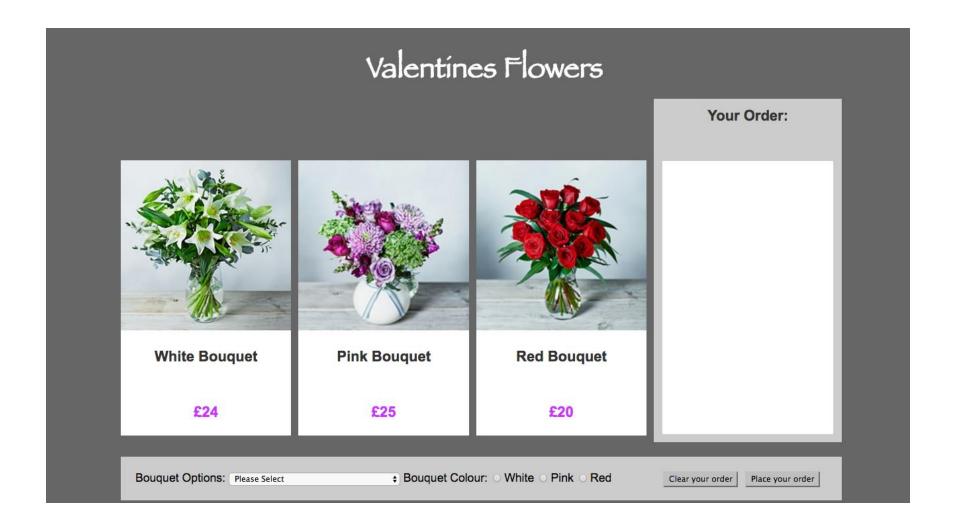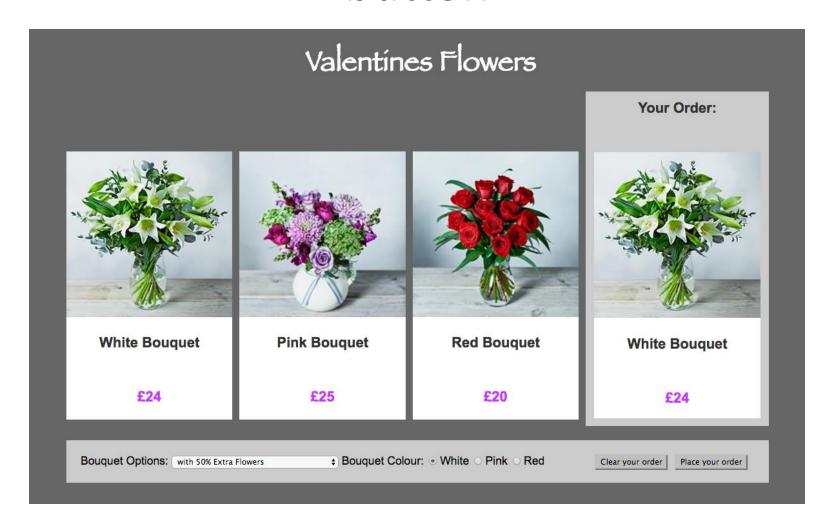# 4COSC011W
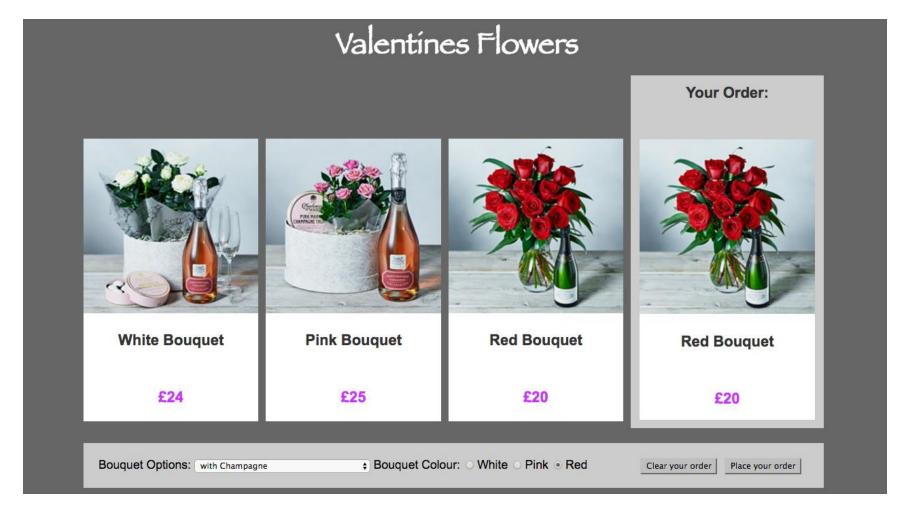
JS Tutorial – Valentines Flowers

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Valentines Flowers Web Site

Select your bouquet using the radio button

The images change if any of the Champagne options is chosen

Style used for the Tutorial

- Instructions for
  - HTML will be written in grey
  - CSS will be written in purple
  - JavaScript will be written in blue

Create Your HTML – The basics

- Start with a standard HTML5 page
- Your title should be:

  Valentines Flowers - Order your flowers online

- Add a h1 heading with the text:

  Valentines Flowers

Create Your HTML – The 3 Products

- Create each product as follows:
  - The image (e.g. white.jpg)
    - Hint1: remember to add an alt attribute for accessibility
  - The description (e.g. White Bouquet)
  - The Price (e.g. £24)
    - Hint2: If the '£' doesn't show correctly or you get unexpected characters on your Web Page, make sure that you use the UTF8 character encoding:

      <meta charset="UTF-8"> (this goes in the head)

Create Your HTML – The Form

- Add the form to your page.
- The select has the name and id "bouquetOptions" and the following values:
  - "pleaseSelect" for the option Please Select
  - "withChampagne" for the option with Champagne
  - "extra" for the option with 50% Extra Flowers
  - "extraWithChampagne" for the option with 50% Extra Flowers and Champagne

Create Your HTML – The Form

- The radio buttons have the name "colour" and the values "white", "pink", and "red"
  - Hint4: Also add an id with the same values to each of these as well as a label using for attribute to attach each label to the correct radio button and ensure accessibility.

