

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying 'Hello World!'. A source code editor window is open, showing the following code:

```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 document.write("Hello World!");
4 alert("Hello World!");
5 </script>
6 </html>
7
```

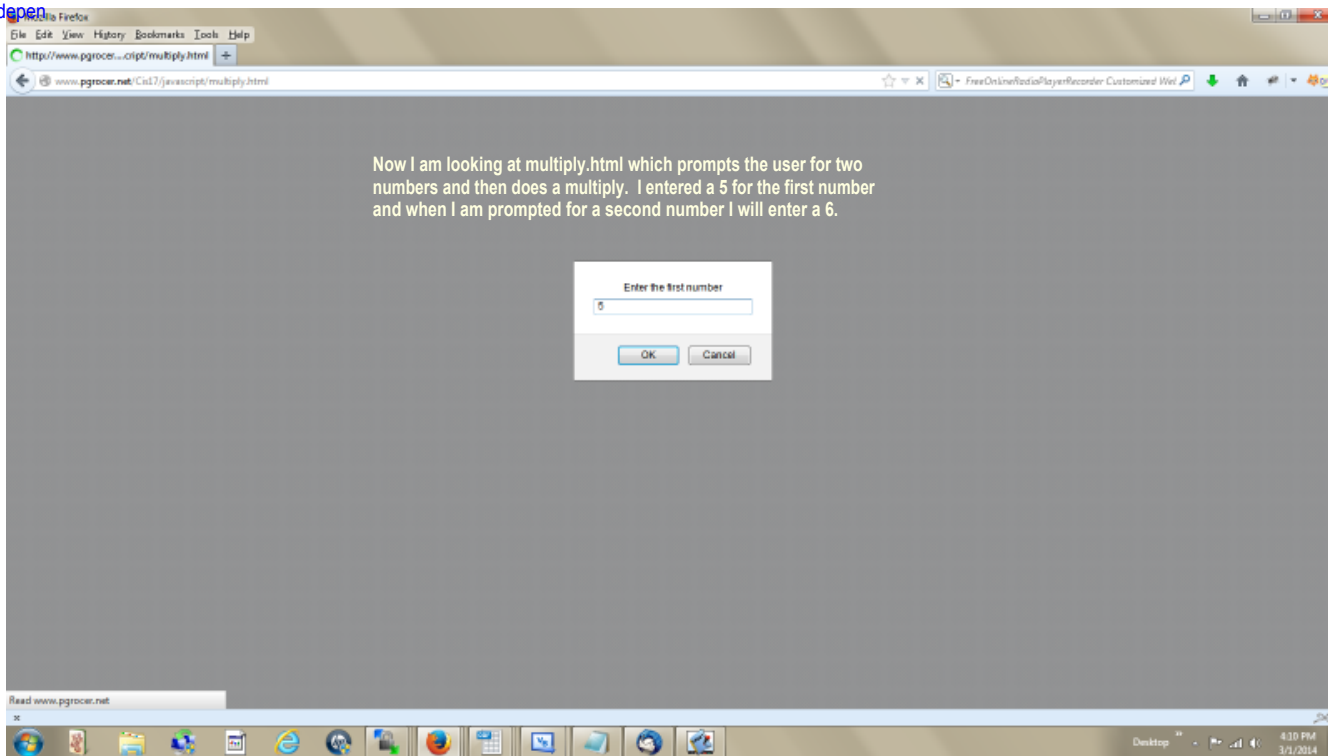
Annotations in the image include:

- A pink dashed arrow pointing from the text 'Hello World!' in the browser to the `document.write("Hello World!");` line in the source code.
- A pink dashed arrow pointing from the text 'Hello World!' to the `alert("Hello World!");` line in the source code.
- Blue text explaining `document.write()`: "document.write() uses the write method to write on the document. It writes the literal Hello World! which is enclosed in quotes since it is a literal and then enclosed in the () of the write method."
- Blue text explaining `alert()`: "The alert function or method generates a popup box that will display the literal Hello World!. Since it is a literal it is enclosed in quotes and it is within the parenthesis belonging to the function or method."
- Blue text explaining the HTML structure: "This code is embedded within a very basic HTML structure with no information other than the opening and closing html tags. Within the tag we need to tell the browser that it will be actually dealing with JavaScript and we do this with the <script> tag which tells the browser that the type is text/javascript. Note that javascript is considered the default so you really only have to enter <script>. However, I still use it a lot for documentation."
- Green text providing extra information: "Extra information: 'Why is alert() a method of the window object? When I first came across alert(), I wondered why it is method of the window object and not of the document. The answer lies in the fact that the document object defines only the space in the browser window where an HTML document is displayed. The window object determines the entire browser area including the title bar, status bar, the buttons etc. The alert box pops up because of the browser and not the HTML document. Write() on the other hand specifies what has to be written inside the HTML space and hence is a method of the document object." webdevelopersnotes.com

To see the source code that generated the page - in other words the JavaScript, you right click and select view source or view page source etc depending on the browser.

Please note, Explorer has restrictions on popups so it is better to run these scripts using a browser other than Explorer.

open



30

```

1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number", 0);
7 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number", 0);
8 ans = firstnum * secondnum;
9 document.write(ans);
10 </script>
11 </html>

```

Next I am doing a calculation. I am taking the content of firstnum which is a 5 and the content of secondnum which is a 6 and I am using the \* to multiply them together. The result is assigned to the memory variable ans.  
Note that the = is an assignment sign. That means do the calculation on the right and assign it to the answer on the left.  
Finally I write the ans onto the document.

Next I am prompting the user using a popup. I have the header or message saying "Enter the first number" on the first one and the box for the user to fill in will have a 0 in it before the user types in a number.

Here I have defined three variables. I have given them a name and established an initial value. This means that there are three memory areas set up to hold information and right now they are all set to 0. Note that JavaScript does not require you to specify a data type. The data type is determined by content.

Variables are defined with the word var and their name should be letters, numbers, something like the underscore and no embedded spaces.

The answer is 30

```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
7 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
8 ans = firstnum * secondnum;
9 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
10 </script>
11 </html>
```

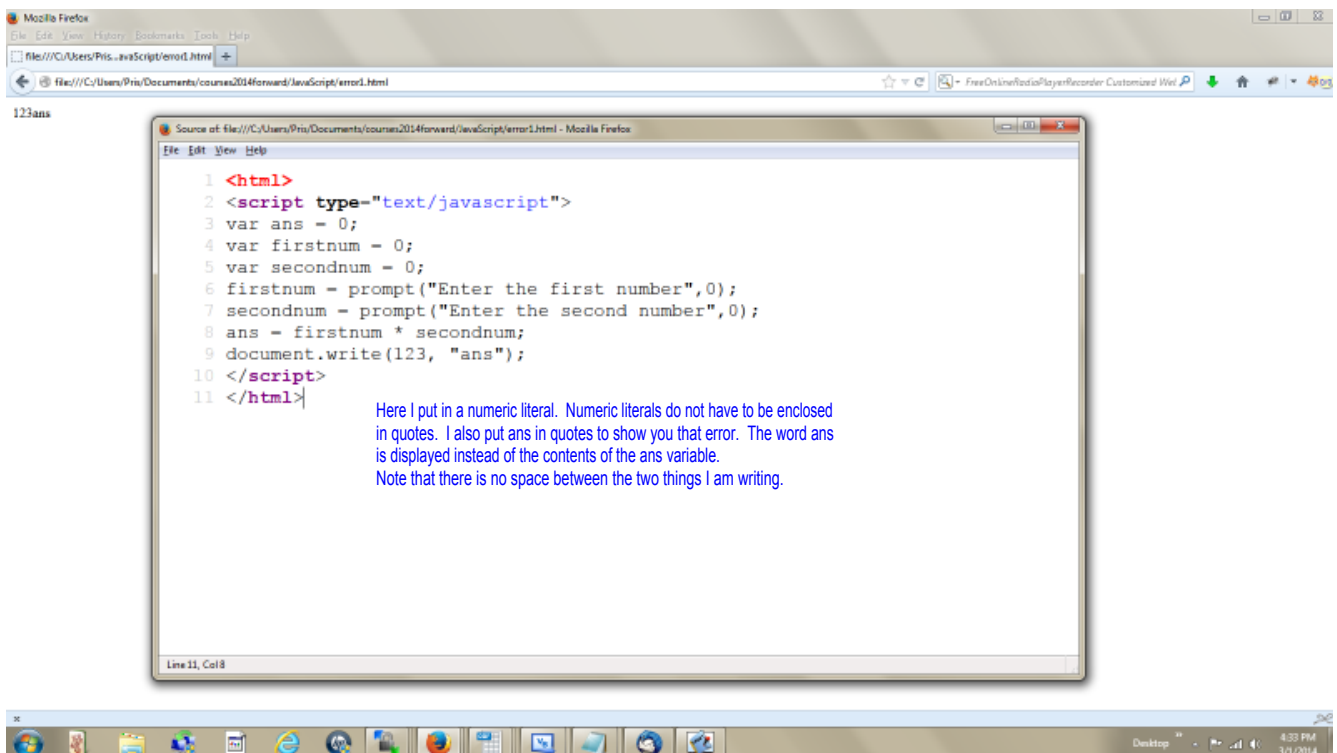
The literal enclosed in quotes.

The separator

The variable name - the contents of the variable will be displayed. Note this cannot be in quotes or you would see the word ans.

Note that there is a space after is inside the literal so when it is written on the document there will be a space between the is and the answer.

I added a literal to the document.write so it is writing a literal (the words) and the content of the variable ans.



