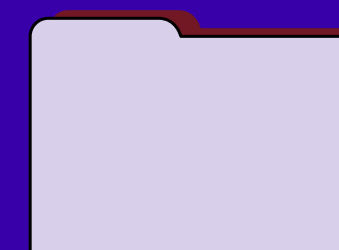
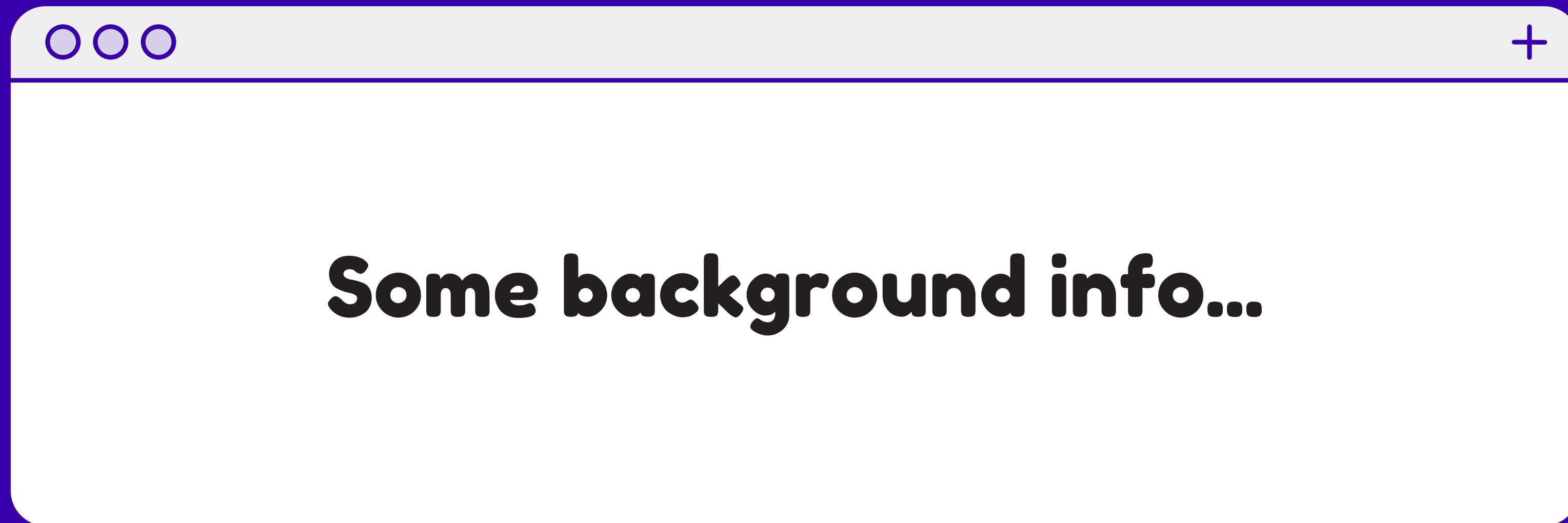


<InfPALS/>



Big Project Part 2



JavaScript

- Programming language made for developing websites
- Most know for building frontend web applications
- Used in combination with HTML and CSS



{.js}

JavaScript

What are we going to do today?



