

Programming1

JavaScript with NSB app Studio

 NSB/AppStudio

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLatPwsbDrQ>

Create Project

Create a Project

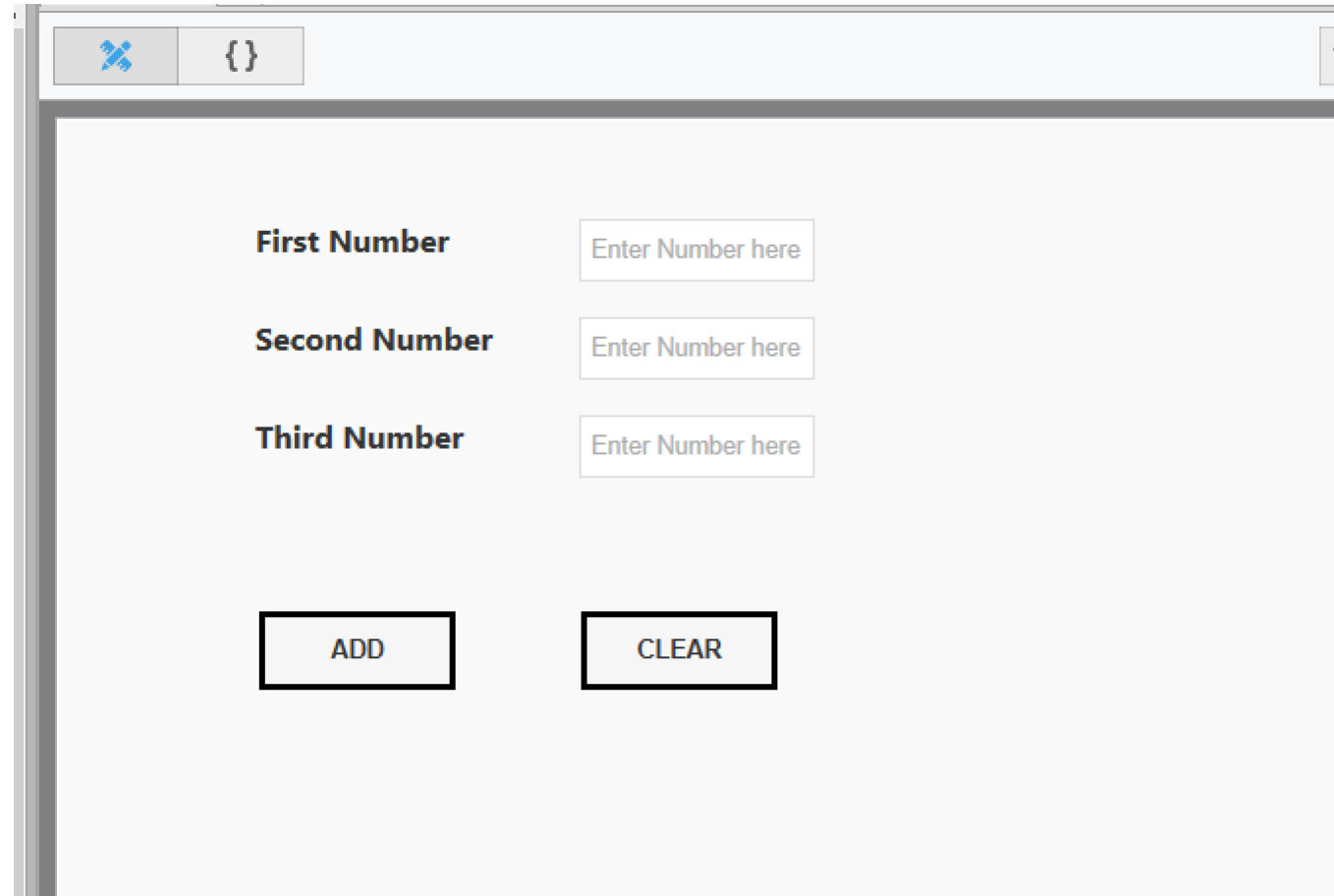
Project File

Language BASIC
 JavaScript

Form Size (W x H)

