

Shatha Salem Alkulaib

Project: Kitchen Story

Program: Full Stack Developer .NET

Phase: two

GitHub link: <https://github.com/ShathaAlk/Kitchen-Story-System>

Email: shatha.alkulaib@gmail.com

The Kitchen Story system consists of three JavaScript files that contains the functions linked to the HTML files:

First file: AccountFunctions.js

The file contains all the functions associated with the account such as logging in, changing the password, logging out.

Login function

- Declaring the required variables.
- Using several conditions, the first of which is to verify the existence of the correct inputs.
- The second condition is to make sure that the browser supports the localStorage and sessionStorage.
- If the condition is proven, the system starts to check if the localStorage contains the usernamekey key which responsible for storing the username.
- If it does not exist, the admin user must enter the preliminary data (username = admin, password = admin)

The key and values for the username and the password will be stored in both localStorage and sessionStorage. Then, directing the admin user to the admin page.

```
function login() {
    // Creating new variables that take the values from the input text
    var username = document.getElementById("username").value;
    var password = document.getElementById("password").value;
    // Creating new variables that take the values from the localStorage
    var storedUsername = localStorage.getItem('unameKey');
    var storedPassword = localStorage.getItem('PasswordKey');
    var emptyFields = document.getElementById("emptyFields");
    var wrongFields = document.getElementById("wrongFields");
    //If the username or password is empty, the validation message will be shown
    if (username == "" || password == "") {
        emptyFields.style.display = "block";
        wrongFields.style.display = "none";
    }
    else {
        //Check if the browser support localStorage and sessionStorage
        if (localStorage && sessionStorage) {
            //Check if the localStorage key exists
            if (!localStorage.getItem('unameKey')) {
                if (username == "admin" && password == "admin") {
```

```

    //Use setItem method to save the values to localStorage and sessionStorage
    for the first time
        localStorage.setItem('unameKey', username);
        localStorage.setItem('PasswordKey', password);
        sessionStorage.setItem('unameKey', username);
        sessionStorage.setItem('PasswordKey', password);
        location.href = './AdminPage.html';
    }
//If the username or password is wrong, the validation message will be shown
    else {
        wrongFields.style.display = "block";
        emptyFields.style.display = "none";
    }
}

```

The other condition is the availability of the key in the localStorage, it is used if the admin user changed the password in the localStorage.

After verifying the compatibility of the entered data with the stored data, it will be stored in the sessionStorage and directed the user to the admin page.

Note: There is no need to store the data in the localStorage in this code because it is stored in it already after using the change password function.

```

//If there are already stored keys and values in both storages,
//it will use the other condition
    else {
        if (username == storedUsername && password == storedPassword)
        {
            //Use setItem method to update the new values to
            //localStorage and sessionStorage
            sessionStorage.setItem('unameKey', username);
            sessionStorage.setItem('PasswordKey', password);
            location.href = './AdminPage.html';
        }
        else {
            wrongFields.style.display = "block";
            emptyFields.style.display = "none";
        }
    }
}
else {
    alert("localStorage is disabled");
}
}
}

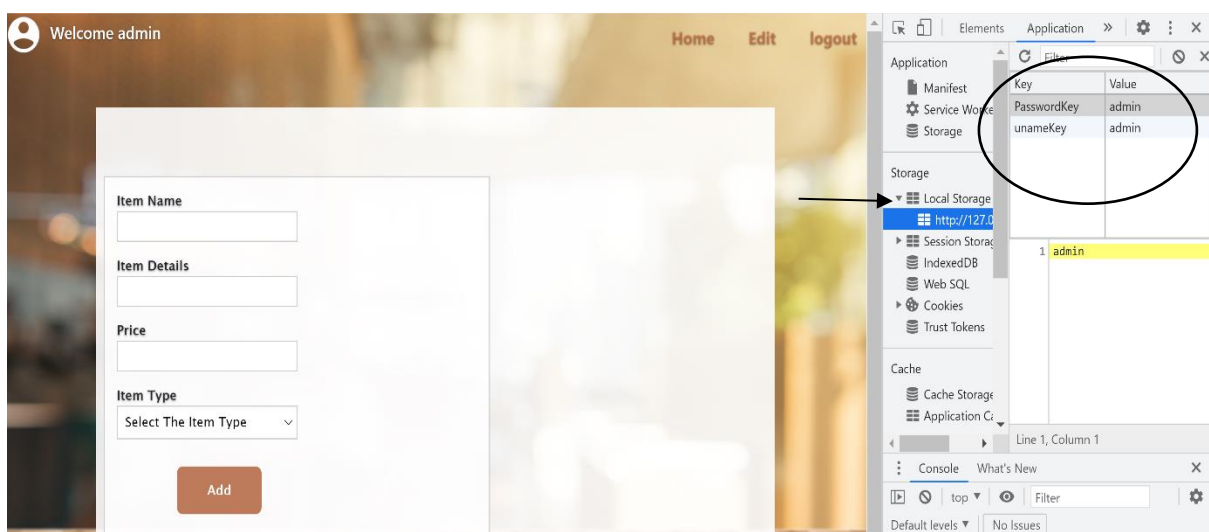
```

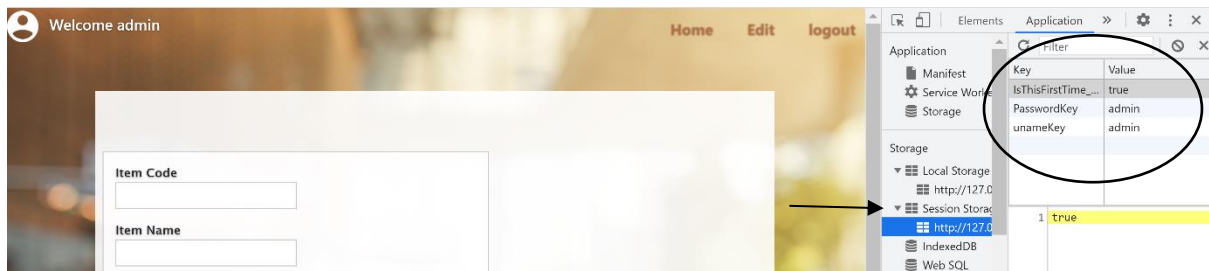
Outputs:

Case 1: If the text inputs are empty, a validation message will be shown.



Case 2: If the text inputs are filled correctly, the admin page will be opened, and the values will be stored in both storages.





Case 3: If the text inputs are filled wrongly, a validation message will be shown.