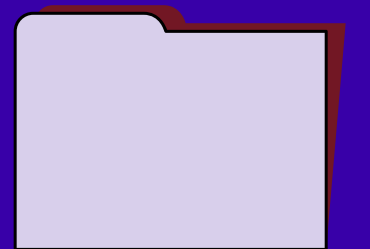
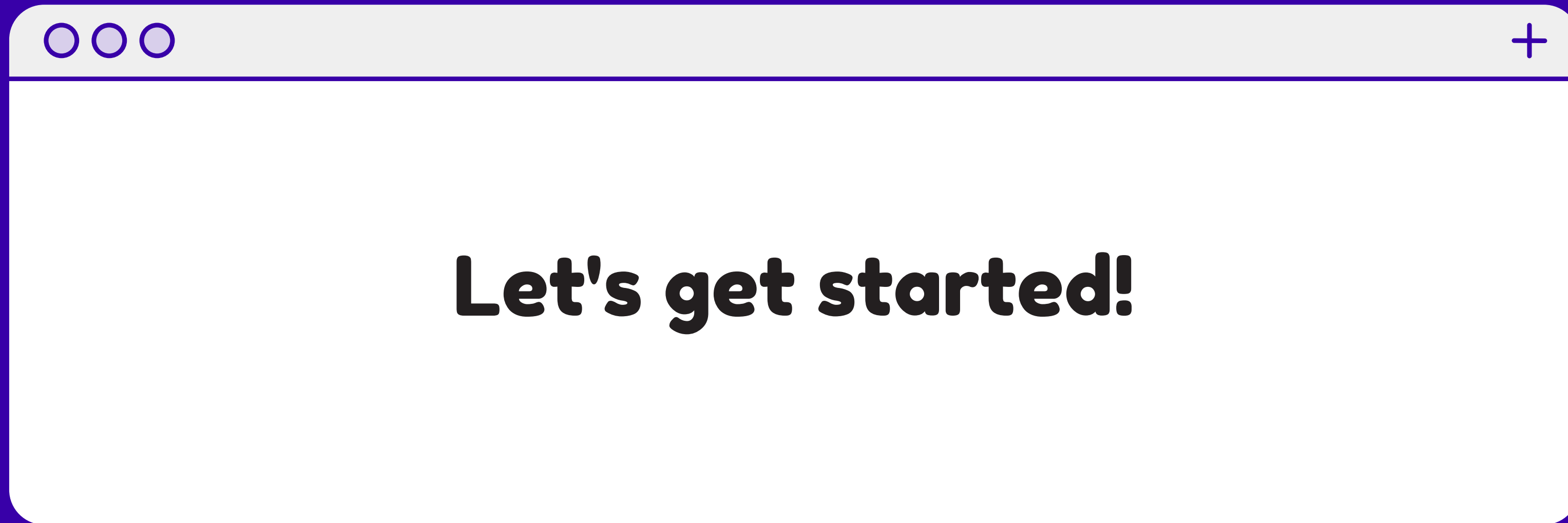
Walk through of JS code

Updating the DOM

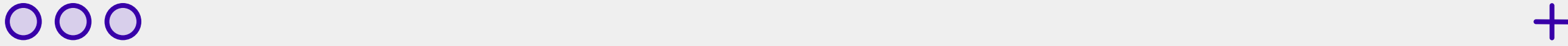
Local Storage

Drag & Drop API

We hope you are having fun! ;)



If you were not here last week ...



Fork the following repository:
<https://github.com/infpals/ip2022-big-project-template-updated>

This repo contains implemented parts from last session





Walk through of the JS code

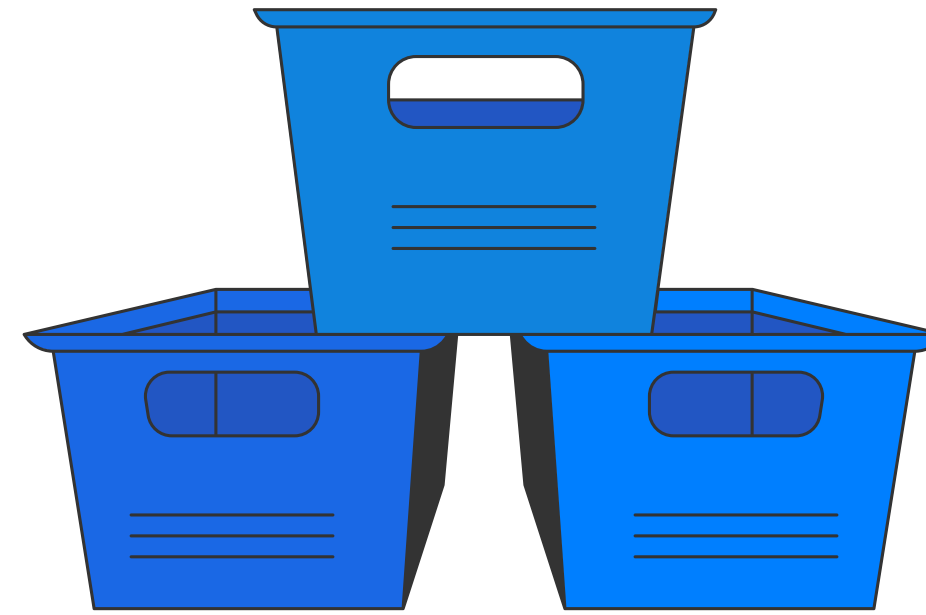
Open your script.js file



Local Storage

- Storage which stores information on your local machine
- Purely used by js no php/databases needed
- Uses key - values pairs
- localStorage - Storage object which Stores Data from the browser