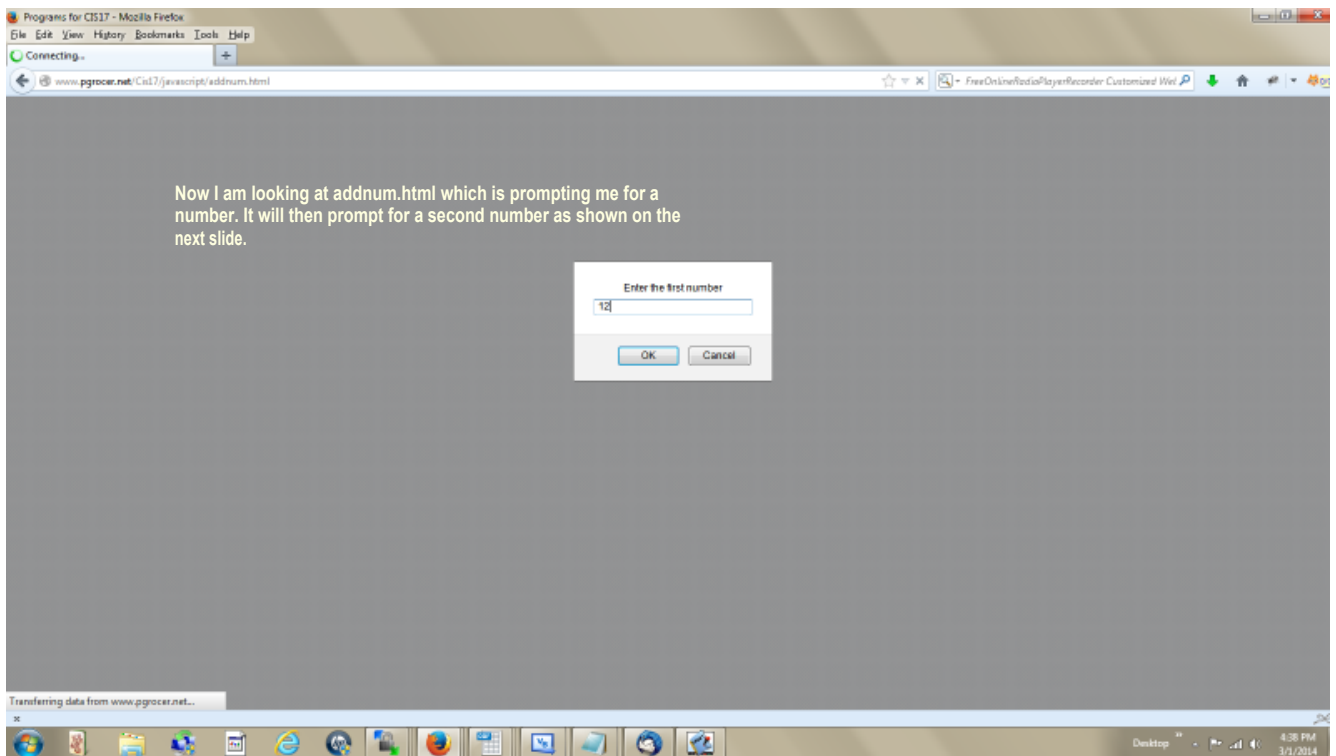
123ans

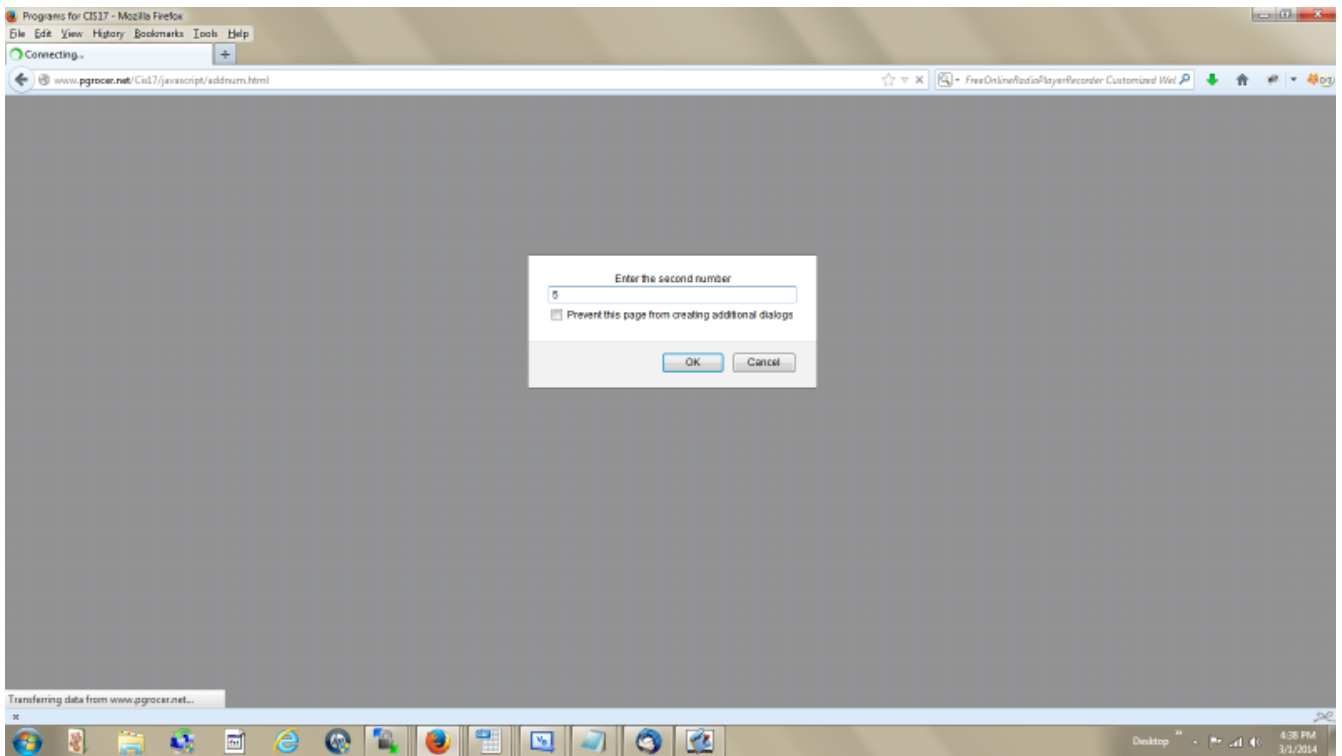
```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
7 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
8 ans = firstnum * secondnum;
9 document.write(123, "ans");
10 </script>
11 </html>
```

Here I put in a numeric literal. Numeric literals do not have to be enclosed in quotes. I also put ans in quotes to show you that error. The word ans is displayed instead of the contents of the ans variable. Note that there is no space between the two things I am writing.

Line 11, Col 8

Desktop 4:33 PM 3/1/2014







The browser window shows the following output:

```
The answer is 125  
The answer is 17
```

The source code in the editor is:

```
1 <html>  
2 <script type="text/javascript">  
3 var ans = 0;  
4 var otherans = 0;  
5 var firstnum = 0;  
6 var secondnum = 0;  
7 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);  
8 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);  
9 ans = firstnum + secondnum;  
10 document.write("The answer is ", ans);  
11 otherans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);  
12 document.write("<br>");  
13 document.write("The answer is ", otherans);  
14 </script>  
15 </html>
```

Annotations:

- A pink dashed arrow points from line 9 to the first output 'The answer is 125'.
- A pink dashed arrow points from line 11 to the second output 'The answer is 17'.
- Text on the right explains: "My first calculation simply uses a + between the two variables to do the add, but there is a problem. The result is the two numbers (12 and 5) concatenated together. This is because the + can mean add or it can mean concatenate."
- Text on the right explains: "In my second calculate, I used parseFloat to convert the data to a floating or decimal number. Now JavaScript assumes that given two numbers it should use the + to add."
- Text at the bottom left explains: "The rule is that the + operator performs addition when used in a mathematical expression and performs concatenation when used in a string or text expression. So to convince JavaScript that the two variables are numbers so I want to do a mathematical operation I have to go through the conversion process."

Continued on next slide.

The browser window shows the source code of a JavaScript file. The code is as follows:

```

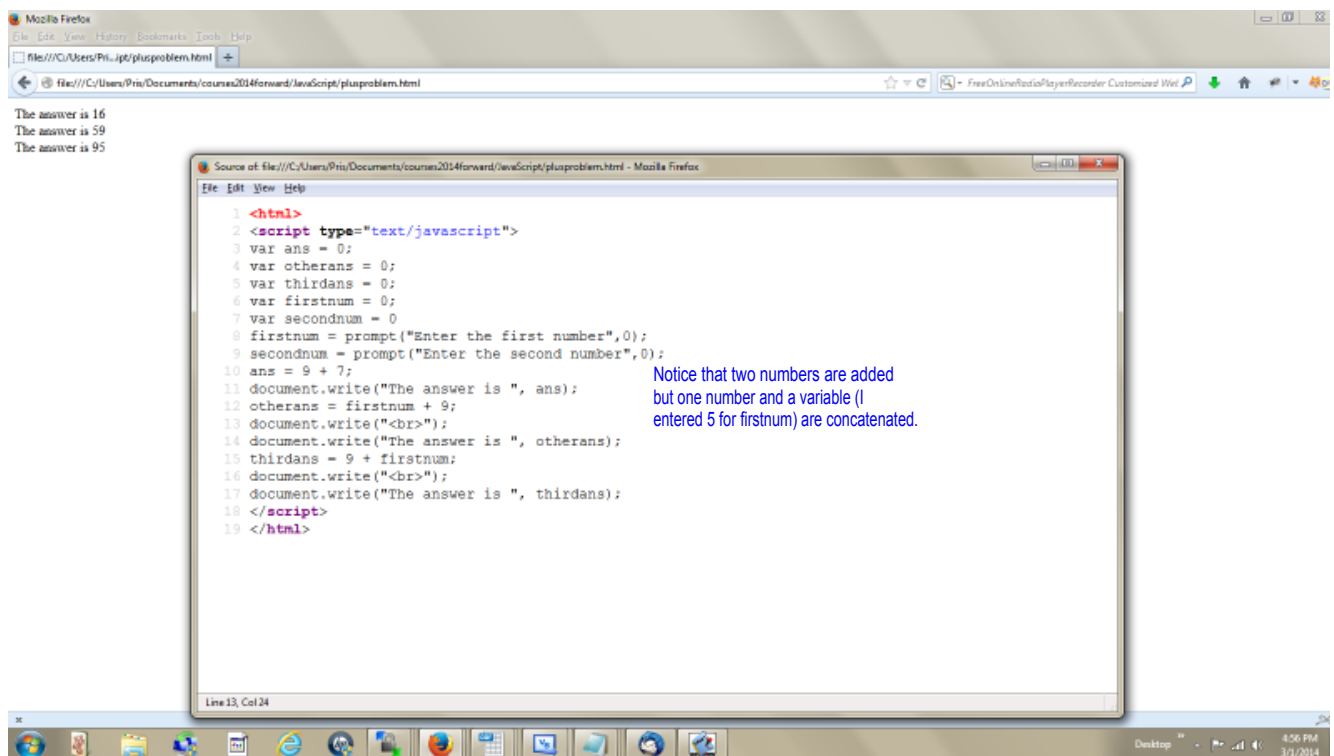
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3   var ans = 0;
4   var otherans = 0;
5   var firstnum = 0;
6   var secondnum = 0;
7   firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
8   secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
9   ans = firstnum + secondnum;
10  document.write("The answer is ", ans);
11  otherans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);
12  document.write("<br>");
13  document.write("The answer is ", otherans);
14 </script>
15 </html>

```

Annotations in the image:

- Next to line 11: `parseFloat` converts to a floating number which allows decimal points. I can also use `parseInt` to convert to an integer so I could have written:  
`otherans = parseInt(firstnum) + parseInt(secondnum);`
- Next to line 12: This writes out the literal `<br>` by enclosing it in quotes and then parenthesis. When the browser sees the `<br>` it knows it should move down to the next line.  
 I could also have put the `<br>` inside the literal on the line I am writing so I could have written:  
`document.write("<br>The answer is ", otherans);`  
 This puts the `<br>` inside parenthesis as well.

The browser's address bar shows the URL: `http://www.pgrocer.net/Cs17/javascript/addnum.html`. The page content displays: "The answer is 125" followed by "The answer is 17".



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the output of a JavaScript program. The output consists of three lines of text: "The answer is 16", "The answer is 59", and "The answer is 95". Below the browser window, a source code editor window is open, showing the following JavaScript code:

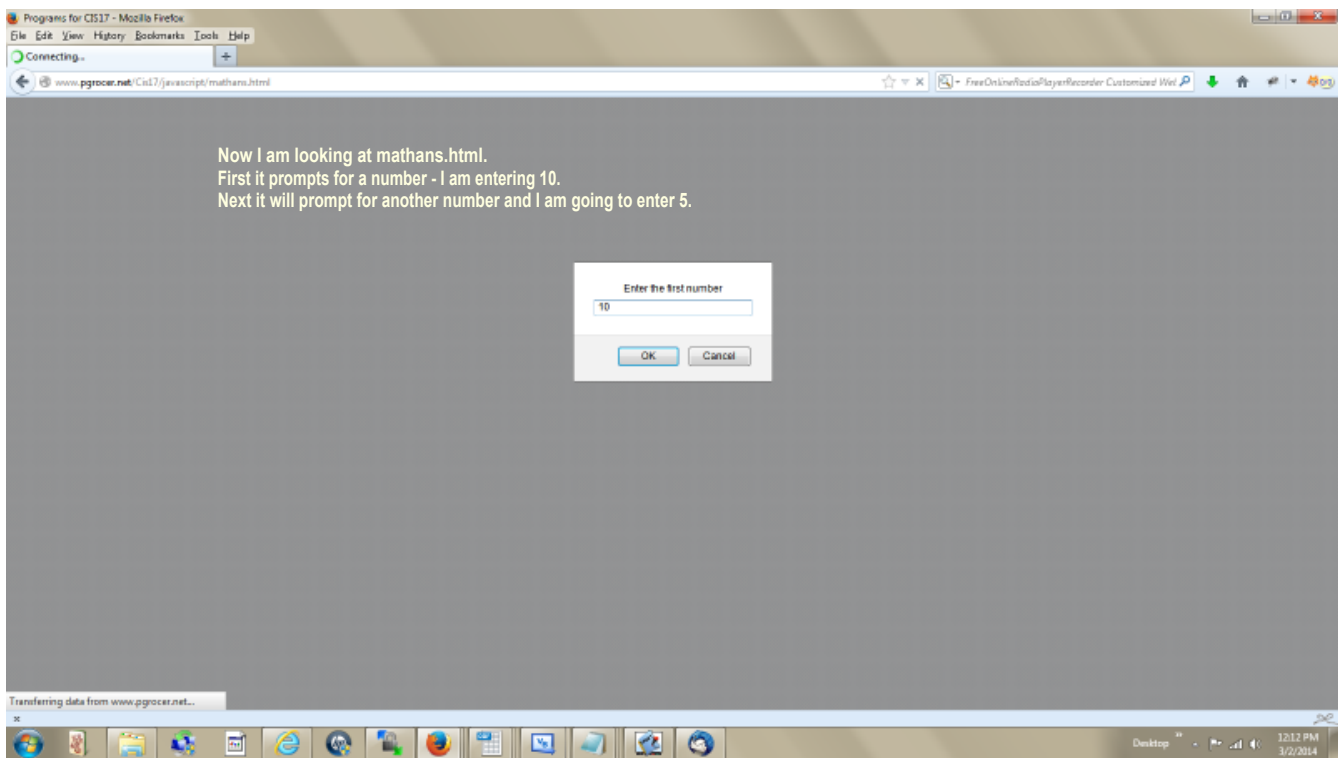
```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var otherans = 0;
5 var thirdans = 0;
6 var firstnum = 0;
7 var secondnum = 0
8 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
9 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
10 ans = 9 + 7;
11 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
12 otherans = firstnum + 9;
13 document.write("<br>");
14 document.write("The answer is ", otherans);
15 thirdans = 9 + firstnum;
16 document.write("<br>");
17 document.write("The answer is ", thirdans);
18 </script>
19 </html>
```