Username

Password

Username or password is wrong, Please try again

Login

changePassword function

This function changes the password by obtaining the new password from the text input and then storing it in the PasswordKey (overwrite the old value).

```
//Change the password by getting the new value from the input text
function changePassword() {
    var NewPassword = document.getElementById("NewPassword").value;
    var lblPassChangeMsg = document.getElementById("passChangeMsg");
    var emptyFields = document.getElementById("emptyFields");
    var AdminPageLink = document.getElementById("AdminPageLink");

    if (NewPassword == "") {
        emptyFields.style.display = "block";
    }
    else {
        localStorage.setItem('PasswordKey', NewPassword);
        lblPassChangeMsg.style.display = "block";
        AdminPageLink.style.display = "block";
    }
}
```

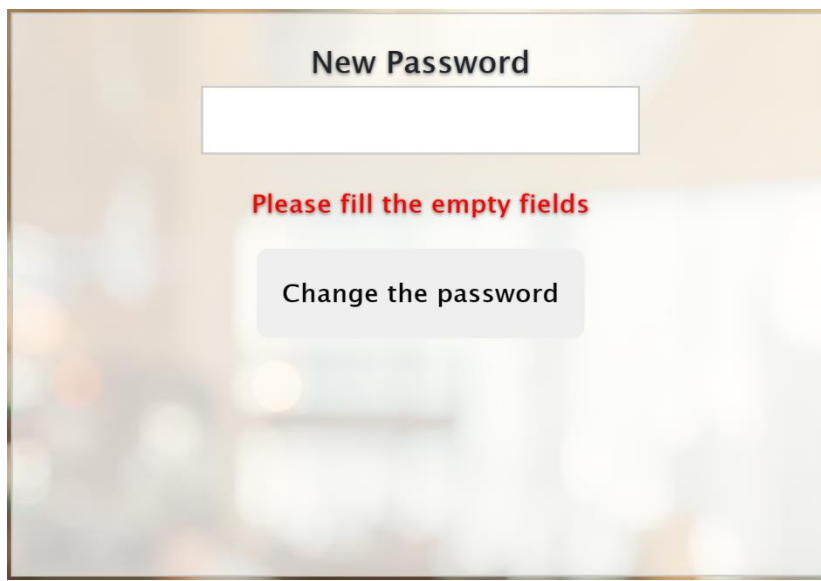
```
emptyFields.style.display = "none";  
}  
}
```

Outputs:

Click Edit to open the change password page.



Case 1: If the text input is empty, a validation message will be shown.



Case 2: If the text input is filled correctly, the new value will be stored to the localStorage.



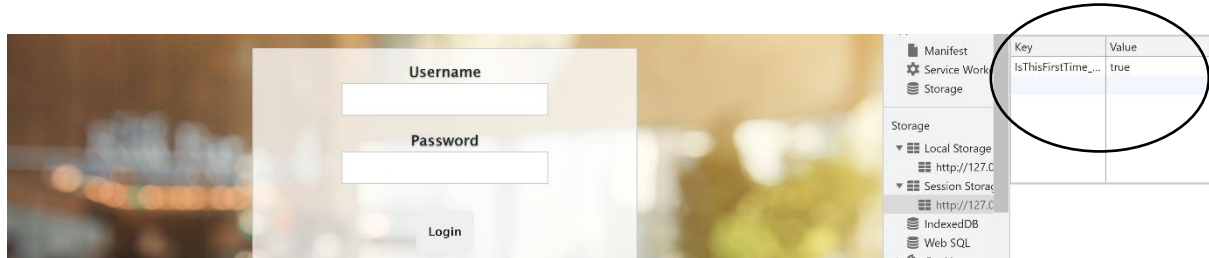
logOut function

It clears the sessionStorage and redirects the admin user to the login page.

```
//Clear the sessionStorage and redirect the admin to the loginPage
function logOut() {
    sessionStorage.clear();
    location.href = "./loginPage.html"
}
```

Outputs:

Click logout to leave the page and clear the sessionStorage.



Second file: AdminPage.js

When the page is loaded and the sessionStorage key is checked correctly, a welcome message will be displayed with the username. Otherwise, the admin user will be redirected to the login page.

```
//----- Admin Page -----  
//Check if the sessionStorage key exists, or the login page will be opened.  
window.onload = function () {  
    if (sessionStorage.getItem('unameKey')) {  
        //Show the localStorage value (unameKey) on the page  
        document.getElementById('welcomeMsg').textContent = "Welcome " +  
            localStorage.getItem('unameKey');  
    }  
    else {  
        location.href = "../loginPage.html"  
    }  
}
```

Outputs:

When the page is loaded, the admin username will be shown.



addItem function

This function is used to add several food items to the localStorage by the admin user.

- Variables are declared outside the function to be global to all other functions.

```
var submit = document.getElementById("submit");  
var itemCodeInput = document.getElementById("itemCode")  
var itemNameInput = document.getElementById("itemName")  
var ItemDetailsInput = document.getElementById("ItemDetails")  
var priceInput = document.getElementById("price")  
var ItemTypeInput = document.getElementById("ItemType")  
var emptyFields = document.getElementById("emptyFields");  
var noSelect = document.getElementById("noSelect");
```

- Firstly, the admin user enters the correct values for each variable in text fields.
- Getting the values from the text inputs.
- Creating the FoodData object to have all five variables. In order to store the data to the localStorage as an object, not as individual variables.


```
// addItem() function to add item to local storage by the admin
function addItem() {
    let StoredFoodData = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem("itemInStorage"));
    //Use trim to remove spaces from the text
    var itemCode = itemCodeInput.value.trim()
    var itemName = itemNameInput.value.trim()
    var ItemDetails = ItemDetailsInput.value.trim()
    var price = priceInput.value.trim()
    var ItemType = ItemTypeInput.value;
    //Creating an object for the five variables.
    var FoodData = {
        itemCode: itemCode,
        itemName: itemName,
        ItemDetails: ItemDetails,
        price: price,
        ItemType: ItemType
    }
}
```

The conditions begin with checking all fields.

```
// Validate if all the values are entered
if (!itemCode || !itemName || !ItemDetails || !price) {
    emptyFields.style.display = "block";
    noSelect.style.display = "none";
}
else if (!ItemType) {
    noSelect.style.display = "block";
    emptyFields.style.display = "none";
}
```

- The following condition starts with checking StoredFoodData key existence, which means that there is already added value.
- If the previous condition is met, the next condition will start, which is to verify that the **itemCode** in the array is undefined and not repeated (unique).
- if it is met, then it will start adding another array.
- Afterward, updating the localStorage values by storing another new value.
- If there is no StoredFoodData key, the system will start by entering the first array into it.

```
else {
    // Validate if localStorage key (StoredFoodData) exists
    if (StoredFoodData != null) {
        //To store more than one array
        if (StoredFoodData[FoodData.itemCode] == undefined) {
            StoredFoodData = {
```

```

        //use ... 3 dots to insert new item array to StoredFoodData.
        ...StoredFoodData,
        [FoodData.itemCode]: FoodData
    }
}
}
//If there is no localStorage key, create it by adding the first array.
else {

    StoredFoodData = {
        [FoodData.itemCode]: FoodData
    }
}

```

- Using **JSON.stringify()** which converts JavaScript object to a string stringify to store data in the localStorage.

```

//use setItem method to save the values inside the localStorage
//JSON.stringify to convert the JS object to a string
localStorage.setItem("itemInStorage", JSON.stringify(StoredFoodData));
//Clear the inputs after submitting
itemCodeInput.value = "";
itemNameInput.value = "";
ItemDetailsInput.value = "";
priceInput.value = "";
ItemTypeInput.selectedIndex = 0;
emptyFields.style.display = "none";
noSelect.style.display = "none";

//call the function
ShowItemsIntheAdminPage();
}
}

```

Outputs:

Case 1: If the text inputs are empty or there is no option selection, a validation message will be shown.

Item Code

Item Name

Item Details

Price

Item Type
Select The Item Type

Please fill the empty fields

Add

Item Code
b1000

Item Name
Beef

Item Details
1000g

Price
12

Item Type
Select The Item Type

Please select the item type

Add

Case 2: If the text inputs are filled correctly, the new values will be stored to the localStorage and shown on admin page.

