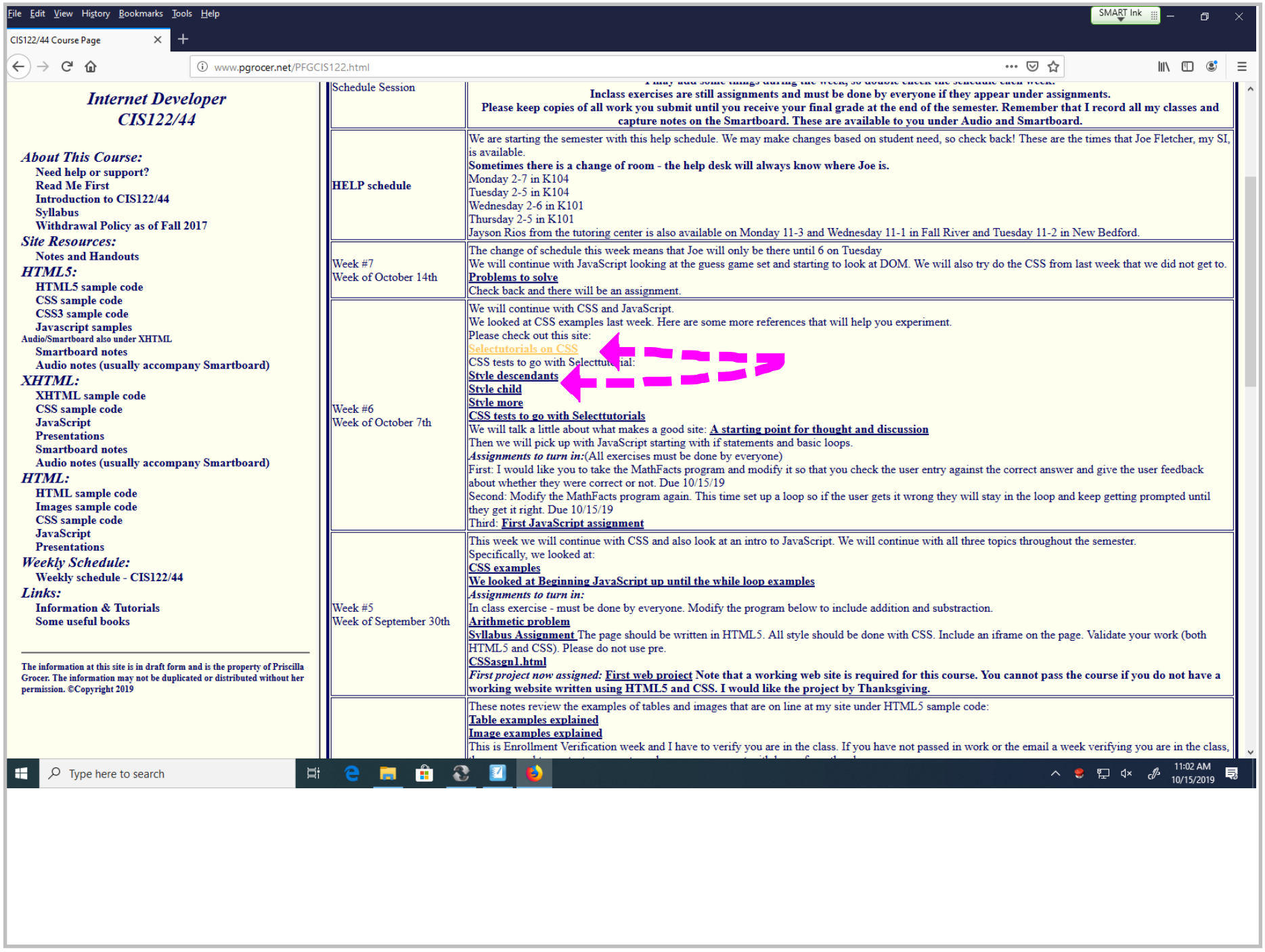
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Notes and Handouts
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CSS3 sample code
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Schedule Session
Inclass exercises are still assignments and must be done by everyone if they appear under assignments.
Please keep copies of all work you submit until you receive your final grade at the end of the semester. Remember that I record all my classes and capture notes on the Smartboard. These are available to you under Audio and Smartboard.
HELP schedule
We are starting the semester with this help schedule. We may make changes based on student need, so check back! These are the times that Joe Fletcher, my SI, is available.
Sometimes there is a change of room - the help desk will always know where Joe is.
Monday 2-7 in K104
Tuesday 2-5 in K104
Wednesday 2-6 in K101
Thursday 2-5 in K101
Jayson Rios from the tutoring center is also available on Monday 11-3 and Wednesday 11-1 in Fall River and Tuesday 11-2 in New Bedford.
Week #7
Week of October 14th
The change of schedule this week means that Joe will only be there until 6 on Tuesday
We will continue with JavaScript looking at the guess game set and starting to look at DOM. We will also try do the CSS from last week that we did not get to.
Problems to solve
Check back and there will be an assignment.
Week #6
Week of October 7th
We will continue with CSS and JavaScript.
We looked at CSS examples last week. Here are some more references that will help you experiment.
Please check out this site:
Selectutorials on CSS
CSS tests to go with Selecttutorial:
Style descendants
Style child
Style more
CSS tests to go with Selecttutorials
We will talk a little about what makes a good site: A starting point for thought and discussion
Then we will pick up with JavaScript starting with if statements and basic loops.
Assignments to turn in:(All exercises must be done by everyone)
First: I would like you to take the MathFacts program and modify it so that you check the user entry against the correct answer and give the user feedback about whether they were correct or not. Due 10/15/19
Second: Modify the MathFacts program again. This time set up a loop so if the user gets it wrong they will stay in the loop and keep getting prompted until they get it right. Due 10/15/19
Third: First JavaScript assignment
Week #5
Week of September 30th
This week we will continue with CSS and also look at an intro to JavaScript. We will continue with all three topics throughout the semester.
Specifically, we looked at:
CSS examples
We looked at Beginning JavaScript up until the while loop examples
Assignments to turn in:
In class exercise - must be done by everyone. Modify the program below to include addition and substraction.
Arithmetic problem
Syllabus Assignment The page should be written in HTML5. All style should be done with CSS. Include an iframe on the page. Validate your work (both HTML5 and CSS). Please do not use pre.
CSSasgn1.html
First project now assigned: First web project Note that a working web site is required for this course. You cannot pass the course if you do not have a working website written using HTML5 and CSS. I would like the project by Thanksgiving.
These notes review the examples of tables and images that are on line at my site under HTML5 sample code:
Table examples explained
Image examples explained
This is Enrollment Verification week and I have to verify you are in the class. If you have not passed in work or the email a week verifying you are in the class,
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11:02 AM
10/15/2019

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Selectutorial: The document tre

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/document_tree.htm

Selectutorial CSS selectors

Home Listamatic Listamatic2 Listutorial Floatutorial **Selectutorial**

« CSS Comments Main menu Ancestor »

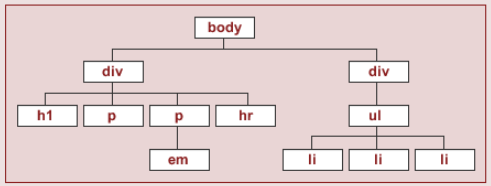
The document tree - it's a family thing

All HTML documents are trees. Each level of the tree is described in the same manner as a human family tree, with ancestors, descendants, parents, children and siblings. CSS rules are based on the document tree. If you understand the document tree concept, then CSS selectors will be easy to understand and apply.

Let's start with a sample of HTML. This sample doesn't include the head or title, as we are focussing on what is inside the body:

```
<body>
<div id="content">
<h1>Heading here</h1>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>
<hr>
</div>
<div id="nav">
<ul>
    <li>item 1</li>
    <li>item 2</li>
    <li>item 3</li>
</ul>
</div>
</body>
```

The document tree diagram for the sample above would be:



Ancestor »

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css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/document_parent.htm

Selectutorial CSS selectors

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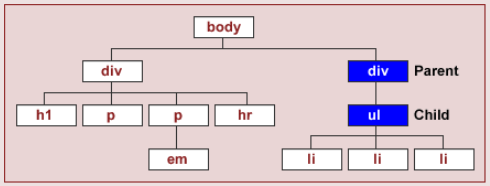
« Descendant Main menu Child »

The document tree - Parent

A parent is an element that is *directly* above and connected to an element in the document tree. In the diagram below, the is a parent to the <ul>.



Child »

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Selectutorial: Type selectors

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_type.htm

Selectutorial CSS selectors

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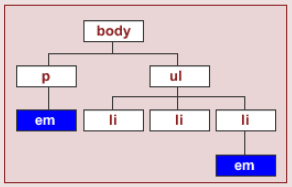
« Multiple descriptions Main menu Class selectors »

Type selectors

The most common and easy to understand selectors are type selectors. Type selectors will select any HTML element on a page that matches the selector, regardless of their position in the document tree. For example:

```
em {color: blue; }
```

This rule will select any element on the page and color it blue. As you can see from the document tree diagram below, all elements will be colored blue, regardless of their position in the document tree.



There are a huge range of elements that you can select using type selectors, which means you can change the appearance of any or every element on your page using only type selectors.

For the full list of HTML elements - almost all of which can be styled - see the W3C's Index of HTML Elements.

Type selectors are well supported across standards-compliant browsers.

Further information

- W3C CSS2 Specification: Type selectors
- DevEdge CSS2 Selectors Support Chart
- WestCiv Selectors Support Chart

Class selectors »

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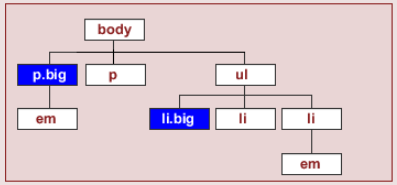
Selectutorial: Class selectors

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_class.htm

```
<li>List item</li>
<li>List <em>item</em></li>
</ul>
</body>
```

The tree diagram would be:



The rule used could then be:

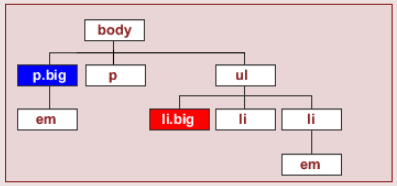
```
.big { font-size: 110%; font-weight: bold; }
```

Combining class and type selectors

If you want to be more specific, you can use class and type selectors together. Any type selectors can be used.

```
div.big { color: blue; }
td.big { color: yellow; }
label.big { color: green; }
form.big { color: red; }
```

For example, you may want to target the first paragraph and first list items on a page to give them a larger font size. You may also want only the paragraph to be bold.



To do this, you could use the following rules:

```
.big { font-size: 110%; } /* affects p and li */
```

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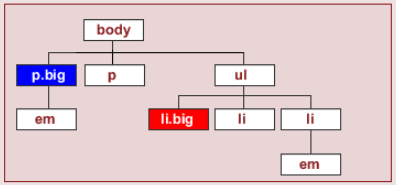
Selectutorial: Class selectors

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_class.htm

If you want to be more specific, you can use class and type selectors together. Any type selectors can be used.

```
div.big { color: blue; }
td.big { color: yellow; }
label.big { color: green; }
form.big { color: red; }
```

For example, you may want to target the first paragraph and first list items on a page to give them a larger font size. You may also want only the paragraph to be bold.



To do this, you could use the following rules:

```
.big { font-size: 110%; } /* affects p and li */
p.big { font-weight: bold; }/* affects p only */
```

Combining multiple classes

Perhaps the most powerful aspect of class selectors is that multiple classes can be applied to one HTML element. For example, you may wish to use two rules on one particular element like this:

```
<p class="big indent">

.big { font-weight: bold; }
.indent { padding-left: 2em; }
```

Classes should not replace HTML elements

As you can see from the examples above, class selectors are very powerful. However, it is not advisable to use a class to style HTML elements to look like other elements.

One example of this would be styling the contents of a or a <p> element to look like a heading.

