Computer Science	JavaScript Pr	ogramming	Ye	ar 9	Term 6	Trinity Academy Leeds
Week 1: HTML Introduction		Week 2: HTML Formatting and Links		Week 3: HT	ML	_
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is the code that we use to change the way that a hypertext document looks.	HTML Skeleton: <html> <head> <title></td><td>We have to tell a web browser exactly whe
line should be in a web page. We use a sing
this:
> which should go before the new
this is a line. </br>
this is a nother line. this is a line.
this is another line.</td><td>gle tag for
v line.</td><td colspan=2>It is important to know where you files are for a</td></tr><tr><td>Hypertext is any text that can be linked to another
piece of text. A web page is an example of a
hypertext document.</td><td></title> </head> <body> </body> <td>If we want to have a gap between paragrap can turn an entire section of text into a par with the tags. this is a paragraph this is another paragraph this is a paragraph this is another paragraph</td><td></td><td colspan="2">We can add in images to our web pages by using the tag. You write the file name in the X above.</td></html>	If we want to have a gap between paragrap can turn an entire section of text into a par with the tags. this is a paragraph this is another paragraph this is a paragraph this is another paragraph		We can add in images to our web pages by using the tag. You write the file name in the X above.		
HTML code is called TAGS. They have the greater than (<) and less than (>) symbols before and after them. E.g. <html> or <body></body></html>		We change the background colour of a web changing the <body> tag to <body bgc<br="">X>. Whatever you place in the X is what colour become.</body></body>	olor =	know what t can tell the k ``cat.jpg'	g in an image though type of file it is. This i prowser. i.e. would look specif ne "cat" that is a JPE</img 	s so that you src = ically for a file
HTML tags normally come in pairs. There is always an opening tag and then a closing tag. The closing tag is different as it uses a / at the start of the word. E.g. <html></html> or <body></body>		We change the style or colour of the font u tags.	ising the	internet by r you add moi	specific things wher refining your search; re search terms, or ti hat you are looking f	this is when ry to be very
The basic structure of a web page is the HTML skeleton. This is the basis of all web pages and contains the basic parts that we always need.		<pre>We link a piece of text by placing the <a> tags either side of it. e.g. a link on the text "home" would look li home LINK TEX LINK TEXT</pre>	ke this: a>	When we do	ownload images, we clicking on their prop	can check their
Extension QR Codes – Follow the links to find out in	formation on HTM	L and how to format pages:		<u> </u>		

Week 4: Divisions and CSS	Week 5 & 6: JavaScript	Week 7: JavaScript		
The <div></div> tags will allow you to split up your pages into different section.	JavaScript is a programming language that can be used to make different things happen on a page. It is used for lots of different functions on a web page.	We can create a new variable in JavaScript using the code: Var name = x;		
		Name would be whatever you want the variable to be called. X is the value assigned to variable.		
The ID that we give them is what we can then use to link in specific formatting using a style sheet.	We add in JavaScript using the <script></script> tags. The code then goes in between those tags.	<pre>function NAME() {} is a more advanced piece of JavaScript code that lets you do multiple things at once. This is the same as the subroutines that we wrote in Python.</pre>		
The simplest way to add a style sheet to a web page is in the <head> tags. We do with the <style> </style> tags.</head>	<pre><script> tags can be added anywhere in the code, but different browsers will load the code at different times.</pre></td><td colspan=3>The code for a subroutine using function has to go between the two curly brackets: {}</td></tr><tr><td>With the <style> tag, you have to remember to write the formatting code in a specific way:</td><td>Chrome will load the code at the very beginning of the page. Edge will load it at whichever point it meets the code as</td><td>We can change the contents of a web page as well using code: document.getElementById("NAME")</td></tr><tr><td><pre>NAME { ThingToChange : change; }</pre></td><td>it loads.</td><td>NAME would then be whichever name you gave to the part of the web page that you want to work with.</td></tr><tr><td>A style sheet can also be a separate document. We call this kind of formatting CSS, or Cascading Style Sheet.</td><td>alert(); is a very simple piece of JavaScript code that will add an alert message to the top of the browser window.</td><td>You can also add inputs to a web page with the <input /> tag. This is an example of a simple text box input: <input type="text" id="name" /></td></tr><tr><td>We use the American English version of the world color whenever we write out HTML code. It is important to remember this.</td><td></td><td>You can also add buttons to a web page with the <button> tags. This is an example of a simple button: <button onclick="name()">txt</button></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>ation on CSS, JavaScript and advanced features of coding in</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>回連機器器</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></pre>			