Item Code

Item Name

Item Details

Price

Item Type
Select The Item Type

Add

Beef
1000g
Remove \$12

Meat
500g
Remove \$10

Cucumber
1000g
Remove \$2

Tomatoes
1000g
Remove \$3

Oranges
500g
Remove \$4

White Bread
580g
Remove \$3

Storage
ItemInStorage
{"b1000":{"itemCode": "b1000", "itemDetails": "1000g", "itemType": "Meat & Fish", "itemName": "Beef", "price": "12"}

Case 3: If the same itemCode is entered, a validation message will be shown.

Welcome admin

127.0.0.1:5500 says
The item code is already in the Storage.

Item Code
b1000

Item Name
Beef

Beef
1000g
Remove \$12

Meat
500g
Remove \$10

Storage
ItemInStorage
{"b1000":{"itemCode": "b1000", "itemDetails": "1000g", "itemType": "Meat & Fish", "itemName": "Beef", "price": "12"}

ShowItemsIntheAdminPage Function

This function displays the contents of the StoredFoodData key on the HTML admin page.

- Using **JSON.parse()** which converts the string to a JavaScript object to retrieve data from localStorage.

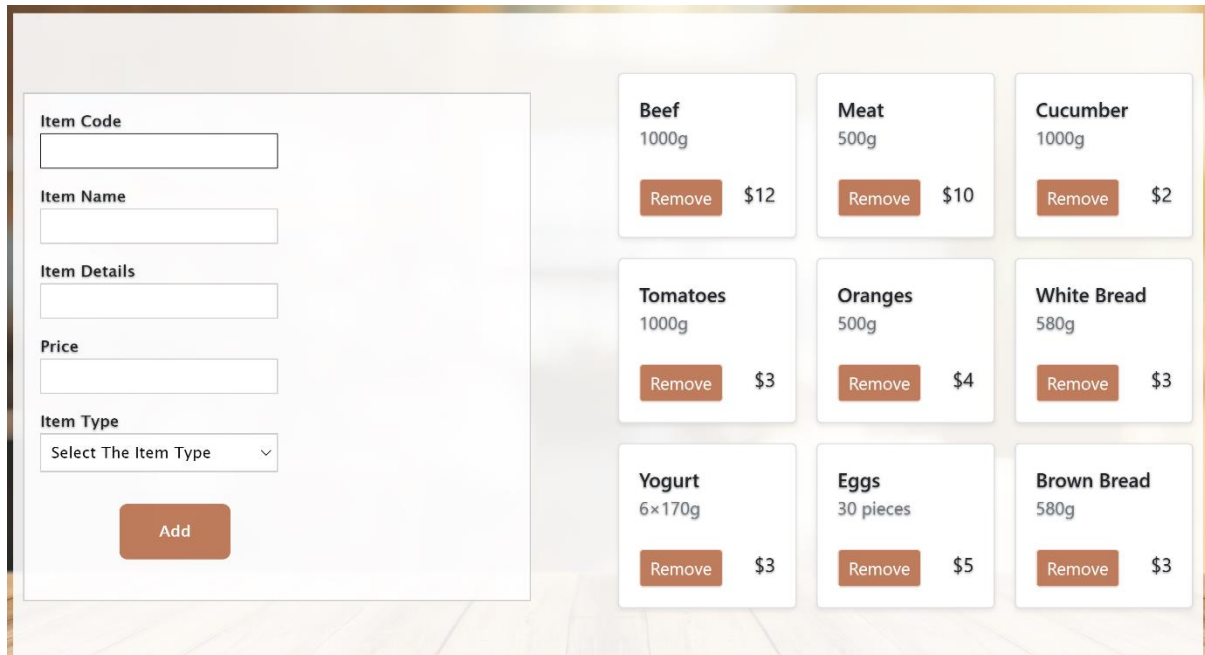
```
// Get the items from the localStorage and show them in AdminPage.
function ShowItemsIntheAdminPage() {
  //use getItem method to retrieve the values from localStorage
  //JSON.parse to convert the string to JS object
  let StoredFoodData = localStorage.getItem("itemInStorage");
  StoredFoodData = JSON.parse(StoredFoodData);
  let AdminItemsDiv = document.querySelector(".AdminItems");

  //check if the localStorage key (StoredFoodData) exists
  if (StoredFoodData) {
    AdminItemsDiv.innerHTML = '';
    //Use Object.values() to return an array of values
    //Use map() to create a new array that helps to get each array element
    and show them in HTML content.
    Object.values(StoredFoodData).map(item => {
      AdminItemsDiv.innerHTML += `
        <div class="col">
          <div class="card shadow-sm">
            <span style="display:none">${item.itemCode}</span>
            <div class="card-body">
              <span class="card-text">${item.itemName}</span>
              <p class="text-muted">${item.ItemDetails}</p>
              <div class="d-flex justify-content-between align-items-
center">

                <div class="btn-group">
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm btn-outline-
secondary btnRemove">Remove</button>
                </div>
                <label class="price" >${item.price}</label>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      `;
    });
  }
  //call the function
  RemoveButtons();
}
```

Output:

The stored values in StoredFoodData key are shown on the admin page.



RemoveButtons() function

It removes the selected item by clicking the responsible button for it.

- Calling all buttons with the same class name
- Looping through the buttons
- Specifying each ItemCode with the button associated with it
- Executing the function by using **delete** cartItems[itemCode]

```
// RemoveButtons() function to remove the selected item from the localStorage.
function RemoveButtons() {
  let RemoveButtons = document.querySelectorAll('.btnRemove');
  let itemCode;
  let cartItems = localStorage.getItem('itemInStorage');
  cartItems = JSON.parse(cartItems);

  for (let i = 0; i < RemoveButtons.length; i++) {
    RemoveButtons[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
      //Use multiple parentElement to get the specific itemCode value
      itemCode = RemoveButtons[i].parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;
      //Remove the specific value
      delete cartItems[itemCode];
      //store the new value (saving the changes)
      localStorage.setItem('itemInStorage', JSON.stringify(cartItems));
    });
  }
}
```

```

        ShowItemsIntheAdminPage();
    });
}
}
//call the function when the page is loaded
ShowItemsIntheAdminPage();

```

Output:

When the admin user clicks the remove button, all the values that linked to it will be deleted from the localStorage and the data disappeared from the page.

- Before removing Cucumber (itemCode: fc1000):

The screenshot shows the application interface before removing the Cucumber item. On the left, there is a form with fields for Item Code, Item Name, Item Details, Price, and Item Type, along with an 'Add' button. On the right, a grid displays various items: Beef (1000g, \$12), Meat (500g, \$10), Cucumber (1000g, \$2), Tomatoes (1000g, \$3), Oranges (500g, \$4), and White Bread (580g, \$3). The Cucumber item is highlighted with a blue selection box. To the right of the UI, the Chrome DevTools console is open, showing the 'Storage' tab with 'localStorage' containing an array of item objects. The object for 'Cucumber' (itemCode: 'fc1000', price: '2') is circled in red.

- After removing:

The screenshot shows the application interface after removing the Cucumber item. The UI elements are the same as before, but the Cucumber item is no longer displayed in the grid. The Chrome DevTools console is open, showing the 'Storage' tab with 'localStorage' containing an array of item objects. The 'Cucumber' item has been removed from the array, and the console shows the updated state of the storage.

Third file: Customer.js

The Customer.js file is linked to three HTML pages, which are the Home page, Cart Page and Confirmation Page.

The related functions to the cart page.