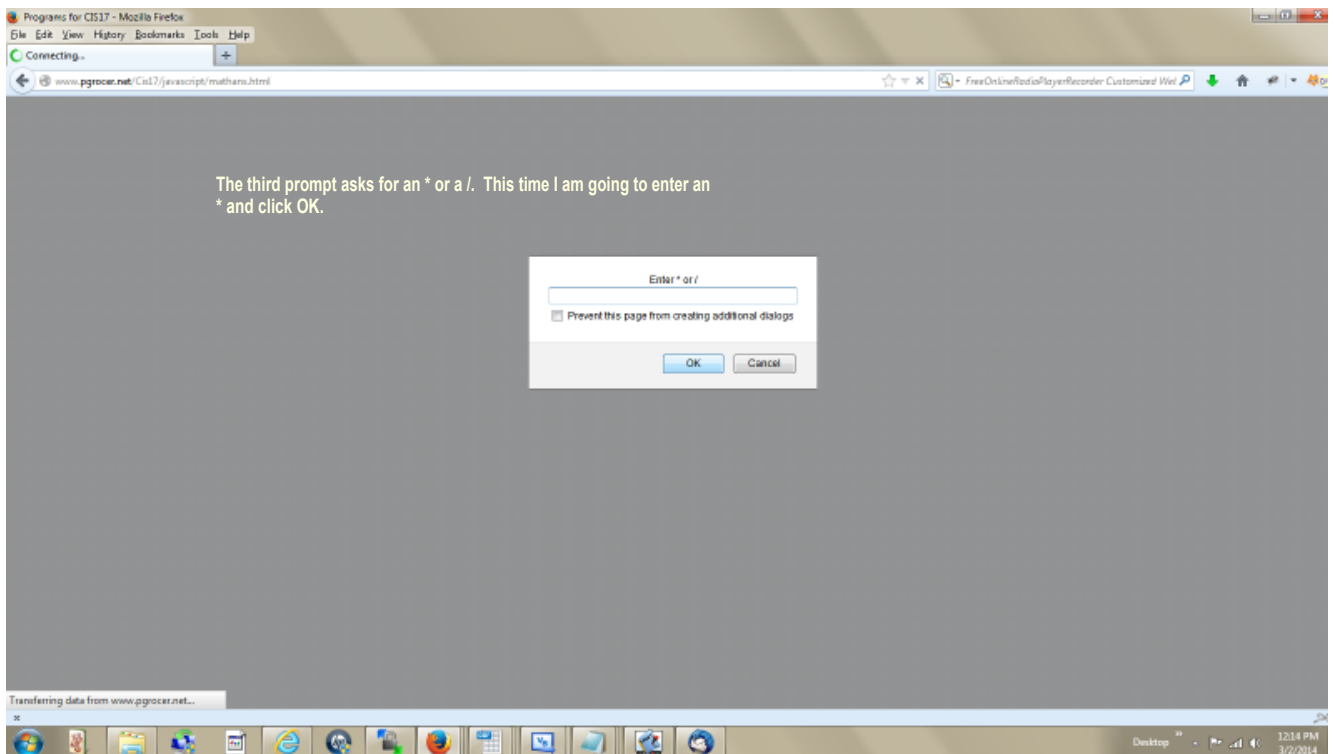
Notice that two numbers are added but one number and a variable (I entered 5 for firstnum) are concatenated.

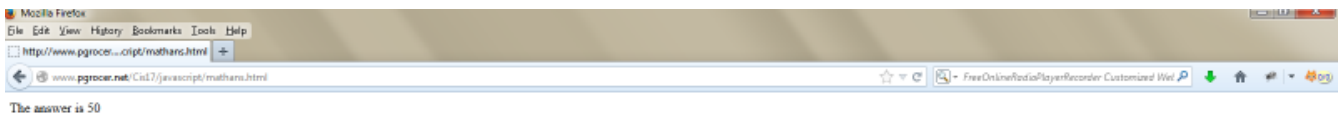
The answer is 1.235.67  
The answer is 6.9  
The answer is 6.9  
The answer is 6.9

```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var otherans = 0;
5 var firstnum = 0;
6 var secondnum = 0;
7 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0); I entered 1.23
8 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0); I entered 5.67
9 ans = firstnum + secondnum; When they are concatenated I get 1.235.67
10 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
11 otherans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);
12 document.write("<br>");
13 document.write("The answer is ", otherans);
14 plusans = +(firstnum) + +(secondnum);
15 document.write("<br>");
16 document.write("The answer is ",plusans);
17 numberans = Number(firstnum) + Number(secondnum);
18 document.write("<br>");
19 document.write("The answer is ", numberans);
20 </script>
21 </html>
```

This shows conversion can be done with parseFloat or a + outside the parenthesis or the word Number outside the parenthesis.







It comes back and tells me 50 because it multiplied the 10 that I entered by the 5 that I entered and that is 50.

Now I want to test and see if I entered a \* at the third prompt. So I test by asking if `whattodo == "*"` . Notice that when I do a comparison in JavaScript, I use the `==` to compare. Remember a single `=` is an assignment sign that assigns something to an answer. So, I write it and I put the condition in parenthesis. The condition is testing if `whattodo == "*"`  and the `*` is a non-numeric literal so it is enclosed in quotes.

The logic here tests for `*` but anything else will be a divide. So if I enter a `Z` at the third prompt which means `whattodo` is a `Z` it will test to see if `whattodo` is `an *` and since it is not, it will take the else and do a divide.

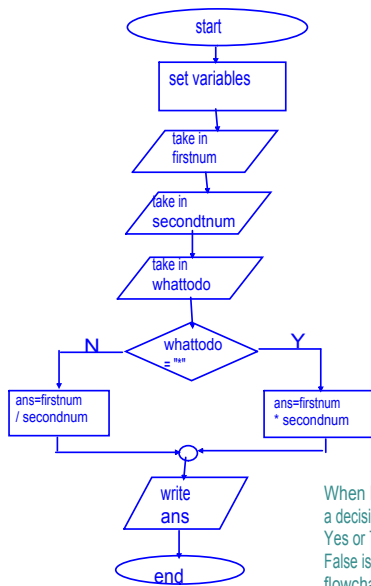
```
<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
ans = firstnum / secondnum;
}
document.write("The answer is ", ans);
</script>
</html>
```

When I write an if, the actions that I want to take are enclosed in curly braces. In this case if the statement is true, I want to multiply and store the result in `ans`.

Then I have an else and I enclose what I want to do if the if is not true in curly braces as well. In this case I want to divide.

Finally I write out the literal that says The answer is followed by the comma separator and the contents of `ans` so I get:  
The answer is 50.





If whattodo is \* then do the Yes or True processing.

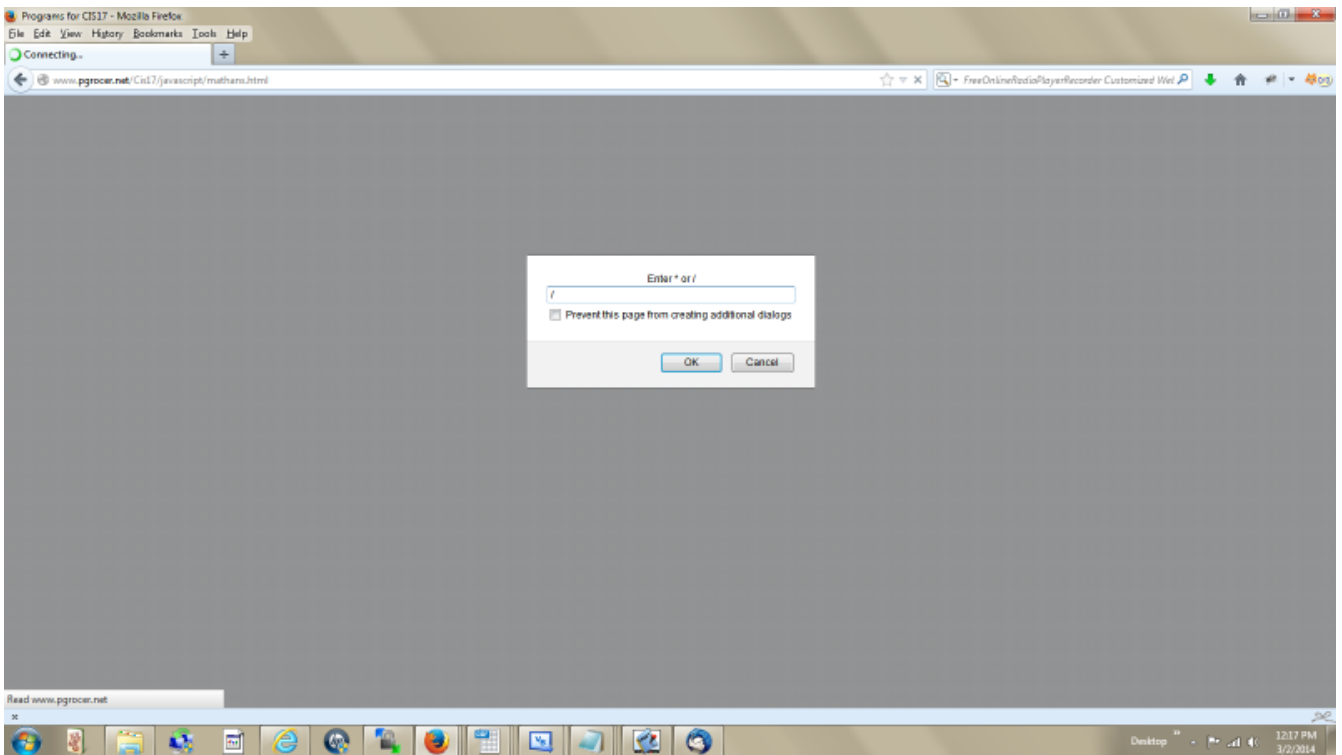
If whattodo is not \* then do the No or False processing

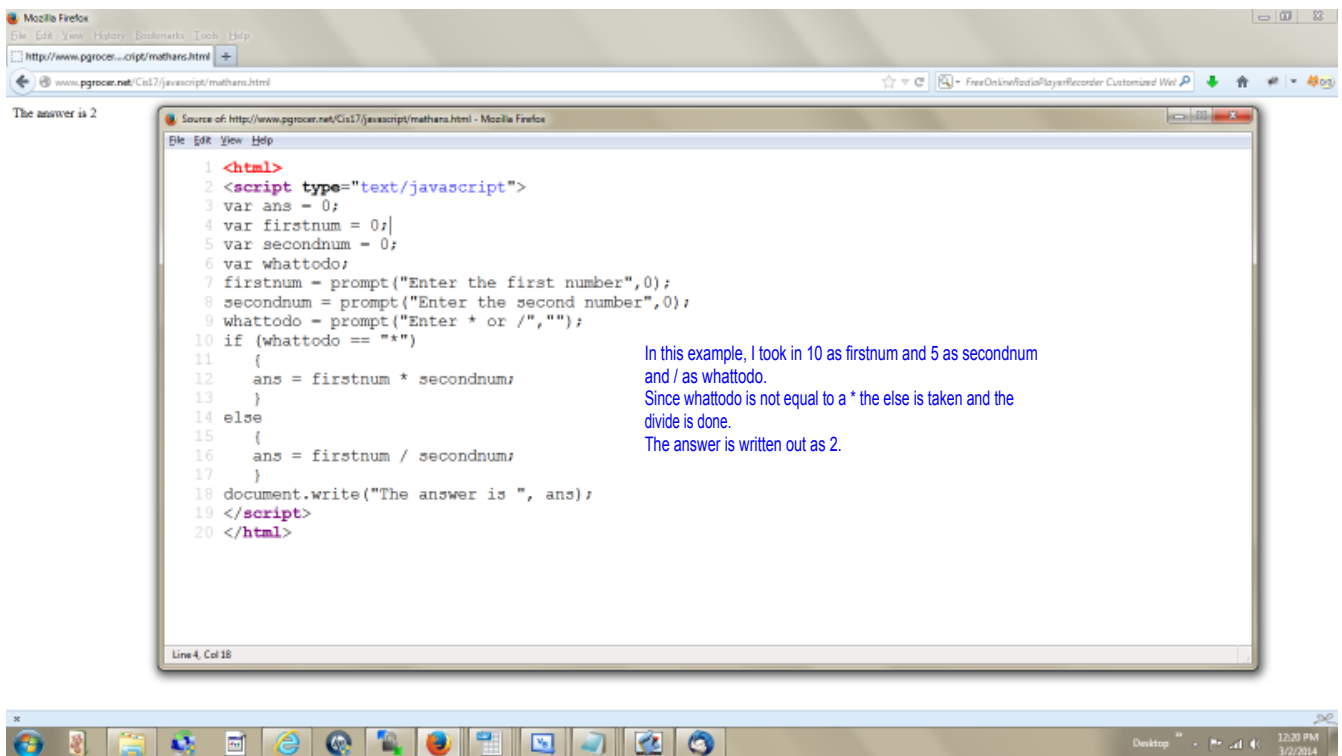
When I need to ask a question/make a decision, I have two possibilities: Yes or True is one possibility, No or False is the other possibility. The flowchart shows the processing if Y and the processing if N.

```

<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
ans = firstnum / secondnum;
}
document.write("The answer is ", ans);
</script>
</html>
    
```