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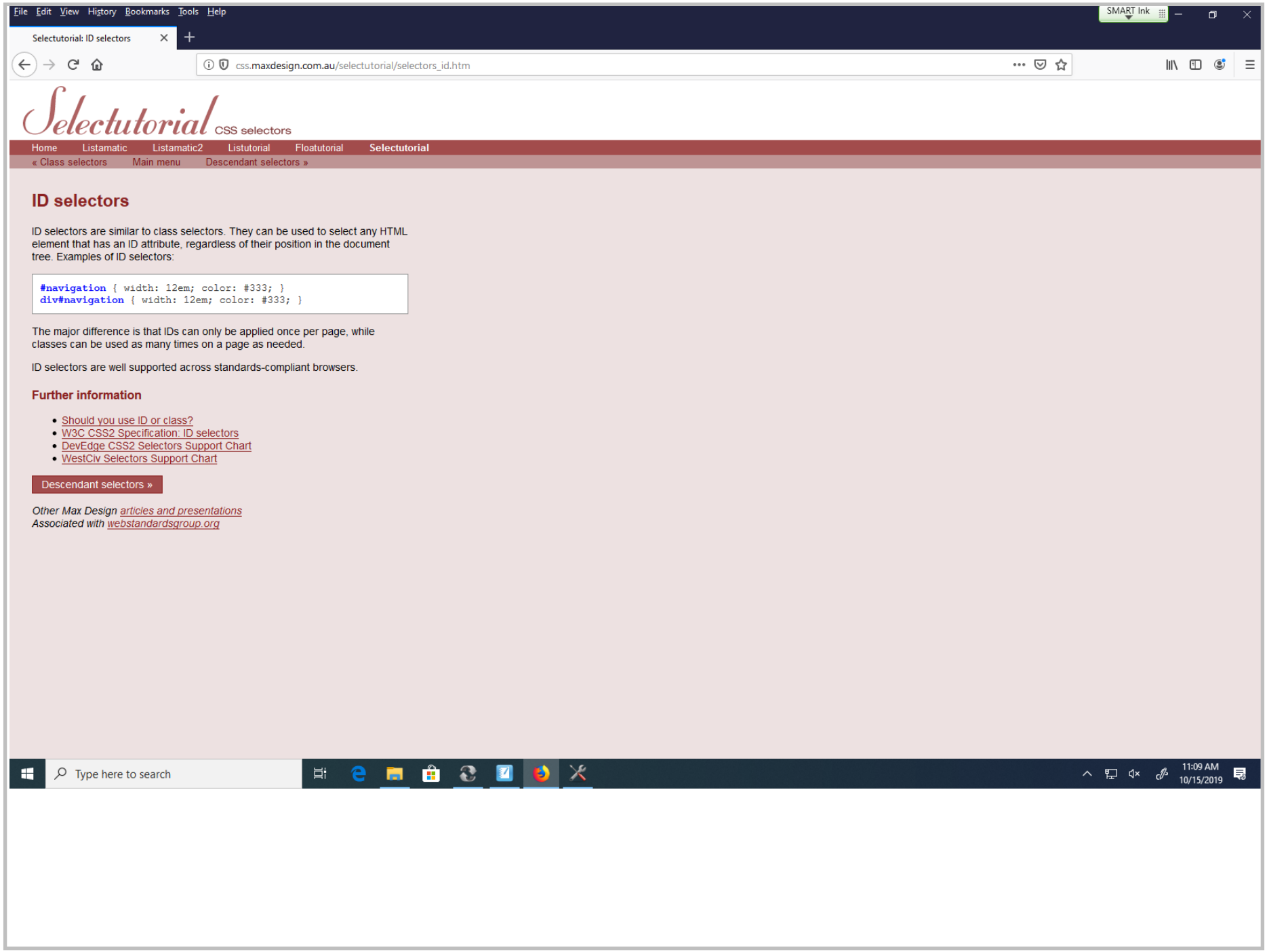
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Selectutorial: ID selectors
css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_id.htm
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« Class selectors Main menu Descendant selectors »
ID selectors
ID selectors are similar to class selectors. They can be used to select any HTML element that has an ID attribute, regardless of their position in the document tree. Examples of ID selectors:
#navigation { width: 12em; color: #333; }
div#navigation { width: 12em; color: #333; }
The major difference is that IDs can only be applied once per page, while classes can be used as many times on a page as needed.
ID selectors are well supported across standards-compliant browsers.
Further information
Should you use ID or class?
W3C CSS2 Specification: ID selectors
DevEdge CSS2 Selectors Support Chart
WestCiv Selectors Support Chart
Descendant selectors »
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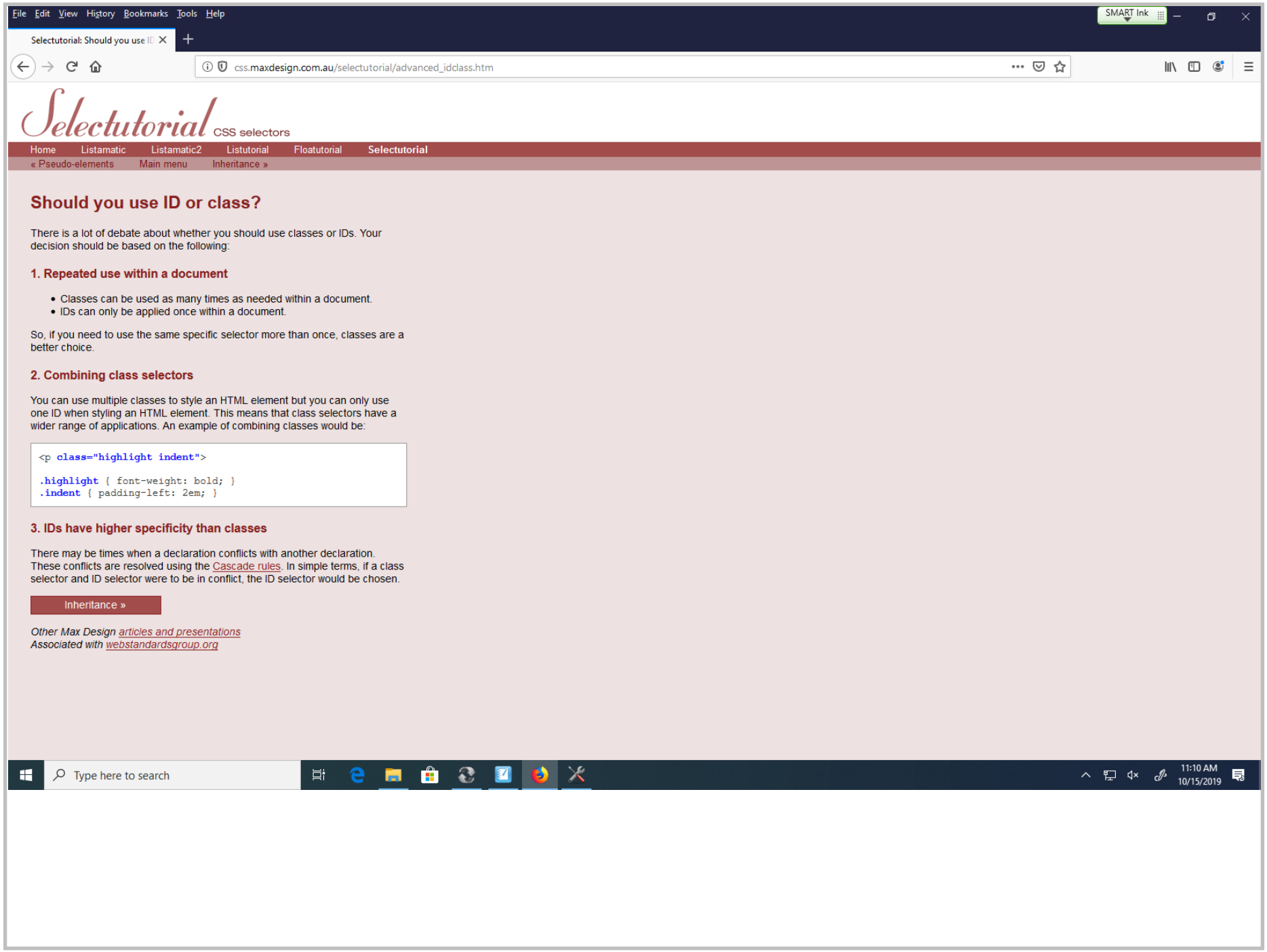
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Selectutorial: Should you use ID
css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/advanced_idclass.htm
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« Pseudo-elements Main menu Inheritance »
Should you use ID or class?
There is a lot of debate about whether you should use classes or IDs. Your decision should be based on the following:
1. Repeated use within a document
Classes can be used as many times as needed within a document.
IDs can only be applied once within a document.
So, if you need to use the same specific selector more than once, classes are a better choice.
2. Combining class selectors
You can use multiple classes to style an HTML element but you can only use one ID when styling an HTML element. This means that class selectors have a wider range of applications. An example of combining classes would be:
<p class="highlight indent">
.highlight { font-weight: bold; }
.indent { padding-left: 2em; }
3. IDs have higher specificity than classes
There may be times when a declaration conflicts with another declaration. These conflicts are resolved using the Cascade rules. In simple terms, if a class selector and ID selector were to be in conflict, the ID selector would be chosen.
Inheritance »
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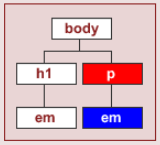
Selectutorial: Descendant selec

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_descendant.htm

The document tree diagram (with the element to be targeted) would be:



If you use a type selector like the example below, you will select all elements on the page:

```
em {color: blue; }
```

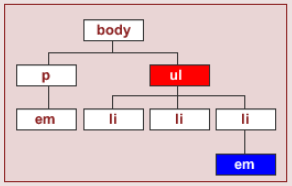
However, if you use a descendant selector, you can refine the elements that you select. The rule below will only select elements that are descendants of <p> elements. If this rule is applied, the element within the <h1> will not be colored blue.

```
p em {color: blue; }
```

You can also jump levels in the document tree structure to select descendants. For example, the following code:

```
<body>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>
<ul>
<li>item 1</li>
<li>item 2</li>
<li><em>item 3</em></li>
</ul>
</body>
```

The document tree (with a third-level element highlighted) would be:



Using the following rule you can isolate any element inside a <ul> element, without having to describe the <li> element. If this rule is applied, any element within a <ul> element will be colored blue. However, the element within the <p> will not be colored blue:

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SMART Ink

Selectutorial: Child selectors

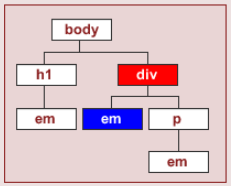
css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_child.htm

A child selector is used to select an element that is a direct child of another element (parent). Child selectors will not select all descendants, only direct children.

For example, you may wish to target an that is a direct child of a , but not other elements that are descendants of the . A sample document could contain the following code:

```
<body>
<h1>Heading <em>text</em></h1>
<div>
This is some <em>text</em>
<p>This is a paragraph of <em>text</em></p>
</div>
</body>
```

The document tree (highlighting the that is a child of the) would be:



Using the following rule you can target any element that is a child of the . Other elements that are descendants but not direct children of the will not be targeted.

```
div > em { color: blue; }

OR

div>em { color: blue; }
```

Child selectors are **not** supported by Windows Internet Explorer 5, 5.5 and 6, but are supported by most other standards-compliant browsers.

Further information

- W3C CSS2 Specification: Child selectors
- DevEdge CSS2 Selectors Support Chart
- WestCiv Selectors Support Chart

Universal selectors »

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Selectutorial: Universal selector

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_universal.htm

Selectutorial CSS selectors

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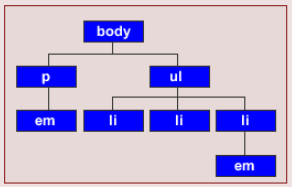
« Child selectors Main menu Adjacent selectors »

Universal selectors

Universal selectors are used to select any element. For example, the rule below will color all HTML elements on a page blue - regardless of their position in the document tree.

```
* {color: blue; }
```



Further information

- W3C CSS2 Specification: Universal selectors
- DevEdge CSS2 Selectors Support Chart
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Adjacent selectors »

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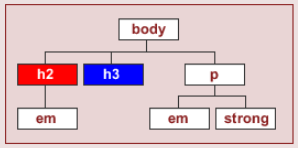
Selectutorial: Adjacent sibling s

css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/selectors_adjacent.htm

be:

```
<body>
<h2>Heading 2 <em>text</em></h2>
<h3>Heading 3 text</h3>
<p>This is <em>text</em> and more <strong>text</strong></p>
</body>
```

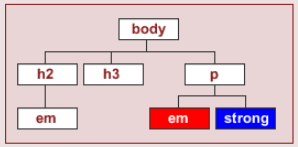
The document tree would be:



Using the following rule, you can target any <h3> that follows an <h2>:

```
h2 + h3 {margin: -1em; }
```

Adjacent sibling selectors also work for inline elements such as and



Using the following rule, you can target text that follows text:

```
em + strong {color: blue; }
```

Adjacent sibling selectors are **not** supported by Windows Internet Explorer 5, 5.5 and 6, but are supported by most other standards-compliant browsers.

Further information

- W3C CSS2 Specification: Adjacent sibling selectors
- DevEdge CSS2 Selectors Support Chart
- WestCiv Selectors Support Chart

Attribute selectors »