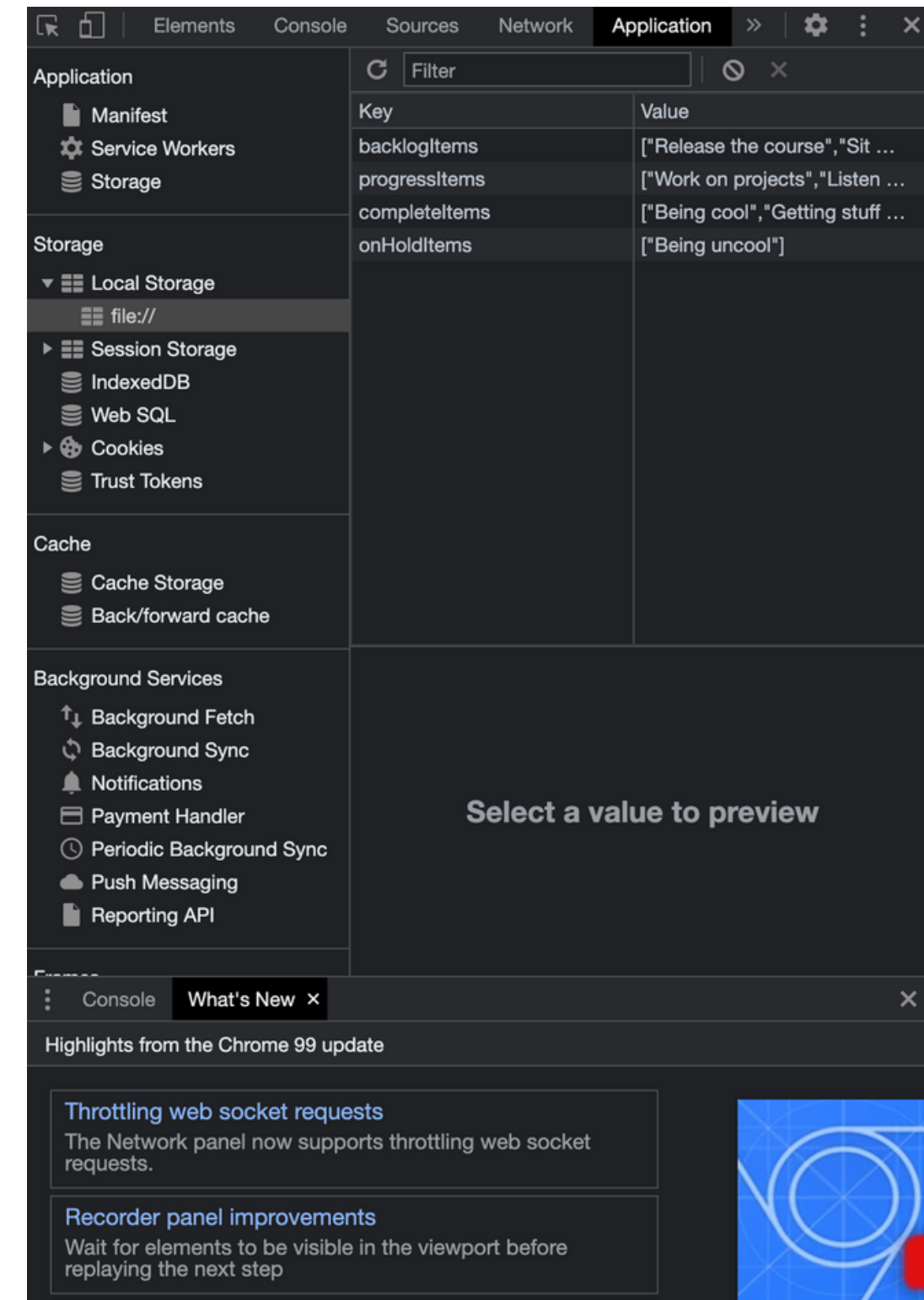
Where can you see localStorage object being used and do you remember why?