ShowItemsIntheHomePage() function

It displays the contents of the StoredFoodData key on the HTML Home page to let customers select from them.

```
// Get the items from the local storage and show them in HomePage.
function ShowItemsIntheHomePage() {
  let StoredFoodData = localStorage.getItem("itemInStorage");
  StoredFoodData = JSON.parse(StoredFoodData);
  //select each button with class "itemTypeBtn"
  var itemTypeBtn = document.querySelectorAll(".itemTypeBtn");
  let itemTypeDiv = document.querySelector(".itemTypeDiv");
  //check if the HomePage is currently used, not other
  if (StoredFoodData && itemTypeDiv) {
    //Creating a loop for each button
    for (let i = 0; i < itemTypeBtn.length; i++) {
      itemTypeBtn[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
        itemTypeDiv.innerHTML = '';
        Object.values(StoredFoodData).map(item => {
          if (item.ItemType == itemTypeBtn[i].textContent) {

            itemTypeDiv.innerHTML += `
              <div class="col specificItem">
                <div class="card shadow-sm">
                  <span style="display:none">${item.itemCode}</span>
                  <div class="card-body">
                    <span class="card-text">${item.itemName}</span>
                    <p class="text-muted">${item.ItemDetails}</p>
                    <div class="d-flex justify-content-between align-items-
center">

                      <div class="btn-group">
                        <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm btn-outline-
secondary btnAddtoCart">Add to Cart</button>
                      </div>
                      <label class="price" >${item.price}</label>
                    </div>
                  </div>
                </div>
              `
          }
        })
      })
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }

    });

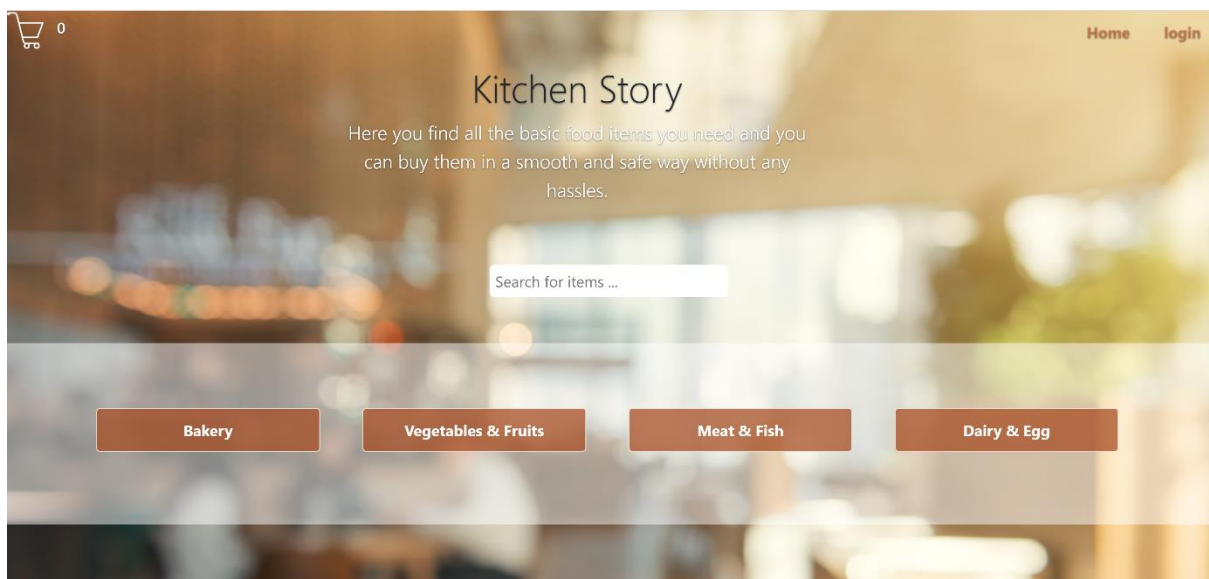
    AddCartButtons();
  })
}
}
}

```

Output:

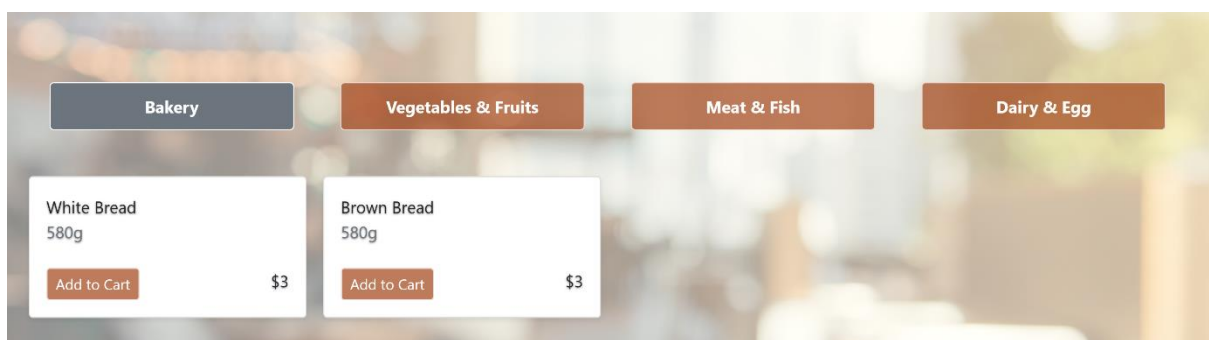
The stored values in StoredFoodData key (the admin user added them) are shown on the Home page.

- There are four sections, any section that a customer clicks on, will display only the values related to the same item type.

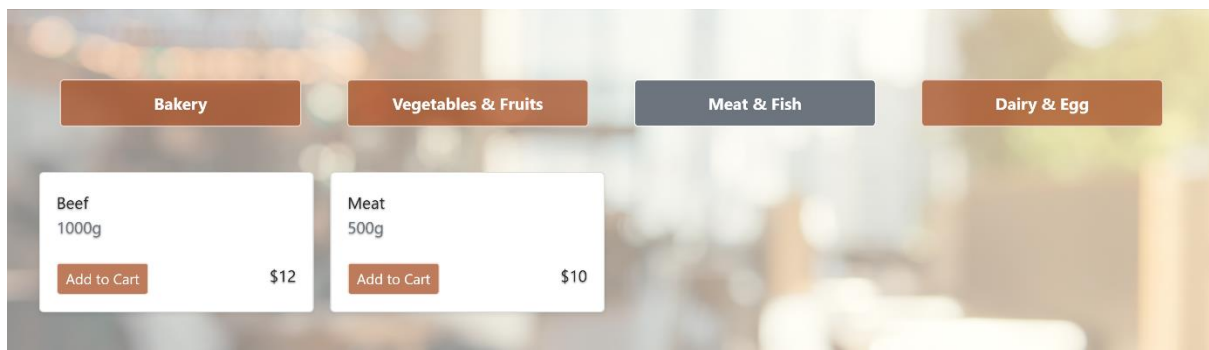


For example:

- Clicking Bakery Section



- Clicking Meat & Fish Section



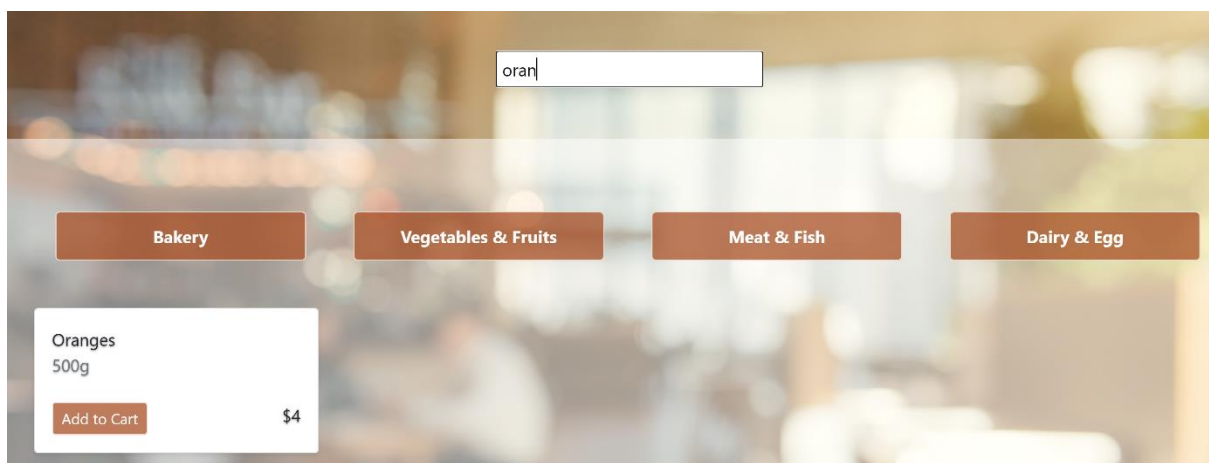
searchAboutItems() function

It searches for any item inside the div called `specificItem` which contains the values of the variables such as `ItemName`, `ItemDetails`, and the price by typing inside a search text input.

```
//Search function
function searchAboutItems() {
    var input = document.getElementById("Search");
    //filter the input by disabling the case-sensitive.
    var filter = input.value.toLowerCase();
    var specificItem = document.getElementsByClassName('specificItem');

    for (i = 0; i < specificItem.length; i++) {
        if (specificItem[i].innerText.toLowerCase().includes(filter)) {
            specificItem[i].style.display = "block";
        } else {
            specificItem[i].style.display = "none";
        }
    }
}
```

Output: After typing the first letters of the word oranges, the required item is shown.



AddCartButtons() function

This function adds food items to the customer cart by getting the contents of the items from the HTML page and storing them in local Storage (cartItems key).

- Calling all buttons with the same class name (btnAddtoCart class)
- Looping through the buttons
- Specifying all the item variables with the button associated with them.
- Creating an object called cartItems to have all the variables besides a new variable called ItemQuantity.
- Executing the function based on the required conditions.
- The following steps were previously explained in addItem() function on the AdminPage.js.

```
// AddCartButtons() to add Items from the Html content to the local storage
//(cartItems) which belongs to customer cart.
function AddCartButtons() {
    let AddButtons = document.querySelectorAll('.btnAddtoCart');

    for (let i = 0; i < AddButtons.length; i++) {
        AddButtons[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
            //Get the specific items' values from text content by using multiple parentElement
            //and select the html element
            let itemCode = AddButtons[i].parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;
            let itemName = AddButtons[i].parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;
            let price = AddButtons[i].parentElement.parentElement.querySelector('label').textContent.trim().replace('$', '');
            price = parseInt(price);

            let ItemDetails = AddButtons[i].parentElement.parentElement.parentElement.querySelector('p').textContent;
            //Create an object to deal with several inputs
            var cartItems = {
                itemCode: itemCode,
                itemName: itemName,
                price: price,
                ItemDetails: ItemDetails,
                ItemQuantity: 1
            }

            let CartFoodData = localStorage.getItem("cartItems");
            CartFoodData = JSON.parse(CartFoodData);
```

```

    if (CartFoodData != null) {

        if (CartFoodData[cartItems.itemCode] == undefined) {
            CartFoodData = {
                //use ... 3 dots to insert new item array to CartFoodData.
                ...CartFoodData,
                [cartItems.itemCode]: cartItems
            }
        }
    }

```

In this same function, calculating the total price of the items and store it in a localStorage key called totalPrice.

In addition, the cart counter is calculated each time the number of items increases or decreases, then stored in the cartNumbers key.

```

let totalPrice = localStorage.getItem("totalPrice");
    //calculate the total price
    if (totalPrice != null) {
        totalPrice = parseInt(totalPrice);
        localStorage.setItem("totalPrice", totalPrice + price)
    }
;

    //count the cart numbers
    let cartNumbers = localStorage.getItem("cartNumbers");
    cartNumbers = parseInt(cartNumbers);
    //if cartNumbers exists, increment the value
    //and show them in span element by using textContent
    if (cartNumbers) {
        localStorage.setItem('cartNumbers', cartNumbers + 1);
        document.querySelector('.cartNums span').textContent =
cartNumbers + 1;
    }

    }
    else {
        alert("it is already in cart")
    }
}
else {

    CartFoodData = {
        [cartItems.itemCode]: cartItems
    }
    //store the new value (saving the changes)
    localStorage.setItem("totalPrice", cartItems.price);
}

```

```

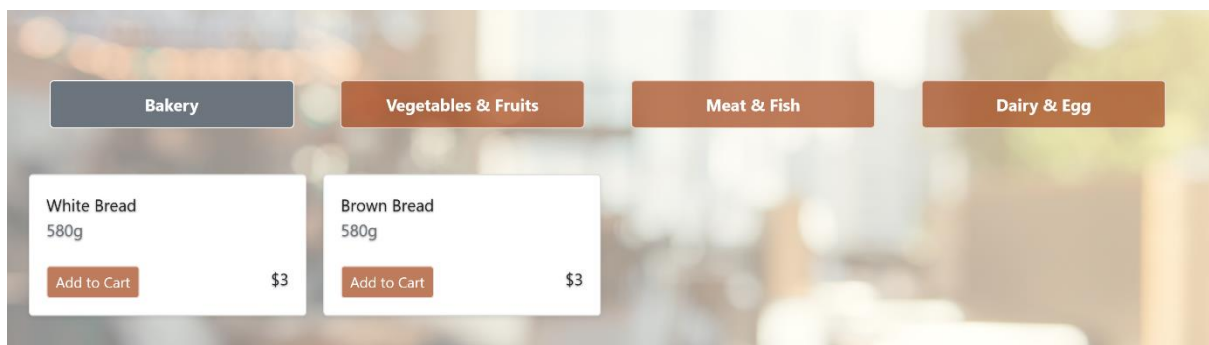
        localStorage.setItem('cartNumbers', 1);
        document.querySelector('.cartNums span').textContent = 1;

    }
    localStorage.setItem("cartItems", JSON.stringify(CartFoodData));
    //call the function
    onLoadingCartCounter();
  });
}
}

```

Output:

- After the customer clicks on Add to cart button, the values will be stored in cartItems key.
- Creating totalPrice key and cartNumbers key in the localStorage.



