

# Pemrograman Web

JavaScript

(C) Antonius RC 2011

# History

- Originally developed by **Netscape**
- Joint development with **Sun Microsystems** in 1995
- Pertama disebut LiveScript
- Standard 262 (**ECMA-262** th 1996) of the European Computer Manufacturers Association
- Now supported by most of all desktop browsers (ECMA 5.1)

# Javascript is not Java

- JavaScript has a different object model from Java:
  - JavaScript is not strongly typed
  - JavaScript is client side
  - Java is client side and server side
  - JavaScript is interpreted by browser
  - Java for client side is Java Applet

# Javascript usage

- Provide alternative to server-side programming
  - Servers are often **overloaded**
  - Client processing has **quicker** reaction time
  - For validation, for interactive application, for animation
- JavaScript is run in **limited usage**
  - JS **cannot** access file systems
  - Users can **shutdown** the JS
- JavaScript can **interact** with the internal model of the web page (**Document Object Model**)

# Javascript features

- Client side
- Interpreted
- Dynamic typing
- Object based
- Functional based
- Array and Object Literal (JSON)

# Javascript event driven programming

- Users actions, such as mouse clicks and key presses, are referred to as ***events***
- The main task of most JavaScript programs is to **respond to events**
- For example, a JavaScript program could **validate** data in a form **before** it is submitted to a server
  - ***Caution:*** It is important that crucial validation be done by the server. It is relatively easy to bypass client-side controls
    - For example, a user might create a copy of a web page but remove all the validation code.

# Javascript and HTML

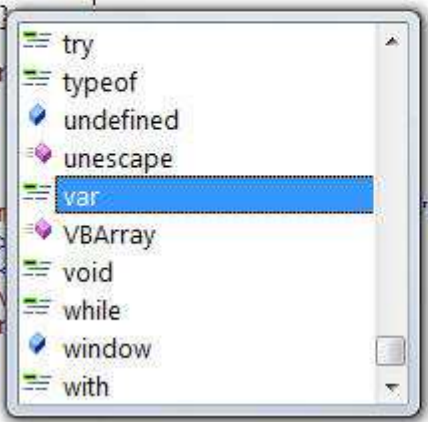
- When JavaScript is **embedded** in an XHTML document
- **Two locations** for JavaScript server different purposes
  - JavaScript in the **head** element will react to user input and be called from other locations
  - JavaScript in the **body** element will be executed once as the page is loaded
- Various strategies must be used to ‘protect’ the JavaScript from the browser
  - JQuery provides **JQuery Minified**

# Javascript Tool

- Browsers (always in web!)
- Firebug
- Javascript editor:
  - I Love Visual Studio 2010 with JavaScript Intellisense support

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
function dosomething() {
    val

```



```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
function dosomething() {
    var myElement = document.getElementById("myDiv");
    myElement.innerHTML = "Hello there!";
    myElement = 10;
    myElement.

```



```
</script>
<form id="form1">
<div>
    <div id="myDiv" onclick="myElement.doSomething()">Click

```



# How to write?

- **Inline**

```
<a href="a.html" onClick="alert('Hallo!');">Test</a>
```

- **Internal embedded**

```
<script type="text/javascript">  
  <!--  
    ...Javascript here...  
  -->  
</script>
```

- **External reference**

```
<script type="text/javascript"  
  src="tst_number.js" />
```

– This is the **preferred** approach

# Where to place JS?

- On **body**

- On this example, the JS will be executed after browser renders <p>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Web Page</h1>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script type="text/javascript">
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML=Date();
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

- On **head**

- Discuss later

# General Syntactic Characteristics

- **Identifiers:**

- Case sensitive
- Declare it using **var** keyword -> means **local** variable
- Without **var** keyword it always becomes **global** variable

- Javascript has **reserved**

JavaScript Reserved Words							
break	continue	do	for	import	new	this	void
case	default	else	function	in	return	typeof	while
comment	delete	export	if	label	switch	var	with

- **Comments**

- // for one line
- /\* for multiline \*/

- Statements can be terminated with a **semicolon**

## Mencetak Teks pada Halaman Web

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Untitled Page</title>
  <script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
    document.writeln("Selamat Datang di JavaScript!");
  </script>
</head>
```



