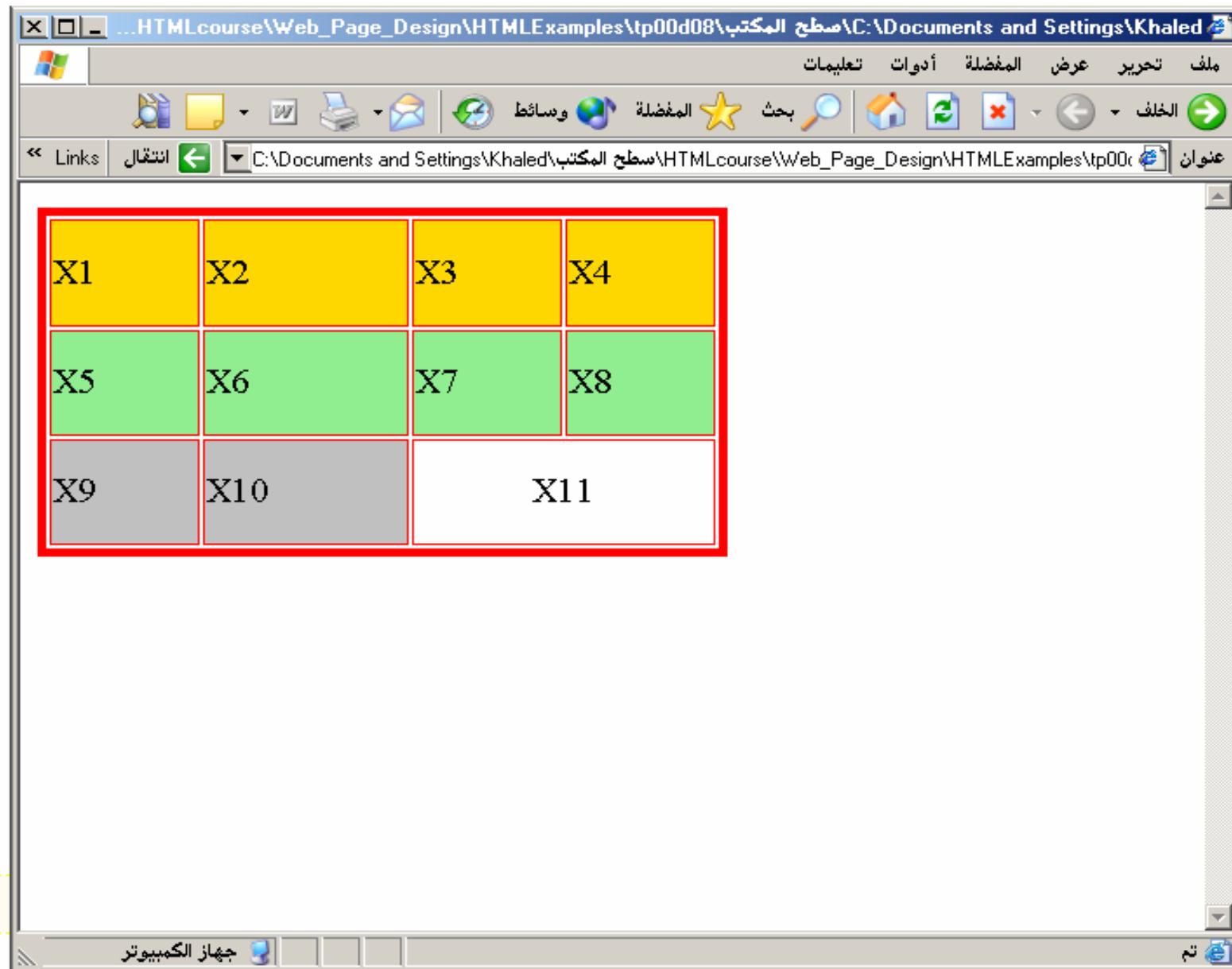
Output



Draw a Table using Javascript

```
<HTML> <HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">
document.write("<TABLE width=60% height=50% border=5
borderColor=red >");
document.write("<TR bgcolor=gold > <TD> X1 </TD>
<TD>X2</TD>");
document.write("<TD>X3</TD><TD>X4</TD></TR>");
document.write("<TR bgcolor=lightgreen ><TD> X5</TD>
<TD>X6</TD>");
document.write("<TD>X7</TD><TD>X8</TD></TR>");
document.write("<TR bgcolor=silver ><TD>X9 </TD>
<TD>X10</TD>");
document.write("<TD colspan=2 align=center
bgcolor=white>X11</TD></TR>");
document.write("</TABLE>");
</SCRIPT></HEAD><BODY></BODY> </HTML>
```