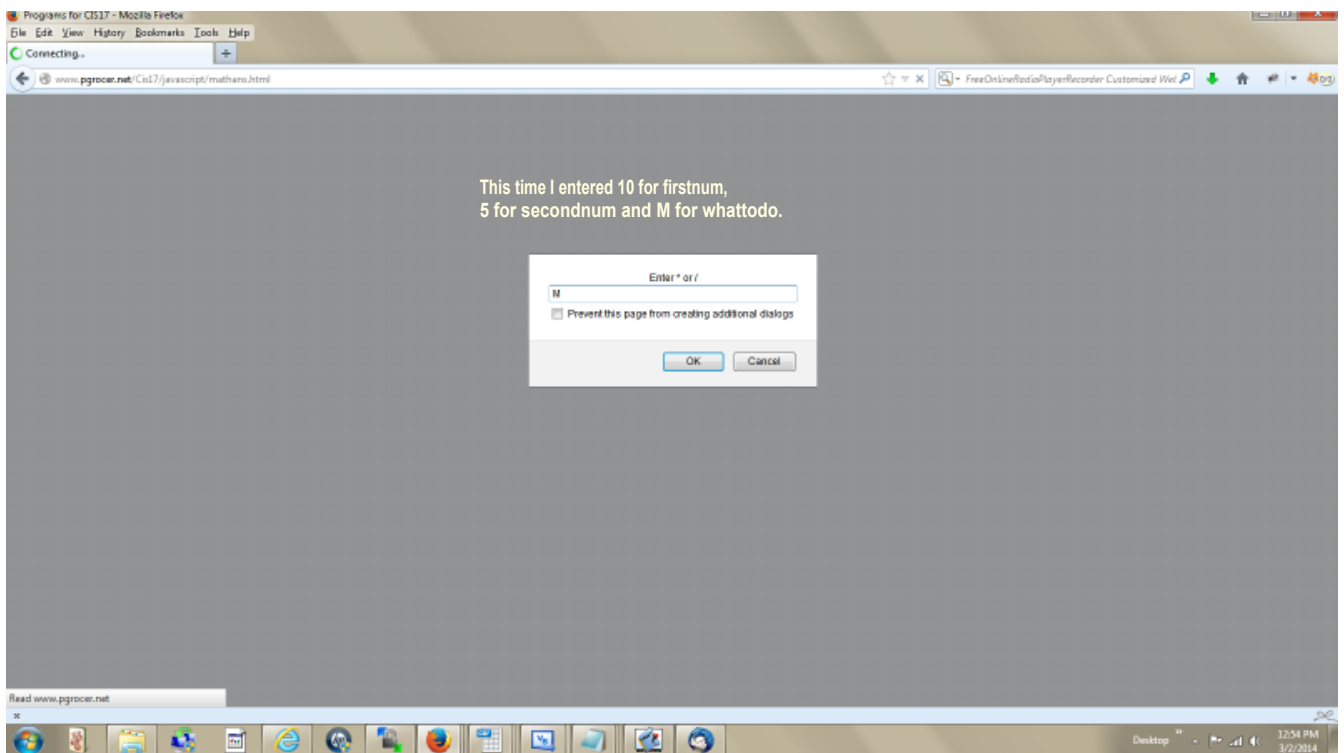
The answer is 2

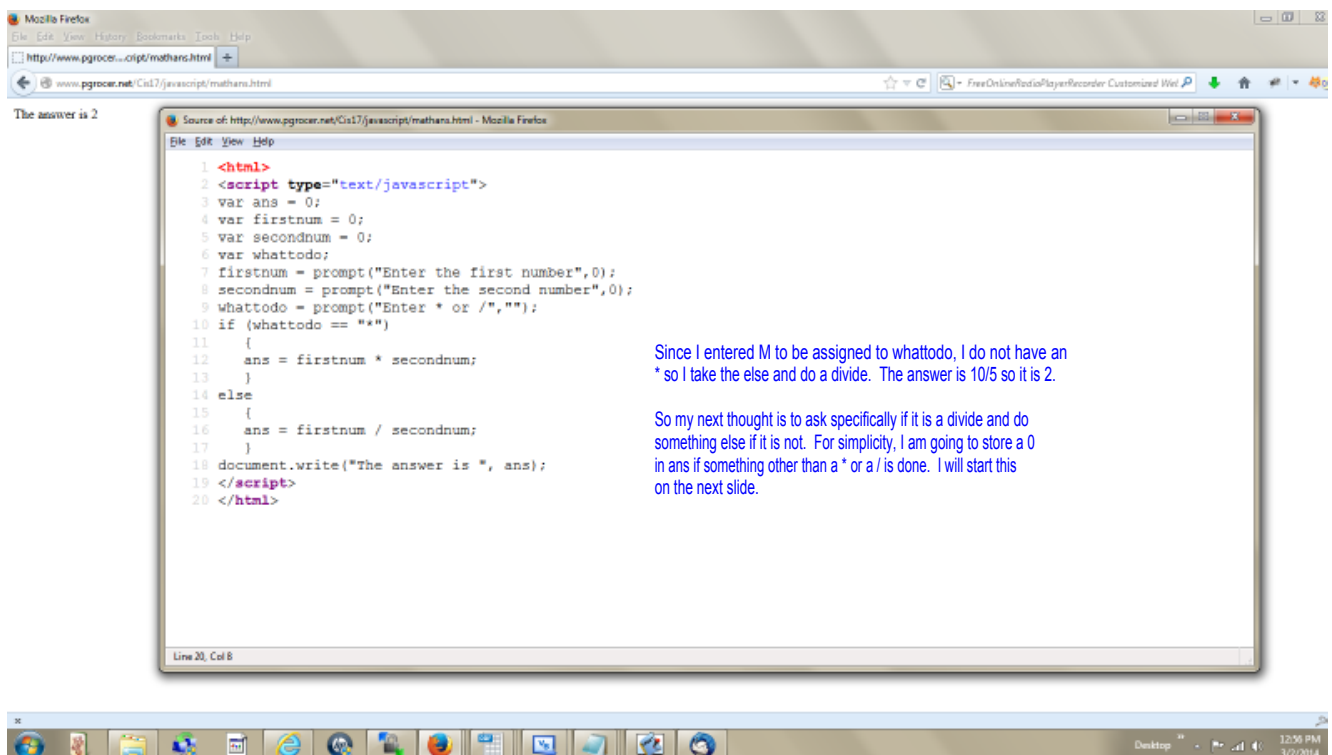
```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 var whattodo;
7 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
8 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
9 whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
10 if (whattodo == "*")
11 {
12     ans = firstnum * secondnum;
13 }
14 else
15 {
16     ans = firstnum / secondnum;
17 }
18 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
19 </script>
20 </html>
```

In this example, I took in 10 as firstnum and 5 as secondnum and / as whattodo. Since whattodo is not equal to a \* the else is taken and the divide is done. The answer is written out as 2.

Line 4, Col 18

Desktop 12:20 PM 3/2/2014





The answer is 2

```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 var whattodo;
7 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
8 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
9 whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
10 if (whattodo == "**")
11 {
12     ans = firstnum * secondnum;
13 }
14 else
15 {
16     ans = firstnum / secondnum;
17 }
18 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
19 </script>
20 </html>
```

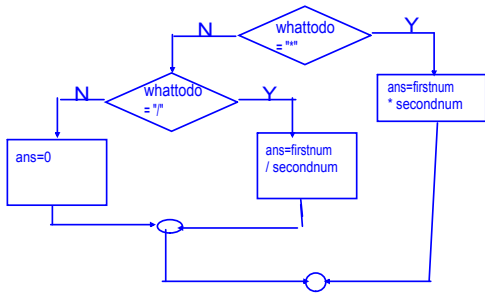
Since I entered M to be assigned to whattodo, I do not have an \* so I take the else and do a divide. The answer is 10/5 so it is 2.

So my next thought is to ask specifically if it is a divide and do something else if it is not. For simplicity, I am going to store a 0 in ans if something other than a \* or a / is done. I will start this on the next slide.

Line 20, Col 8

Desktop 12:56 PM 3/2/2014

I ask the first question and if whattodo is an \* then I take the Y branch and multiply else I take the N branch and ask if whattodo is a /. If it is I take the Y branch and divide else I take the N branch and assign 0 to ans.