# Array & Function

```
var mataKuliah = ["Progweb, SO, Strukdat"];
```

```
var mataKuliah = [ ];
```

```
mataKuliah[0] = "Progweb";
```

```
mataKuliah[1] = "SO";
```

```
mataKuliah[2] = "Strukdat";
```

```
matakuliah.length → jumlah element array
```

```
function name (parameters) {  
    statement;  
    statement;  
    ...  
}
```

Contoh:

```
function yell (word) {  
    alert(yell + "!!");  
}
```

# Alert

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">  
document.writeln("Selamat Datang di JavaScript!");  
alert("Javascript is client side!");  
  
</script>
```

Selamat Datang di JavaScript!

Javascript is client side!

OK

# HTML DOM

- The DOM is a **W3C** (World Wide Web Consortium) standard.
- The DOM defines a standard for **accessing** documents like HTML and XML
- The DOM defines the **objects and properties** of all document elements, and the **methods** (interface) to access them

# HTML DOM Terminology

- The **entire** document is a **document node**
- Every HTML **element** is an **element node**
- The **text** in the HTML elements are **text nodes**
- Every HTML **attribute** is an **attribute node**
- **Comments** are **comment nodes**



# Some DOM properties and methods

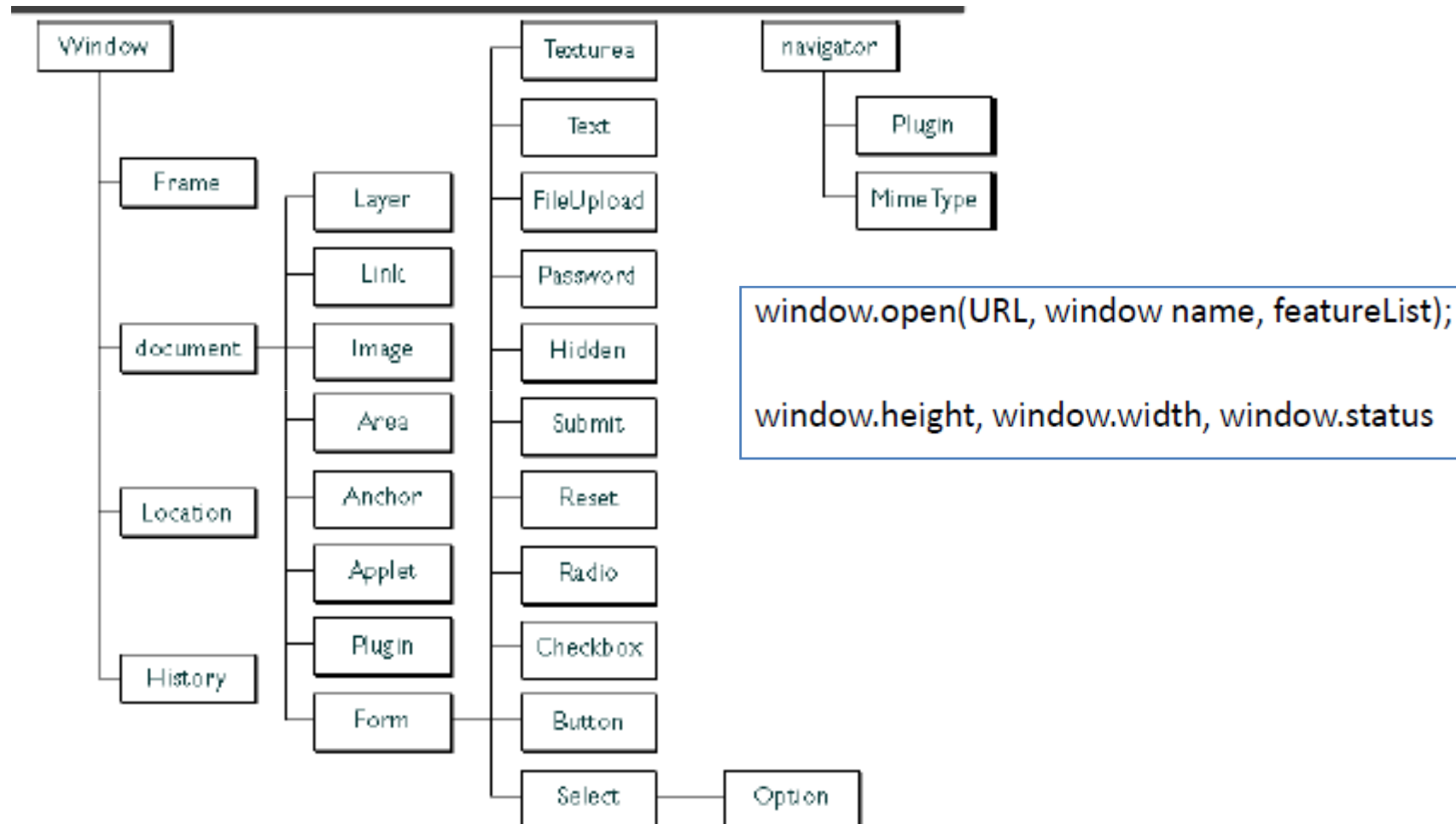
- **Some Properties**

- `x.innerHTML` - the text value of `x`
- `x.nodeName` - the name of `x`
- `x.parentNode` - the parent node of `x`
- `x.childNodes` - the child nodes of `x`
- `x.attributes` - the attributes nodes of `x`

- **Some Methods:**

- `x.getElementById(id)` - get the element with a specified `id`
- `x.getElementsByTagName(name)` - get all elements with a specified `name`
- `x.appendChild(node)` - insert a child node to `x`
- `x.removeChild(node)` - remove a child node from `x`

# DOM Hirarki dan Properties



# Contoh DOM

## HTML