Output



Other Object Document PROPERTIES

document_fgColor

Syntax: `document_fgColor = "colorinfo"`

This property defines a document's foreground (text) color. The "colorinfo" argument is a string that can contain either the **hexadecimal definition (FFAA55)** of the color or it's **literal description (blue)**

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">
var response = window.prompt("What is your name? ", " ");
document fgColor = "FF0C55"
document bgColor = "44FFCC"
document.write("<h1>My name is "+response);
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><BODY> </BODY></HTML>
```



document.linkColor = "colorinfo"

Syntax: document.linkColor = "colorinfo"

This property defines the color of any hyperlinks in the document. The "colorinfo" argument is a string that can contain either the hexadecimal definition of the color or it's literal description.

document.alinkColor = "colorinfo"

Syntax: document.alinkColor = "colorinfo"

document.URL

Syntax: document.URL. This property is used to retrieve the document's full URL

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">
document.linkColor = "red";
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD><BODY>
<A HREF="special.html"> pressHereToGoToMySite </A>
</BODY></HTML>
```



The String Object

A string object is a place of storage for any string you want to create. There are two ways to create a string object:

```
var s1 = "My name is Khaled";  
var s2 = new String("My name is Cathy");
```

You can add onto a string by using the "+" operator. For example:

```
var s3 = "Then she said: " + s2 + ". What is yours?";  
s3 now equals:
```

Then she said: My name is Cathy. What is yours?

toUpperCase() andtoLowerCase()

These functions can be used to transform any string and return a new string which is all uppercase or lowercase.

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">  
var s1 = "Good day";  
var s2 = s1.toUpperCase();  
window.alert(s2);  
</Script>
```



charAt()

The `charAt()` method takes an integer argument that specifies the position of a character in a string and then returns that character.

Note that the first character position in a string is zero, not one (this is called zero-based indexing).

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">  
var s1 = "Cathy Marshall";  
var c1 = s1.charAt(4);  
var c2 = s1.charAt(10);  
window.alert("c1 = "+c1+"\n"+  
"c2= "+c2);  
</Script>
```



substring()

The `substring()` method is similar to `charAt()` in that it takes a part of a larger string and returns that value. It returns a string, however, not a character. `substring()` takes two integer arguments.