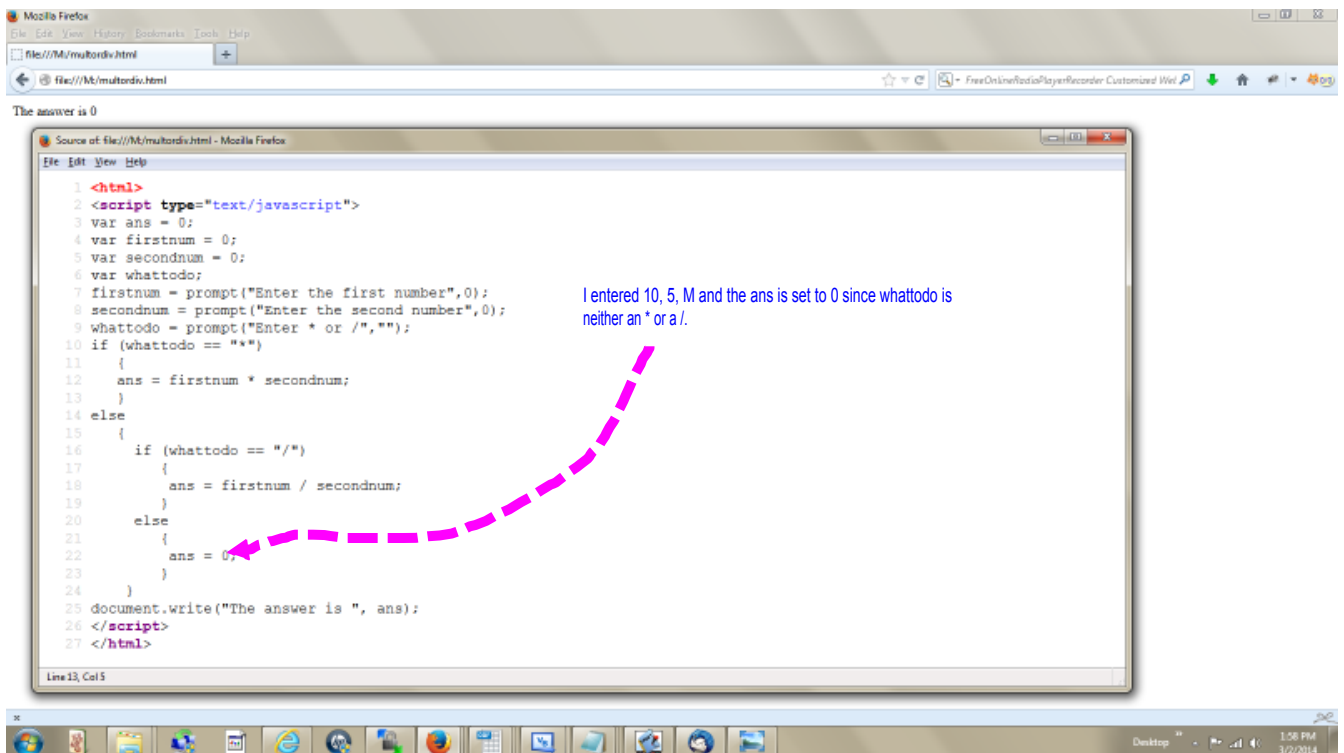


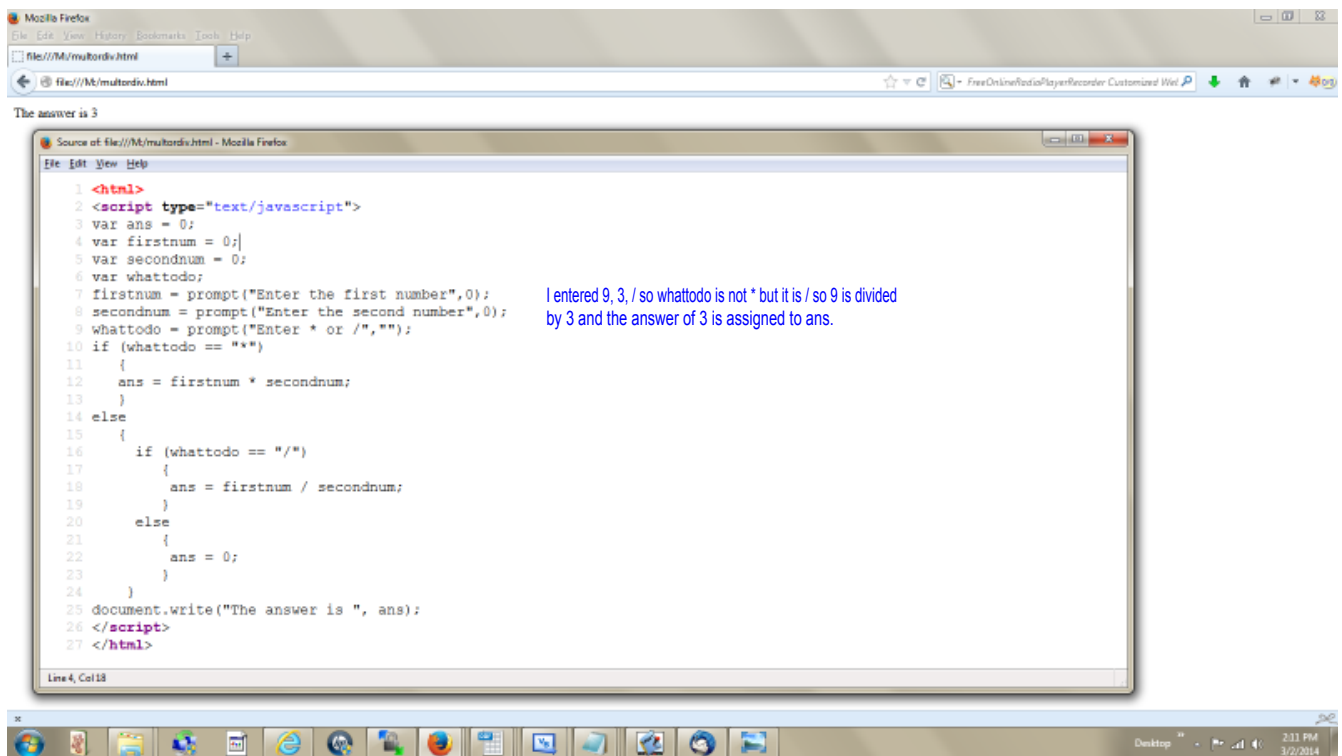
True or Yes

False or No  
Inside this I am asking another decision.

```

<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
    ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
    if (whattodo == "/")
    {
        ans = firstnum / secondnum;
    }
    else
    {
        ans = 0;
    }
}
document.write("The answer is ", ans);
</script>
</html>
    
```





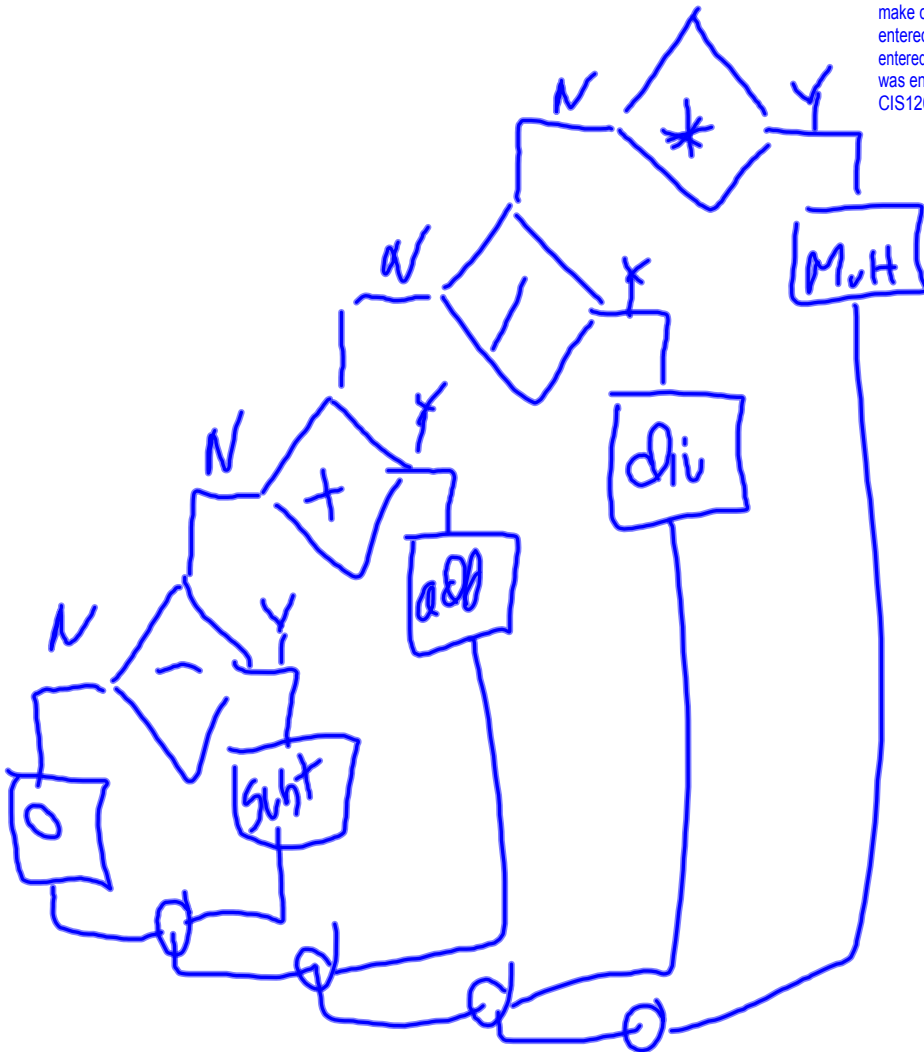
The answer is 3

```
1 <html>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var ans = 0;
4 var firstnum = 0;
5 var secondnum = 0;
6 var whattodo;
7 firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
8 secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
9 whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
10 if (whattodo == "**")
11 {
12   ans = firstnum * secondnum;
13 }
14 else
15 {
16   if (whattodo == "/" )
17   {
18     ans = firstnum / secondnum;
19   }
20   else
21   {
22     ans = 0;
23   }
24 }
25 document.write("The answer is ", ans);
26 </script>
27 </html>
```

I entered 9, 3, / so whattodo is not \* but it is / so 9 is divided by 3 and the answer of 3 is assigned to ans.

Line 4, Col 18

Desktop 2:31 PM 3/2/2014



Next I asked the class to first flowchart and then make changes to the program so that if a + was entered an add would happen and if a - was entered a subtract would happen. If anything else was entered ans was set to 0. This was from the CIS120 class on February 27, 2014

On the next page I will look at the pseudocode.



```

if whattodo = *
  ans = firstnum * secondnum
else
  if whattodo = /
    ans = firstnum / secondnum
  else
    if whattodo = +
      ans = firstnum + secondnum
    else
      if whattodo = -
        ans = firstnum - secondnum
      else
        ans = 0

```

Now I am going to put in the third set of curly braces. These tell what to do if the third condition is true and what to do if the third condition is false.

```

if whattodo = *
{
  ans = firstnum * secondnum
}
else
{
  if whattodo = /
  {
    ans = firstnum / secondnum
  }
  else
  {
    if whattodo = +
    {
      ans = firstnum + secondnum
    }
    else
    {
      if whattodo = -
      {
        ans = firstnum - secondnum
      }
      else
      {
        ans = 0
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Now I am going to put in the first set of curly braces. These tell what to do if the first condition is true and what to do if the first condition is false.

```

if whattodo = *
{
  ans = firstnum * secondnum
}
else
{
  if whattodo = /
  {
    ans = firstnum / secondnum
  }
  else
  {
    if whattodo = +
    {
      ans = firstnum + secondnum
    }
    else
    {
      if whattodo = -
      {
        ans = firstnum - secondnum
      }
      else
      {
        ans = 0
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Now I am going to put in the fourth set of curly braces. These tell what to do if the fourth condition is true and what to do if the fourth condition is false.

```

if whattodo = *
{
  {
    ans = firstnum * secondnum
  }
}
else
{
  {
    if whattodo = /
    {
      {
        ans = firstnum / secondnum
      }
    }
  }
  else
  {
    {
      if whattodo = +
      {
        {
          ans = firstnum + secondnum
        }
      }
    }
    else
    {
      {
        if whattodo = -
        {
          {
            ans = firstnum - secondnum
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

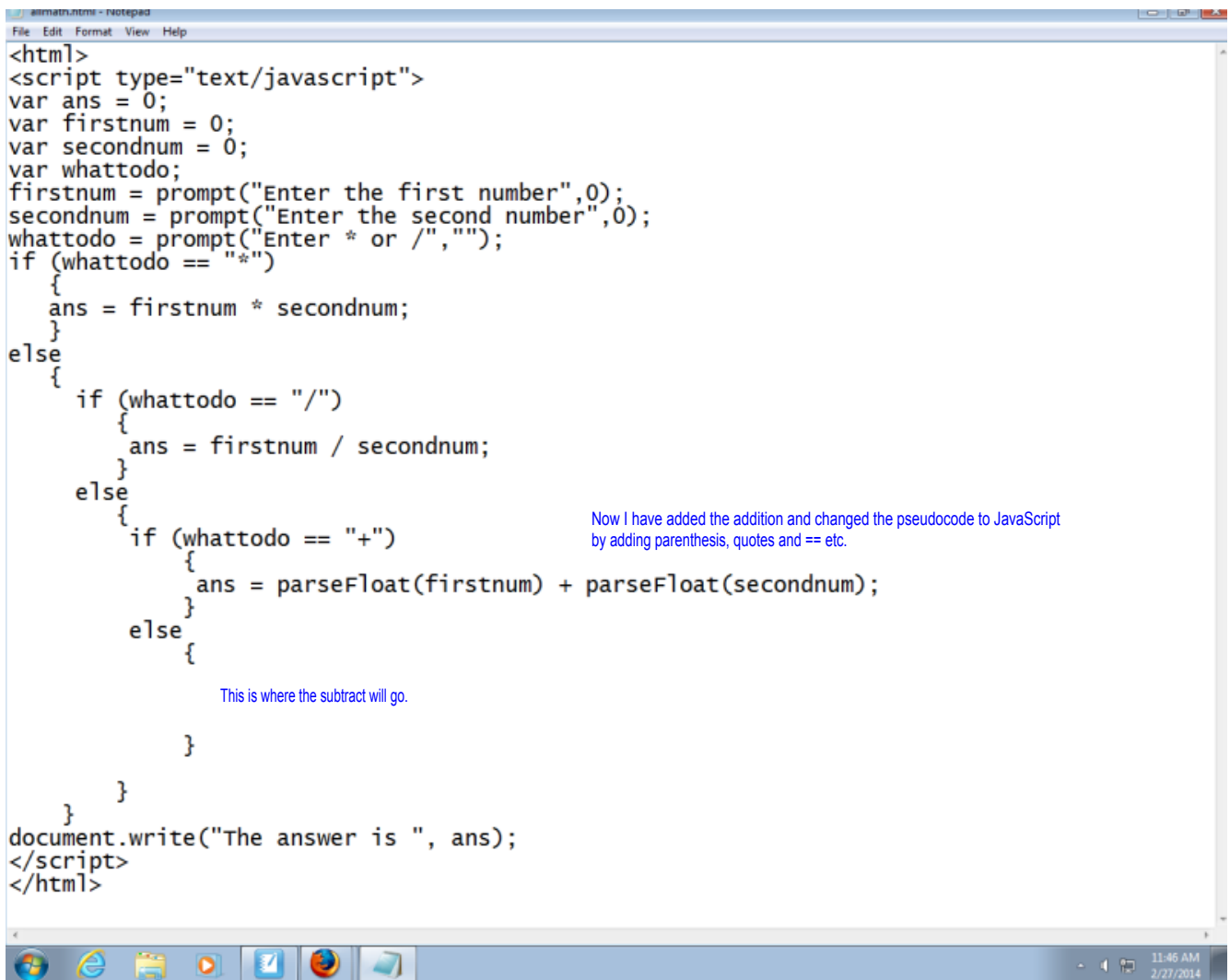
```