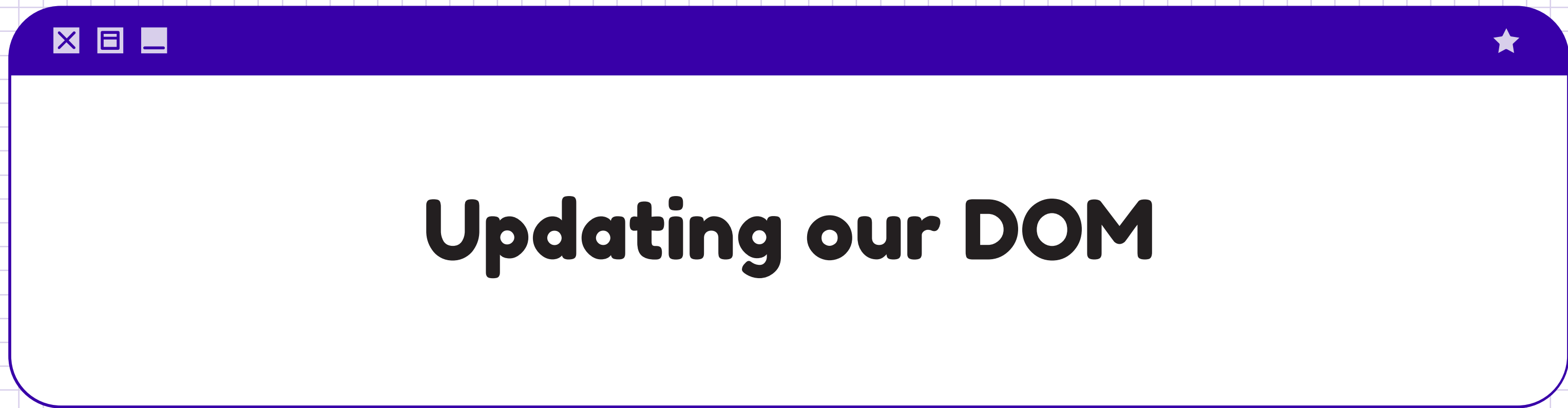


Local Storage

What can you now see in your local Storage? What is stored in key and values? What part of certain function now sets these values?

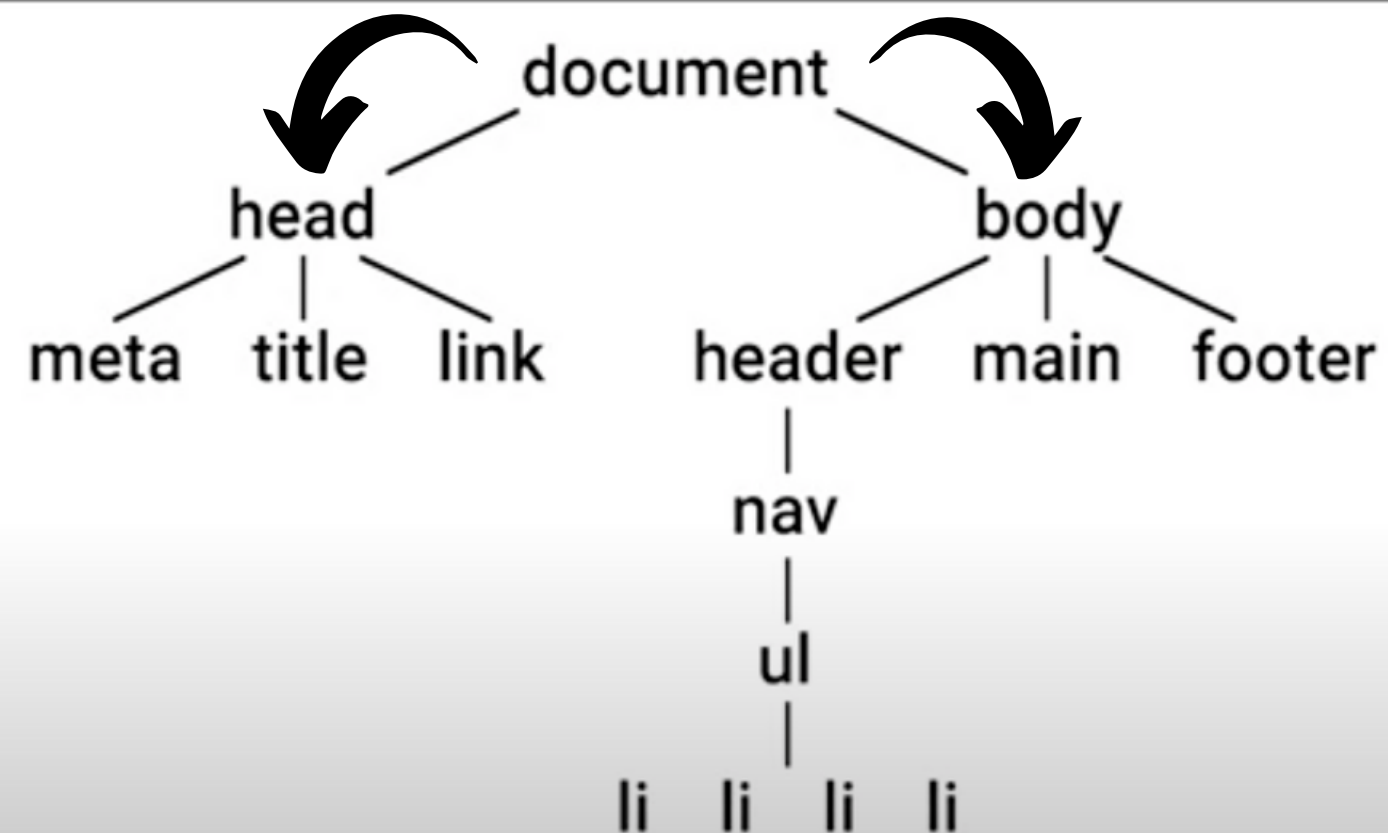
- 1.Right click anywhere on your Kanban Boards
- 2.Choose Inspect
- 3.Choose Application