```
<p>  
Look at this octopus:  
  
Cute, huh?  
</p>
```

DOM Element Object

Property	Value
tagName	"IMG"
<u>src</u>	"octopus.jpg"
alt	"an octopus"
id	"icon01"

## JavaScript

```
var icon = document.getElementById("icon01");  
icon.src = "kitty.gif";
```

# Javascript & function

- All of javascript is **better** placed **within** function
- A function contains code that will be executed by user (**event driven programming**)
- We may call a function from **anywhere** within a page or external file **\*.js** by a call to the function
- 2 types of function:
  - Function that **return a value**
  - Function that **not return a value** (procedure)
- Javascript function can declare **local** and **global** variabel

# Function Example

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">

function Hello() {
    var myString = "Anton";
    document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + myString;
    document.getElementById("welcome").style.fontWeight = "bold";
}

function Hello2(nama) {
    document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + nama;
}

</script>
```

```
<body onload="Hello()">
  <div id="welcome">

  </div>
  <div id="content">
    Nama :
    <input id="Text1" type="text" /><input id="Button1" type="button"
      value="Klik Saya" onclick="Hello2(document.getElementById('Text1').value)" />
    <br />
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Nama :

# Result

Welcome Anton

Nama :

Klik Saya

`<body onload="Hello()">`

Welcome Anton

Nama : Budi

Klik Saya

Welcome Budi

Nama : Budi

Klik Saya

`<button onclick="Hello2()">`

# Teks HTML – innerHTML dan style

- Mengubah teks jadi **tebal** pada tag **div**

```
function Hello(){
    var myString = "Anton";
    document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + myString;
    document.getElementById("welcome").style.fontWeight = "bold";
}
```

- Membuat pilihan warna:
  - Merah, biru, dan defaultnya hitam