Now I am going to put in the second set of curly braces. These tell what to do if the second condition which is inside the else is true and what to do if the second condition is false.

```

if whattodo = *
{
  {
    ans = firstnum * secondnum
  }
}
else
{
  {
    if whattodo = /
    {
      {
        ans = firstnum / secondnum
      }
    }
  }
  else
  {
    {
      if whattodo = +
      {
        {
          ans = firstnum + secondnum
        }
      }
    }
    else
    {
      {
        if whattodo = -
        {
          {
            ans = firstnum - secondnum
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

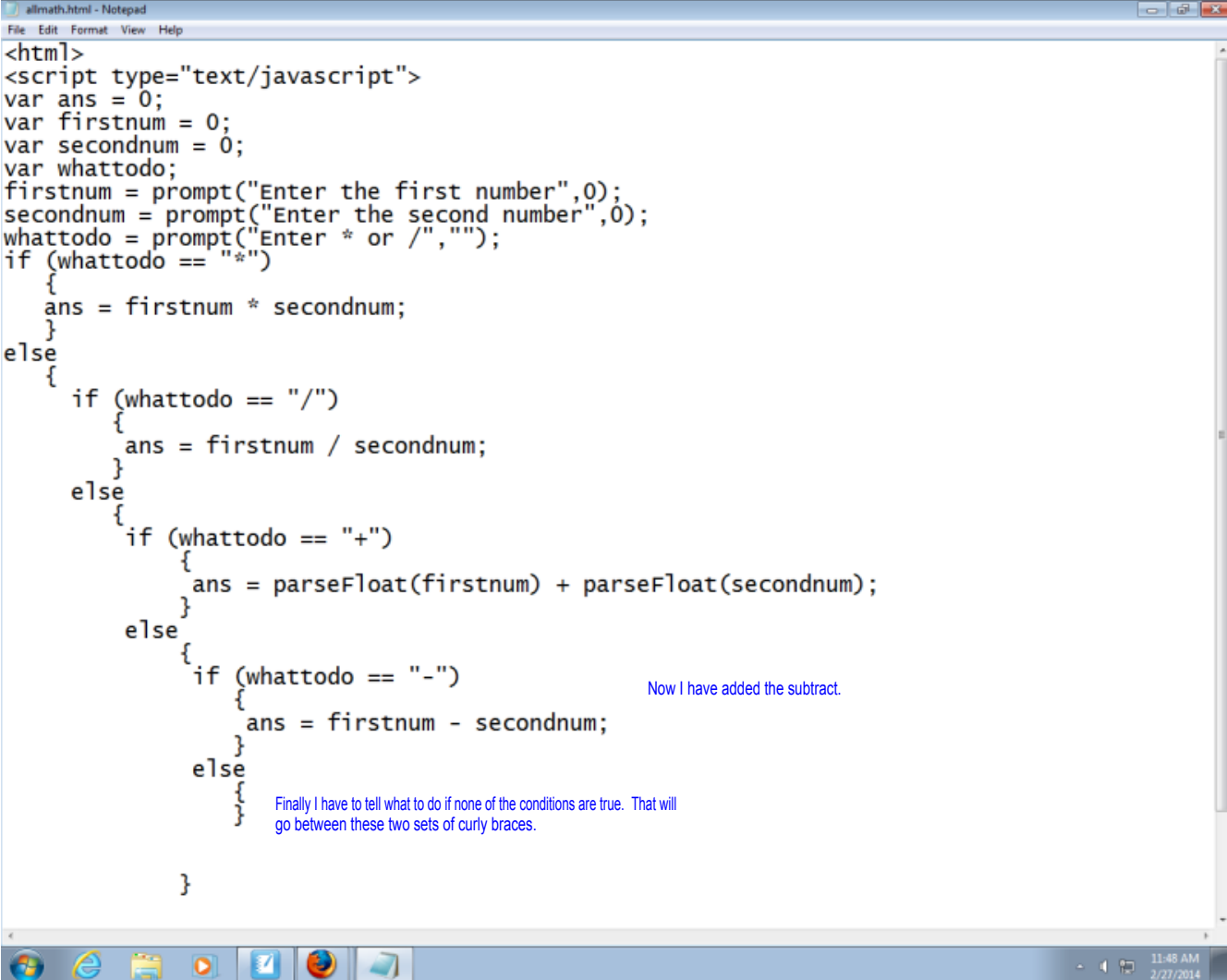


```
armath.html - notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /","");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
if (whattodo == "/")
{
ans = firstnum / secondnum;
}
else
{
if (whattodo == "+")
{
ans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);
}
else
{
This is where the subtract will go.
}
}
}
}
document.write("The answer is ", ans);
</script>
</html>
```

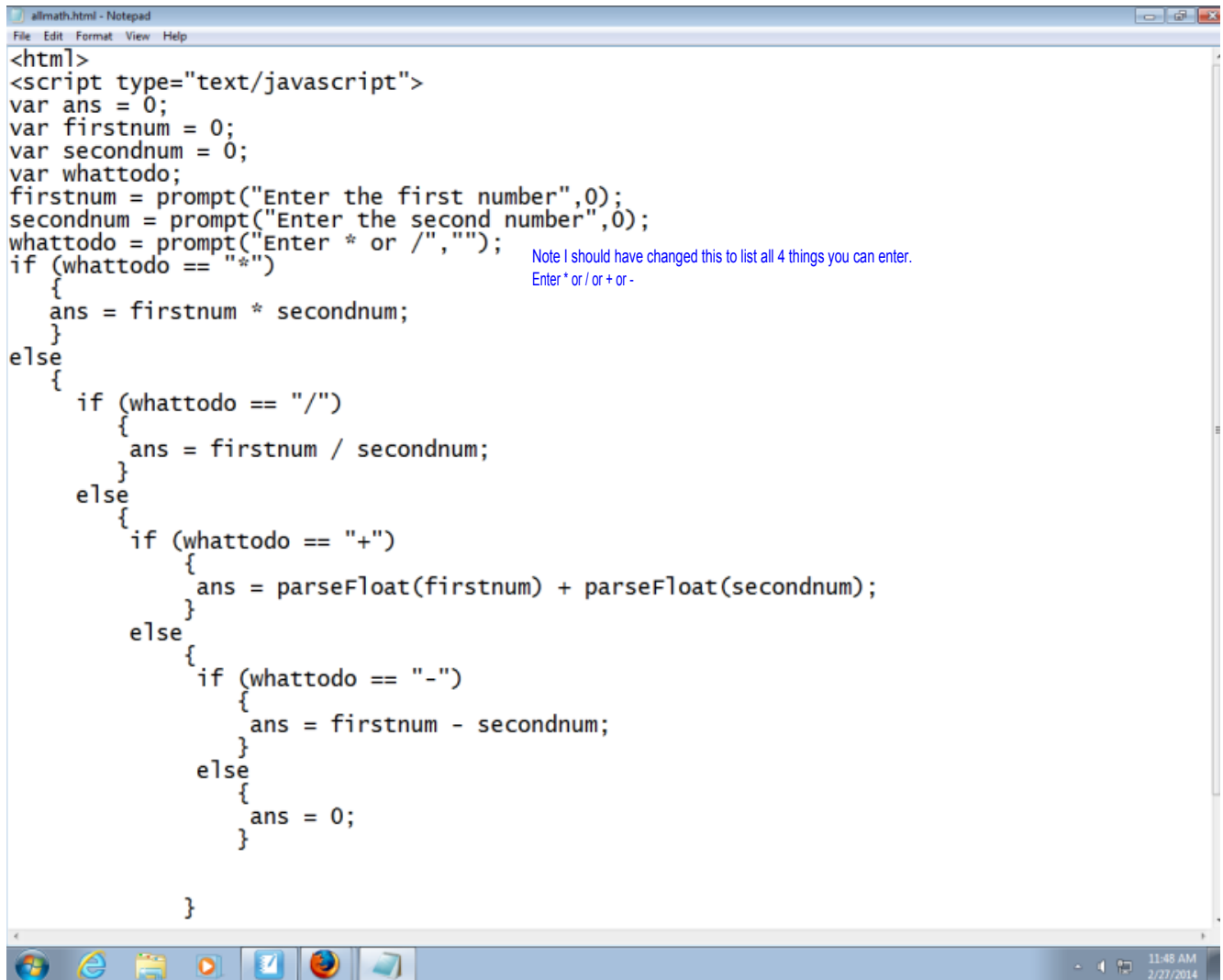
Now I have added the addition and changed the pseudocode to JavaScript by adding parenthesis, quotes and == etc.

This is where the subtract will go.

11:46 AM  
2/27/2014



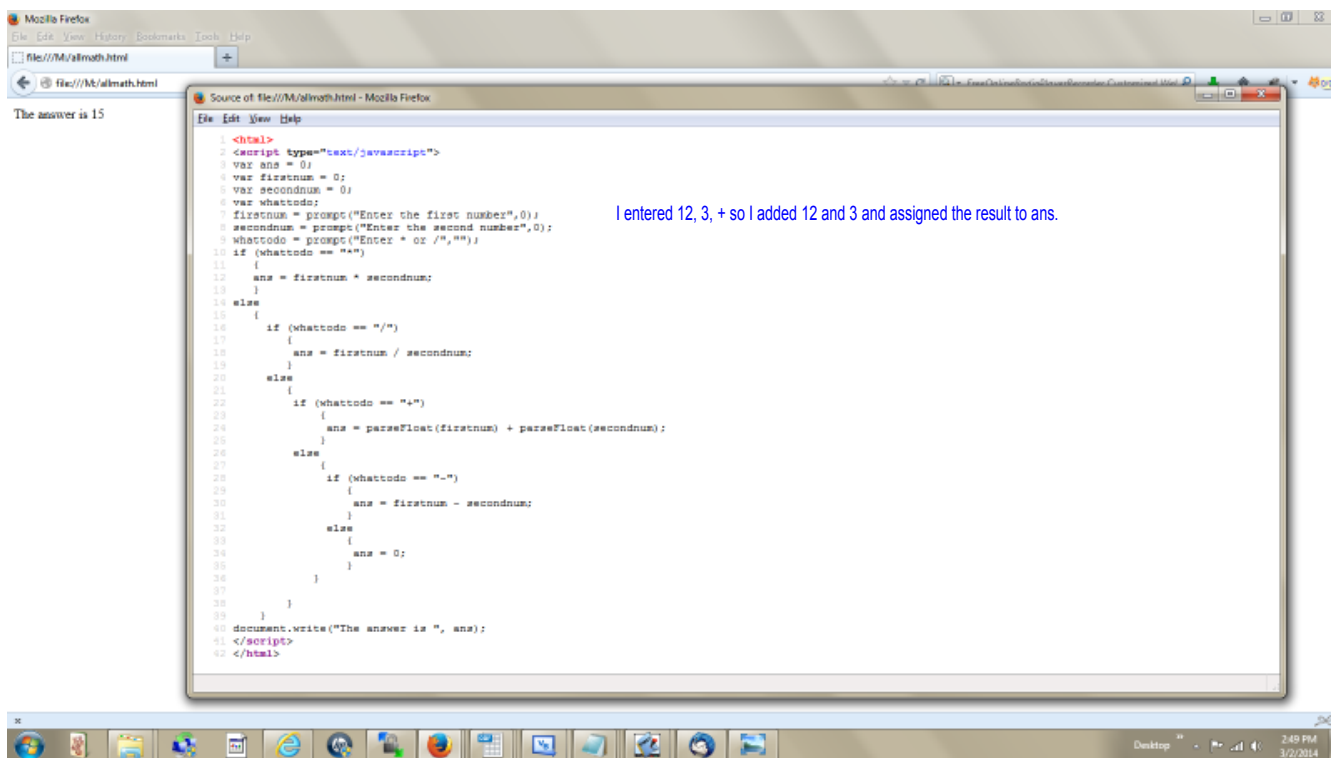
```
<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /", "");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
if (whattodo == "/")
{
ans = firstnum / secondnum;
}
else
{
if (whattodo == "+")
{
ans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);
}
else
{
if (whattodo == "-")
{
ans = firstnum - secondnum;
}
else
{
Finally I have to tell what to do if none of the conditions are true. That will
go between these two sets of curly braces.
}
}
}
}
}
}
```

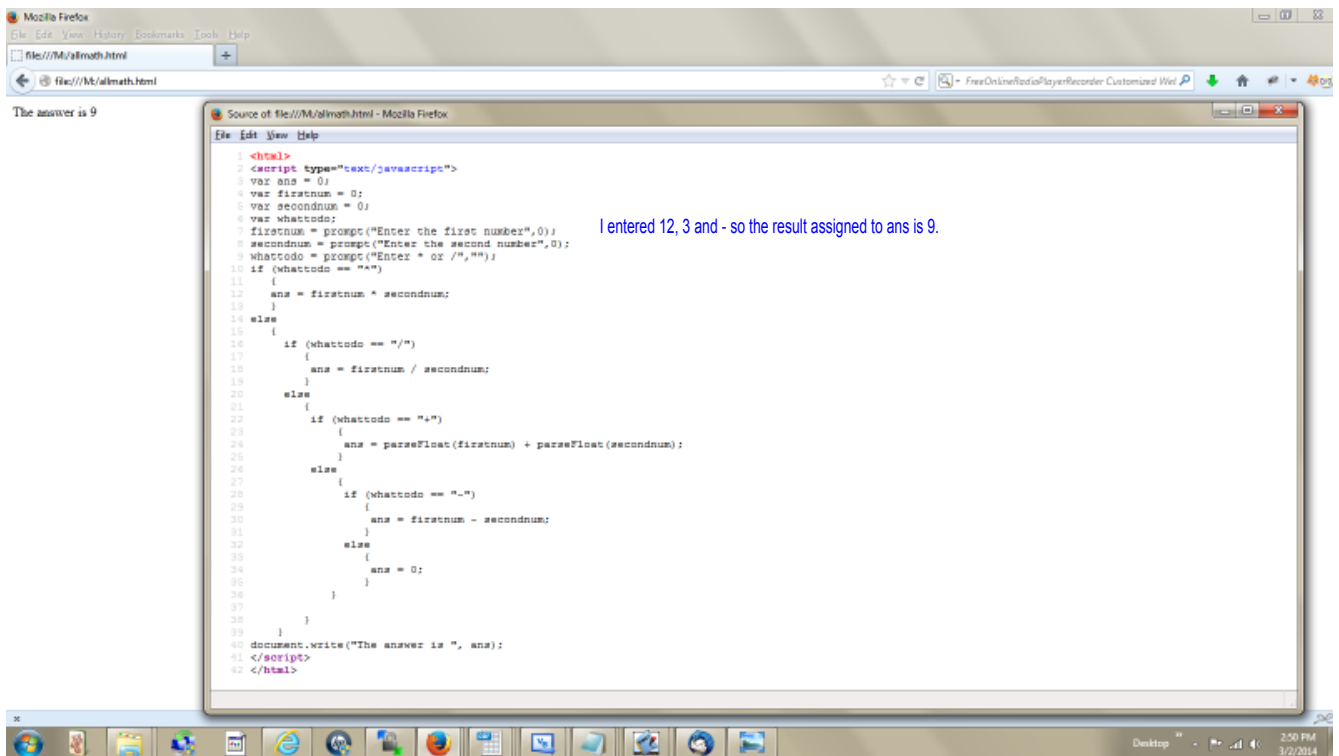


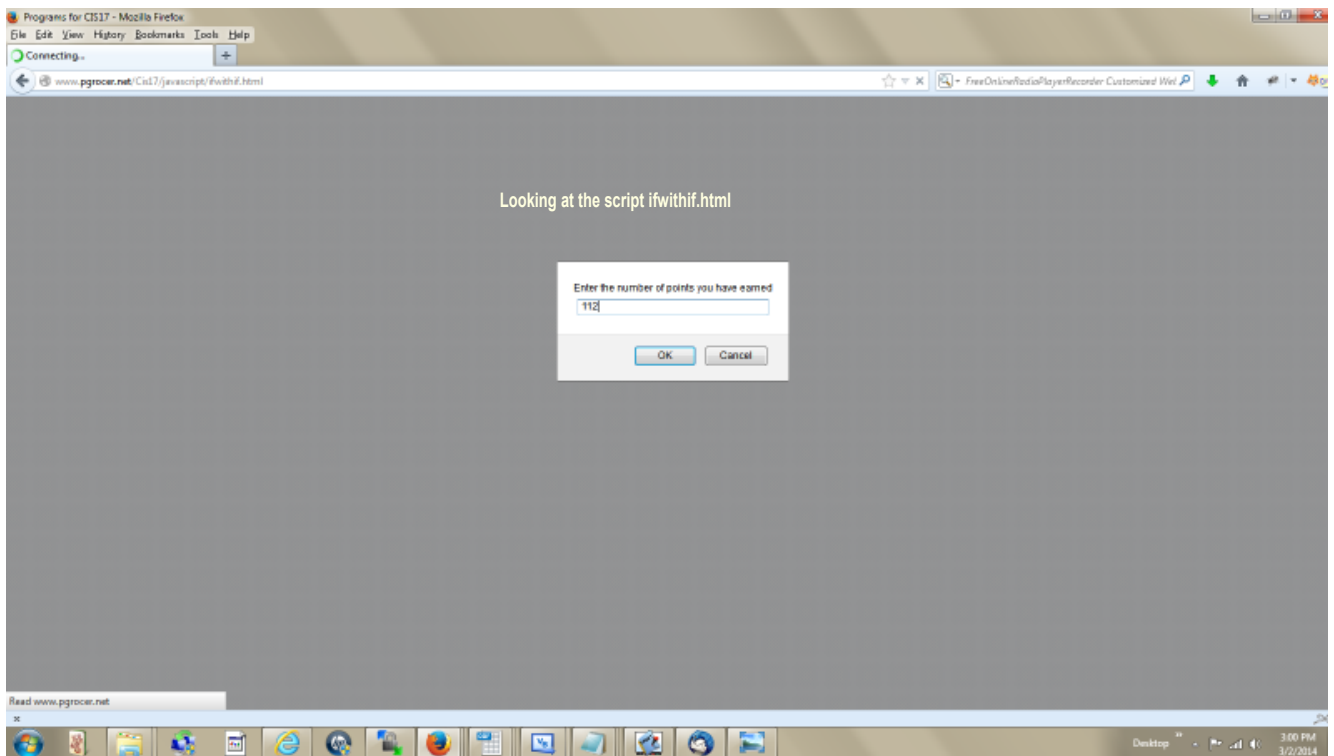
```
allmath.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
var whattodo;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
whattodo = prompt("Enter * or /", "");
if (whattodo == "*")
{
    ans = firstnum * secondnum;
}
else
{
    if (whattodo == "/")
    {
        ans = firstnum / secondnum;
    }
    else
    {
        if (whattodo == "+")
        {
            ans = parseFloat(firstnum) + parseFloat(secondnum);
        }
        else
        {
            if (whattodo == "-")
            {
                ans = firstnum - secondnum;
            }
            else
            {
                ans = 0;
            }
        }
    }
}
}
```

Note I should have changed this to list all 4 things you can enter.  
Enter \* or / or + or -

11:48 AM  
2/27/2014







Firefox browser window showing a JavaScript application and its source code. The application output is "You can choose a prize from group A".

