The basics of JavaScript

It is possible to put client-side programming elements on a web-page using JavaScript.

# HTML and JavaScript example

Enter this basic HTML form into the body section of a page:

<form id="form1" action="">

Forename:

<input type="text" name="forename">

<input name="Submit" type="submit" id="Submit" value="This submits the data to another page">

</form>

A button outside the form is used to trigger the Javascript code to execute.  
Enter this HTML:

<button onclick="myFunction()">Try Javascript</button>

An output identifier is used to capture the output from the code.  
Enter this HTML:

<p id="output\_here"></p>

Enter the JavaScript overleaf.  
Study the example to see how:

* Javascript elements have a <script> tag.
* Command lines are terminated with a semicolon.
* Curly brackets are used to define sections of code.
* Functions are defined.
* Variables are defined.
* For loops work.
* An array of inputs can be referred to.
* Variables are assigned values.
* An If condition can be used for selection.
* How the output is returned to the page.

<script>

function myFunction() {

var x = document.getElementById("form1");

var text = "";

var i;

for (i = 0; i < x.length ;i++) {

data = x.elements[i].value;

if (data!="This submits the data to another page") {

text += "Your name was entered as " + data + ".";

}

}

document.getElementById("output\_here").innerHTML = text;

}

</script>

# Additional output options

The above example changes the contents of an exisiting HTML element called “output here”.

You can also write directly to the document using:

document.write("Hello World")

You can also use alert pop-up boxes:

alert("Hello World")