```
function UbahWarna(warna){
    if(warna == "red"){
        document.getElementById("welcome").style.color = "red";
    }else if(warna == "blue"){
        document.getElementById("welcome").style.color = "blue";
    }else{
        document.getElementById("welcome").style.color = "black";
    }
}
```

**Welcome Anton**

Nama :

Pilih Warna:

**Welcome Anton**

Nama :

Pilih Warna:

**Welcome Anton**

Nama :

Pilih Warna:

## Contoh Kalkulator dengan 2 operand

- Some number function
  - NaN (not a number)
  - parseInt
    - Converts **string** argument to **integer**



4 x / + - 2

Hasil = 8

```
<div id="soal">
  <input id="bil1" type="text" /><input id="x" type="button"
    value="x" onclick="hitung('x')" /><input id="/" type="button" value="/" onclick="hitung('/')"
    id="+" type="button" value="+" onclick="hitung('+)" /><input id="-"
    type="button" value="-" onclick="hitung('-)" /><input id="bil2" type="text" /></div>
<div id="hasil">
</div>
```



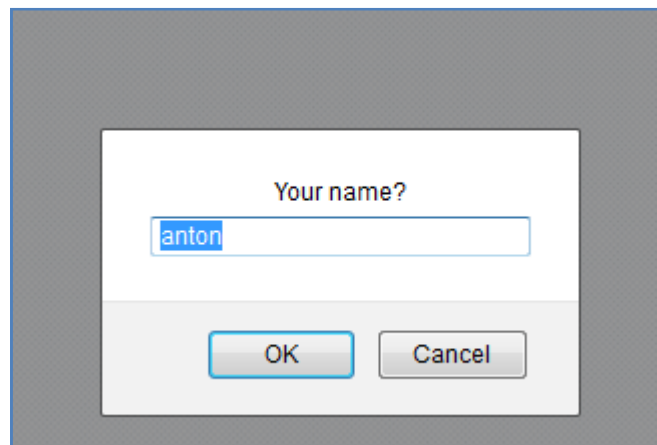
```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
function hitung(tipe){
    var hasil = 0;
    switch(tipe){
        case "x" :
            hasil = document.getElementById("bil1").value * document.getElementById("bil2").value;
            break;
        case "/" :
            hasil = document.getElementById("bil1").value / document.getElementById("bil2").value;
            break;
        case "+" :
            hasil = parseInt(document.getElementById("bil1").value) + parseInt(document.getElementById("bil2").value);
            break;
        case "-" :
            hasil = document.getElementById("bil1").value - document.getElementById("bil2").value;
            break;
    }
    document.getElementById("hasil").innerHTML = "Hasil = " + hasil;
}
</script>
```

# Contoh percabangan

```
<head>
  <title>Untitled Page</title>
  <script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
    function tanya () {
      var nama = prompt("Your name?", "anton");
      var jam = new Date().getHours();
      if(jam<12) document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + nama + ", good morning";
      else if(jam>=12){
        jam -= 12;
        if(jam<6) document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + nama + ", good afternoon";
        else if(jam >= 6) document.getElementById("welcome").innerHTML = "Welcome " + nama + ", good evening";
      }
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body onload="tanya()">

  <div id="welcome">
  </div>

</body>
```



Welcome anton, good afternoon!

# Javascript PopUp Box

- Prompt
- Alert
- Confirm

```
function konfirmasi(){  
    var hasil = confirm("Go to the link?");  
    if(hasil==true)  
        window.location.href("http://www.ukdw.ac.id");  
    else  
        alert("You pressed cancel");  
}
```

[Go to UKDW](#)

```
<a href="http://www.ukdw.ac.id" target="_blank" onclick="konfirmasi()">Go to UKDW</a></p>
```

You pressed cancel

OK

Go to the link?

OK

Cancel

# Contoh JavaScript untuk Validasi Form

- Terdapat input text:
  - Username
  - Password
- Dan satu buah button Login
- Jika username dan password kosong maka muncul peringatan
- Jika username="anton" dan password="notna" maka Berhasil, selain itu Salah!

# Kode

Username :

Password:

```
<div id="content">
  Username :
  <input id="username" type="text" /><br />
  Password:
  <input id="password" type="password" /><br />
  <input id="button1" type="button" value="Login" onclick="periksa()" /></div>
```