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">
var txt = "Power to the people!";
var subtxt = txt.substring(0,3);
var subs = txt.substring(6,14);
window.alert("subtxt =" +subtxt
+ "\n" +"subs =" +subs);
</Script>
```

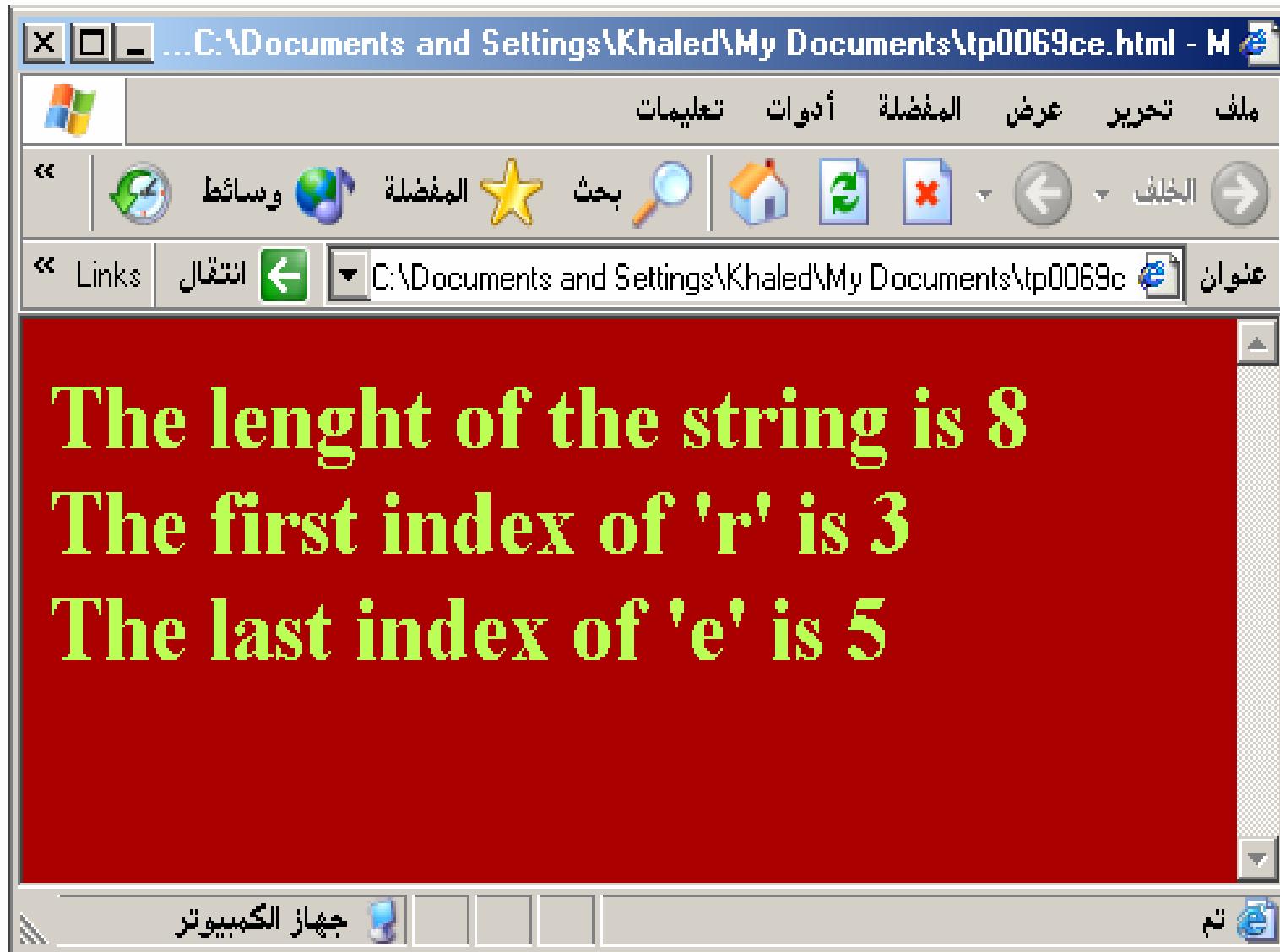


length Property+ indexOf() + lastIndexOf()

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">
var s1 = "Good Day";
document.bgColor="#AA0000";
document.fgColor="#BBFF55";
document.writeln("<H2>The lenght of the string is "+  

s1.length);
myname = "khareem";
var index=myname.indexOf("r");
var lastIndex=myname.lastIndexOf("e");
document.writeln("<BR>The first index of 'r' is "+index);
document.writeln("<BR>The last index of 'e' is " +
lastIndex);
</Script>
```