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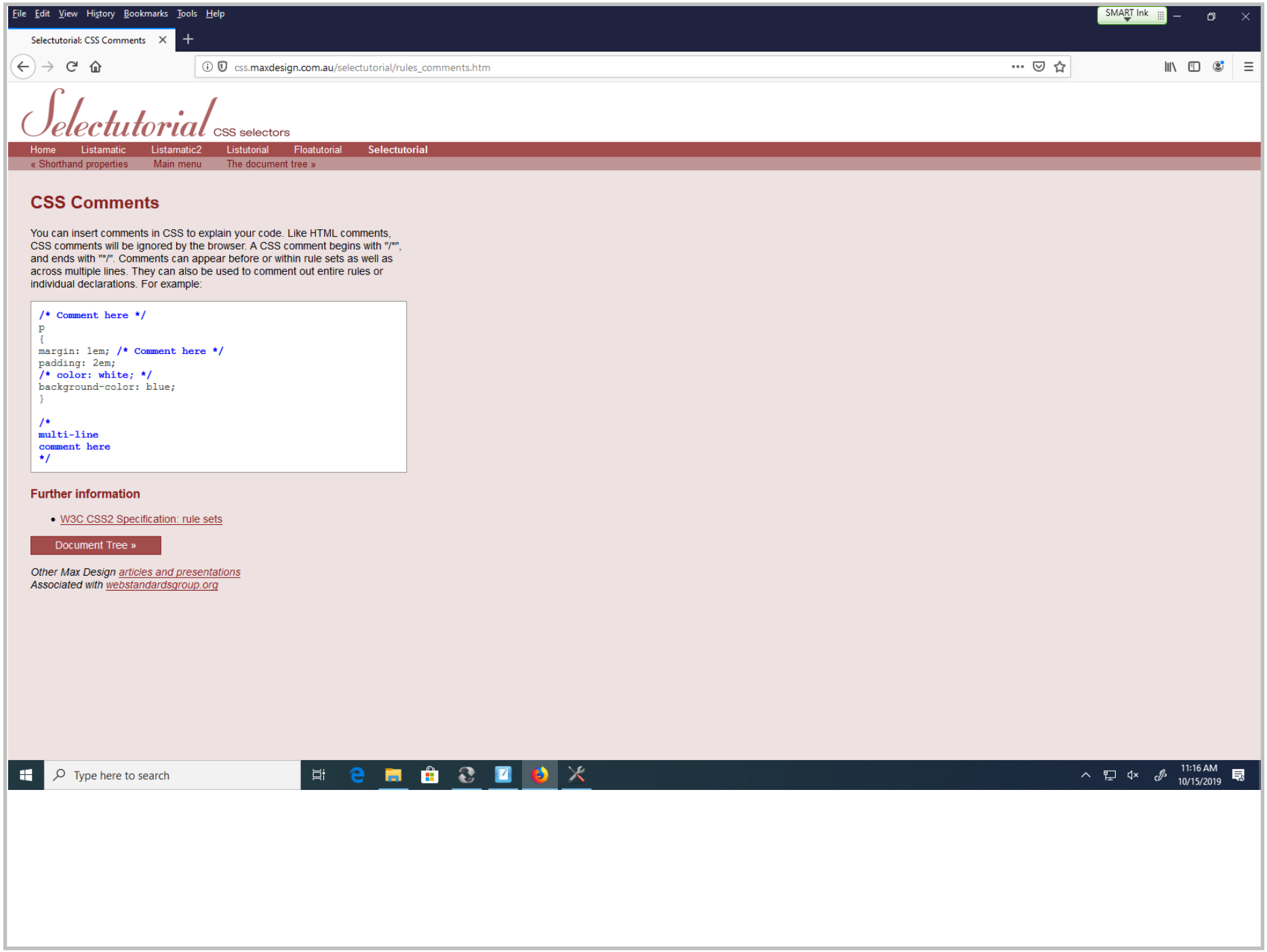
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Selectutorial: CSS Comments
css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/rules_comments.htm
Selectutorial CSS selectors
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« Shorthand properties Main menu The document tree »
CSS Comments
You can insert comments in CSS to explain your code. Like HTML comments, CSS comments will be ignored by the browser. A CSS comment begins with "/*", and ends with "*/". Comments can appear before or within rule sets as well as across multiple lines. They can also be used to comment out entire rules or individual declarations. For example:
/* Comment here */
p
{
margin: 1em; /* Comment here */
padding: 2em;
/* color: white; */
background-color: blue;
}
/*
multi-line
comment here
*/
Further information
W3C CSS2 Specification: rule sets
Document Tree »
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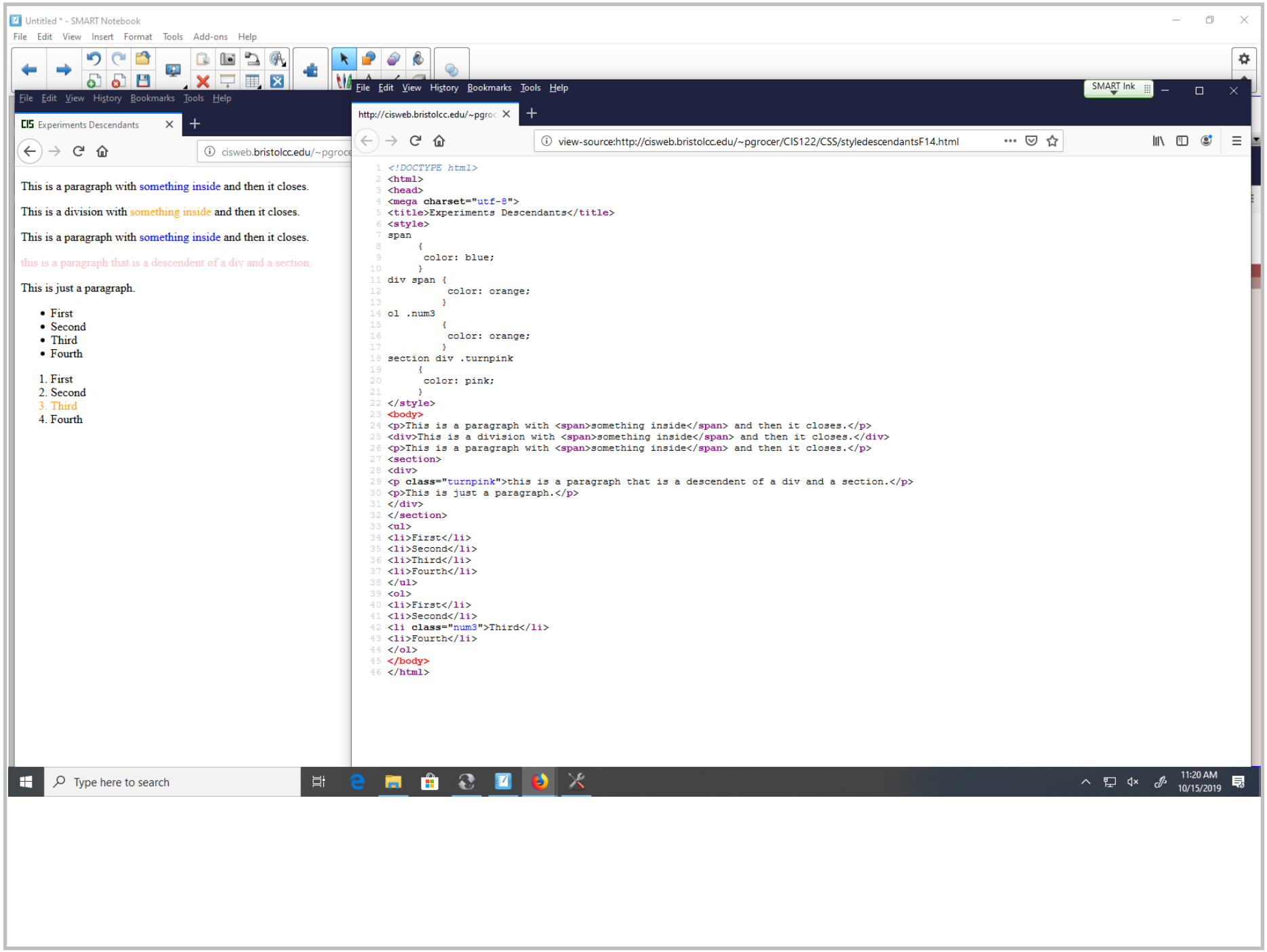
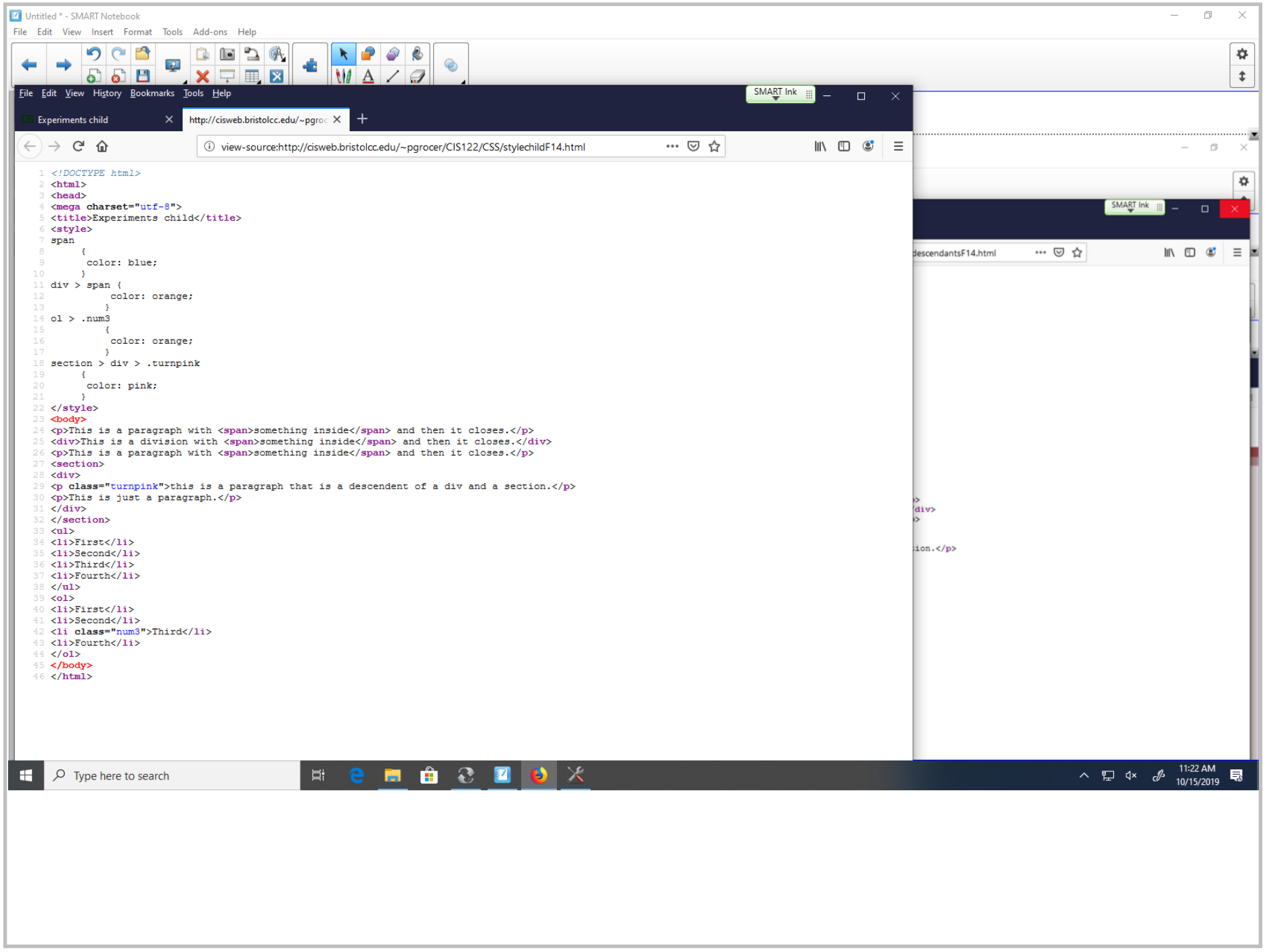


Title: Oct 15-11:20 AM (14 of 34)



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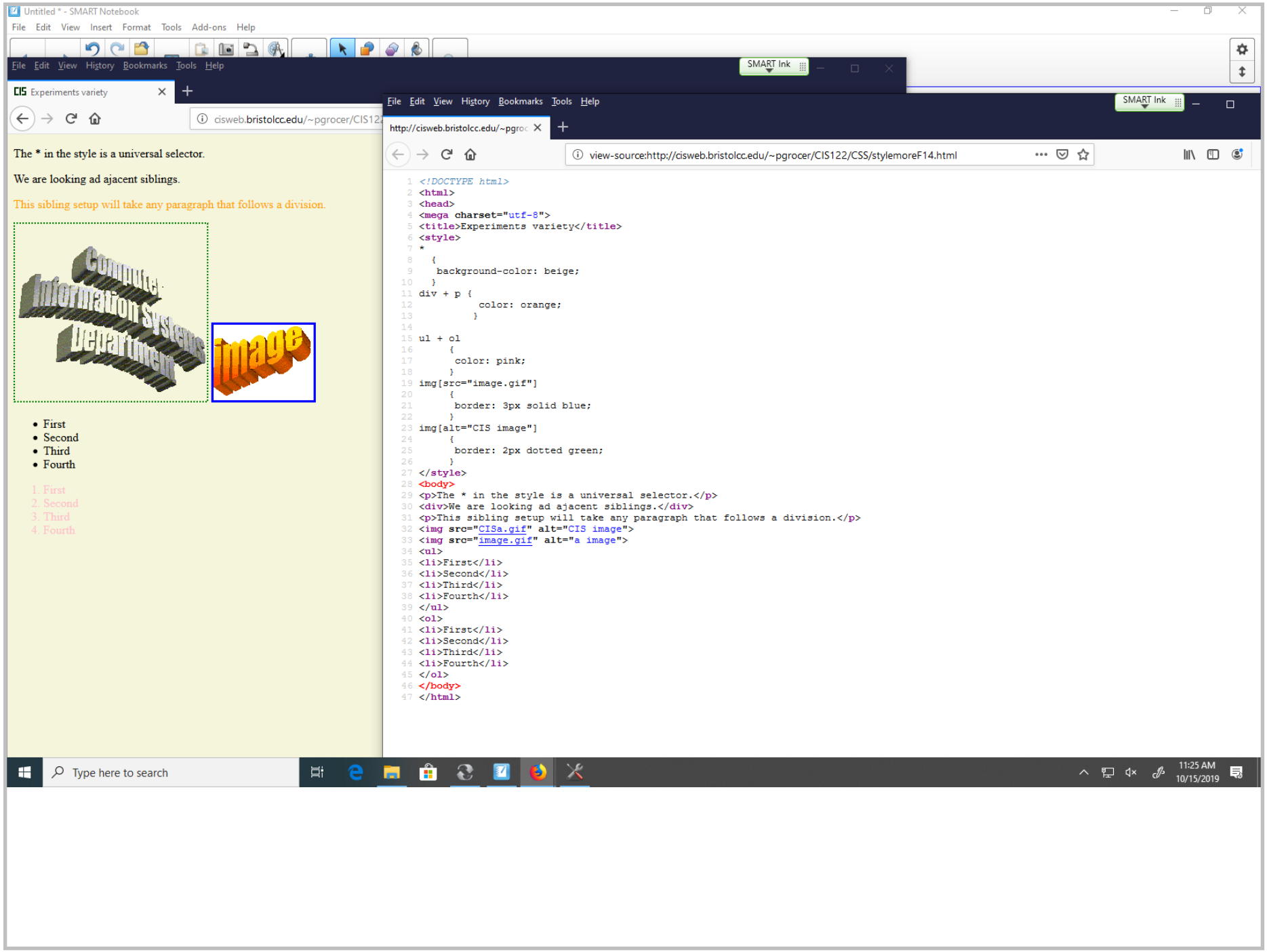
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CIS Experiments variety
cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/CIS12
The * in the style is a universal selector.
We are looking ad ajacent siblings.
This sibling setup will take any paragraph that follows a division.
Computer Information Systems Department
image
First
Second
Third
Fourth
1. First
2. Second
3. Third
4. Fourth
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SMART Ink
http://cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgroc
view-source:http://cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/CIS122/CSS/stylemoreF14.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<mega charset="utf-8">
<title>Experiments variety</title>
<style>
*
{
background-color: beige;
}
div + p {
color: orange;
}
ul + ol
{
color: pink;
}
img[src="image.gif"]
{
border: 3px solid blue;
}
img[alt="CIS image"]
{
border: 2px dotted green;
}
</style>
<body>
The * in the style is a universal selector.
We are looking ad ajacent siblings.
This sibling setup will take any paragraph that follows a division.
<img src="CISa.gif" alt="CIS image">
<img src="image.gif" alt="a image">

