CMPS 2680 Homework 8

Spring 2024

More Loops
- [The For Of Loop](#)
- [The For In Loop](#)
- [The While Loop](#)
- [Array.forEach()](#)

More About Functions
Functions can be stored in variables, and even passed to functions as arguments.
- [Callback Functions](#)

  Functions can be stored in variables, and even passed to functions as arguments.

  A function that is passed as an argument to another function to be called later is called a CALLBACK.
- [Anonymous Functions](#)

  Callbacks can be predefined/named functions or ANONYMOUS functions that are defined at the time they are passed to another function.
- Example:

```
function hello(){
    alert("hello");
}

// Using the predefined hello function as a callback
window.addEventListener("load", hello);

// Using an anonymous function as a callback
window.addEventListener("load", function() {
    alert("world");
});
```

HTML Collections
- While [getElementById](#) returns a single HTML element, some functions like [getElementsByClassName](#) and [getElementsByTagName](#) return a group of objects called an [HTML Collection](#). An html collection can be iterated through, similar to an array.
- For example, to get all `<li>` elements on a page and add the class `listItem` you could do this:

```
const items = document.getElementsByTagName("li");

for (let item of items) {
    item.classList.add("listItem");
}
```

Creating HTML Elements
- To create a new HTML element: [document.createElement](#)
- To add the new element as a child to an existing element: [appendChild](#)
- For example, to create a `<p>` element and place it inside the `<body>` element:

```
const pTag = document.createElement("p");
document.body.appendChild(pTag);
```