```
function periksa() {
  if(document.getElementById("username").value == ""){
    alert("Username belum diisi");
    document.getElementById("username").focus();
  } else if(document.getElementById("password").value == ""){
    alert("Password belum diisi");
    document.getElementById("password").focus();
  } else {
    if(document.getElementById("username").value == "anton" && document.getElementById("password")
      alert("Sukses!");
    } else
      alert("Salah!");
  }
}
```

## Contoh Math Object

Method	Description	Example
<code>abs( x )</code>	absolute value of $x$	<code>abs( 7.2 )</code> is 7.2 <code>abs( 0.0 )</code> is 0.0 <code>abs( -5.6 )</code> is 5.6
<code>ceil( x )</code>	rounds $x$ to the smallest integer not less than $x$	<code>ceil( 9.2 )</code> is 10.0 <code>ceil( -9.8 )</code> is -9.0
<code>cos( x )</code>	trigonometric cosine of $x$ ( $x$ in radians)	<code>cos( 0.0 )</code> is 1.0
<code>exp( x )</code>	exponential method $e^x$	<code>exp( 1.0 )</code> is 2.71828 <code>exp( 2.0 )</code> is 7.38906
<code>floor( x )</code>	rounds $x$ to the largest integer not greater than $x$	<code>floor( 9.2 )</code> is 9.0 <code>floor( -9.8 )</code> is -10.0
<code>log( x )</code>	natural logarithm of $x$ (base $e$ )	<code>log( 2.718282 )</code> is 1.0 <code>log( 7.389056 )</code> is 2.0
<code>max( x, y )</code>	larger value of $x$ and $y$	<code>max( 2.3, 12.7 )</code> is 12.7 <code>max( -2.3, -12.7 )</code> is -2.3

## Contoh Date Object

Method	Description
<code>setTime( <i>ms</i> )</code>	Sets the time based on its argument—the number of elapsed milliseconds since January 1, 1970.
<code>toLocaleString()</code>	Returns a string representation of the date and time in a form specific to the computer's locale. For example, September 13, 2001 at 3:42:22 PM is represented as <i>09/13/01 15:47:22</i> in the United States and <i>13/09/01 15:47:22</i> in Europe.
<code>toUTCString()</code>	Returns a string representation of the date and time in the form: <i>19 Sep 2001 15:47:22 UTC</i>
<code>toString()</code>	Returns a string representation of the date and time in a form specific to the locale of the computer ( <i>Mon Sep 19 15:47:22 EDT 2001</i> in the United States).
<code>valueOf()</code>	The time in number of milliseconds since midnight, January 1, 1970.

**Fig. 12.8** Methods of the Date object.

# Event Model

- Event model
  - Scripts can give response to users
  - Content becomes more dynamic
  - The interface becomes more intuitive
- `onClick`
  - When user clicks on specific item
- `onload` event
  - When element is fully finished load
  - Used on body element
  - Script runs after page is finished load



## HTML Events

Event	Description
<i>Clipboard events</i>	
onbeforecut	Fires before a selection is cut to the clipboard.
onbeforecopy	Fires before a selection is copied to the clipboard.
onbeforepaste	Fires before a selection is pasted from the clipboard.
oncopy	Fires when a selection is copied to the clipboard.
oncut	Fires when a selection is cut to the clipboard.
onabort	Fires if image transfer has been interrupted by user.
onpaste	Fires when a selection is pasted from the clipboard.
<i>Data binding events</i>	
onafterupdate	Fires immediately after a databound object has been updated.