DOM

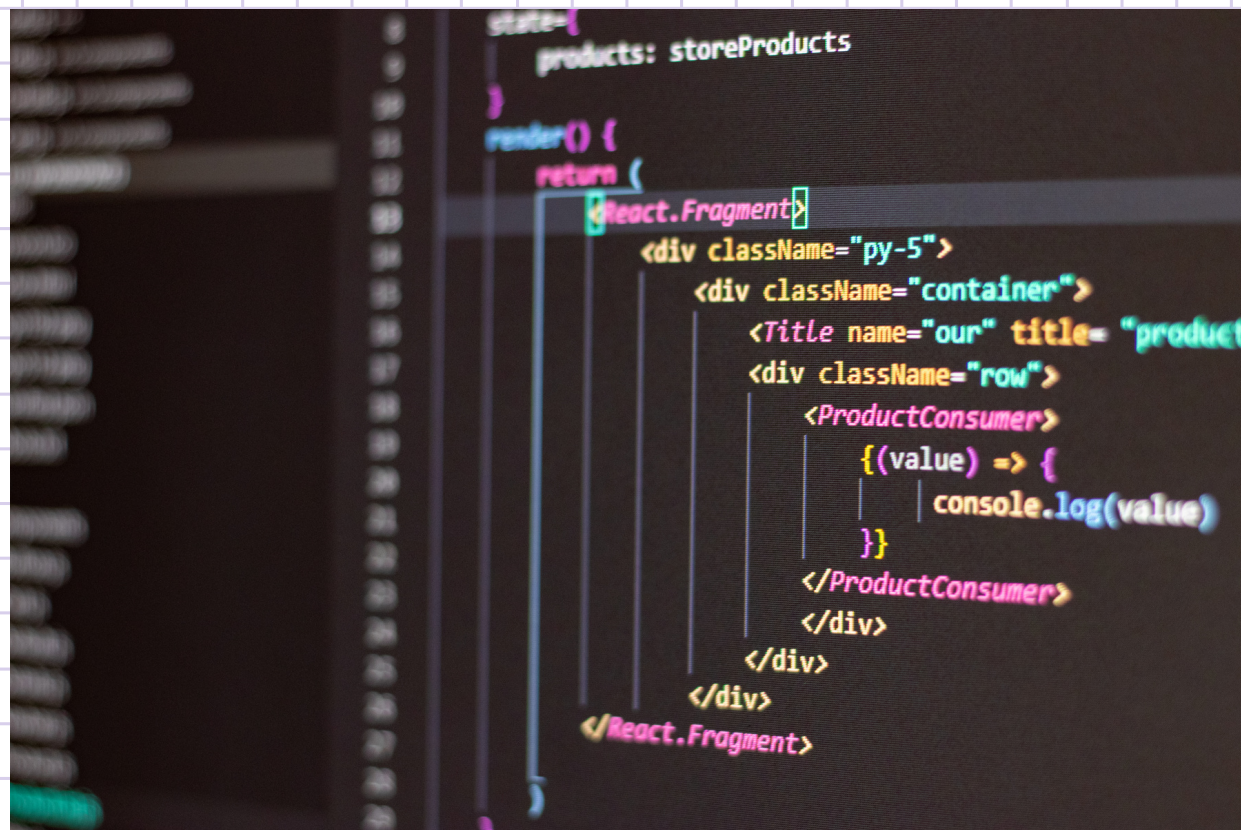
- Document Object Model
- Javascript object which is used in order to access content on the website
- Constructed of Nodes