```
<html>  
<script type="text/javascript">  
var myPoints;  
var msg;  
myPoints = prompt("Enter the number of points you have earned",0);  
if (myPoints < 10)  
{  
msg = "Not enough points for a prize";  
}  
else  
{  
if (myPoints <= 50)  
msg = "You can choose a prize from group B";  
else  
msg = "You can choose a prize from group A";  
}  
document.write(msg);  
</script>  
</html>
```

Flowchart illustrating the logic of the JavaScript code:

- Decision: myPoints < 10  
- If Yes (Y): msg = not enough points for a prize
- Decision: myPoints <= 50  
- If Yes (Y): msg = choose prize group B
- Else (N): msg = choose prize group A
- Final step: write msg

I put in 112 so I am being told I can choose from group A.



JavaScript guess number game - Mozilla Firefox

JavaScript guess number game

www.pgrocer.net/Css17/javascript/MAorRI.html

Ann you live in MA

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = window.prompt("Enter your name","");
8   var theState = window.prompt("enter the state","");
9   if (theState == "MA" || theState == "RI")
10    {
11     document.write(theName + " you live in " + theState, "<br>" );
12    }
13   else
14    {
15     document.write(theName + " you do not live in MA or RI <br>" );
16    }
17 </script>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

I entered Ann and MA. The if statement is checking for theState == "MA" OR theState == "RI". It is so the if it is true gets executed. Note that || means OR.

Remember + can mean concatenate. Here if theState meets the criteria, I am writing the name I entered concatenated with the literal " you live in " (notice the spaces within the quotes) concatenated with theState. Then I put in the comma separator and the "<br>" to make it skip down a line. To be honest, there is no reason to skip down a line since I am not writing anything out. On the next slide I revised this to show something else being written. The literal "<br>" means pass the <br> and the browser knows that means skip a line.

3:23 PM 3/2/2014

Ann you live in RI  
We are done!

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = window.prompt("Enter your name","");
8   var theState = window.prompt("enter the state","");
9   if (theState == "MA" || theState == "RI")
10    {
11      document.write(theName + " you live in " + theState + "<br>" );
12    }
13   else
14    {
15      document.write(theName + " you do not live in MA or RI <br>" );
16    }
17   document.write("We are done!");
18 </script>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

Note that I used a + to concatenate instead of the comma separator.

After the if I write We are done and I write it beneath because the <br> took me to a new line.

Line 16, Col 9

Desktop 3:33 PM 3/2/2014

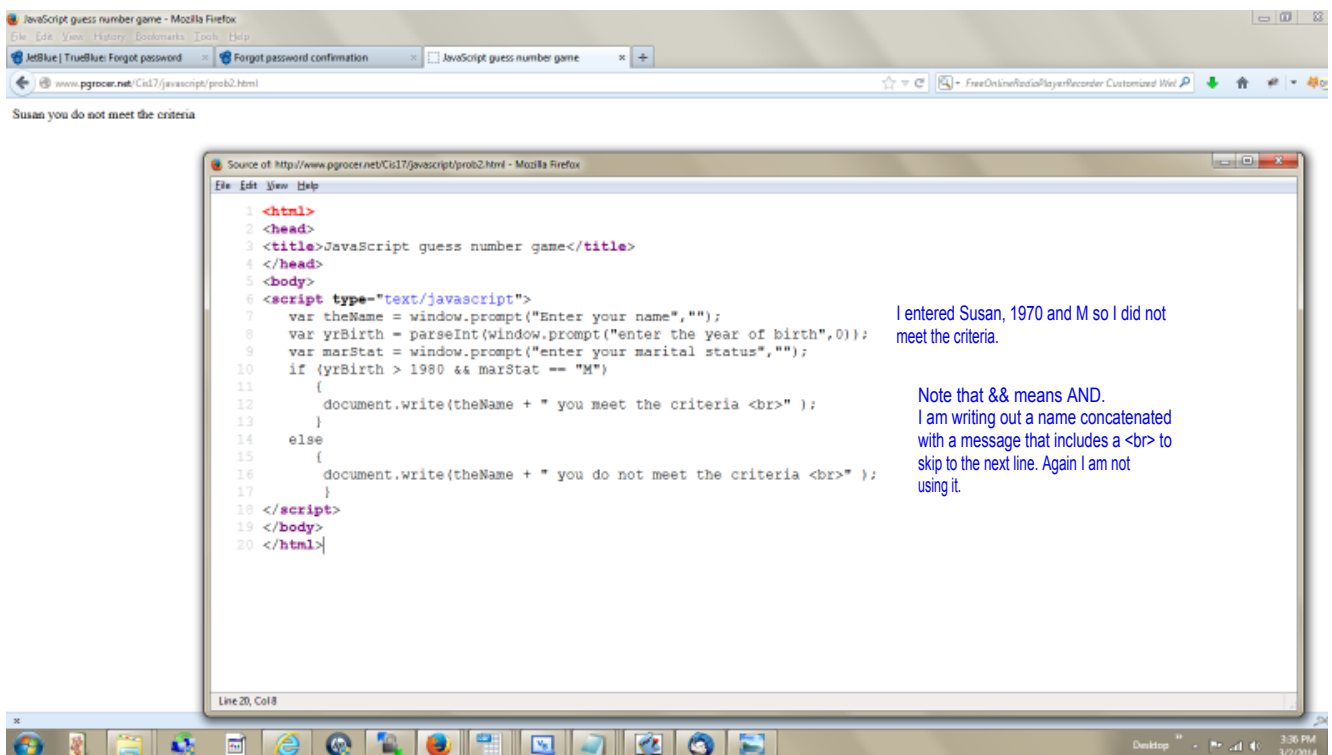
JavaScript guess number game - Mozilla Firefox

John you do not live in MA or RI  
We are done!

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = window.prompt("Enter your name","");
8   var theState = window.prompt("enter the state","");
9   if (theState == "MA" || theState == "RI")
10    {
11      document.write(theName + " you live in " + theState + "<br>" );
12    }
13   else
14    {
15      document.write(theName + " you do not live in MA or RI <br>" );
16    }
17   document.write("We are done!");
18 </script>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

This time I entered John and NY so I got the name concatenated with the message and the <br> is enclosed in the message which means the two literals have been combined as one.

Line 20, Col 8



JavaScript guess number game - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

TrueBlue | TrueBlue: Forgot password x Forgot password confirmation x JavaScript guess number game x

www.pgrocer.net/Cs17/javascript/prob2.html

Susan you do not meet the criteria

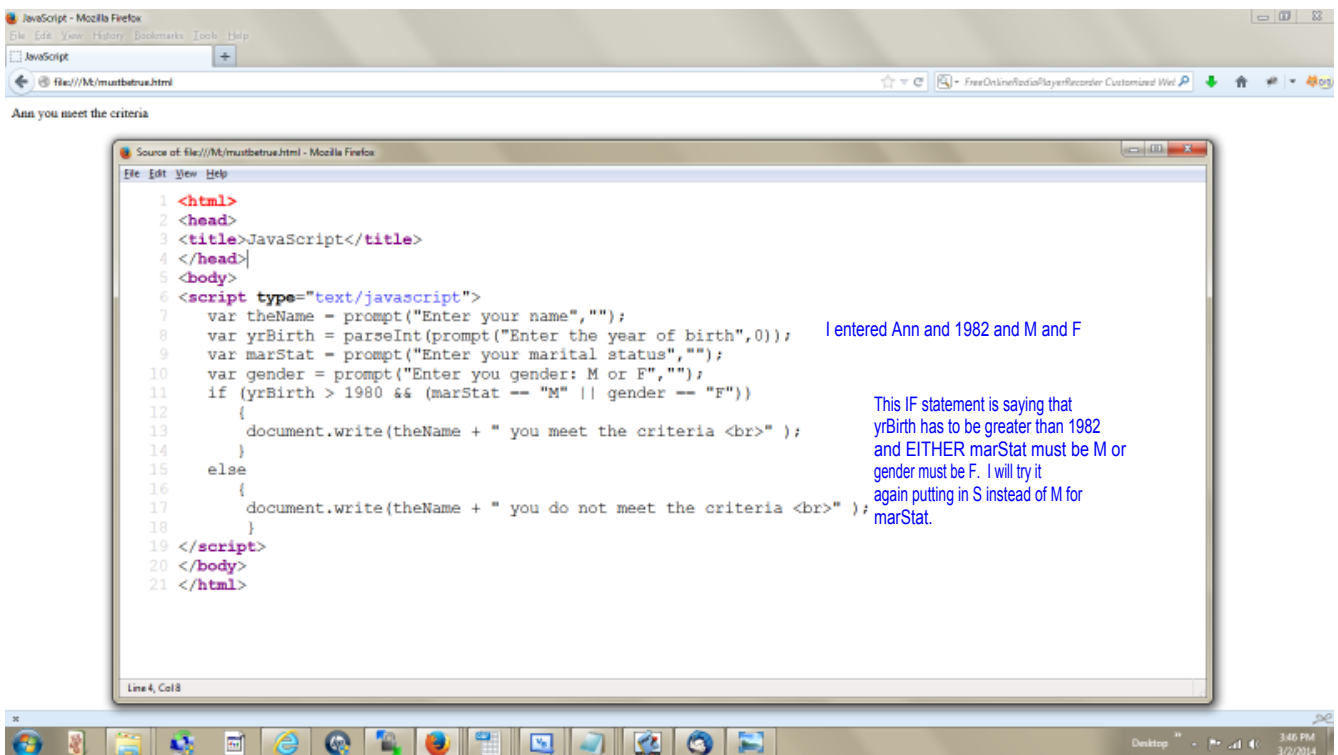
```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = window.prompt("Enter your name","");
8   var yrBirth = parseInt(window.prompt("enter the year of birth",0));
9   var marStat = window.prompt("enter your marital status","");
10  if (yrBirth > 1980 && marStat == "M")
11  {
12    document.write(theName + " you meet the criteria <br>" );
13  }
14  else
15  {
16    document.write(theName + " you do not meet the criteria <br>" );
17  }
18 </script>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