onbeforeupdate	Fires before a data source is updated.
oncellchange	Fires when a data source has changed.
ondataavailable	Fires when new data from a data source become available.
ondatasetchanged	Fires when content at a data source has changed.
ondatasetcomplete	Fires when transfer of data from the data source has completed.
onerrorupdate	Fires if an error occurs while updating a data field.
onrowenter	Fires when a new row of data from the data source is available.
onrowexit	Fires when a row of data from the data source has just finished.
onrowsdelete	Fires when a row of data from the data source is deleted.
onrowsinserted	Fires when a row of data from the data source is inserted.
Fig. 14.10 Dynamic HTML events.	

## HTML Events

Event	Description
<i>Keyboard events</i>	
onhelp	Fires when the user initiates help (i.e., by pressing the <i>F1</i> key).
onkeydown	Fires when the user pushes down a key.
onkeypress	Fires when the user presses a key.
onkeyup	Fires when the user ends a key press.
<i>Marquee events</i>	
onbounce	Fires when a scrolling <b>marquee</b> bounces back in the other direction.
onfinish	Fires when a <b>marquee</b> finishes its scrolling.
onstart	Fires when a <b>marquee</b> begins a new loop.
<i>Mouse events</i>	
oncontextmenu	Fires when the context menu is shown (right-click).
ondblclick	Fires when the mouse is double clicked.
ondrag	Fires during a mouse drag.
ondragend	Fires when a mouse drag ends.
ondragenter	Fires when something is dragged onto an area.
ondragleave	Fires when something is dragged out of an area.
ondragover	Fires when a drag is held over an area.
ondragstart	Fires when a mouse drag begins.
ondrop	Fires when a mouse button is released over a valid target during a drag.
onmousedown	Fires when a mouse button is pressed down.

Fig. 14.10 Dynamic HTML events.

## HTML Events

Event	Description
onmouseup	Fires when a mouse button is released.
<i>Miscellaneous events</i>	
onafterprint	Fires immediately after the document prints.
onbeforeeditfocus	Fires before an element gains focus for editing.
onbeforeprint	Fires before a document is printed.
onbeforeunload	Fires before a document is unloaded (i.e., the window was closed or a link was clicked).
onchange	Fires when a new choice is made in a <code>select</code> element, or when a text input is changed and the element loses focus.
onfilterchange	Fires when a filter changes properties or finishes a transition (see Chapter 15, <i>Dynamic HTML: Filters and Transitions</i> ).
onlosecapture	Fires when the <code>releaseCapture</code> method is invoked.
onpropertychange	Fires when the property of an object is changed.
onreadystatechange	Fires when the <code>readyState</code> property of an element changes.
onreset	Fires when a form resets (i.e., the user clicks a reset button).
onresize	Fires when the size of an object changes (i.e., the user resizes a window or frame).
onscroll	Fires when a window or frame is scrolled.
onselect	Fires when a text selection begins (applies to <code>input</code> or <code>textarea</code> ).
onselectstart	Fires when the object is selected.
onstop	Fires when the user stops loading the object.
onunload	Fires when a page is about to unload.

Fig. 14.10 Dynamic HTML events.

anton

## OnKeyUp & KeyDown event

155 characters left