Output

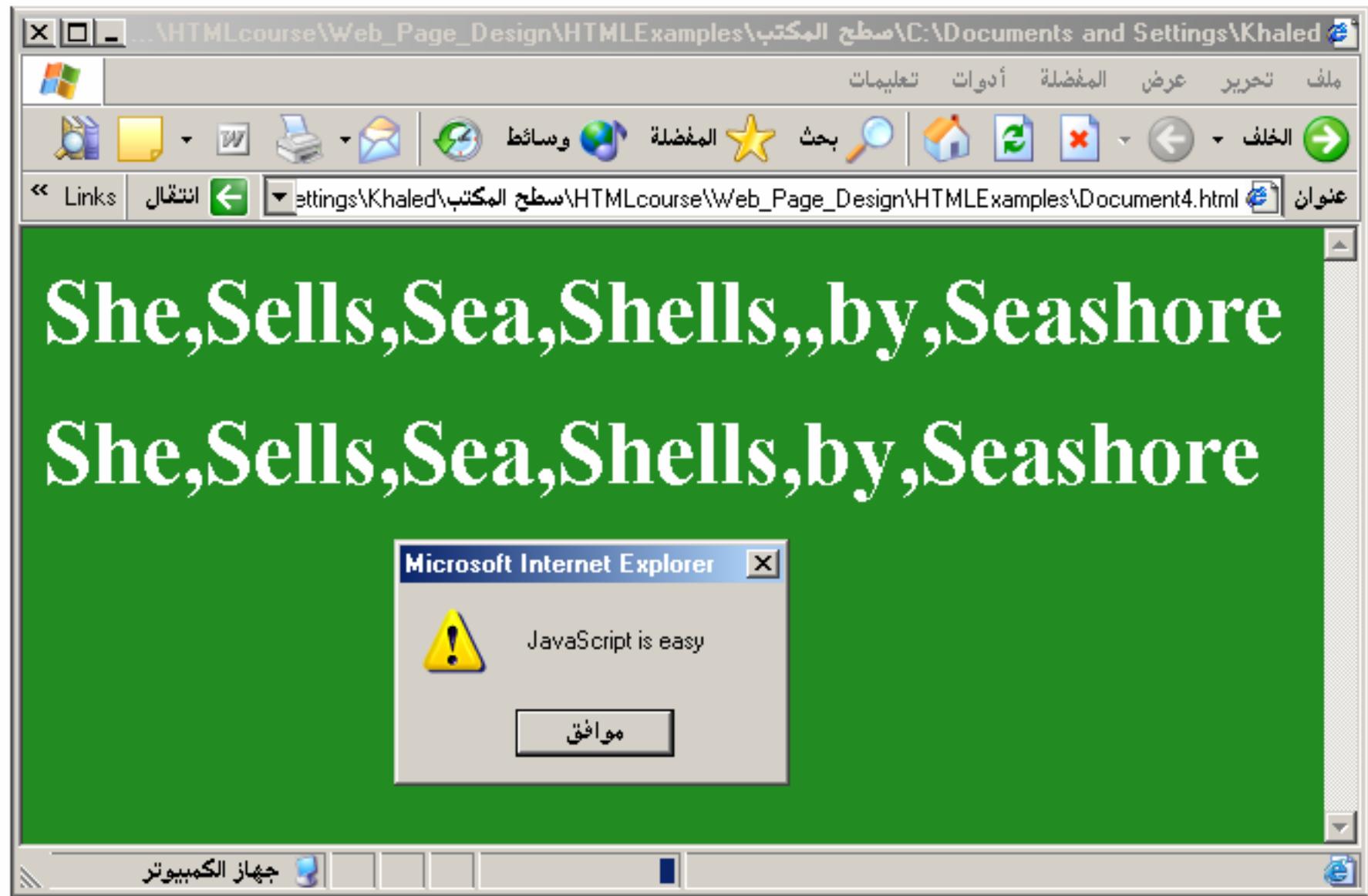


split () & concat()

The string `split()` command takes a character or regular expression as its argument and splits the string into tokens based upon the delimiter character.