320x460xR	Responsive
320x460	iPhone, iPod, Nexus
320x548	iPhone 5
375x647	iPhone 6
414x736	iPhone 6 Plus
600x1024	Fire, Nook, PlayBook
427x240	Google Glass
768x1004	iPad

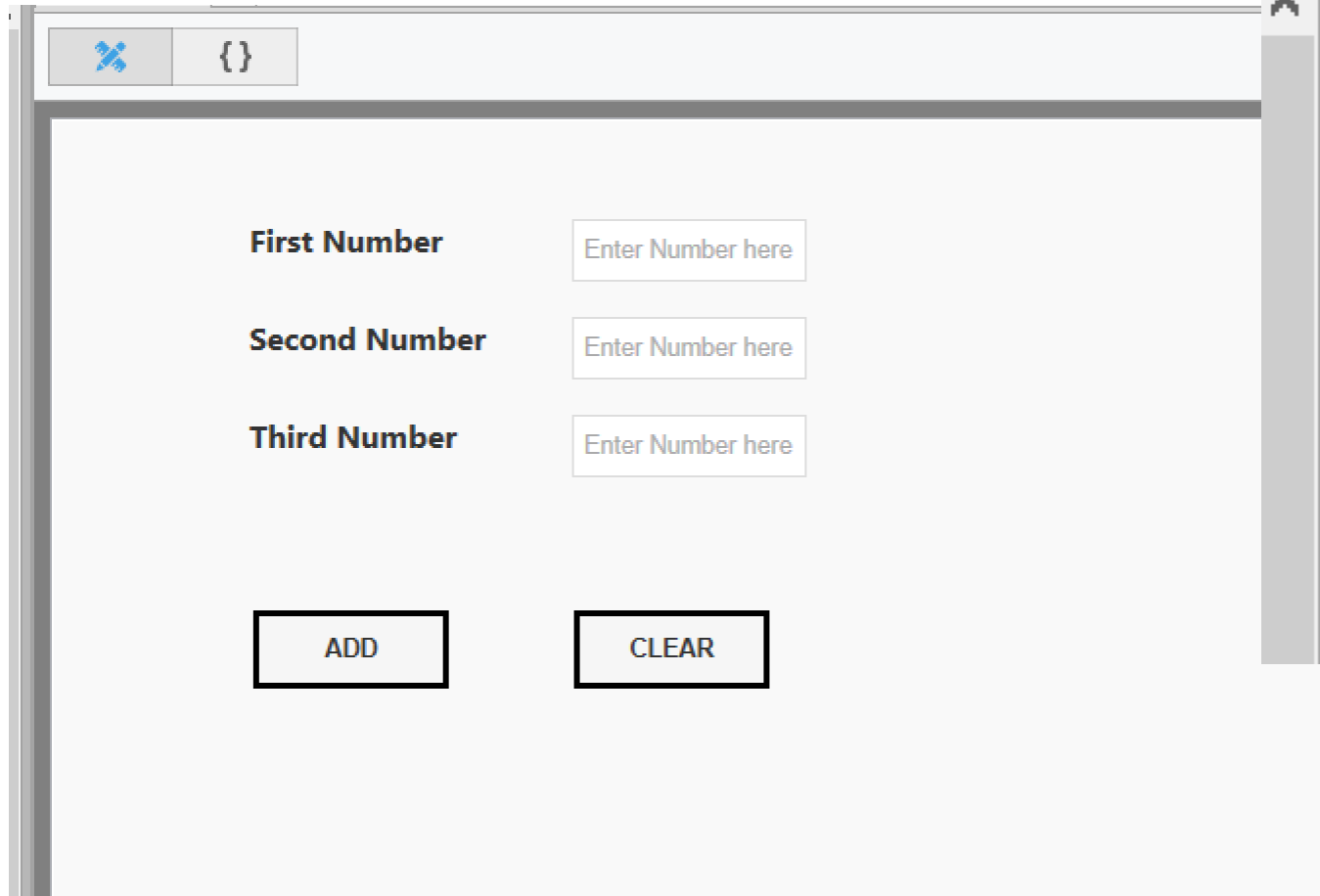
Place Objects



The image shows a screenshot of a web application window. The window has a title bar with a blue 'X' icon, a code icon {}, and a tab labeled '1'. The main content area contains a form with three input fields and two buttons. The first input field is labeled 'First Number', the second is 'Second Number', and the third is 'Third Number'. Each input field contains the placeholder text 'Enter Number here'. Below the input fields are two buttons: 'ADD' and 'CLEAR'.