```
<div>
  <textarea id="tuliskan" cols="20"
    name="S1" rows="5" onkeydown="hitung()" onkeyup="hitung()" ></textarea>
</div>

<div id="karakter">
160 characters left
</div>
```

```
function hitung(){
  var jml = parseInt(document.getElementById("tuliskan").value.length);
  document.getElementById("karakter").innerHTML = (160 - jml) + " characters left";
}
```

# Regular Expressions

- Diperkenalkan pada javascript versi 1.2
- Menggunakan **RegExp** object
- Digunakan untuk mengecek inputan user (argumen yang diinputkan user)
- Syntax dari regular expressions biasanya diapit “/” dan “/”
- Contoh

```
var pattern = /http/;
```

```
var patternIgnoringCase = /http/i;
```

## Flags dalam Regular Expressions

Character	Meaning
<b>I</b>	Case-insensitive.
<b>G</b>	Global match. Finds <i>all</i> matches in the string, rather than just the first.
<b>M</b>	Multiline matching.

# Contoh REGEX

Email:

tidak valid!

Email:

valid!

```
<p>  
  Email: <input id="email" type="text" onblur="cekmail()" />  
  <p id="keterangan"></p>  
</p>
```

```
function cekmail(){  
  var str = document.getElementById("email").value;  
  var patt = /^[a-zA-Z0-9_\. \-]+\@((([a-zA-Z0-9\-.]+\.)+([a-zA-Z0-9]{2,4})+)$/;  
  if(!patt.test(str)){  
    document.getElementById("keterangan").style.color = "red";  
    document.getElementById("keterangan").innerHTML = "tidak valid!";  
  } else {  
    document.getElementById("keterangan").style.color = "blue";  
    document.getElementById("keterangan").innerHTML = "valid!";  
  }  
}
```

# jQuery

The screenshot shows the jQuery website homepage with a dark blue background. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for jQuery, UI, Mobile, Plugins, Meetups, Forum, Blog, About, and Donate. Below this is the jQuery logo with the tagline "write less, do more." and a secondary navigation bar with links for Download, Documentation, Bug Tracker, and Discussion. The main content area is split into two columns. The left column features the heading "jQuery is a new kind of JavaScript Library." followed by a paragraph describing it as a fast and concise library for simplifying HTML document traversal, event handling, animating, and Ajax interactions. Below this are three checkmarks for "Lightweight Footprint", "CSS3 Compliant", and "Cross-browser". The right column has the heading "GRAB THE LATEST VERSION!" and a section titled "CHOOSE YOUR COMPRESSION LEVEL:" with two radio button options: "PRODUCTION (32KB, Minified and Gzipped)" and "DEVELOPMENT (252KB, Uncompressed Code)". A large "Download (jQuery)" button with a downward arrow is positioned below these options, and the text "Current Release: v1.8.3" is displayed underneath. At the bottom of the page, there is a "WHO'S USING JQUERY?" section with logos for Google, DHTML, jQuery, and others, along with logos for CBS, Firefox, and Mozilla.org.

- jQuery is a **library** of JavaScript Functions.
- jQuery is a **lightweight** "write less, do more".



# jQuery

- The jQuery library contains the following features:
  - HTML element selections
  - HTML element manipulation
  - CSS manipulation
  - HTML event functions
  - JavaScript Effects and animations
  - HTML DOM traversal and modification
  - AJAX
  - Cross browsers compatible

# Downloading jQuery

- Current version 1.8.2
  - <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.8.2.min.js>
    - Minified version
  - <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.8.2.js>
    - Normal version

# CDN Hosted jQuery

- Google Ajax API CDN
  - <http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.8.2/jquery.min.js>
- Microsoft CDN
  - <http://ajax.aspnetcdn.com/ajax/jquery/jquery-1.8.2.min.js>
- jQuery CDN (via Media Temple)
  - <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.8.2.min.js> (Minified version)
  - <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.8.2.js> (Source version)

# Using jQuery

- The jQuery library is stored as a **single** JavaScript file, containing **all** the jQuery **methods**.

```
<head>  
<script type="text/javascript" src="jquery.js"></script>  
</head>
```

```
<head>  
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs  
/jquery/1.4.2/jquery.min.js"></script>  
</head>
```

```
<head>  
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://ajax.microsoft.com/ajax/jquery  
/jquery-1.4.2.min.js"></script>  
</head>
```

# JQuery syntax

- The jQuery syntax is tailor made for **selecting HTML elements** and perform some **action** on the element(s) – it's like CSS selector
- Basic syntax:
  - **\$(selector).action()**
  - Where:
    - A dollar sign to define jQuery
    - A (selector) to "query (or find)" HTML elements
    - A jQuery action() to be performed on the element(s)

# JQuery syntax Examples

- **`$(this).hide()`** - hides current element
- **`$("p").hide()`** - hides all paragraphs
  - `<p>Ini paragraf</p>`
- **`$("p.test").hide()`** - hides all paragraphs with `class="test"`
  - `<p class="test">Ini paragraf class test</p>`
- **`$("#test").hide()`** - hides the element with `id="test"`
  - `<p id="test">Ini paragraf id test</p>`

# Fungsi document.ready

- Digunakan untuk menandai bahwa semua dokumen **telah diload sepenuhnya**

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript" src="jquery.min.js"></script>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
$(document).ready(function(){
}
);
</script>
```