First
Second
Third
Fourth

First
Second
Third
Fourth

</body>
</html>
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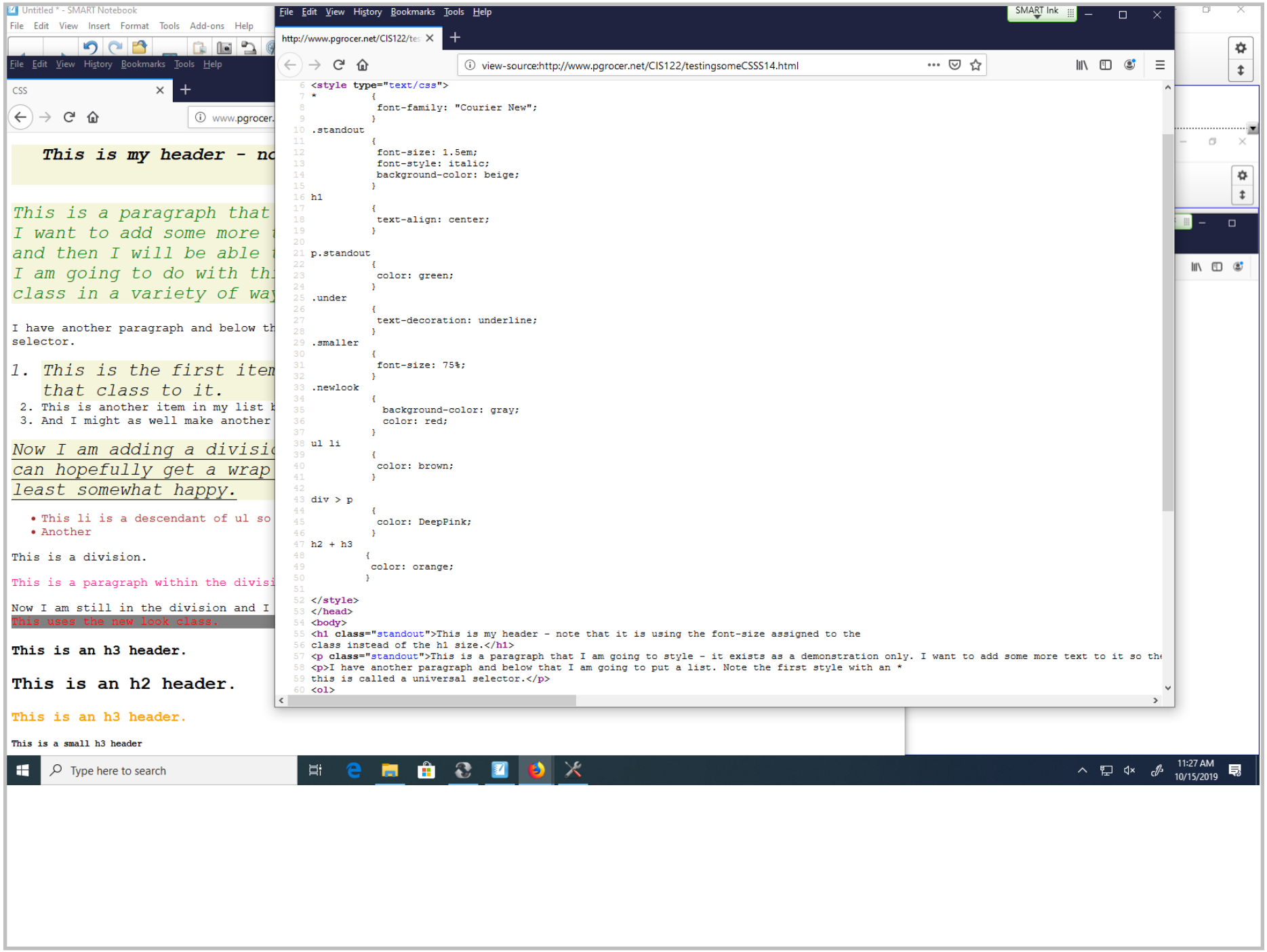
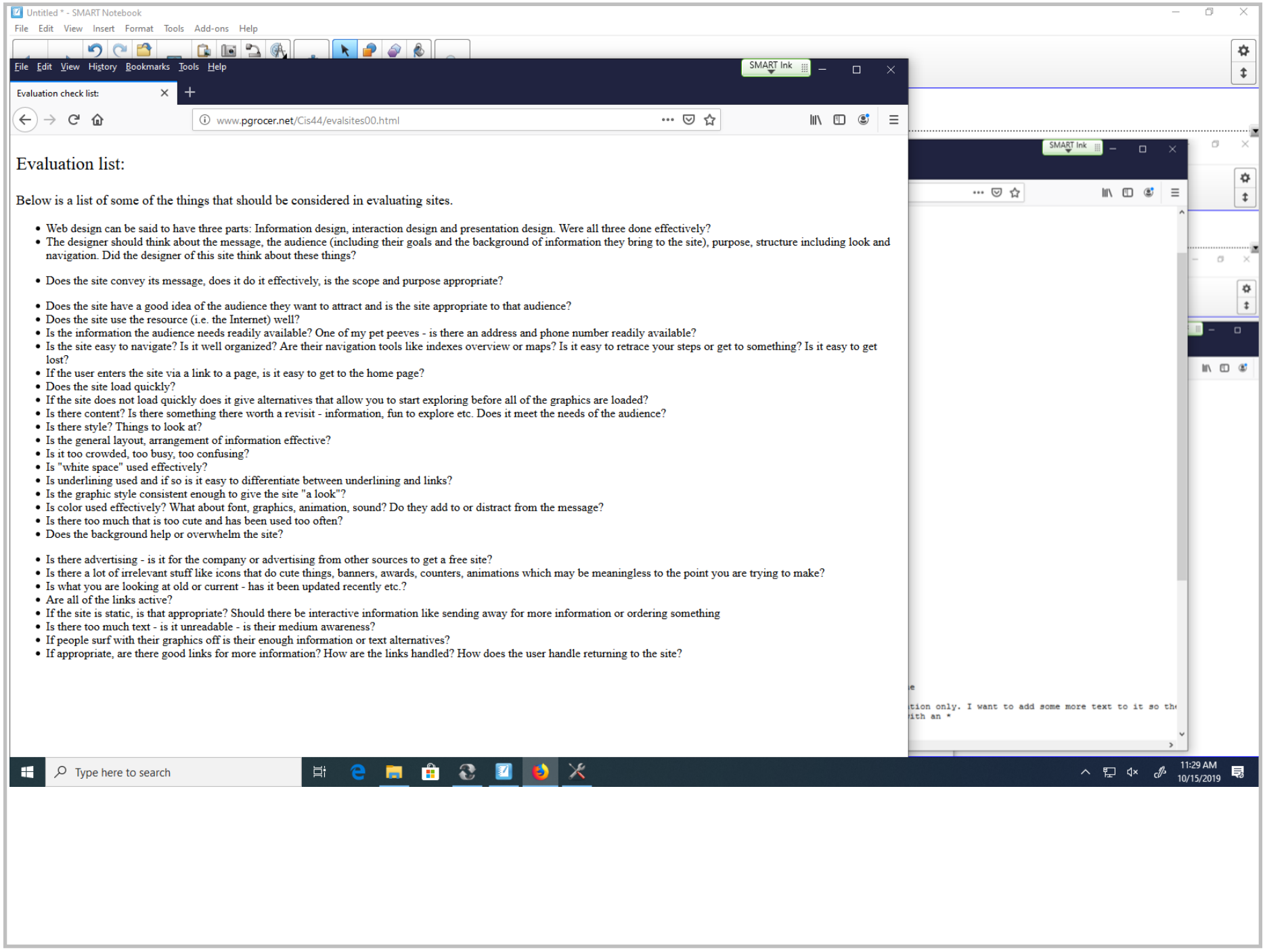
11:25 AM
10/15/2019


Untitled * - SMART Notebook
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Add-ons Help
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
CSS
www.pgrocer
This is my header - nc
This is a paragraph that
I want to add some more
and then I will be able
I am going to do with th
class in a variety of wa
I have another paragraph and below th
selector.
1. This is the first item
that class to it.
2. This is another item in my list
3. And I might as well make another
Now I am adding a divisi
can hopefully get a wrap
least somewhat happy.
• This li is a descendant of ul so
• Another
This is a division.
This is a paragraph within the divisi
Now I am still in the division and I
This uses the new look class.
This is an h3 header.
This is an h2 header.
This is an h3 header.
This is a small h3 header
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
http://www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/te
view-source:http://www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/testingsomeCSSS14.html
<style type="text/css">
* {
font-family: "Courier New";
}
.standout
{
font-size: 1.5em;
font-style: italic;
background-color: beige;
}
h1
{
text-align: center;
}
p.standout
{
color: green;
}
.under
{
text-decoration: underline;
}
.smaller
{
font-size: 75%;
}
.newlook
{
background-color: gray;
color: red;
}
ul li
{
color: brown;
}
div > p
{
color: DeepPink;
}
h2 + h3
{
color: orange;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="standout">This is my header - note that it is using the font-size assigned to the
class instead of the h1 size.</h1>
This is a paragraph that I am going to style - it exists as a demonstration only. I want to add some more text to it so th
I have another paragraph and below that I am going to put a list. Note the first style with an *
this is called a universal selector.

Type here to search
11:27 AM
10/15/2019



Title: Oct 15-11:29 AM (18 of 34)

Pleasing to the eye
Organized
usable functionality
nitch
side or top bar
for navigation
Simplicty
get directly to point
links to other pages
instead of dragging on

light or dark
setting

too much
external features

Instinctual

secure

A list we made in class of what makes a good web site.

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

SMART Ink

CIS JavaScript

cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/JSproblemstosolve/practicejavascript.html

Some examples to work on in class.

Problem #1: Take in the height, width and length of a box and calculate its volumn (height times width times length). If the volume is over 100 put out a message that says too big. Otherwise put out a message that says OKAY.

Problem #2: Take in the hours you worked for each of the weekdays. Display the total hours worked, the average of the hours worked. If the hours worked is greater than 40, display a message saying entitled to overtime otherwise display a message sayig no overtime.

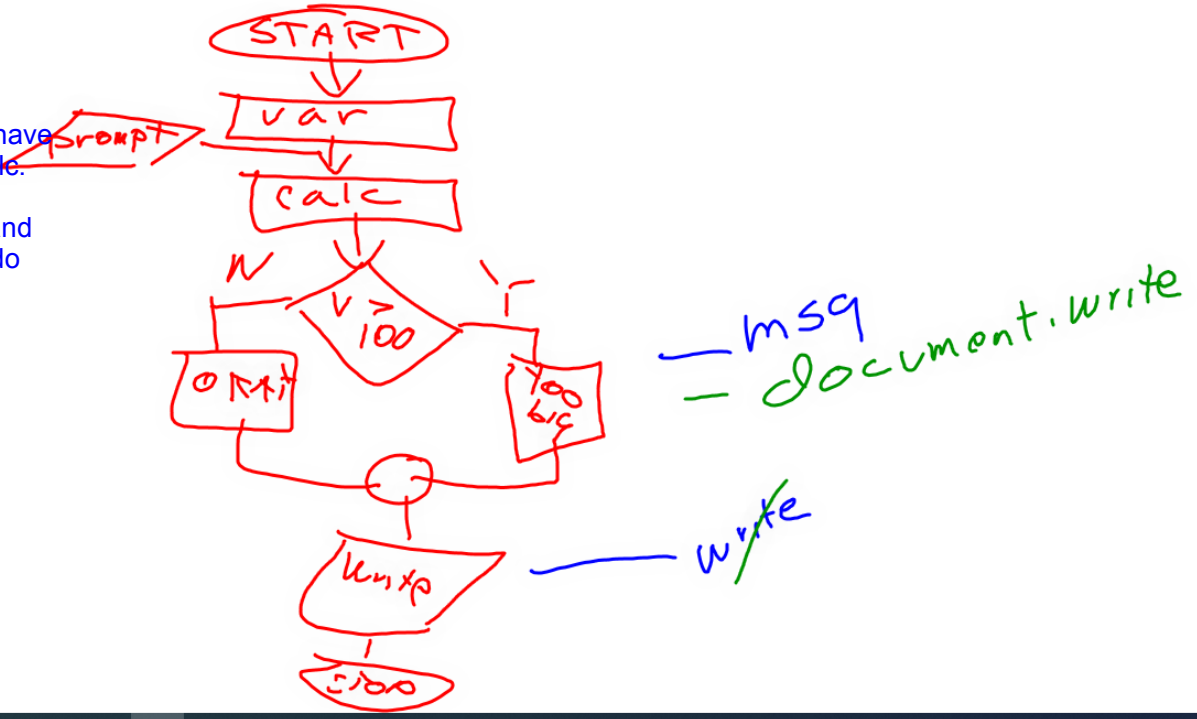
Problem #3: Redo problem #2 but take in the hours worked in a loop so that each pass through the loop takes in the total for one day.

Problem #4: You want to write a loop that takes in an amount spent, displays it and adds it to a total. You want to continue the loop until the total is greater than 200. You want to display each amount as you process it and you want to display the total at the end.

Problem #5: Take in the cost of a chair, the cost of a table and the cost of a lamp. If the total cost exceeds 1000 display a message that says too expensive, if the cost is between 500 and 1000 display a message that says ok, otherwise display a message that says too cheap.