First Number	<input type="text" value="Enter Number here"/>
Second Number	<input type="text" value="Enter Number here"/>
Third Number	<input type="text" value="Enter Number here"/>
<input type="button" value="ADD"/>	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>

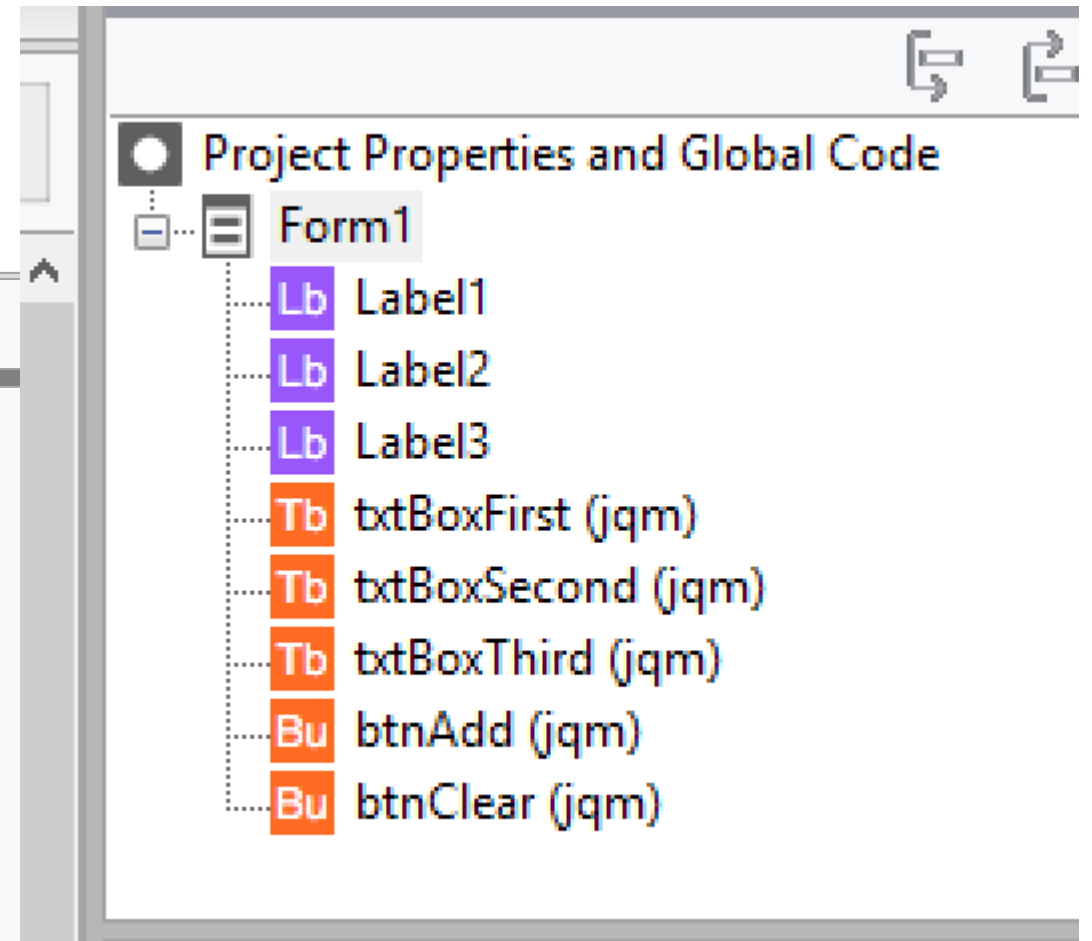
Place Objects



The screenshot shows a Windows Forms application window with a title bar containing a close button (X) and a code icon ({}). The main area of the window contains three input fields, each with a label and a text box:

- First Number**: Enter Number here
- Second Number**: Enter Number here
- Third Number**: Enter Number here

At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: **ADD** and **CLEAR**.