- Tambahkan fungsi **EVENT** yang diinginkan di dalam document.ready

# HTML dan hasil

```
<body>
<h1>Welcome to My Homepage</h1>
<p class="intro">My name is Anton</p>
<p id="live">I live in Yogyakarta</p>
<p>My co lecturer is Yuan</p>
My favourite food:
<ul id="choose">
<li>Pizza</li>
<li>Nasi Goreng</li>
<li>Kacang</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

## Welcome to My Homepage

My name is Anton

I live in Yogyakarta

My co lecturer is Yuan

My favourite food:

- Pizza
- Nasi Goreng
- Kacang



# Select element with JQuery

```
$( "h1" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "p.intro" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "p#live" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "ul#choose" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "li" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);

$( "p.intro" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "h1" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "ul#choose" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "li" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "p#live" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);
```

```
$( "li" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "p.intro" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "p" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "ul#choose" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "h1" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);
```

```
$( "p#live" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "p.intro" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "h1" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "ul#choose" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "li" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);

$( "p" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "h1" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "ul#choose" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "li" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);

$( "ul#choose" ).click(function() {
    $(this).css("background-color", "Highlight");
    $( "p.intro" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "p.live" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "h1" ).css("background-color", "");
    $( "li" ).css("background-color", "");
}
);
```

# Hasil

## Welcome to My Homepage

My name is Anton

I live in Yogyakarta

My co lecturer is Yuan

My favourite food:

- Pizza
- Nasi Goreng
- Kacang

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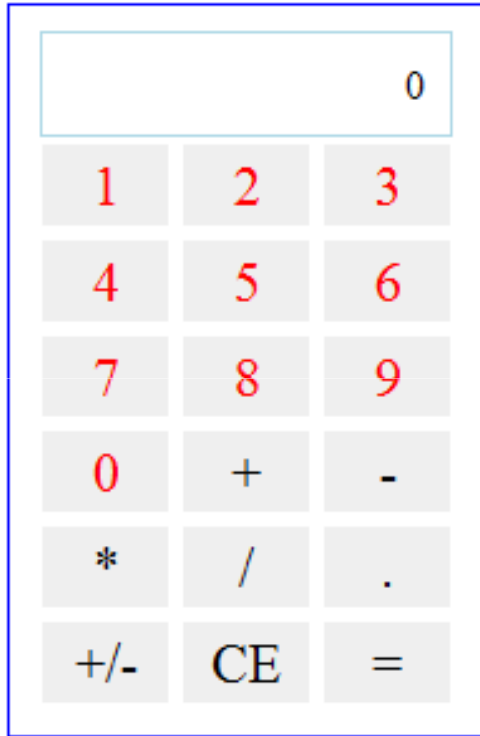
# JQuery Events

- blur()
- change()
- click()
- dblclick()
- focus()
- hover()
- keydown()
- keypress()
- keyup()
- load()
- mousedown()
- mouseup()
- mousemove()
- mouseover()
- ready()
- submit()
- resize()
- scroll()
- hide()
- show()

# jQuery effects

Function	Description
<code>\$(selector).hide()</code>	Hide selected elements
<code>\$(selector).show()</code>	Show selected elements
<code>\$(selector).toggle()</code>	Toggle (between hide and show) selected elements
<code>\$(selector).slideDown()</code>	Slide-down (show) selected elements
<code>\$(selector).slideUp()</code>	Slide-up (hide) selected elements
<code>\$(selector).slideToggle()</code>	Toggle slide-up and slide-down of selected elements
<code>\$(selector).fadeIn()</code>	Fade in selected elements
<code>\$(selector).fadeOut()</code>	Fade out selected elements
<code>\$(selector).fadeTo()</code>	Fade out selected elements to a given opacity
<code>\$(selector).animate()</code>	Run a custom animation on selected elements

# Demo Calculator dgn JQuery



# Next

- PHP Basic