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">
document.bgColor="forestgreen";
document_fgColor="white";
var shels="She Sells Sea Shells by Seashore";
var sheAre="She=Sells=Sea=Shells=by=Seashore";
splitValues=shels.split(" ");
valuesSplit=sheAre.split("=");
document.write("<h1>" + splitValues);
document.write("<h1>" + valuesSplit);
var s = "JavaScript".concat(" is ", "easy");
window.alert(s);
</Script>
```

Output

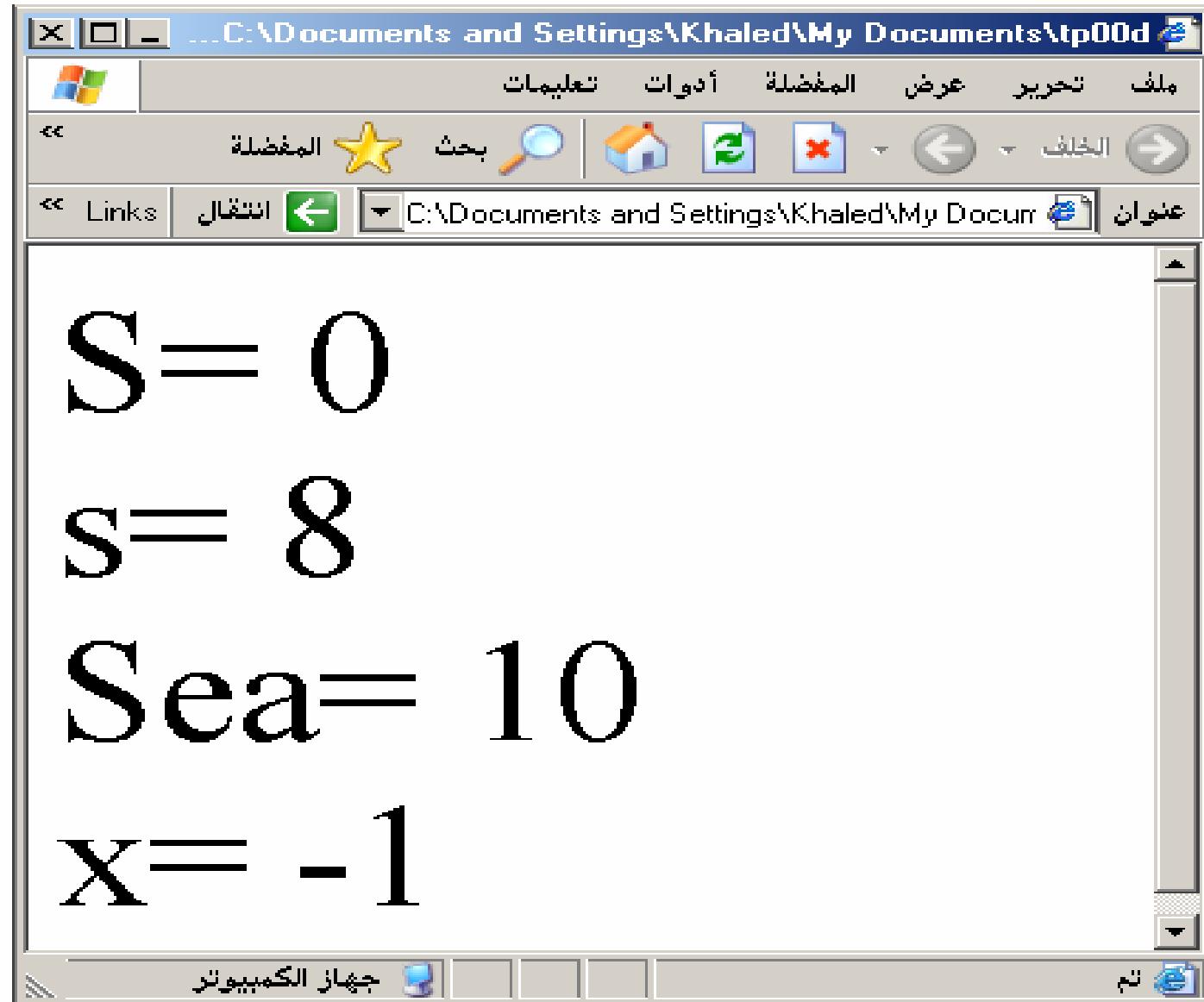


Search() method

This method returns an integer if the string contains some specified characters, if not it returns -1

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">
var shels="She Sells Sea Shells by Seashore ";
S=shels.search("S");
s=shels.search("s");
Sea=shels.search("Sea");
x=shels.search("x");
document.write("<font size=8>S= "+S + "<BR>"
+S= "+s+"<BR>"+ "Sea= " + Sea+<BR>x= "+x);
</Script>
```

