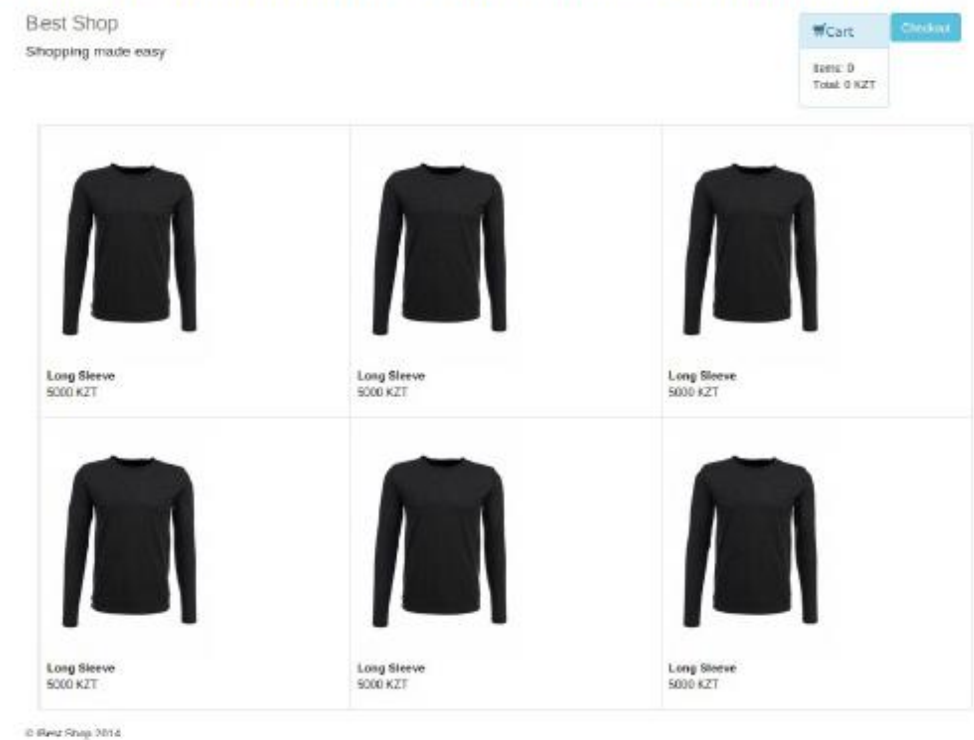
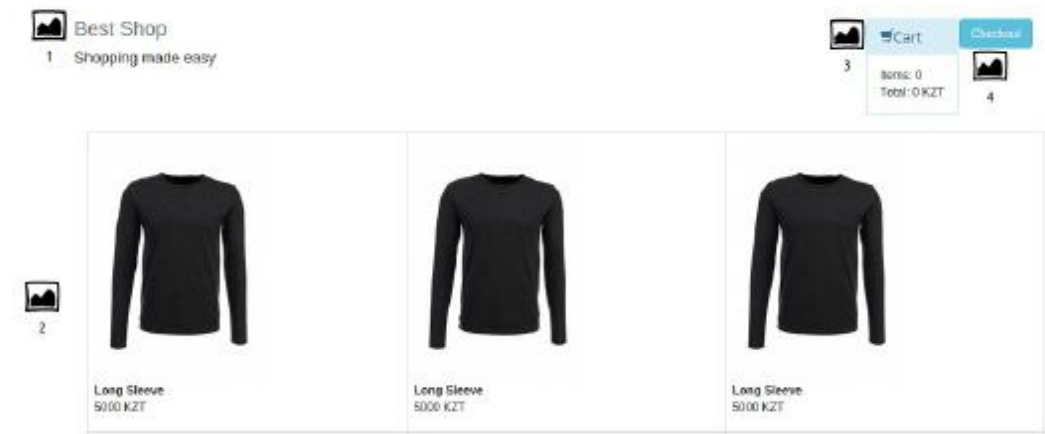


# Assignment description

Your page's design might look something like this. Of course the products have to be different. Use 4-6 different products. Your store can sell anything you like, i.e. apparel, cars, jewelry, etc.



# Requirements



1. Online store has a name and a motto.
2. Each product has an image, a name and a price tag.
3. There is a shopping cart that shows number of items and their total cost.
4. There is a checkout button that generates invoice.