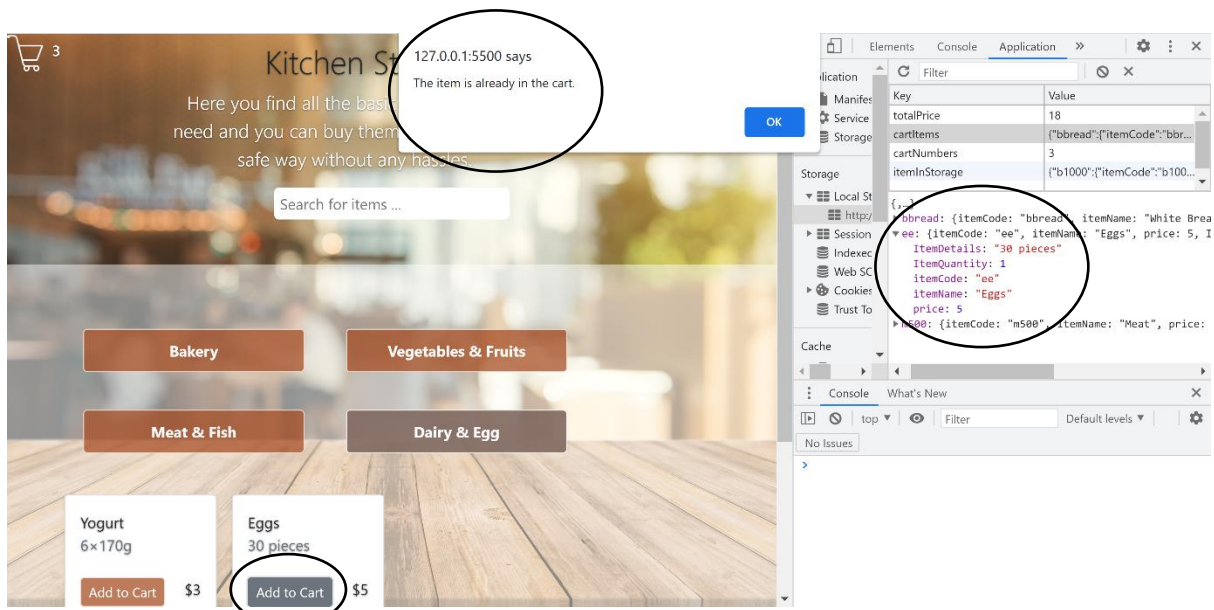
Key	Value
totalPrice	18
cartItems	{"bbread":{"itemCode":"bbr...
cartNumbers	3
itemInStorage	{"b1000":{"itemCode":"b100...

```

{,...}
▼ bbread: {itemCode: "bbread", itemName: "White Brea
  ItemDetails: "580g"
  ItemQuantity: 1
  itemCode: "bbread"
  itemName: "White Bread"
  price: 3
► ee: {itemCode: "ee", itemName: "Eggs", price: 5, I
► m500: {itemCode: "m500", itemName: "Meat", price:

```

- If the customer clicked on the same item, a validation message will be shown.



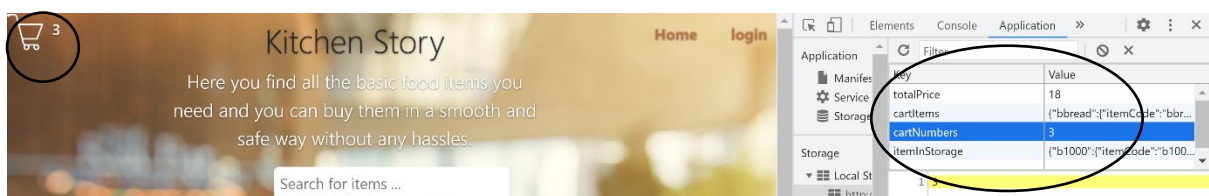
onLoadingCartCounter() function

It uses to display the cart counter whenever the page is loaded to keep the value always updated.

```
//to show the cart counter when the page is loaded
function onLoadingCartCounter() {
  let cartNumbers = localStorage.getItem("cartNumbers");
  if (cartNumbers) {
    document.querySelector('.cartNums span').textContent = cartNumbers;
  }
}

//call the functions when the Home page is loaded
ShowItemsIntheHomePage();
onLoadingCartCounter();
```

Output: the cartNumbers value will be shown beside the cart icon.



The related functions to the cart page.

ShowItemsInCustomerCart() function

It displays the contents of the cartItems key and totalPrice key on the HTML cart page.

```
//----- Cart Page -----  
function ShowItemsInCustomerCart() {  
    let CartFoodData = localStorage.getItem("cartItems");  
    CartFoodData = JSON.parse(CartFoodData);  
    let itemDiv = document.querySelector(".Customeritems");  
    let totalPrice = localStorage.getItem('totalPrice');  
    //check if the CartPage is currently used, not other  
    if (CartFoodData && itemDiv) {  
        itemDiv.innerHTML = '';  
        Object.values(CartFoodData).map(item => {  
            itemDiv.innerHTML += `  
  
            <div class="rowClass row mb-5 text-center">  
            <div class="col-1 themed-grid-col text-muted">  
                <span style="display:none">${item.itemCode}</span>  
                <button type="button" class="remove"></button>  
            </div>  
            <div class="col-4 themed-grid-col text-muted"> <h6 class="my-  
0">${item.itemName}</h6>  
                <small class="text-muted">${item.ItemDetails}</small>  
            </div>  
            <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col text-muted"><span class="text-  
muted price">${item.price}</span></div>  
            <div class="col-3 themed-grid-col text-muted">  
                <button type="button" class="decrease"></button>  
                <span class="text-  
muted Quantity">${item.ItemQuantity}</span>  
                <button type="button" class="increase"></button>  
            </div>  
            <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col text-muted"><span class="text-  
muted Total">${item.ItemQuantity * item.price}</span></div>  
            </div>  
            `;  
        });  
  
        itemDiv.innerHTML += `  
        <div class="rowClass row mb-2">  
            <div class="col-10 themed-grid-col text-  
muted"><h6>Total Price</h6></div>
```

```

        <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col text-
end"><strong>${totalPrice}</strong></div>

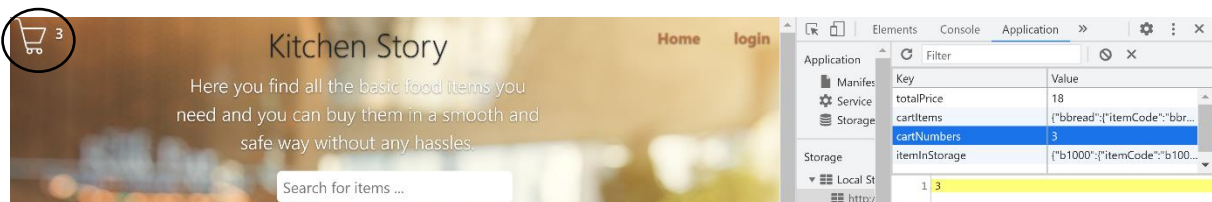
    </div>

    `;
}
RemoveCartItem();
manageQuantity();
}

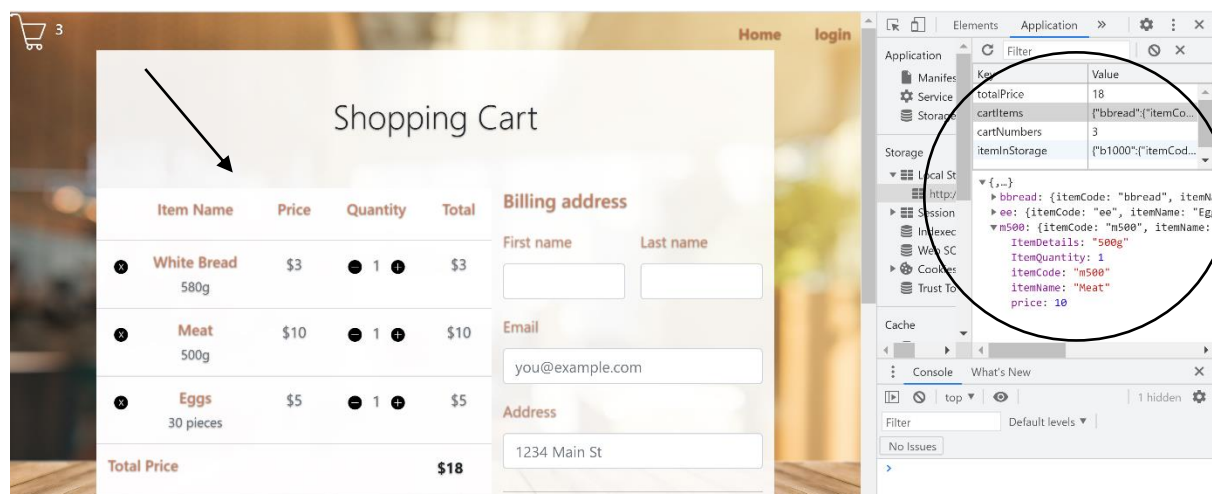
```

Output:

- When click on the cart icon, cart page will be opened.