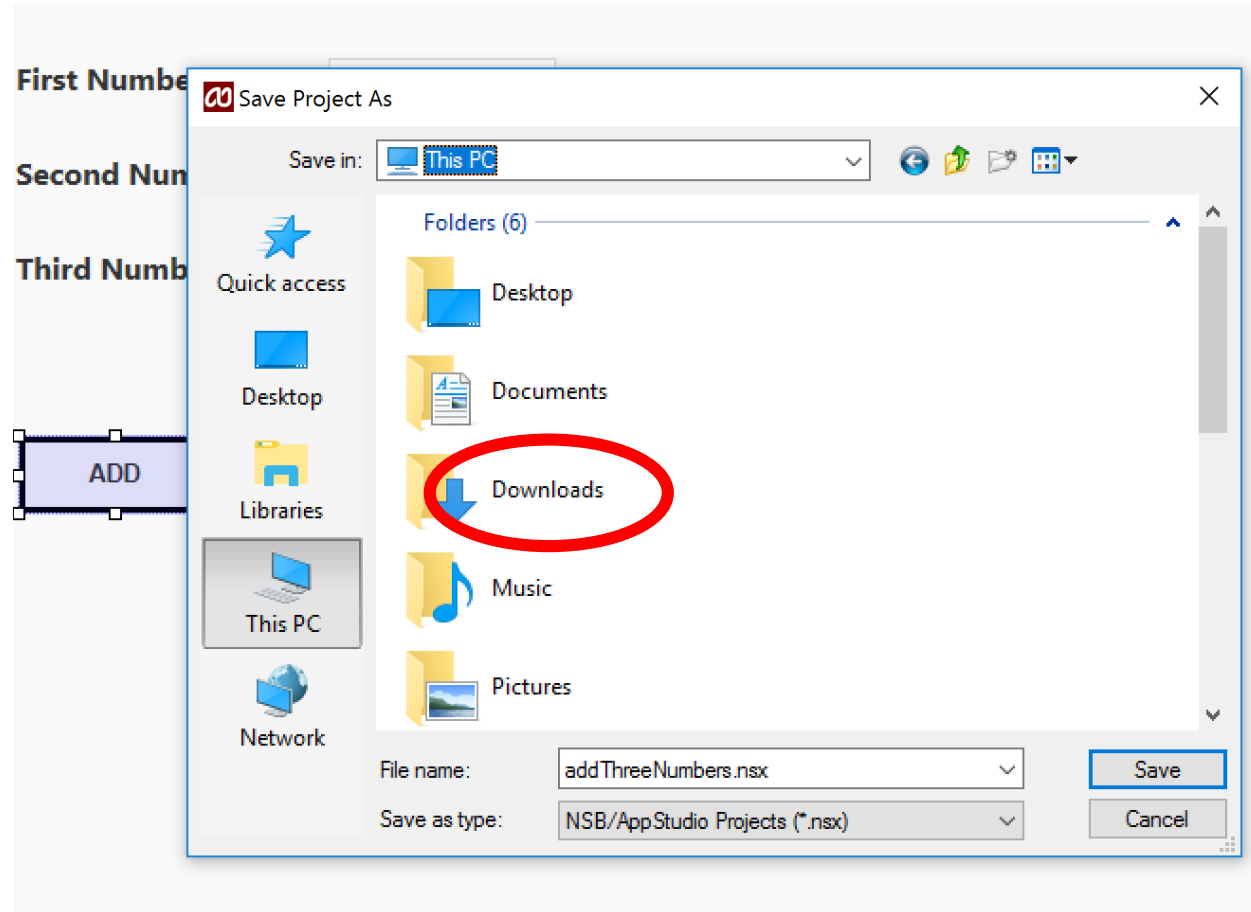
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Solution Explorer for a project named "Project Properties and Global Code". The tree view shows the following structure:

- Form1
 - Lb Label1
 - Lb Label2
 - Lb Label3
 - Tb txtBoxFirst (jqm)
 - Tb txtBoxSecond (jqm)
 - Tb txtBoxThird (jqm)
 - Bu btnAdd (jqm)
 - Bu btnClear (jqm)

Set Properties

- **lblFirstNo**
 - textContent
- **txtFirstNo**
 - Id
 - Placeholder
- **cmdADD**
 - Id
 - Value
 - borderColor
 - borderWidth

Name Project & Save



cmdAdd Event Code

```
cmdAdd.onclick = function() {  
    //This function is called when the Add button is clicked.  
  
    var FirstNumber, SecondNumber, Total;  
  
    //Before we can add, we have to convert the strings to numbers  
    FirstNumber = parseFloat(txtFirstNo.value);  
    SecondNumber = parseFloat(txtSecondNo.value);  
    Total = FirstNumber + SecondNumber;  
  
    txtTotal.value = Total;  
}
```

Data Types

- `var length = 16;` // Number
- `var lastName = "Johnson";` // String
- `var cars = ["Saab", "Volvo", "BMW"];` // Array
- `var myName = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe"};` // Object
- `var x = true;`
- `var y = false;`

Defined Numbers

```
var x1 = 34.00; // Written with decimals  
var x2 = 34;    // Written without decimals
```

User Entered Data

DATA TYPES:

date,
email,
month,
number,
password,
tel,
text,
time,
url.

The screenshot shows a web application interface on the left and its development tools on the right. The interface has three input fields labeled "First Number", "Second number", and "Total =". The "First Number" field is highlighted with a red arrow pointing from the "User Entered Data" text. Below the input fields are two buttons: "Add" and "Reset".

The development tools on the right include a "Project Properties and Global Code" pane showing a tree view of the application's components, and a "Properties" pane showing the properties of the selected "txtFirstNo" component. The "inputType" property is highlighted with a red box and set to "number".

Property	Value
backgroundColor	
class	
clearButton	False
color	
corners	Square
disabled	False
events	
hidden	False
id	txtFirstNo
inputType	number
max	
maxlength	32
min	
mini	True

To convert a string to a number

- [parseFloat](#) (for conversion to a floating-point number)
- [parseInt](#) (for string-to-integer conversion).

```
FirstNumber = txtFirstNo.value;  
SecondNumber = txtSecondNo.value;  
  
Total = FirstNumber + SecondNumber;    1 + 1 = 11
```

```
FirstNumber = parseFloat(txtFirstNo.value);  
SecondNumber = parseFloat(txtSecondNo.value);  
  
Total = FirstNumber + SecondNumber;    1 + 1 = 2
```

CODE:

```
//This sample allows the user to enter numbers into two text controls.  
//When the Add button is clicked on, the total is shown in the third text control.
```

```
cmdAdd.onclick = function() {  
  //This function is called when the Add button is clicked.  
  var FirstNumber,SecondNumber,Total;  
  
  //Before we can add, we have to convert the strings to numbers  
  FirstNumber = CSng(txtFirstNo.value);  
  SecondNumber = CSng(txtSecondNo.value);  
  Total = FirstNumber + SecondNumber;  
  
  txtTotal.value = Total;  
  
  //We could have done the above in one statement:  
  //txtTotal.value = CSng(txtFirstNo.value) + CSng(txtSecondNo.value)  
}  
cmdReset.onclick = function() {  
  txtFirstNo.value="";  
  txtSecondNo.value="";  
  txtTotal.value="";  
};
```

JavaScript

- Objects
- Properties
- Functions
- Comments
- Statements
- Naming
- Event type
- Data Types

Make this GUI

Form1 x +

✕ {}

First Number Enter Number here

Second Number Enter Number here

Third Number Enter Number here

Total Total shows here

ADD CLEAR