Sorry - I forgot the prompt which should have been after the variable and before the calc.

Note I can put the literals in a message and then do one write at the bottom or I can do the less efficient approach of doing the document.write on the yes and the no as I write out the message.



Type here to search

11:51 AM
10/15/2019

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

SMART Ink

CIS JavaScript

cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/JSproblemstosolve/practicejavascript.html

Pin to Overflow Menu
Remove from Toolbar
Menu Bar
Bookmarks Toolbar
Customize...

Some examples to work on in class.

Getting the menu bar in firefox.

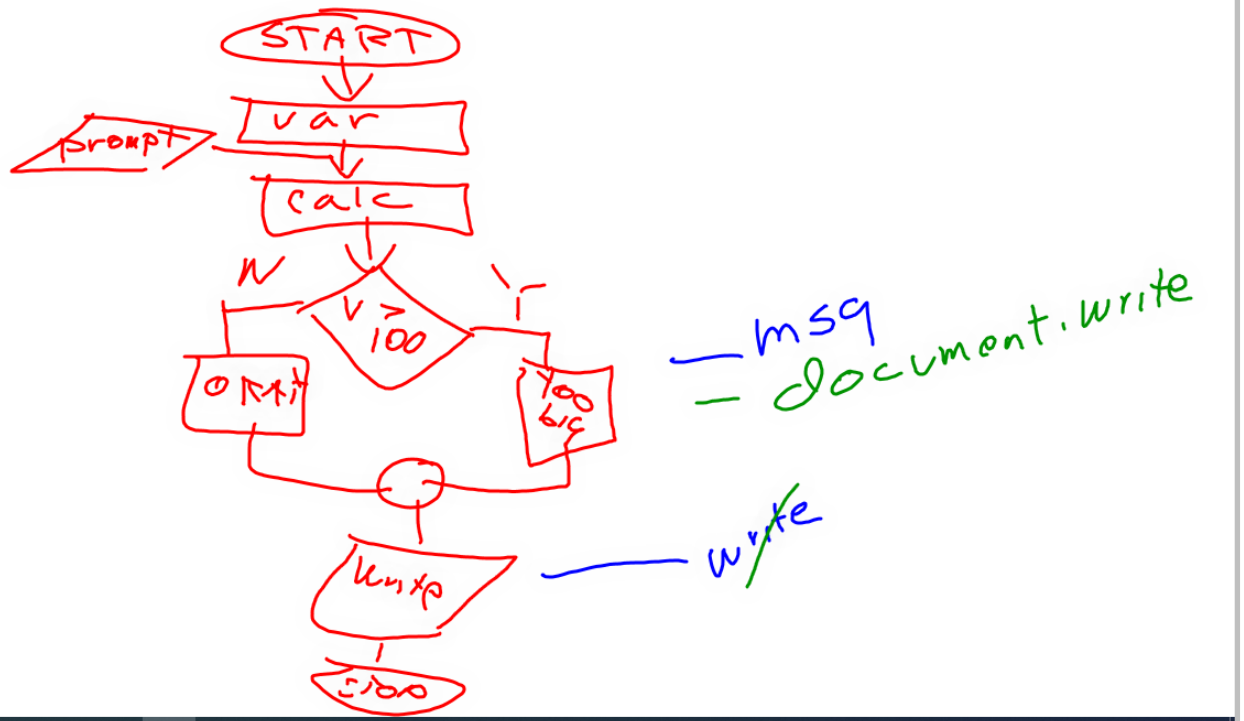
Problem #1: Take in the height, width and length of a box and calculate its volumn (height times width times length). If the volume is over 100 put out a message that says too big. Otherwise put out a message that says OKAY.

Problem #2: Take in the hours you worked for each of the weekdays. Display the total hours worked, the average of the hours worked. If the hours worked is greater than 40, display a message saying entitled to overtime otherwise display a message saying no overtime.

Problem #3: Redo problem #2 but take in the hours worked in a loop so that each pass through the loop takes in the total for one day.

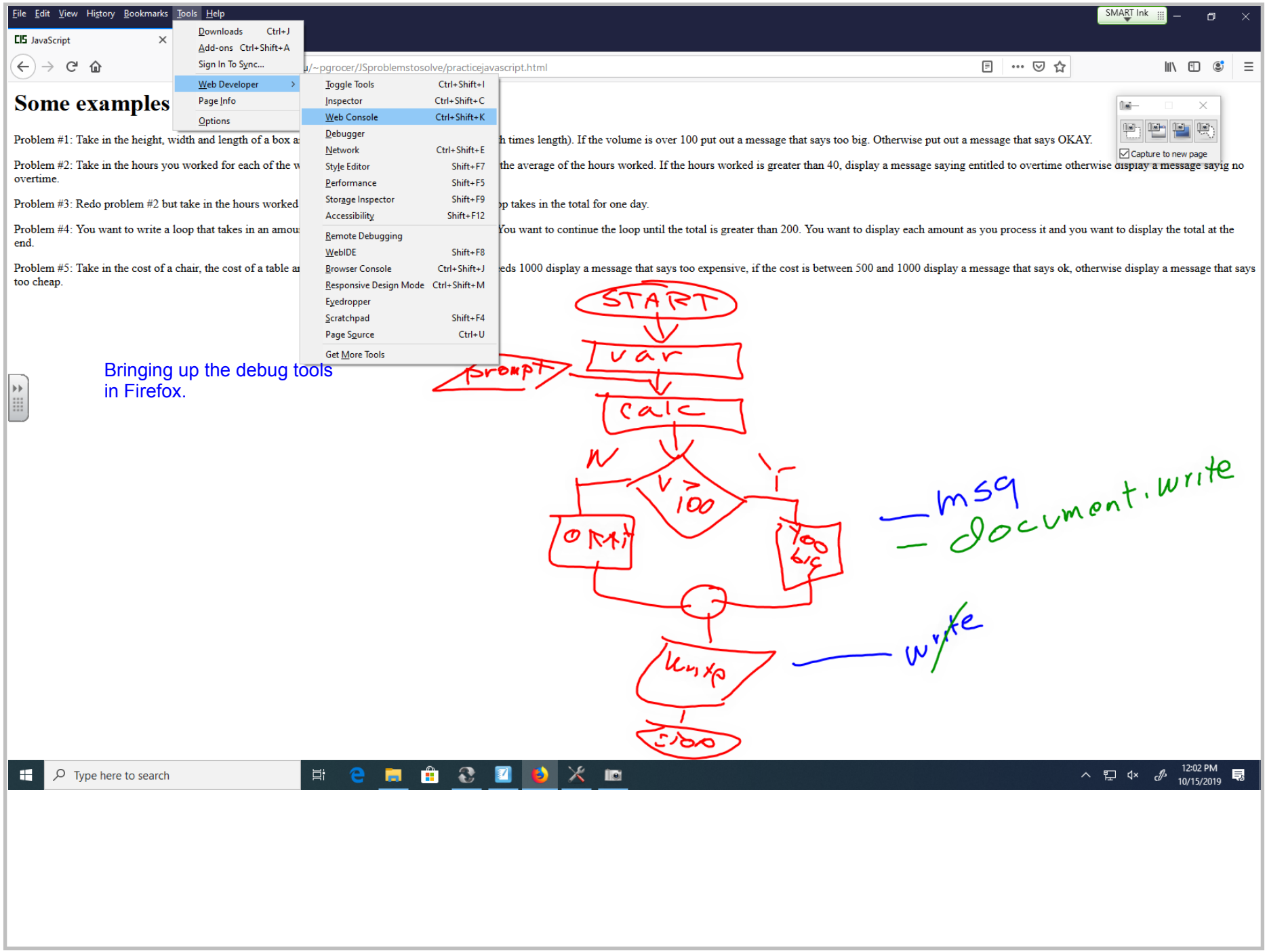
Problem #4: You want to write a loop that takes in an amount spent, displays it and adds it to a total. You want to continue the loop until the total is greater than 200. You want to display each amount as you process it and you want to display the total at the end.

Problem #5: Take in the cost of a chair, the cost of a table and the cost of a lamp. If the total cost exceeds 1000 display a message that says too expensive, if the cost is between 500 and 1000 display a message that says ok, otherwise display a message that says too cheap.



Type here to search

12:02 PM
10/15/2019


File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
JavaScript
Downloads Ctrl+J
Add-ons Ctrl+Shift+A
Sign In To Sync...
Web Developer
Page Info
Options
Toggle Tools Ctrl+Shift+I
Inspector Ctrl+Shift+C
Web Console Ctrl+Shift+K
Debugger
Network Ctrl+Shift+E
Style Editor Shift+F7
Performance Shift+F5
Storage Inspector Shift+F9
Accessibility Shift+F12
Remote Debugging
WebIDE Shift+F8
Browser Console Ctrl+Shift+J
Responsive Design Mode Ctrl+Shift+M
Eyedropper
Scratchpad Shift+F4
Page Source Ctrl+U
Get More Tools
/~pgrocer/JSproblemstosolve/practicejavascript.html
Some examples
Problem #1: Take in the height, width and length of a box a
h times length). If the volume is over 100 put out a message that says too big. Otherwise put out a message that says OKAY.
Problem #2: Take in the hours you worked for each of the w
the average of the hours worked. If the hours worked is greater than 40, display a message saying entitled to overtime otherwise display a message sayig no overtime.
Problem #3: Redo problem #2 but take in the hours worked
p takes in the total for one day.
Problem #4: You want to write a loop that takes in an amou
You want to continue the loop until the total is greater than 200. You want to display each amount as you process it and you want to display the total at the end.
Problem #5: Take in the cost of a chair, the cost of a table a
eds 1000 display a message that says too expensive, if the cost is between 500 and 1000 display a message that says ok, otherwise display a message that says too cheap.
Capture to new page
Bringing up the debug tools in Firefox.
START
var
prompt
calc
N
V > 100
msg
document.write
write
Type here to search
12:02 PM
10/15/2019

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

SMART Ink

CIS JavaScript

cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/JSproblemstosolve/practicejavascript.html

Some examples to work on in class.

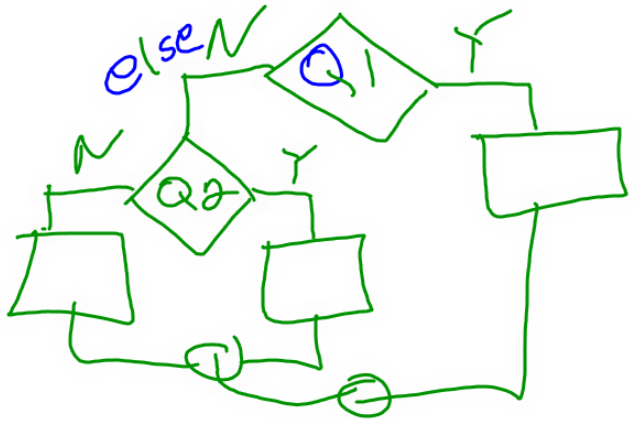
Problem #1: Take in the height, width and length of a box and calculate its volumn (height times width times length). If the volume is over 100 put out a message that says too big. Otherwise put out a message that says OKAY.

Problem #2: Take in the hours you worked for each of the weekdays. Display the total hours worked, the average of the hours worked. If the hours worked is greater than 40, display a message saying entitled to overtime otherwise display a message sayig no overtime.

Problem #3: Redo problem #2 but take in the hours worked in a loop so that each pass through the loop takes in the total for one day.

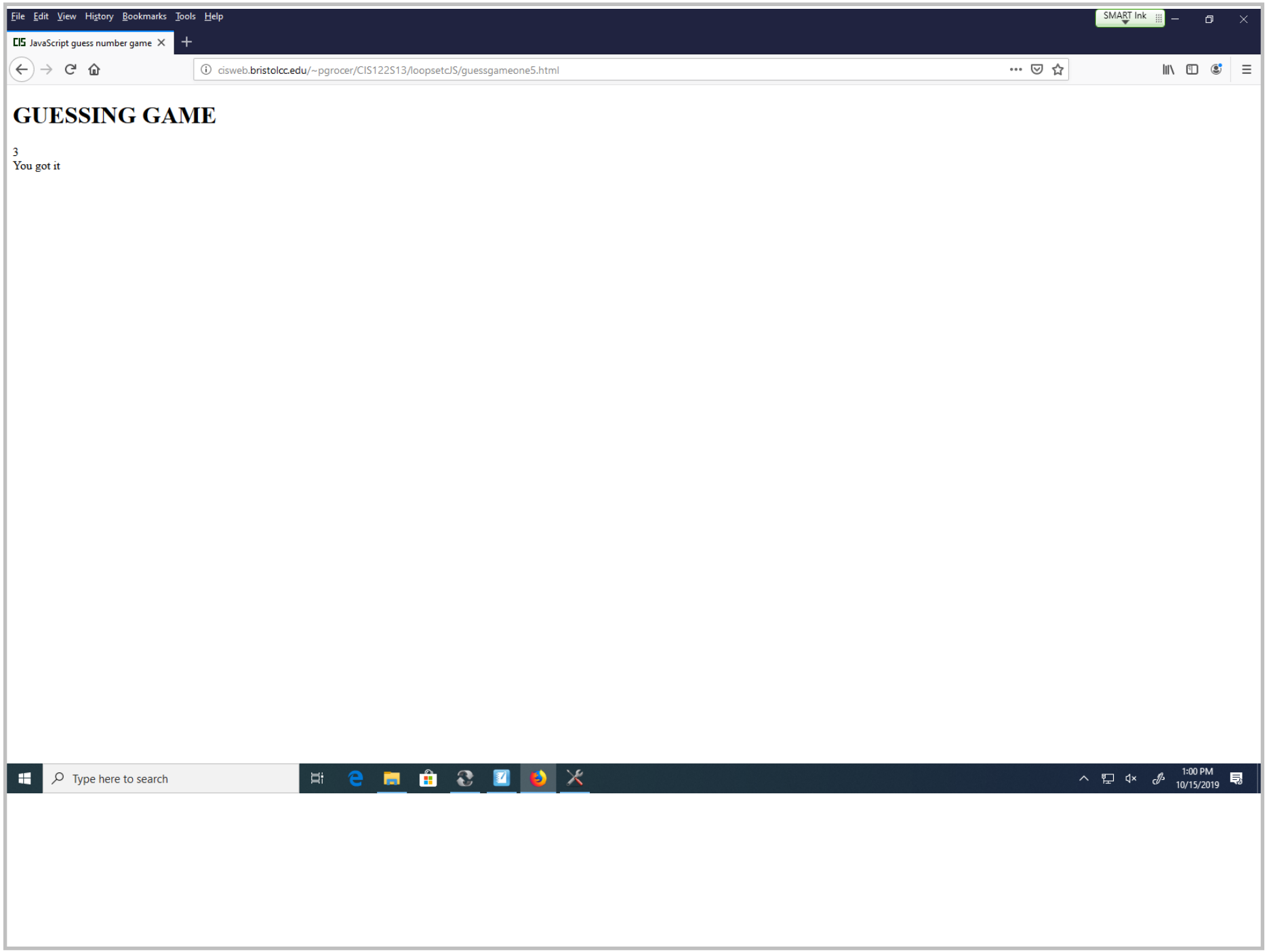
Problem #4: You want to write a loop that takes in an amount spent, displays it and adds it to a total. You want to continue the loop until the total is greater than 200. You want to display each amount as you process it and you want to display the total at the end.