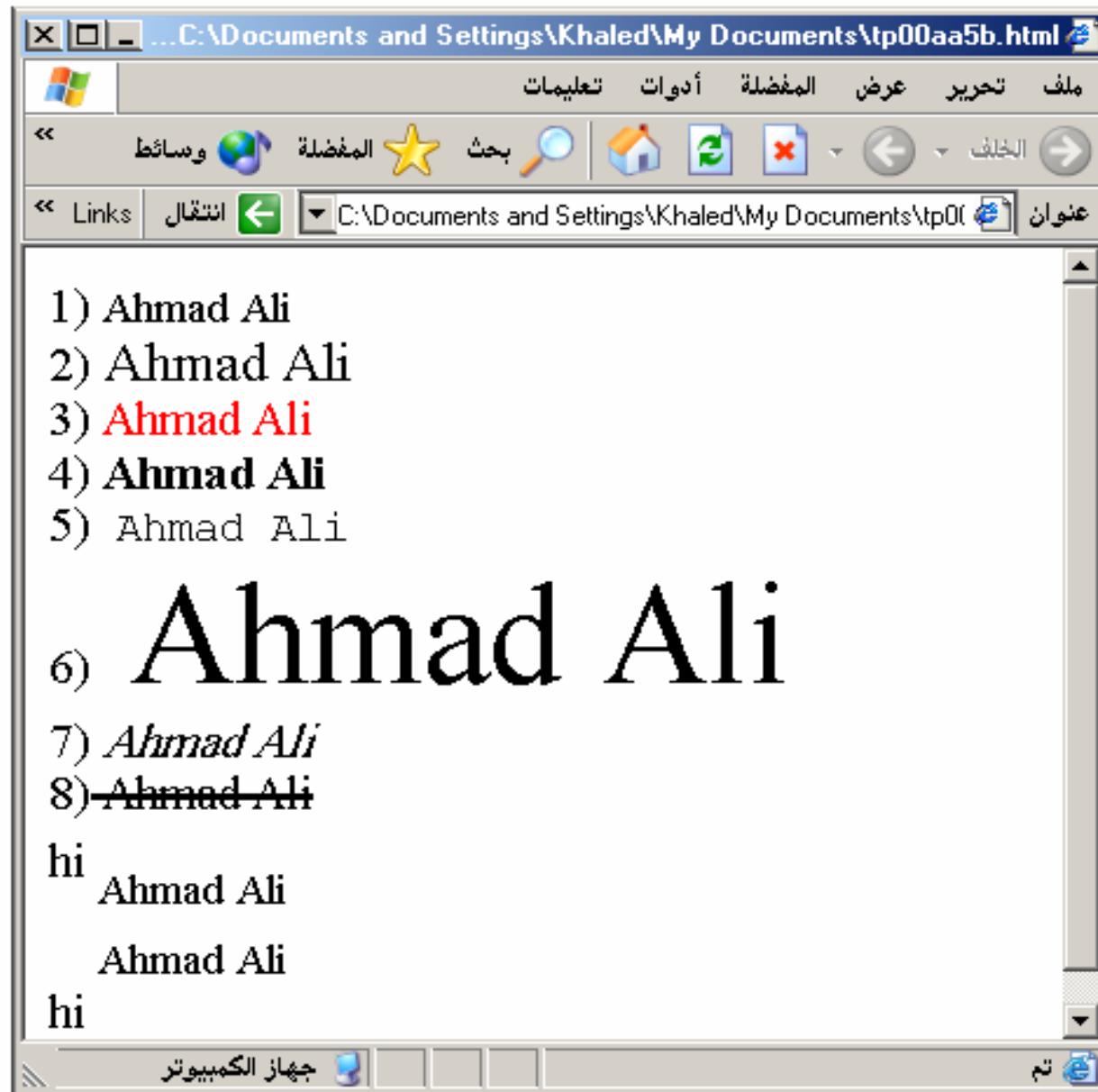
Output



some String documents methods

```
<script langauge="javascript">
var myname=" Ahmad Ali";
document.write("1"+myname.small());
document.write("<BR>2"+myname.big());
document.write("<BR>3"+myname.fontcolor("red"));
document.write("<BR>4"+myname.bold());
document.write("<BR>5"+myname.fixed());
document.write("<BR>6"+myname.fontsize(10));
document.write("<BR>7"+myname.italics());
document.write("<BR>8"+myname.strike());
document.write("<BR>hi"+myname.sub());
document.write("<BR>hi"+myname.sup());
</SCRIPT>
```

Output



```
<script type="javascript">
var txt="College of IT at the University of Al
alBayt is great"

document.write("<h1>" + txt.fontcolor("gold")
+ "</h1>")
document.write("<h2>" +
txt.fontcolor("red").italics() + "</h2>")
document.write("<h3>" +
txt.fontcolor("blue").strike() + "</h3>")
document.write("<h4>" +
txt.fontcolor("green").fixed() + "</h4>")
</script>
```

Output

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying the contents of a local HTML file. The title bar reads "C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp013763.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "ملف" (File), "تحرير" (Edit), "عرض" (View), "المفضلة" (Favorites), "أدوات" (Tools), and "تعليمات" (Help). The toolbar contains icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Home, and Favorites. The address bar shows the local file path "C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp013763.html". The main content area displays the following text:

**College of IT at the University of Al
alBayt is great**

***College of IT at the University of Al alBayt is
great***

~~College of IT at the University of Al alBayt is great~~

College of IT at the University of Al alBayt is great

The text "College of IT at the University of Al alBayt is great" is styled with a large yellow font weight, while the other text is in black. The red italicized text and the green text are likely from the original source or a different part of the document.

Example

```
<script LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">  
var x = "test";  
window.alert(x.bold().italics().strike().link(  
“special.html”));  
</script>
```



Example

```
<Script Language="JavaScript">  
window.alert(location.HREF)  
</Script>
```

