

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CSCI 2910 JavaScript Part 2 Quiz  
Spring 2007

1. Using the JavaScript function `document.write()`, write the JavaScript code that would output the tag shown below exactly as it is shown:

```
<body bgcolor="#AFD8D8">
```

Any of the following ways should work:

```
document.write("<body bgcolor=\"\#AFD8D8\">");  
document.write("<body bgcolor='\#AFD8D8'>");  
document.write('<body bgcolor="\#AFD8D8">');
```

2. True or **False**: When declaring a variable in JavaScript, you must define the type, e.g., integer, string, etc.
3. Consider the line of code: `retval = parseInt("4.5 people", 10);` What value would `retval` contain?

**4**

4. Consider the line of code: `retval = parseFloat("3.9%");` What value would `retval` contain?

**3.9**

5. Consider the line of code: `retval = isNaN("4+5");` What value would `retval` contain?

**False**

6. Which of the following follows the proper syntax to reference the value of the input "text1" in form "dataform" which is the **only** form in the document? (Circle **all** that apply)
- a.) `document.forms[0].text1.value`
  - b.) `document.dataform.text1.value`
  - c.) `document.forms.dataform.text1.value`
  - d.) `document.forms["dataform"].text1.value`

To be more precise, a, b, and d are the correct answers. c, however, works too on most browsers although it is not part of the syntax. Therefore, I didn't care if you answered c, but you needed to circle a, b, and d. The following code, by the way, should verify this.

```
<form name="dataform">  
  <input type="text" name="text" value="Just testing!"><br />  
  <input type="button" value="document.forms[0]"  
    onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' +  
    document.forms[0].text.value);"><br />  
  <input type="button" value="document.dataform"  
    onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' +  
    document.dataform.text.value);"><br />  
  <input type="button" value="document.forms.dataform"  
    onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' +  
    document.forms.dataform.text.value);"><br />  
  <input type="button" value="document.forms['dataform']"  
    onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' +  
    document.forms['dataform'].text.value);"><br />  
</form>
```

7. In the blank space between the words "Class" and "Spring" below, insert the code that will insert a carriage return on the page displayed in the browser window when this JavaScript command is executed.

```
document.write("<h1>CSCI 2910 Class <br /> Spring 2007</h1>");
```

8. What is the difference between the functions `document.write` and `document.writeln`?

They both print text to the intermediate HTML file, but `writeln` adds an additional carriage return at the end of the text string. It's like adding a `'\n'` to the end of the string. In other words, the following two statements output the same result.

```
document.write("Output string.\n");
document.writeln("Output string.");
```

9. Assume that an XHTML page contains a form named "testform" which in turn contains a text input named "textin". What do each of the following two lines of JavaScript code do when executed on this page.

`mystring = document.testform.textin.value;` Assigns the text string being displayed in the text box

"textin" to the variable mystring.

`document.testform.submit();` Mimics the user pressing the submit button on the form "testform".

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10. If the string **email\_string** does contain the symbol "@" as the third character, what would the return value be for the JavaScript code `email_string.indexOf("@")`?

Remember that the first position is considered 0. Therefore, the above code will return **2**. The code below can be used to confirm this.

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
  email_string = "bg@mydomain.com";
  window.alert("The position of the '@' is " + email_string.indexOf("@"));
</script>
```