Problem #5: Take in the cost of a chair, the cost of a table and the cost of a lamp. If the total cost exceeds 1000 display a message that says too expensive, if the cost is between 500 and 1000 display a message that says ok, otherwise display a message that says too cheap.



Type here to search

12:33 PM
10/15/2019

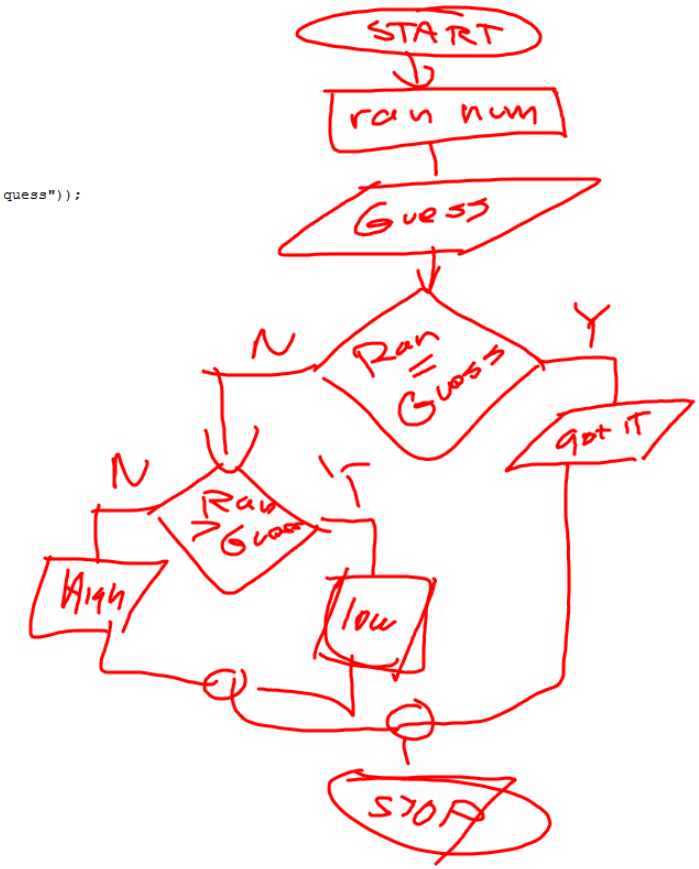

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
CIS JavaScript guess number game
cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/CIS122S13/loopsetcJS/guessgameone5.html
GUESSING GAME
3
You got it
Type here to search
1:00 PM
10/15/2019

GUESSING GAME

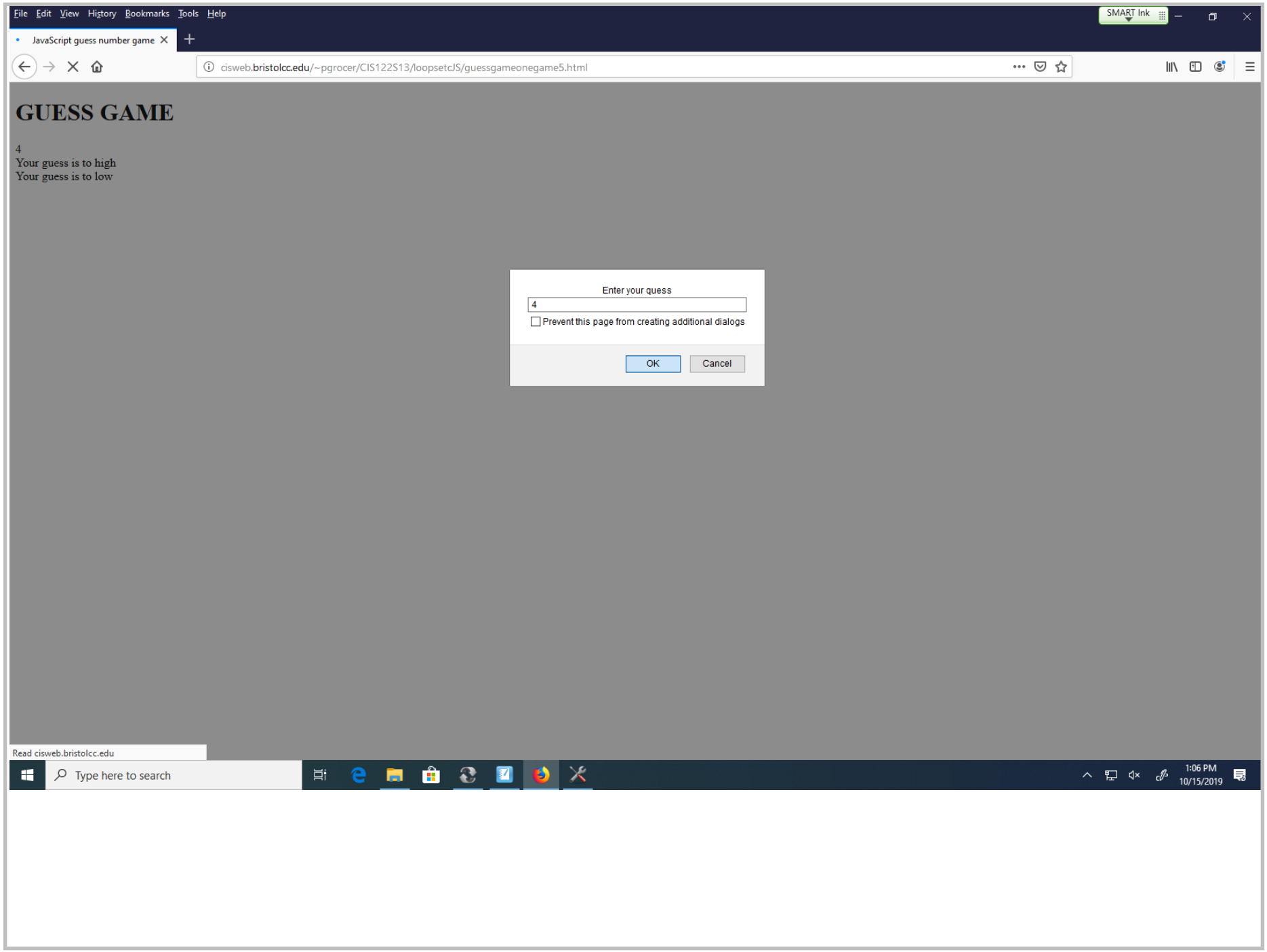
3
You got it

This version allows only one guess.

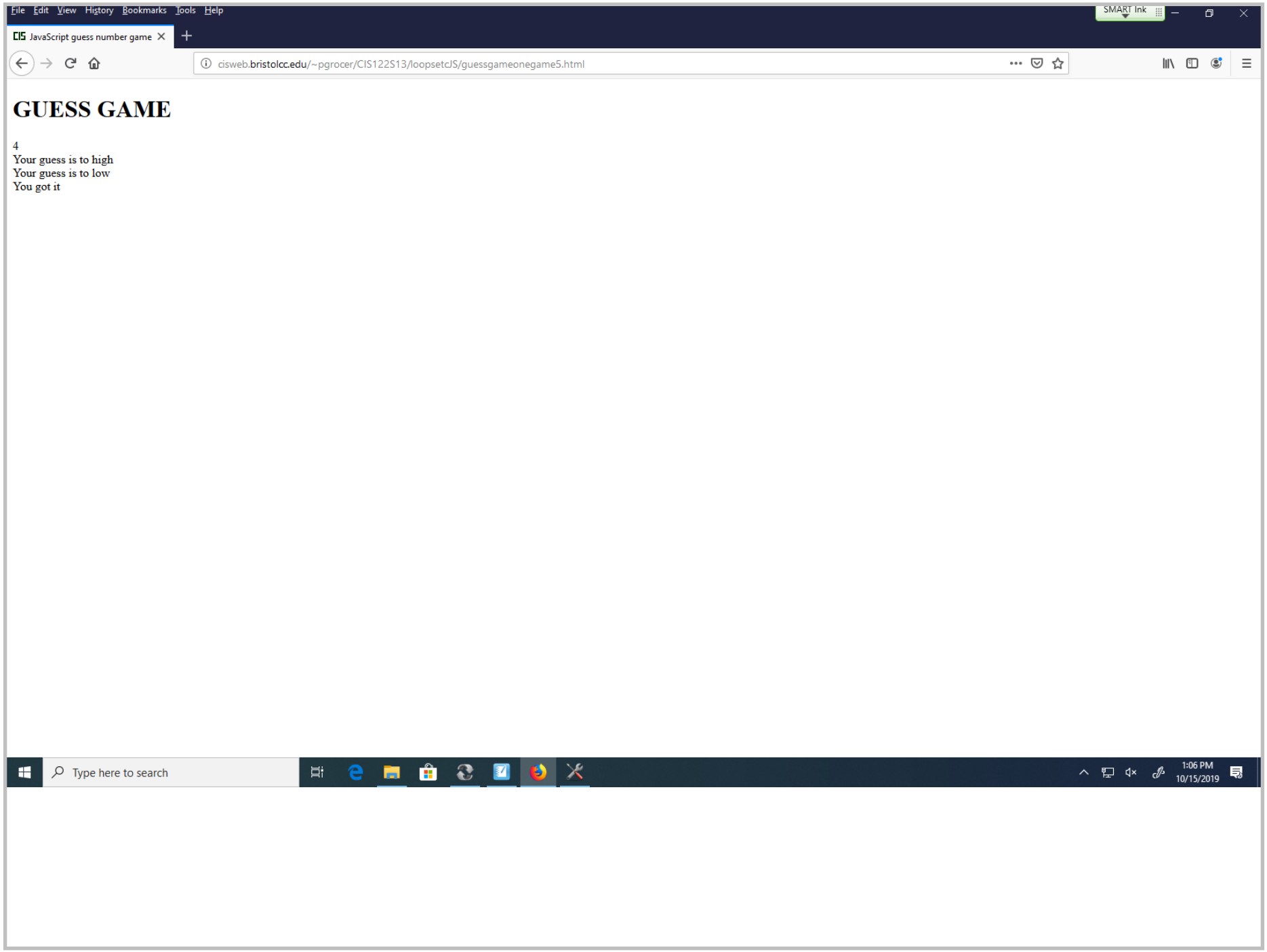
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>GUESSING GAME</h1>
<script type="text/javascript">
   var theRanNum = Math.floor(Math.random()*5)+1;
   document.write(theRanNum);
   document.write("<br>");
   var myGuess = parseInt(window.prompt("Enter your guess"));
   if (theRanNum == myGuess)
      {
       document.write("You got it");
      }
   else
      {
       if (theRanNum > myGuess)
          {
           document.write("Your guess is to low");
          }
       else
          {
           document.write("Your guess is to high");
          }
       }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```



Title: Oct 15-1:05 PM (25 of 34)



Title: Oct 15-1:06 PM (26 of 34)

