

JavaScript and Form Enhancement

CS 4640 Programming Languages for Web Applications

[Robert W. Sebesta, “Programming the World Wide Web
Jon Duckett, Interactive Frontend Web Development]

JavaScript and Form

Forms allow us to collect information from users. JavaScript helps us get the appropriate information from them.

Examples of form enhancement with JavaScript:

- Customizing web pages
- Making web pages more dynamic
- Change type of form input
- Validating forms
- Manipulating cookies
- Interacting with frames
- Calling Java programs

Techniques for Updating HTML Content

document.write()

Advantage

- Simple way to add content that was not in the original source code to the page

Disadvantages

- Work only when the page initially loads
- If it is used after the page is loaded, it can
 - Overwrite the whole page
 - Not add the content to the page
 - Create a new page

Rarely used by programmers

Techniques for Updating HTML Content

element.textContent

Advantage

- Simple way to add content that was not in the original source code to the page
- Potentially prevent cross-site scripting attack
- Not parse the HTML DOM and thus tend to yield faster rendering

Disadvantages

- Remove all children elements of the target element

Techniques for Updating HTML Content

element.innerHTML

Advantage

- Easy way to get/update the entire content of an element (including markup) as a string
- Less code and faster (execution time) than DOM manipulation when adding many new elements to a page
- Simple way to remove all of the content from one element (by assigning it an empty string)

Disadvantages

- Can pose security risk (thus, should not be used to add content that come from a user)
- Difficult to isolate single elements to update within a large DOM fragment
- Event handlers may not work properly

Techniques for Updating HTML Content

DOM Manipulation

Advantage

- Easy way to change one element from a DOM fragment where there are many siblings
- Does not affect event handlers
- Easily allow a script to add elements incrementally

Disadvantages

- Slower (execution time) than `innerHTML` when making many changes to the content of a page
- More code to achieve the same thing compared with `innerHTML`

JavaScript Tips

- Build your script **one piece** at a time
- **Store** to files and load with HTML files
- Do not change **variable types**
- Do not use **same names** for global and local variables
- Remember, JavaScript is case sensitive
- **Debugger**
 - Firefox Javascript debugger – Venkman
 - Another Firefox debugger – Firebug

Advantages and Disadvantages

- **Advantages :**
 - Can **modify HTML** on the client
 - Fairly **easy** to write simple functions
- **Disadvantages :**
 - Weak **typing**
 - Poor development **tools**
 - Many **scalability** problems (maintenance, reliability, readability, security, efficiency, portability, ...)

Summary

Two common **purposes** of JavaScript uses:

- Build HTML **dynamically** when page is loaded
 - Monitor **user events** and take action
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- Learning HTML syntax is not hard
 - Learning JS syntax is not hard
 - Designing good dynamic web pages is VERY hard