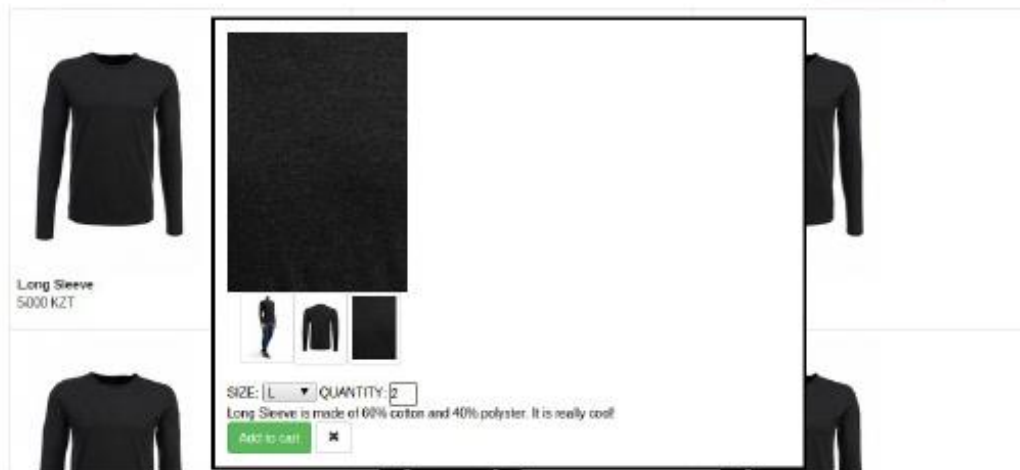


When a certain product on the webpage is clicked the dialog box pops up and the following information is shown:

5. An image of the product different from the image on the main page.
6. A table of smaller images. When the mouse hovers over one of these images, image in 5 changes. Use a function with image id as a parameter to achieve this effect.
7. Dropdown list that allows to choose size (S, M, L, XL, XXL), and an input box that allows to provide quantity. By default the value of 1 should in the quantity field.
8. Description of the product.
9. "Add to cart" button.
10. "Close" button that closes the dialog box when clicked.

#### Hints:

- Put product details (i.e. pop-up window) into a dialog tag ([http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_dialog.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dialog.asp)). Dialog object has 2 methods: show() and close() that make the box visible and invisible respectively.
- To create a nice looking layout for the dialog box consider using a table.



When “Add to cart” button is clicked the product detail window (i.e. the pop-up window) is dismissed, and the cart is updated. Notice that 2 items with a price 5000 were added and the cart has 3 items and a total of 15000 KZT. To update the cart without overriding it, you have to use innerHTML attribute of a tag ([http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop\\_html\\_innerhtml.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_html_innerhtml.asp)). For example, you might use the following code to create cart contents, and update the innerHTML of span tags to change the page without completely rewriting it.

Items: <0</span><br>

Total: <0</span> KZT

Item name	Size	Quantity	Price	Subtotal
Long Sleeve	S	1	5000	5000
Long Sleeve	L	2	5000	10000
Long Sleeve	L	2	5000	10000
Long Sleeve	XXL	3	5000	15000

Finally, when the “Checkout” button is clicked an invoice in a form of HTML table should be generated. Some hints are due:

- Notice that an invoice does not override the whole web page. Again you have to use innerHTML property. You might have the following `<div id="order"> </div>` and you modify its innerHTML property by assigning a string that represents the order table.
- To keep track of the order, number of items and the total amount of money you need global variables. The initial values for those can be as follows:

```
var numItems = 0;
var total = 0;
var order = "<h3>Your order</h3><table class='table table-striped'><tr><th>Item
name</th><th>Size</th><th>Quantity</th><th>Price</th><th>Subtotal</th></tr>";
```

- When a product is added to the cart the global variables are updated correspondingly.

## General notes

For this assignment you need to use functions. Any specific task is a separate function. Your functions will mostly likely have at least one parameter (usually an id of the element). How do you pass strings (IDs are usually strings) to function? You need to enclose them in quotes, i.e. onclick = "myFunction('myId');". Notice that id is enclosed by single quotes, whereas the function call is in double quotes.

You also need to use CSS styles to make your page look good. You might consider using twitter bootstrap library (<http://getbootstrap.com/>).