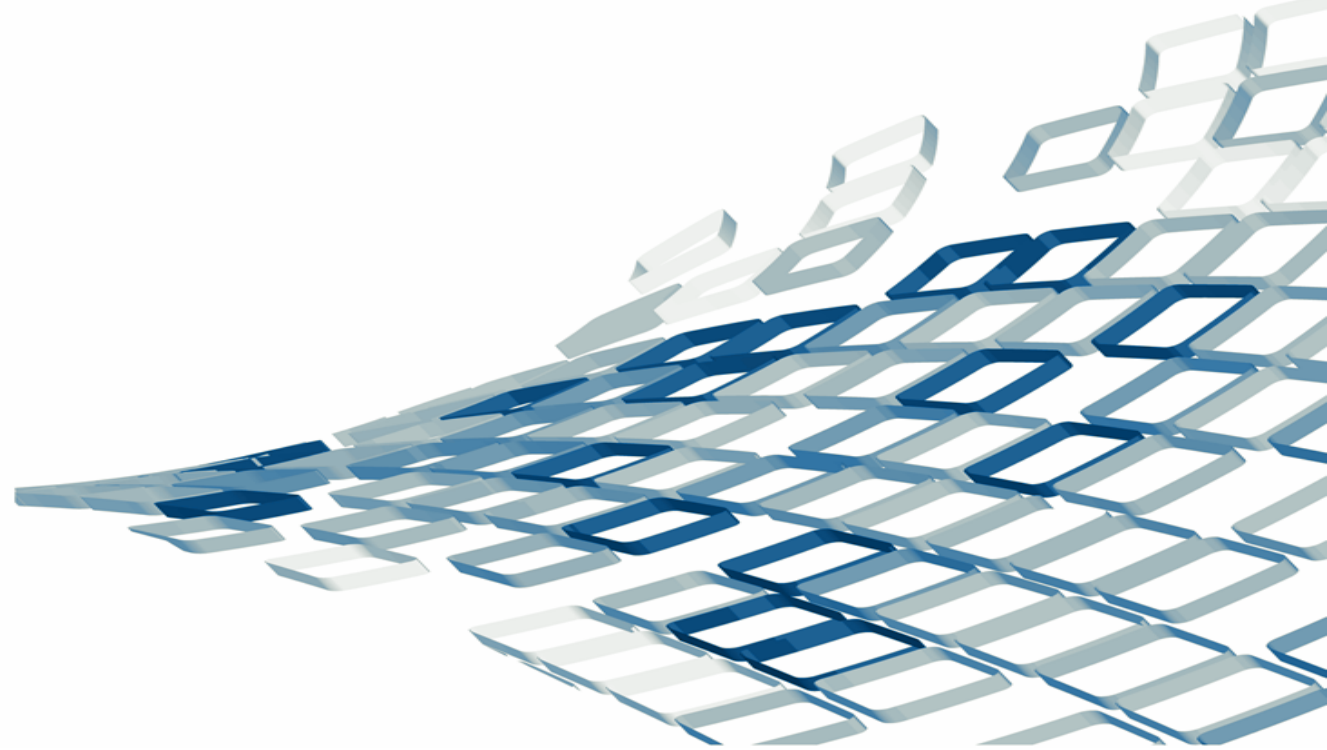




Certified Internet
Web Professional

Lesson 3:
Functions, Methods
and Events in JavaScript



Objectives

- Use methods as functions
- Define functions
- Use data type conversion methods
- Call functions
- Pass arguments to functions, including argument creation, return values and the *calculateAvg()* function
- Return values from functions
- Distinguish between global and local variables
- Use the conditional operator
- Identify user events and event handlers
- Use built-in functions and cast variables

Introduction to Functions

- Function
 - A named block of code that can be called when needed
 - In JavaScript, a function can return a value

Defining a Function

- Calling statement
- Argument
- Inserting functions into X/HTML pages
- Good coding practice