- Displaying the cart contents.



manageQuantity() function

This function is responsible for calculating the quantity of the items, through which the customer can increase or decrease the quantity as desired.

This function is divided into two main parts, the increase button, and the decrease button.

- Calling all buttons with the same class name
- Looping through the buttons

- Specifying the itemCode variable with the button associated with it.
- Executing the function based on the required conditions.

```
function manageQuantity() {
  let decreaseButtons = document.querySelectorAll('.decrease');
  let increaseButtons = document.querySelectorAll('.increase');
  let cartItems = localStorage.getItem('cartItems');
  let currentQuantity = 0;
  let itemCode = "";
  cartItems = JSON.parse(cartItems);
  let cartCost = localStorage.getItem('totalPrice');
  //parse to integer
  cartCost = parseInt(cartCost);
  //Creating a loop for each button
  for (let i = 0; i < decreaseButtons.length; i++) {
    decreaseButtons[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
      //Get the specific items' values from text content
      //by using multiple parentElement
      //or any appropriate node, then select the html element
      currentQuantity = decreaseButtons[i].parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;
      itemCode = decreaseButtons[i].parentElement.previousElementSibling.previousElementSibling.previousElementSibling.querySelector('span').textContent;

      //The decrease button will check that the quantity is greater than one
      // then start decreasing it.
      if (cartItems[itemCode].ItemQuantity > 1) {
        cartItems[itemCode].ItemQuantity -= 1;

        localStorage.setItem('totalPrice', cartCost - cartItems[itemCode].price);
        localStorage.setItem('cartItems', JSON.stringify(cartItems));
        ShowItemsInCustomerCart();
      }
    });
  }

  for (let i = 0; i < increaseButtons.length; i++) {
    increaseButtons[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
      currentQuantity = increaseButtons[i].parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;
      itemCode = increaseButtons[i].parentElement.previousElementSibling.previousElementSibling.previousElementSibling.querySelector('span').textContent;

      //The increase button will increase the quantity.
      cartItems[itemCode].ItemQuantity += 1;
      localStorage.setItem('totalPrice', cartCost + cartItems[itemCode].price);
    });
  }
}
```



```

        localStorage.setItem('cartItems', JSON.stringify(cartItems));
        ShowItemsInCustomerCart();
    })
}
}

```

Output:

Case 1: If the increase button is clicked, the quantity value, the total price for the selected item, and the total price of all items will be increased.

The screenshot shows the 'Shopping Cart' interface. The cart contains three items: White Bread (580g) at \$3 each, Meat (500g) at \$10 each, and Eggs (30 pieces) at \$5 each. The 'White Bread' row has its quantity set to 3, with the item total of \$9 circled. The overall 'Total Price' at the bottom is \$29, also circled. The 'Billing address' section includes fields for first name, last name, email (you@example.com), and address (1234 Main St). The Application panel on the right shows the state with 'totalPrice' at 29 and 'itemQuantity' at 3 for 'bbread'.

Case 2: If the decrease button is clicked, the quantity value, the total price for the selected item, and the total price of all items will be decreased.

The screenshot shows the 'Shopping Cart' interface after decreasing the quantity of White Bread. The quantity is now 2, the item total is \$6, and the overall 'Total Price' is \$26, all of which are circled. The Application panel on the right shows the state with 'totalPrice' at 26 and 'itemQuantity' at 2 for 'bbread'.

RemoveCartItem() function

It removes the selected item from the cart by clicking the responsible button for it.

- Calling all buttons with the same class name (remove class)
- Looping through the buttons
- Specifying each ItemCode with the button associated with it
- Executing the function by using **delete** cartItems[itemCode];

During the deletion process, the total price and the cart counter will be affected (decreasing).

```
//Remove button from the customer cart
function RemoveCartItem() {
  let deleteButtons = document.querySelectorAll('.remove');
  let itemCode;
  let cartNumbers = localStorage.getItem('cartNumbers');
  let cartItems = localStorage.getItem('cartItems');
  cartItems = JSON.parse(cartItems);
  let cartCost = localStorage.getItem('totalPrice');

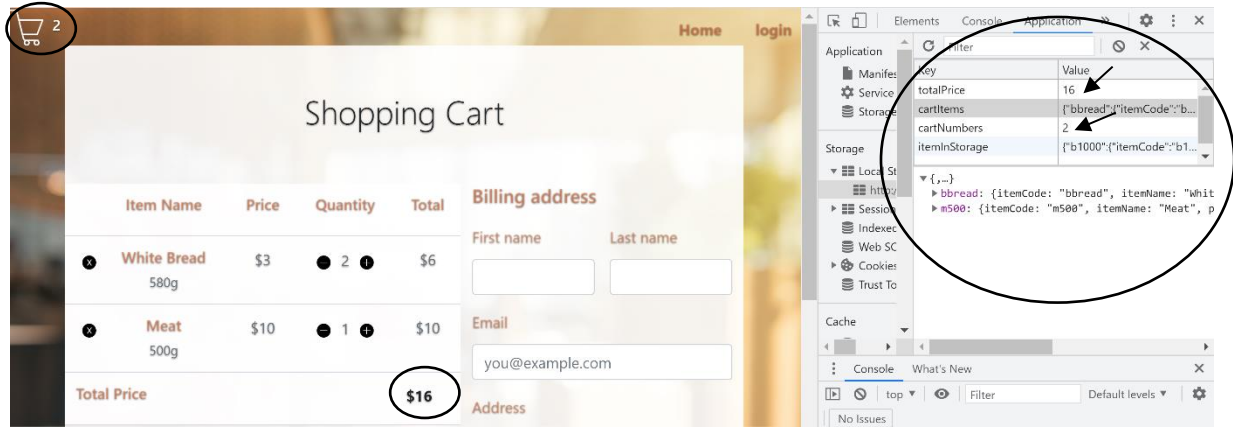
  for (let i = 0; i < deleteButtons.length; i++) {
    deleteButtons[i].addEventListener('click', () => {
      //Get the specific items' values from text content by using parentElement
      //then select the html element
      itemCode = deleteButtons[i].parentElement.querySelector('span').textContent;

      //decrease the item quantity in the localStorage
      localStorage.setItem('cartNumbers', cartNumbers - 1);
      //decrease the item price from the total price in the localStorage
      localStorage.setItem('totalPrice', cartCost - (cartItems[itemCode].price * cartItems[itemCode].ItemQuantity));
      //Remove the specific item from the localStorage and store the changes.
      delete cartItems[itemCode];
      localStorage.setItem('cartItems', JSON.stringify(cartItems));

      //call the functions
      ShowItemsInCustomerCart();
      onLoadingCartCounter();
    });
  }
}
```

Output:

- If the remove button is clicked, all the related values of the item will be removed, and the total price will be decreased.



payment() function

In this function cartItems values will be copied to TheOrderItems (paid) and totalPrice value to PaidtotalPrice value, then clear cartItems and totalPrice keys by using the **removeItem()** method.