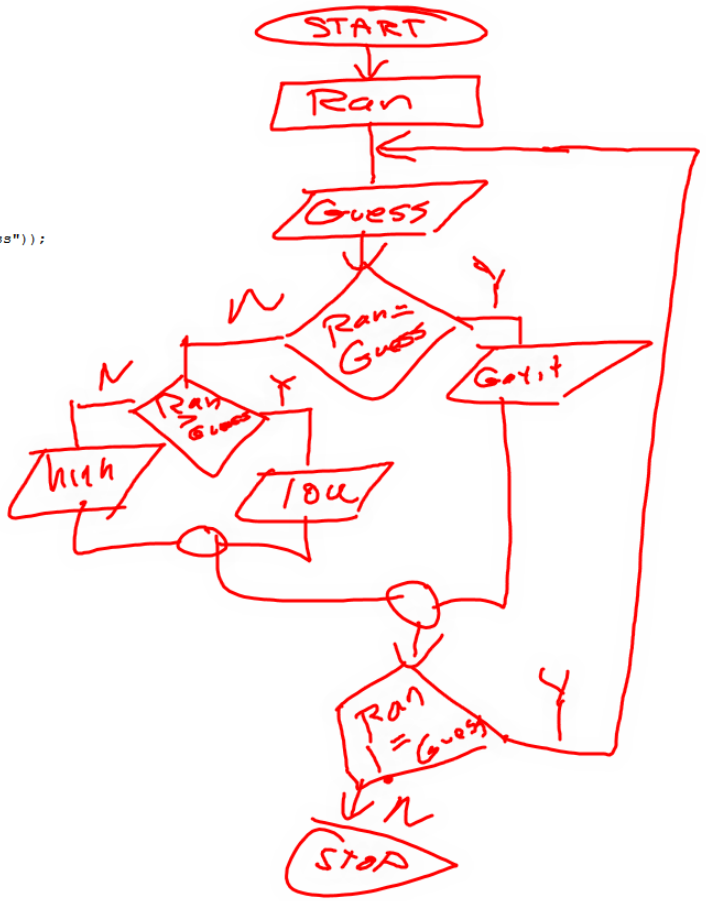


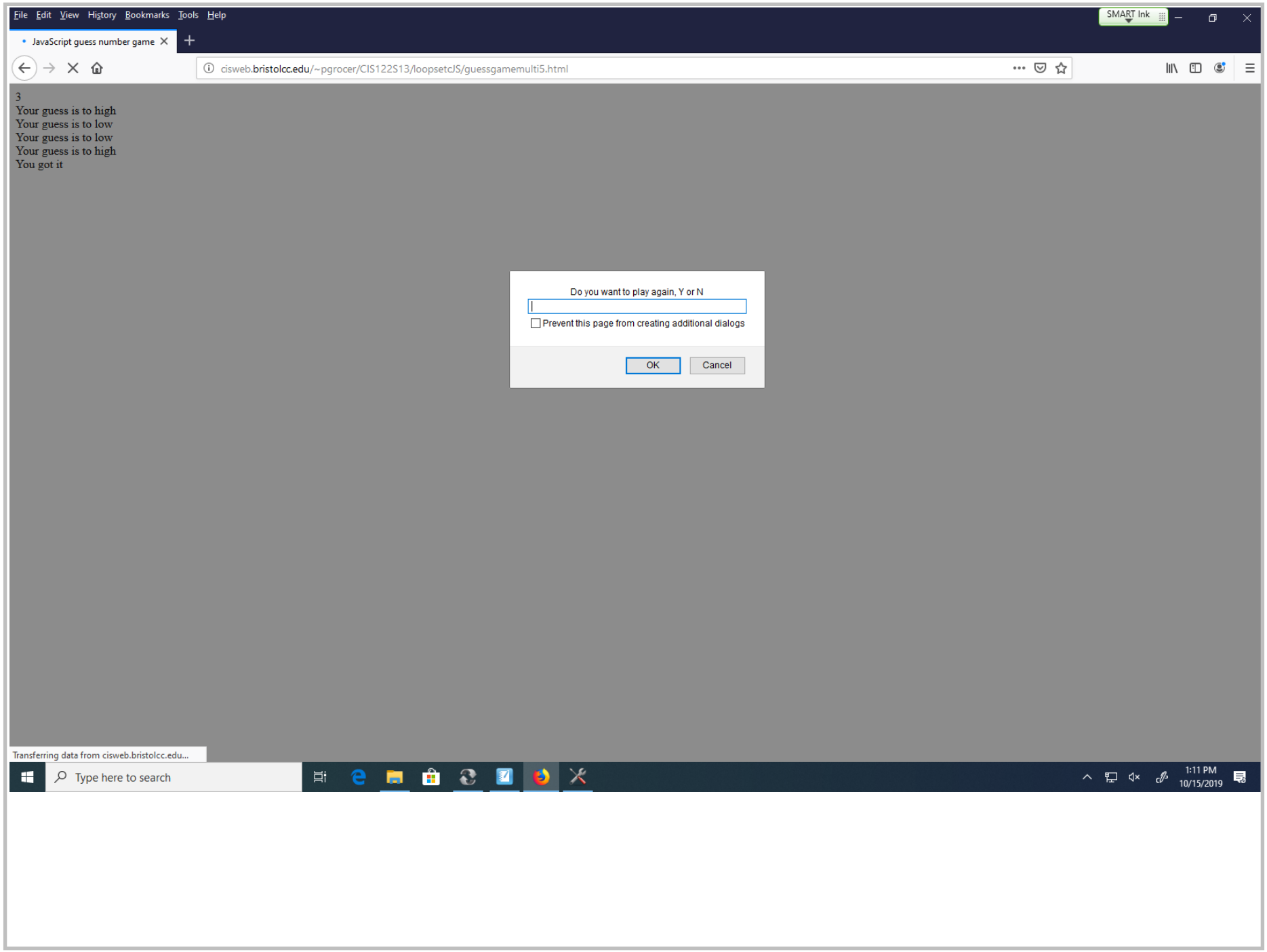
Title: Oct 15-1:06 PM (27 of 34)

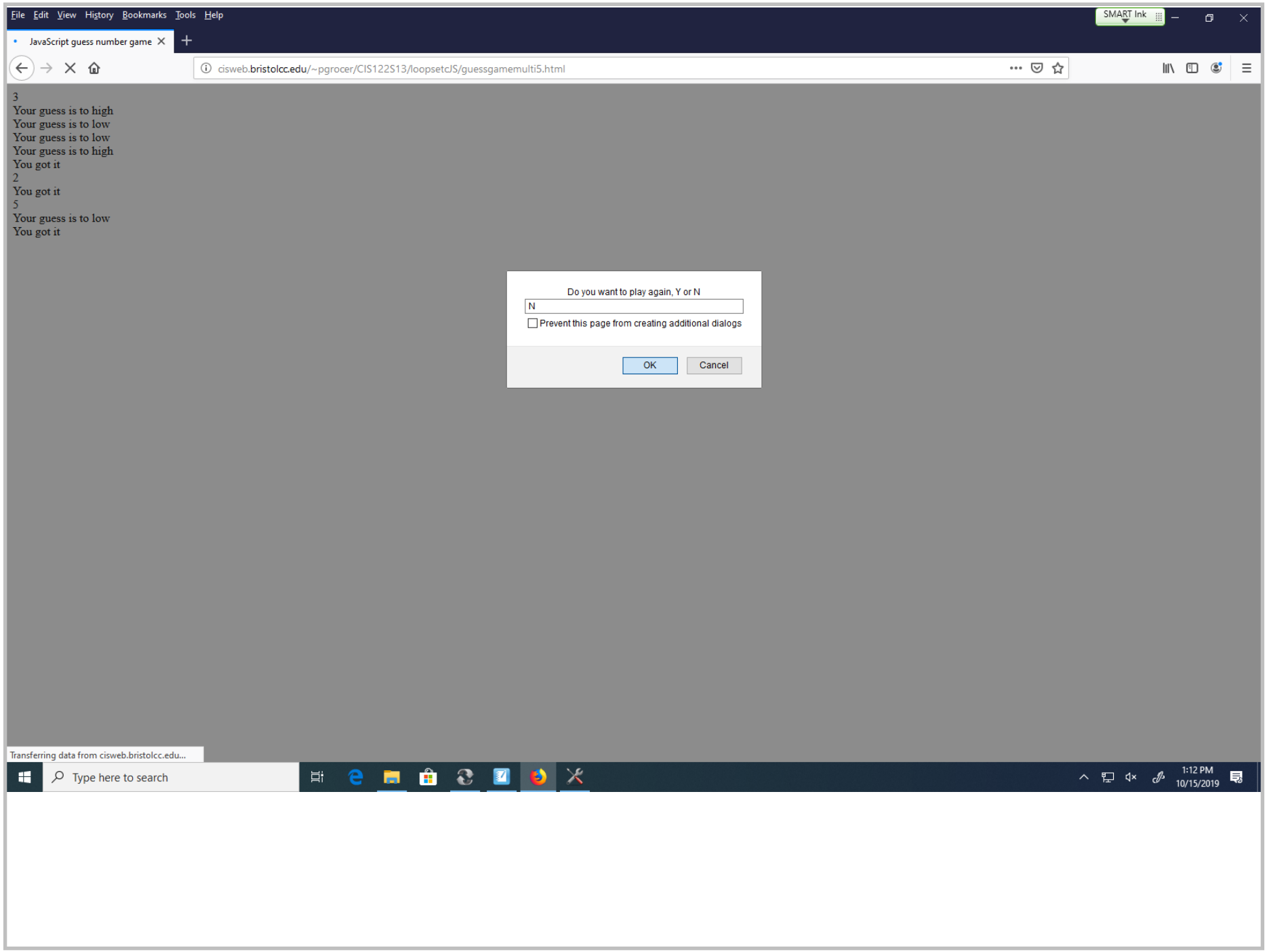
GUESS GAME

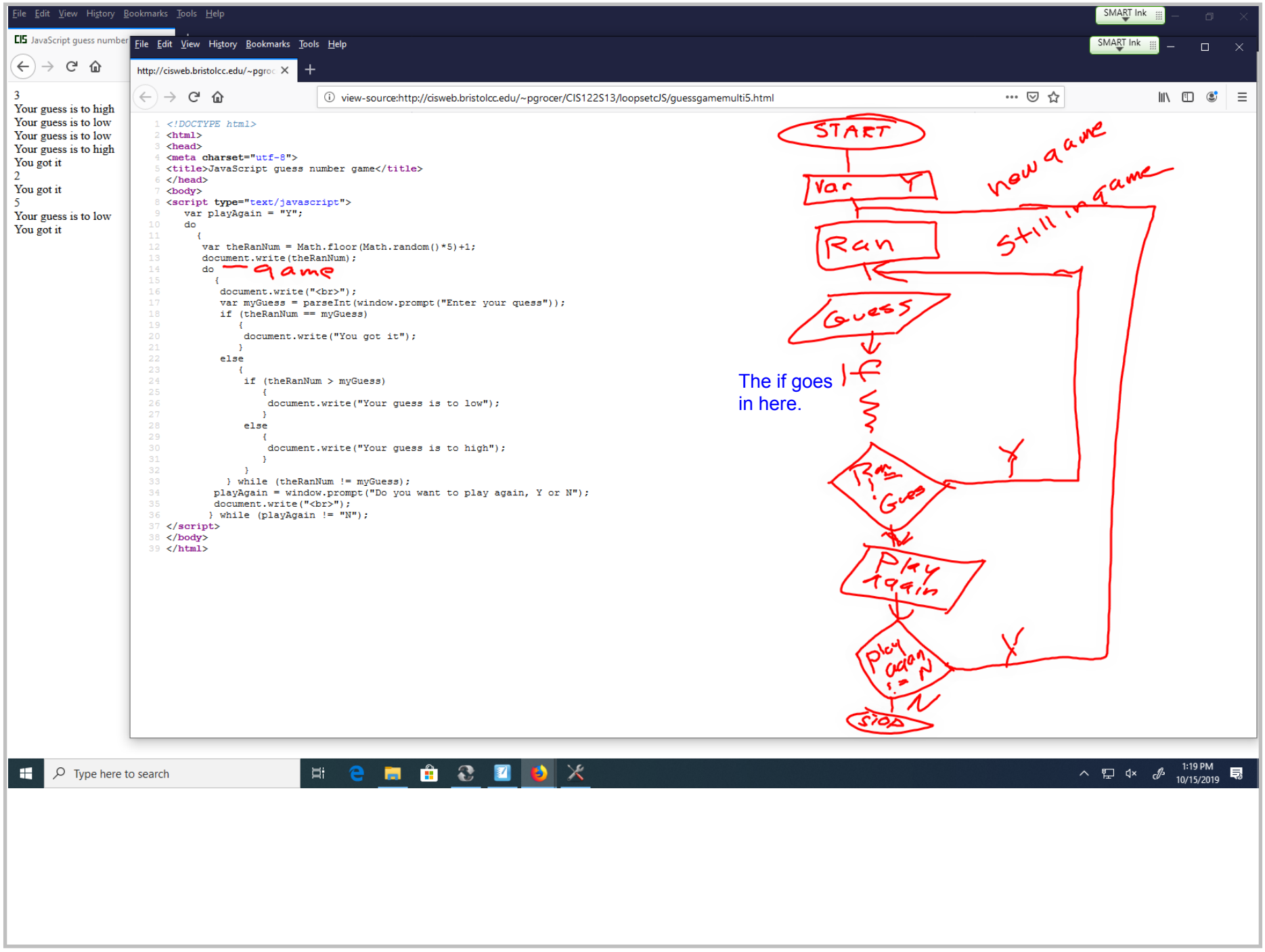
4
Your guess is to high
Your guess is to low
You got it