I entered Susan, 1970 and M so I did not meet the criteria.

Note that && means AND. I am writing out a name concatenated with a message that includes a <br> to skip to the next line. Again I am not using it.

Line 20, Col 8

Desktop 3:36 PM 3/2/2014



JavaScript - Mozilla Firefox

file:///M:/mustbetru.html

Ann you meet the criteria

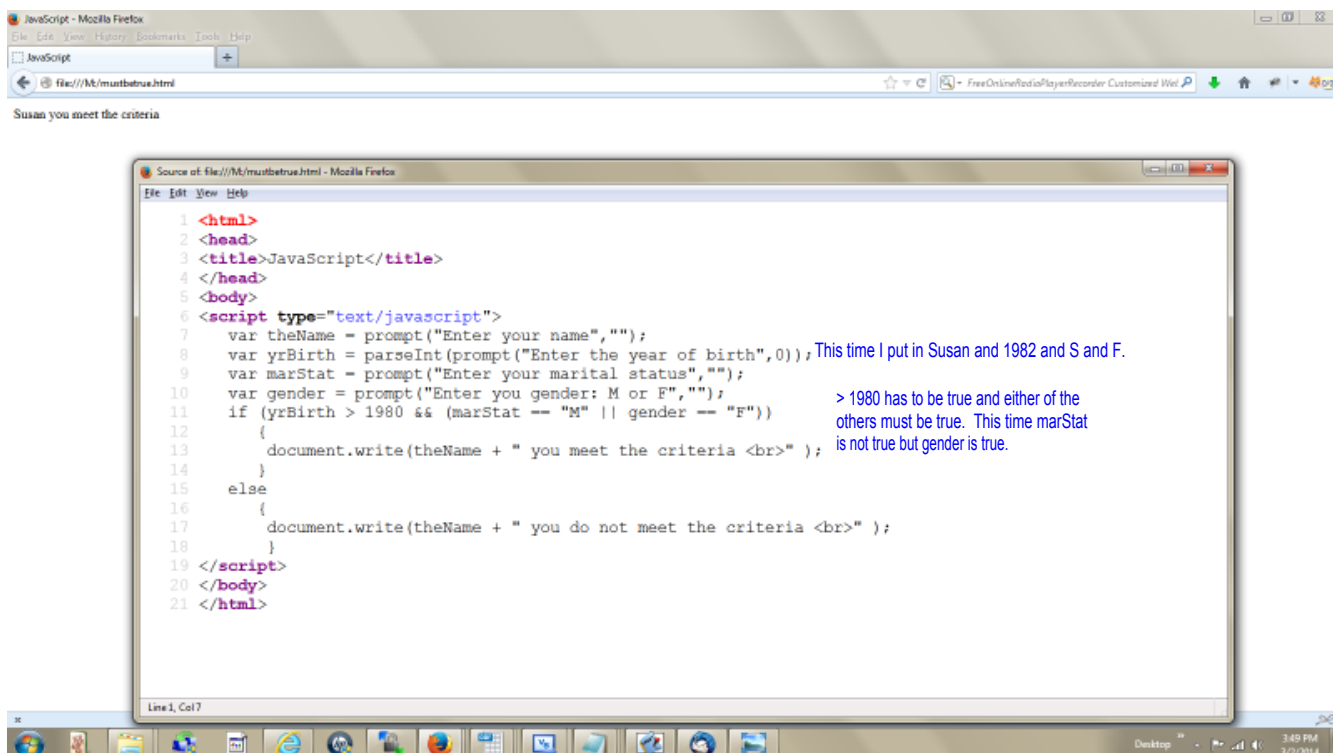
```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = prompt("Enter your name", "");
8   var yrBirth = parseInt(prompt("Enter the year of birth", 0));
9   var marStat = prompt("Enter your marital status", "");
10  var gender = prompt("Enter you gender: M or F", "");
11  if (yrBirth > 1980 && (marStat == "M" || gender == "F"))
12    {
13      document.write(theName + " you meet the criteria <br> ");
14    }
15  else
16    {
17      document.write(theName + " you do not meet the criteria <br> ");
18    }
19 </script>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

I entered Ann and 1982 and M and F

This IF statement is saying that yrBirth has to be greater than 1982 and EITHER marStat must be M or gender must be F. I will try it again putting in S instead of M for marStat.

Line 4, Col 8

Desktop 3:46 PM 3/2/2014

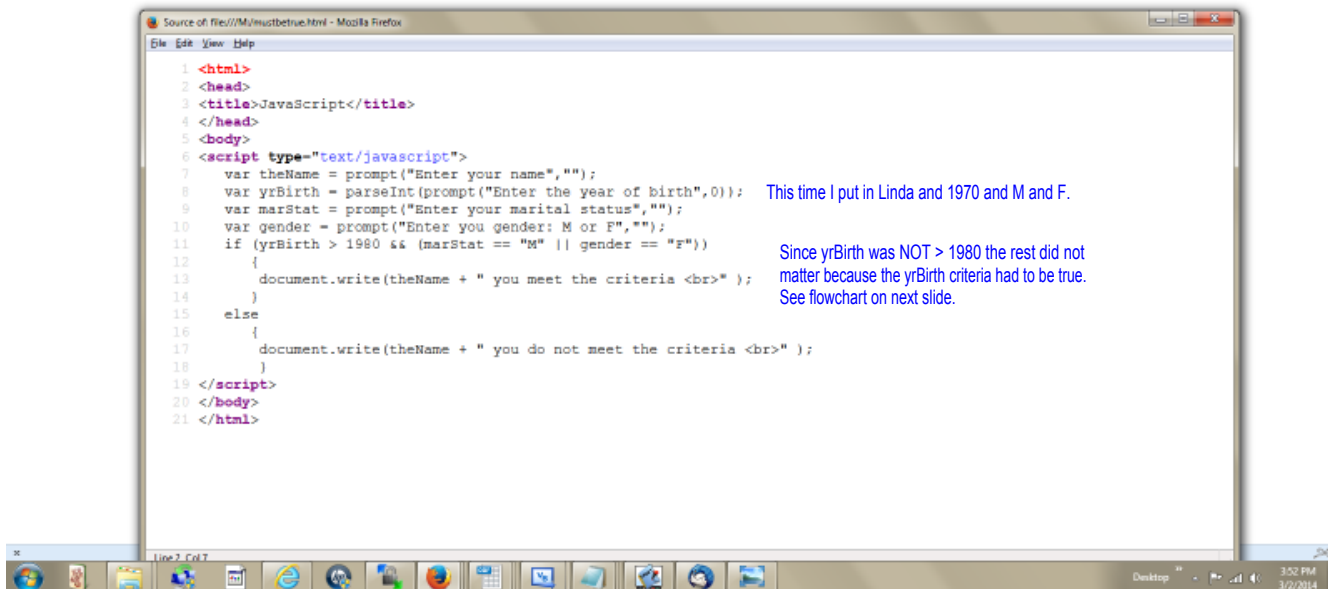
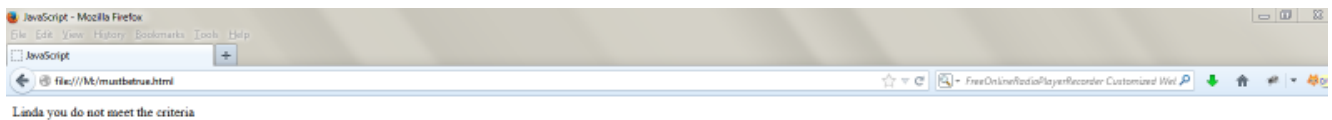


```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>JavaScript</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <script type="text/javascript">
7   var theName = prompt("Enter your name","");
8   var yrBirth = parseInt(prompt("Enter the year of birth",0)); This time I put in Susan and 1982 and S and F.
9   var marStat = prompt("Enter your marital status","");
10  var gender = prompt("Enter you gender: M or F","");
11  if (yrBirth > 1980 && (marStat == "M" || gender == "F"))
12    {
13      document.write(theName + " you meet the criteria <br>" );
14    }
15  else
16    {
17      document.write(theName + " you do not meet the criteria <br>" );
18    }
19 </script>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

Susan you meet the criteria

Line 1, Col 7

Desktop 3:49 PM 3/2/2014



This shows the logic flowchart for the situation where yrBirth must be greater than 1980 AND either of the other two criteria must be true. Meaning and either marStat = M OR gender = F.