Calling a Function

- Passing arguments to functions
- Returning values from functions
- Operator precedence
- Global vs. local variables

User Events and JavaScript Event Handlers

- Event Objects
 - *button*
 - *reset*
 - *submit*
 - *radio*
 - *checkbox*
 - *link*
 - *form*
 - *text*
 - *textarea*
 - *select*
 - *image*
 - *area*
 - *window*
- User Events
 - *abort*
 - *blur*
 - *click*
 - *change*
 - *error*
 - *focus*
 - *load*
 - *mouseover*
 - *mouseout*
 - *reset*
 - *select*
 - *Submit*
 - *unLoad*
- Event Handlers
 - *onabort*
 - *onblur*
 - *onclick*
 - *onchange*
 - *onerror*
 - *onfocus*
 - *onload*
 - *onmouseover*
 - *onmouseout*
 - *onreset*
 - *onselect*
 - *onsubmit*
 - *onunload*

Methods as Functions

- Using built-in functions
- Casting variables

Summary

- ✓ Use methods as functions
- ✓ Define functions
- ✓ Use data type conversion methods
- ✓ Call functions
- ✓ Pass arguments to functions, including argument creation, return values and the *calculateAvg()* function
- ✓ Return values from functions
- ✓ Distinguish between global and local variables
- ✓ Use the conditional operator
- ✓ Identify user events and event handlers
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Lesson 3 Quiz

1. The JavaScript toUpperCase() method is an example of:
 - a. an argument.
 - b. a calling statement.
 - c. a built-in function.
 - d. a user-defined function.

Lesson 3 Quiz

1. The JavaScript toUpperCase() method is an example of:
 - a. an argument.
 - b. a calling statement.
 - c. a built-in function.**
 - d. a user-defined function.

Lesson 3 Quiz

2. Which of the following examples is an example of a JavaScript conversion method?

- a. `document.write()`
- b. `parseFloat()`
- c. `alert()`
- d. `function addSpace()`

Lesson 3 Quiz

2. Which of the following examples is an example of a JavaScript conversion method?

a. `document.write()`

b. `parseFloat()`

c. `alert()`

d. `function addSpace()`

Lesson 3 Quiz

3. In JavaScript, the return keyword is used to:
- a. return a value to a function's calling statement.
 - b. return a value to a function.
 - c. return a variable to an expression.
 - d. return a function to an argument.

Lesson 3 Quiz

3. In JavaScript, the return keyword is used to:
- a. return a value to a function's calling statement.**
 - b. return a value to a function.
 - c. return a variable to an expression.
 - d. return a function to an argument.

Lesson 3 Quiz

4. Which JavaScript event occurs when a Web page is accessed and appears in the

browser?

- a. submit
- b. focus
- c. change
- d. load

Lesson 3 Quiz

4. Which JavaScript event occurs when a Web page is accessed and appears in the browser?

- a. submit
- b. focus
- c. change
- d. load**

Lesson 3 Quiz

5. Which JavaScript event handler can respond to the checkbox object?
- a. onblur
 - b. onsubmit
 - c. onmouseover
 - d. onselect

Lesson 3 Quiz

5. Which JavaScript event handler can respond to the checkbox object?

- a. **onblur**
- b. onsubmit
- c. onmouseover
- d. onselect

Lesson 3 Quiz

6. Consider the following JavaScript statements:

```
function myTest (myValue) {  
  if (myValue < 5) {  
    return true;  
  }else{  
    return;  
  }  
}
```

```
document.write(myTest(6));
```

What is the result of these JavaScript statements? Why?

Lesson 3 Quiz

6. Consider the following JavaScript statements:

```
function myTest (myValue) {  
  if (myValue < 5) {  
    return true;  
  }else{  
    return;  
  }  
}
```

```
document.write(myTest(6));
```

What is the result of these JavaScript statements? Why?

When called, the myTest() function would return undefined because nothing follows the keyword return in the else clause of the if...else statement