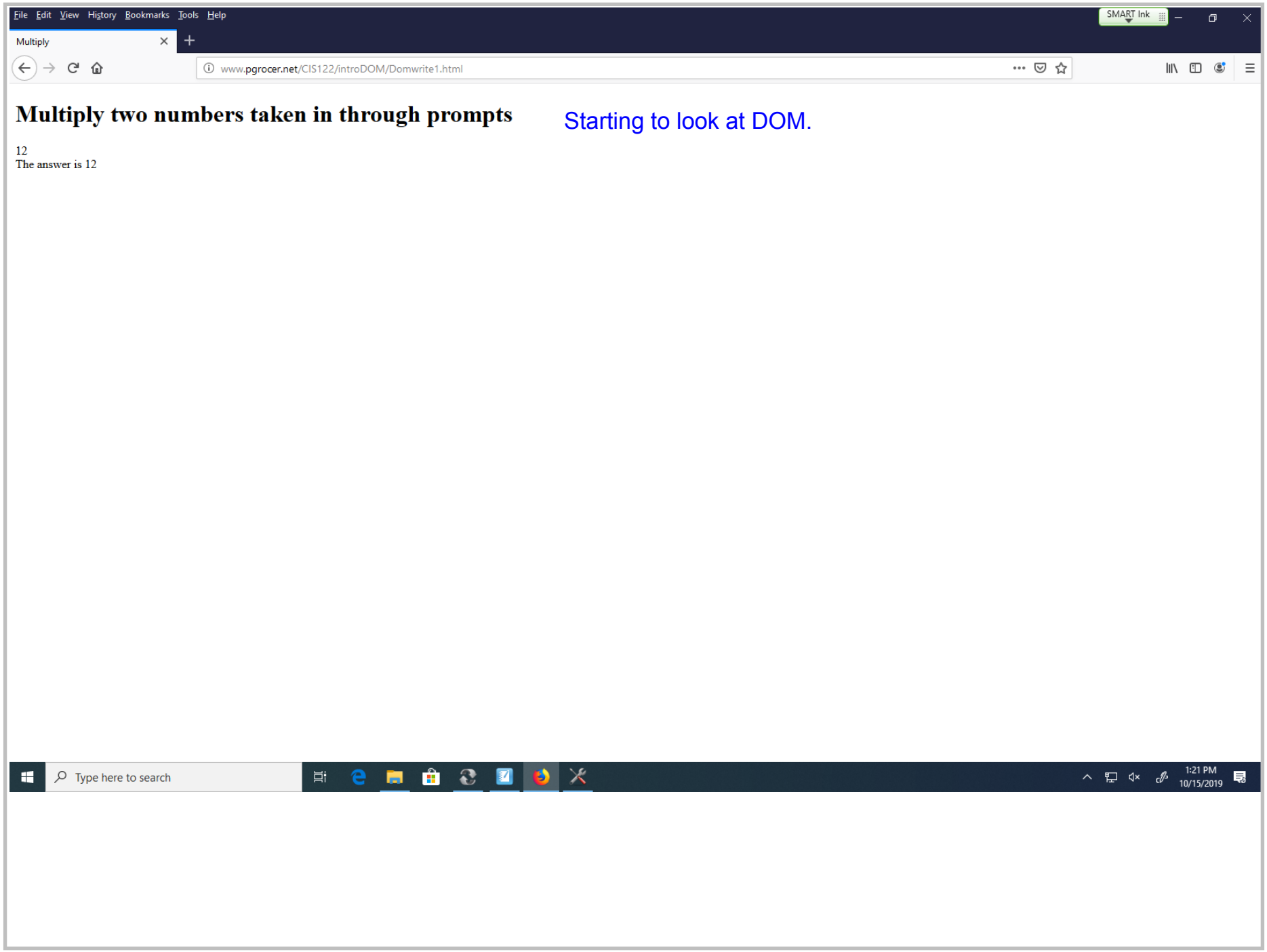
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>GUESS GAME</h1>
<script type="text/javascript">
   var theRanNum = Math.floor(Math.random()*5)+1;
   document.write(theRanNum);
   do
     {
      document.write("<br>");
      var myGuess = parseInt(window.prompt("Enter your guess"));
      if (theRanNum == myGuess)
         {
          document.write("You got it");
         }
      else
         {
          if (theRanNum > myGuess)
             {
              document.write("Your guess is to low");
             }
          else
             {
              document.write("Your guess is to high");
             }
         }
       } while (theRanNum != myGuess);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```



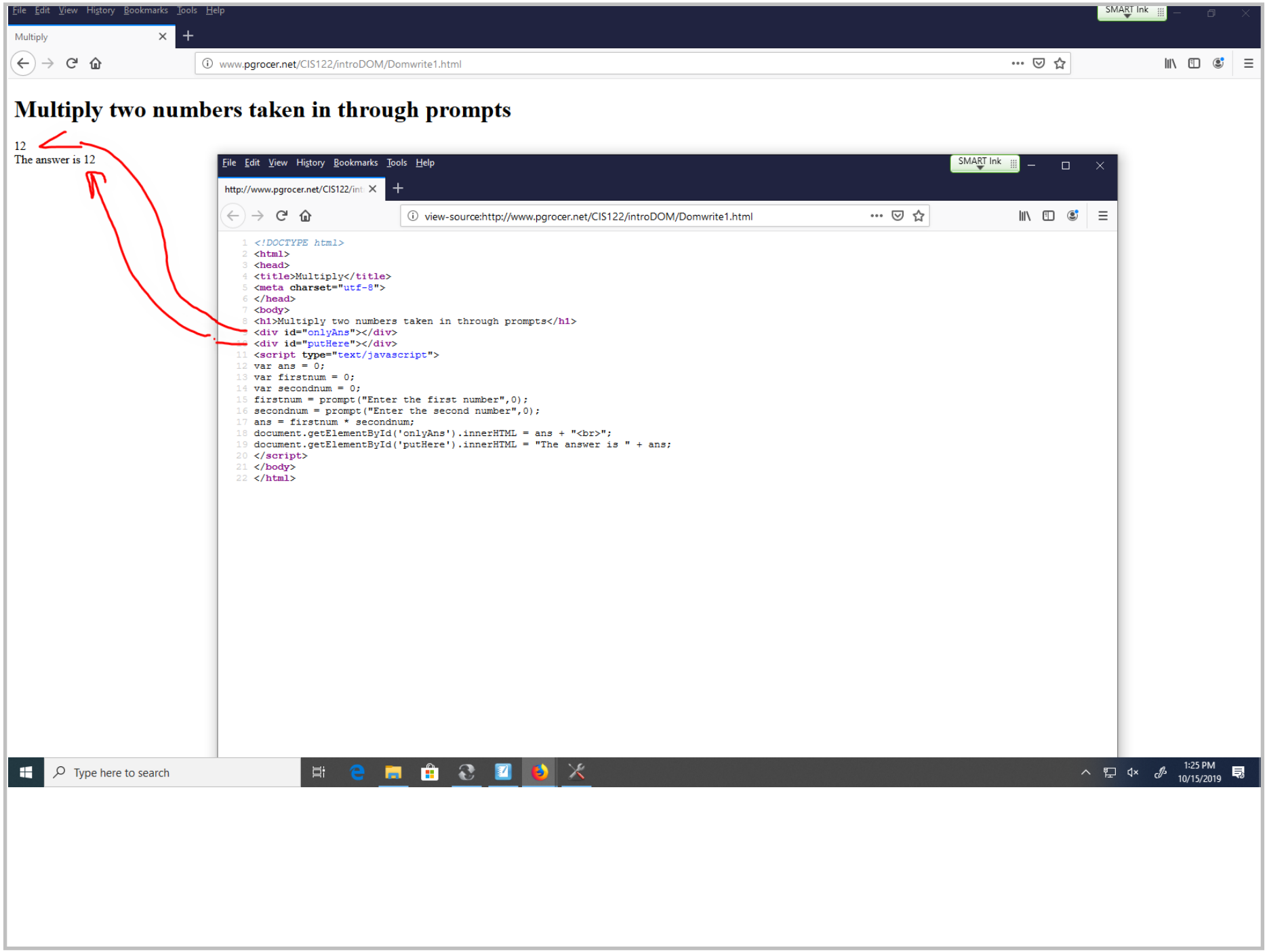

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
JavaScript guess number game
cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/CIS122S13/loopsetcJS/guessgamemulti5.html
3
Your guess is to high
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to high
You got it
Do you want to play again, Y or N
Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs
OK
Cancel
Transferring data from cisweb.bristolcc.edu...
Type here to search
1:11 PM
10/15/2019


File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
JavaScript guess number game
cisweb.bristolcc.edu/~pgrocer/CIS122S13/loopsetcJS/guessgamemulti5.html
3
Your guess is to high
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to high
You got it
2
You got it
5
Your guess is to low
You got it
Do you want to play again, Y or N
N
Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs
OK
Cancel
Transferring data from cisweb.bristolcc.edu...
Type here to search
1:12 PM
10/15/2019

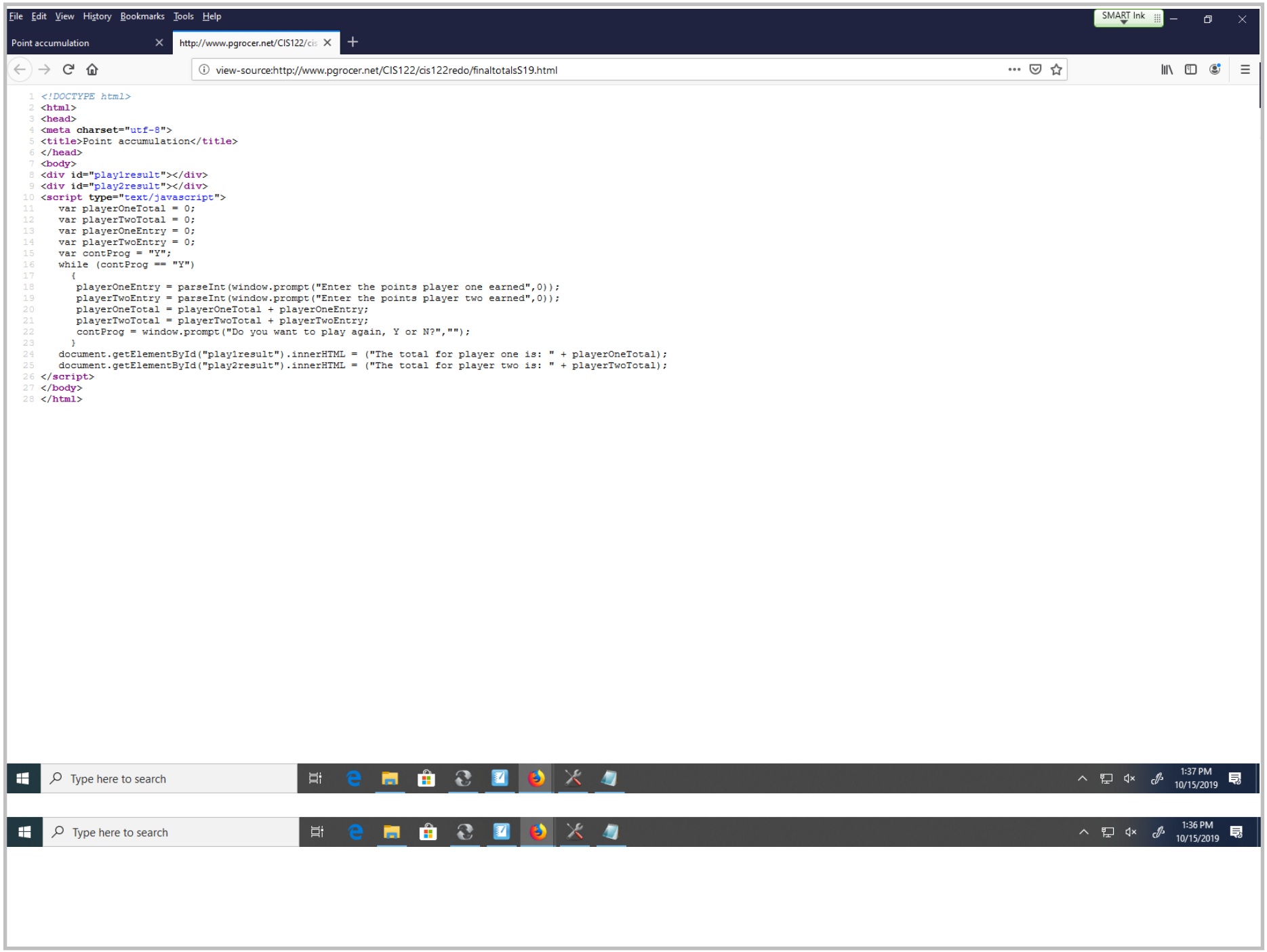

3
Your guess is to high
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to low
Your guess is to high
You got it
2
You got it
5
Your guess is to low
You got it
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>JavaScript guess number game</title>
</head>
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
var playAgain = "Y";
do
{
var theRanNum = Math.floor(Math.random()*5)+1;
document.write(theRanNum);
do
{
document.write("<br>");
var myGuess = parseInt(window.prompt("Enter your guess"));
if (theRanNum == myGuess)
{
document.write("You got it");
}
else
{
if (theRanNum > myGuess)
{
document.write("Your guess is to low");
}
else
{
document.write("Your guess is to high");
}
}
} while (theRanNum != myGuess);
playAgain = window.prompt("Do you want to play again, Y or N");
document.write("<br>");
} while (playAgain != "N");
</script>
</body>
</html>
START
Var
Ran
Guess
The if goes in here.
Play again
STOP
Type here to search
1:19 PM
10/15/2019



Title: Oct 15-1:21 PM (32 of 34)


Multiply
www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/introDOM/Domwrite1.html
Multiply two numbers taken in through prompts
12
The answer is 12
view-source:http://www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/introDOM/Domwrite1.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Multiply</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Multiply two numbers taken in through prompts</h1>

<script type="text/javascript">
var ans = 0;
var firstnum = 0;
var secondnum = 0;
firstnum = prompt("Enter the first number",0);
secondnum = prompt("Enter the second number",0);
ans = firstnum * secondnum;
document.getElementById('onlyAns').innerHTML = ans + "<br>";
document.getElementById('putHere').innerHTML = "The answer is " + ans;
</script>
</body>
</html>
Type here to search
1:25 PM
10/15/2019


File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
SMART Ink
Point accumulation
http://www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/cis
view-source:http://www.pgrocer.net/CIS122/cis122redo/finaltotalsS19.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Point accumulation</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8
9
10 <script type="text/javascript">
11 var playerOneTotal = 0;
12 var playerTwoTotal = 0;
13 var playerOneEntry = 0;
14 var playerTwoEntry = 0;
15 var contProg = "Y";
16 while (contProg == "Y")
17 {
18 playerOneEntry = parseInt(window.prompt("Enter the points player one earned",0));
19 playerTwoEntry = parseInt(window.prompt("Enter the points player two earned",0));
20 playerOneTotal = playerOneTotal + playerOneEntry;
21 playerTwoTotal = playerTwoTotal + playerTwoEntry;
22 contProg = window.prompt("Do you want to play again, Y or N?","");
23 }
24 document.getElementById("play1result").innerHTML = ("The total for player one is: " + playerOneTotal);
25 document.getElementById("play2result").innerHTML = ("The total for player two is: " + playerTwoTotal);
26 </script>
27 </body>
28 </html>
Type here to search
1:37 PM
10/15/2019
Type here to search
1:36 PM
10/15/2019