Create Your HTML – The Form

- Add a button using the input type button and value "Place your order"

- Add a reset button.

Basic Styling

- Add some CSS as follows:
  - The body should have an Arial font and grey background color. For example:

    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

    background-color: #666;

  - The H1 should have a fancy font, a white color, be centered and additional margin, for example:

    font-family: Papyrus, fantasy;

    color: white;

    text-align: center;

    font-size: 40px;

    margin: 40px 20px 80px 20px;

    - Hint 5: The margin 4 values are for Top, Right, Bottom, Left (Use the mnemonic TRouBLe to remember order)

Create Your HTML – The groupings part 1

- Each product will be one entity that will be styled as such. For this purpose, group the picture, the description and the price into a div with class="product"

- Add some CSS so that the products (declare this for the product class) are all displayed on the same line, floated left (use float: left;), with a white background color. We also want a small margin around each product (use margin: 10px 10px 0 0;) and give these divs a width of 234px, which is the exact width of the picture.

Create Your HTML – The groupings part 2

- The description and price should be grouped into a div with class="description"
- Style this div with
  - text-align: center;   font-size: 20px;   font-weight: bold;   color: #333;   padding-top: 20px;   height: 120px;   position: relative;

Create Your HTML – The groupings part 3

- The price including the '£' should be in a div with class="price.

- Style this div with
  - color: rgb(204,51,255); position: absolute;   bottom: 20px;   width: 234px;

- Understand what you have just written:

– What happens when you change the "bottom" value.

– What happens when you remove the "position: relative;" from the description class?

Styling – Divs, Spans and CSS

- We want the layout to be fixed, so we'll put the whole page content into a div with the class="container".

- In your CSS section, give the container class a width of 1000px.

- In order to make the container div centered, add a margin-left: auto; and margin-right: auto; the the container class.

HTML – Add the order div

- Add, after your 3rd product and before your form, the order div exactly as shown here:

  <div class="labelOrder">Your Order:<div id="orderDescription"></div><div class="product" id="order"></div></div>

Add the CSS to the order div

- Add the following CSS to style the order div and its various components:

```
.labelOrder {
    margin: -75px 10px 0 0;
    padding-top: 12px;
    width: 258px;
    height: 460px;
    background-color: #ccc;
    float: left;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 20px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #333;
}
```

Add the CSS to the order div

```
#order {
    height: 376px;
    float: none;
    margin-right: auto;
    margin-left: auto;
}
#orderDescription {
    font-size: 16px;
    height: 40px;
}
```

- Understand what you have just written:
  - See what happens when you remove float: none. Why is that?

Style your form

- Give your form the same background-color as the as the div surrounding the ordered product.
- Its width should also be specified to fit exactly below the products and ordered product. You know the width of each component so just add these up and don't forget margins. What should the width be?
- Add the following also:

  clear: both;   padding: 20px;position: relative; top: 20px;
- Since we have now added a padding of 20px, what should the form width be?
- Understand what you have just written:
  - What do position: relative; top: 20px;   mean? (change the values to see how this affects the display)

Style your form

- Make your buttons float to the right using the code below:

```
input[type=button], input[type=reset]  {
    float: right;
    margin-right: 10px;
}
```

How does this affect the buttons (look at the position and the order)?

Add some functionality with JavaScript

- Your script will go just before the end of your body tag.

- Copy the functions getRadioValue, getSelectedValue and getSelectedText from the lecture notes (JS3) and place these in your script.

Add some functionality with JavaScript

- Add an event listener onchange to your select, so that when the selected option changes, the function CheckOptions(this.form) is called.

Add some functionality with JavaScript

- Create the function CheckOptions(formRef) as follows:
    - Read the value of the selected option (select), and if it contains the String "Champagne", replace the current 3 images, with the Champagne images.
    - Hint: change the src attributes.
    - Read the chosen bouquet from the radio button on the form, and save it in the chosenBouquet variable
    - Add a call to the function displayBouquet (chosenBouquet) at the end of the CheckOptions function.

Add some functionality with JavaScript

- Create the function displayBouquet (bouquet) as follows:
  - The bouquet variable will contain the colour chosen by the user so simply create a switch case so that if the bouquet chosen is the "white" one, the innerHTML of the div with the id order should be equal to the product div of the white bouquet. We need to add the id="product1" to the first product for this, "product2" for the second, etc to facilitate this task.
  - If no bouquet was chosen, this order div should be empty.

Add some functionality with JavaScript

- Add an eventListener onReset to the form, so that when the form is reset, the function resetOrder is called

- Create the function resetOrder () as follows:
  - The images displayed will be the ones without champagne
  - Empty the order div.

End of Part 1