- Removing the keys means all the items in the customer cart will also be removed.

In filling out the payment form, a custom Bootstrap is used to validate the text inputs.

```
function payment() {
  let TheOrderItems = localStorage.getItem("cartItems");
  let PaidtotalPrice = localStorage.getItem("totalPrice");
  'use strict'

  // Fetch all the forms we want to apply custom Bootstrap validation styles to
  var forms = document.querySelectorAll('.needs-validation')

  // Loop over them and prevent submission
  Array.prototype.slice.call(forms)
    .forEach(function (form) {
      form.addEventListener('submit', function (event) {
        if (!form.checkValidity()) {
          event.preventDefault()
          event.stopPropagation()
        }
        else {
          //copy the local storage
          localStorage.setItem("TheOrderItems", TheOrderItems);
          localStorage.setItem("PaidtotalPrice", PaidtotalPrice);
        }
      })
    })
}
```

```

        //clear the cart by remove cartItems
        localStorage.removeItem("cartItems");
        localStorage.removeItem("totalPrice");
        localStorage.removeItem("cartNumbers");
        location.href = './ConfirmationPage.html';
    }
    form.classList.add('was-validated')

    }, false)
})
}
//call the function when the page is loaded
ShowItemsInCustomerCart();

```

Outputs:

Case 1: If the text inputs are empty, validation messages will be shown.

Billing address

First name

Last name

Valid first name is required.
Valid last name is required.

Email

Please enter a valid email address.

Address

Please enter your shipping address.

Payment

☒ Credit card
☐ Debit card
☐ PayPal

Name on card

Credit card number

Full name as displayed on card
Credit card number is required
Name on card is required

Expiration

CVV

Expiration date required
Security code required

Pay

Case 2: If the text inputs are filled correctly, the confirmation page will be opened, and the values will be stored in TheOrderItems key and PaidtotalPrice.

Billing address

First name

Last name

Shatha

Alkulaib

Email

shatha.alkulaib@gmail.com

Address

KSA, Al-Ahsa, Building 4661

Payment

☒ Credit card

☐ Debit card

☐ PayPal

Name on card

Credit card number

Shatha

9011111111111111

Full name as displayed on card

Expiration

CVV

1122

123

Pay

Payment is Confirmed

Item Name	Price	Quantity	Total
White Bread 580g	\$3	2	\$6
Meat 500g	\$10	1	\$10
Total Price			\$16

Application

Key	Value
TheOrderItems	("bbread":{"itemCod...
PaidtotalPrice	16
itemInStorage	("b1000":{"itemCod...

{...}

▶ bbread: {itemCode: "bbread", itemNam

▶ n500: {itemCode: "m500", itemName: "

Cache

Console

What's New

The related functions to the Confirmation Page.

ShowOrder() function

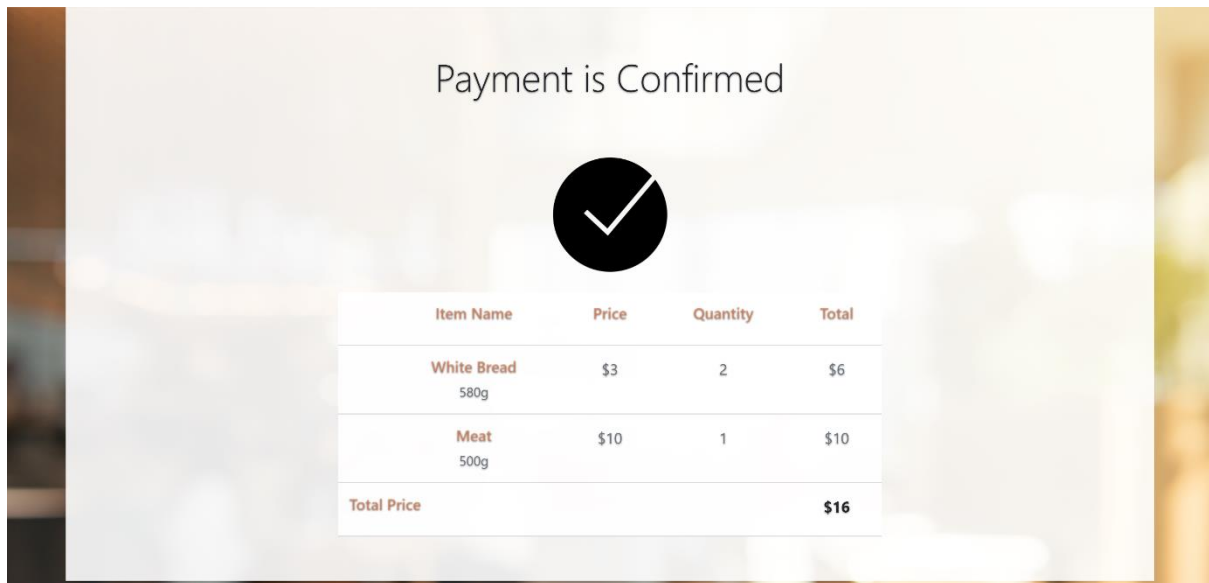
It displays the contents of the TheOrderItems key on the HTML confirmation page.

```
//----- Confirmation Page -----
function ShowOrder() {
    let TheOrderItems = localStorage.getItem("TheOrderItems");
    TheOrderItems = JSON.parse(TheOrderItems);
    let OrderDiv = document.querySelector(".OrderDiv");
    let PaidtotalPrice = localStorage.getItem('PaidtotalPrice');
    //check if the Confirmation Page is currently used, not other
    if (TheOrderItems && OrderDiv) {
        OrderDiv.innerHTML = '';
        Object.values(TheOrderItems).map(item => {
            OrderDiv.innerHTML += `
                <div class="rowClass row mb-5 text-center">
                <div class="col-1 themed-grid-col text-muted">
                </div>
                <div class="col-4 themed-grid-col text-muted"> <h6 class="my-0">${item.itemName}</h6>
                <small class="text-muted">${item.ItemDetails}</small>
                </div>
                <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col text-muted"><span class="text-muted price">${item.price}</span></div>
                <div class="col-3 themed-grid-col text-muted">
                <span class="text-muted Quantity">${item.ItemQuantity}</span>
                </div>
                <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col text-muted"><span class="text-muted Total">${item.ItemQuantity * item.price}</span></div>
                </div>
                `;
        });

        OrderDiv.innerHTML += `
            <div class="rowClass row mb-2">
            <div class="col-10 themed-grid-col text-muted text-start"><h6>Total Price</h6></div>
            <div class="col-2 themed-grid-col"><strong> ${PaidtotalPrice}</strong></div>
            </div>
            `;
    }
}
//call the function when the page is loaded
ShowOrder();
```

Outputs:

- Displaying the results of order in confirmation page.



In the end, the codes of the HTML and CSS pages were written. in addition, Bootstrap was used from the getbootstrap.com website.

