Announcements

• Due date changes
  * Labs 7/8 due before noon this Wed. (May 14)
    • Last page is extra credit
  * Project 2B due before noon next Wed. (May 21)
# Drop-In Labs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>MGH 330K</td>
<td>MGH 430</td>
<td>MGH 330J</td>
<td>MGH 330K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MGH 044 [MGH 058 on 5/21 and 6/04]</td>
<td>MGH 330K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pm</td>
<td>OUGL 101</td>
<td>MGH 430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MGH 030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Announcement

• Lecture Friday is canceled
  * MGH is venue for Undergraduate Research Symposium
  * Noon - 5pm throughout Mary Gates
  * You're excused from lecture to attend!
  * 4th floor labs are still available
Quiz and Quick Write

• This week
  * Review the questions at the end of these chapters:
    • Fluency chapters 18 and 20
    • QuickStart chapters 1 and 2
  • All JavaScript!

• Topics will include:
  • Variables
  • Values & data types
  • Assignment statements
  • Rules for identifiers
  • Conditionals
  • Loops
  • Arrays
  • Functions
  • Curly brackets
Understanding the document tree, revisited

DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL (DOM)
DOM Exercise 2
Trees are great for folks that are far away.

Our

depth-first

breadth-first

em

trees are a favorite for nearby neighbors.

You can view other products in the

Main Menu

Below are two binary tree options:

Binary Tree Selection

Did you get this one? Remember, every bit of text in the HTML has to be represented, even punctuation.
With this “top-down” view of the HTML, you can see a node’s parent element, and any child nodes, easily.

When you’re working with the DOM, the “top” of the tree is the root element. In a web page, that’s `<html>`.

Even though we flipped the tree over, we still move from left-to-right when we order nodes.

Here’s the text in the second `<div>`, broken up into several text nodes to keep the emphasized word in the right place.
The DOM Tree

A new type of tree: the DOM tree

Once the browser has your markup with the `<html>` element at the top, it creates a new object for each node in the tree. The result is a bunch of objects, all “connected” together, like you see here:

This entire thing is usually called a DOM tree, because it represents your document using objects and provides a tree model of your markup.
Quick Write

• Put everything on the floor except a pen or pencil
• No laptops, pda's, cell phones, etc.
• No notes, textbooks, etc.
• No discussions with your neighbors
• No wandering eyes
• Write for five minutes
Exercise 3

- DOM Exercise 3
  * Discuss what happens when the line of code in red runs, or executes:
Exercise 3

<form>
  <label for="animal">
    Enter an animal:
  </label>
  <input type="text" id="animal" name="animal" />
</form>

<script type="text/javascript">
  //other code here
  animal=document.getElementById("animal").value;
  //other code here
</script>
Exercise 3

- What is `document`?
  * `<body>`

- What does `getElementById` do?
  * Looks for an HTML element

- What does "animal" do?
  * Specifies the name of the id to find
Exercise 3

• What does .value mean?
  * Grabs the value entered by the user in the animals text box

• Explain animals = and what it does.
  * Assignment statement
  * Assigns the results of everything on the right-hand side to animals.
Reminders

• Friday lecture is canceled
  • Undergraduate Research Symposium
    Noon-5pm

• Project 2B is due Wednesday before Noon