## **Virtual Drink Tutorial**

Method - getElementById('id') - method returns an element with the specified id Property - innerHTML - sets or returns the HTML content (inner HTML) of an element. Property - value - sets or returns the value of the attribute

Download the folder named *virtual\_drinks.zip* – extract and open in the editor of your choice, I'm using Visual Code

Inside *virtualBar.html* insert a button before the closing *</form>* tag that when clicked calls a function named **selectDrink()** 

**selectDrink()** collects the *value* inside the drop-down menu with the ID of '*selection'*, then passes this value as an argument to the **selectDrink** function inside the linked JavaScript file named *bar\_script.js* 



## **Virtual Drink Tutorial**

Open the file named bar\_script.js

Set up **2** variables that will store the path to where the images are stored (*this is good practice, if we move the images, we only need to change the path in one place*)

```
//set path to images - store in variables

let outputImageTea = "images/tea.png";

let newoutputImageCoffee = "images/coffee.png";
```

Create the selectDrink function with the parameter named *drink*(you can name it anything you like)

The **drink** variable is a *local* variable to the **selectDrink** function and will temporarily store the incoming argument collected earlier using the *.value* property (*either 'Tea' or 'Coffee'*)

```
//selectDrink function - recieves selected drink
//then displays drink image using the  tags o virtualBar page
function selectDrink(drink) {
}
```

Inside the function create an **If statement** to determine what drink has been passed into the function

- getElementById retrieves the output element with the ID 'imageDisplay' and stores it in the variable imageTea or imageCoffee
- imageTea and imageCoffee use the innerHTML property to output an image tag pointing to the variable created at the top of the file with the paths to the stored images (outputImageTea/outputImageCoffee)

```
function selectDrink(drink) {
    //test to define what type of drink was selected
    if (drink === "Tea") {
        let imageTea = document.getElementById("imgDisplay");
        imageTea.innerHTML = "<img src=" + outputImageTea + " />";

} else if (drink === "Coffee") {
        let imageCoffee = document.getElementById("imgDisplay");
        imageCoffee.innerHTML = "<img src=" + outputImageCoffee + " />";
}
```

## **Virtual Drink Tutorial**

Again, getElementById retrieves the values the user enters inside the two text inputs on the form using the .value property

```
//capture the values from the milk & sugar input fields
let sugar = document.getElementById('sugar').value;
let milk = document.getElementById('milk').value;
```

**NOTE:** It's good practice to log the returned value to the console before proceeding, this makes sure the value is being returned - troubleshooting as you go — e.g., **console.log(sugar)** 

- getElementById retrieves the output ID named drinkDetails and stores in variable of the same name(drinkDetails)
- drinkDetails uses innerHTML property HOWEVER this time we are using the newer technique 'String Literals' to compile the output message

**NOTE: String Literals** use back tics instead of quotation marks these can be found to the left of the number one key on the keyboard – they also allow you to output variables if you surround the variable with a \$ sign and curly brackets – **no more + signs or quotation marks required** 

```
//capture a reference to the  tag with an ID of 'output'
let drinkDetails = document.getElementById("drinkDetails");
//change the innerHTML of the  tag
drinkDetails.innerHTML = `You've chosen ${drink} with ${sugar} sugar & ${milk}% Milk...ENJOY!`;
//set the form value fields back to empty
document.getElementById("myform").reset();
```

## Tasks:

- Add more drink choices to the program use a switch statement instead of if else...
- Add a drop-down menu asking if they want to sit in or take away
- Have a think and add your own ideas to this program making it better!