*document is parent Node of head and body
*Creates a tree structure

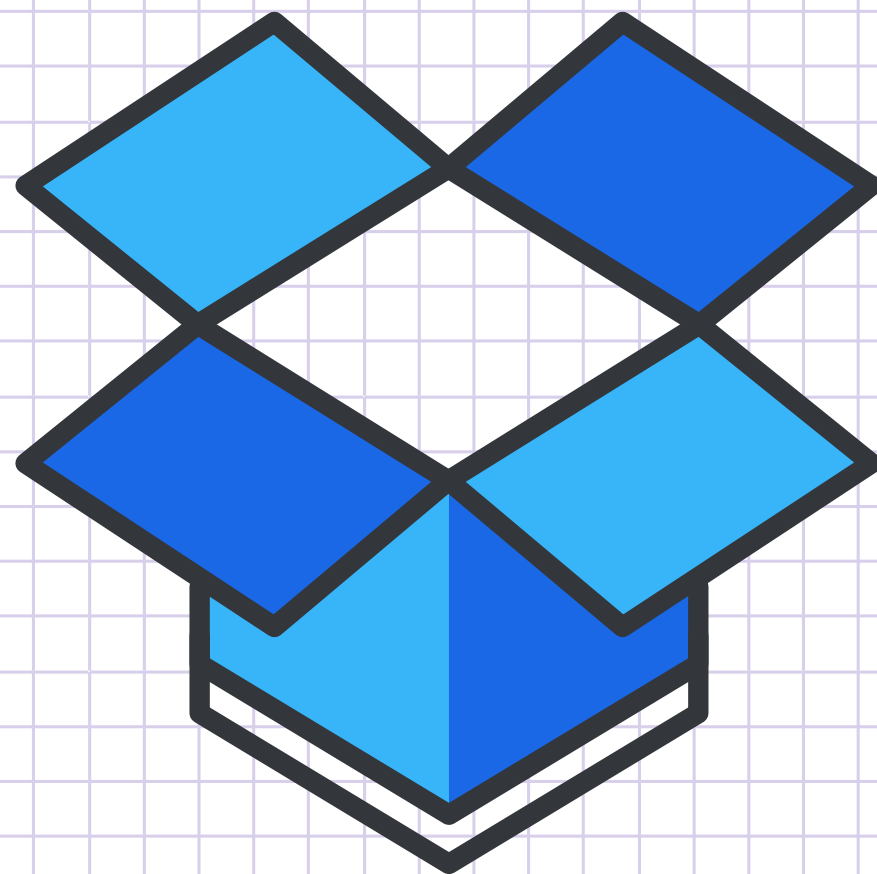
Update DOM

- We want to check local storage, but only once
 - Create a global variable called `updatedOnLoad` with `let` under the comment `//Items` and set it to `false`
 - Inside our `updateDOM` function, we want to check if `updateOnLoad` is `false`, then, we want to call our saved columns using `getSavedColumns()`;



```
state={
  products: storeProducts
}
render() {
  return (
    <React.Fragment>
      <div className="py-5">
        <div className="container">
          <Title name="our" title="product">
            <div className="row">
              <ProductConsumer>
                {(value) => {
                  console.log(value)
                }}
              </ProductConsumer>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </React.Fragment>
    )
  )
}
```


Update DOM

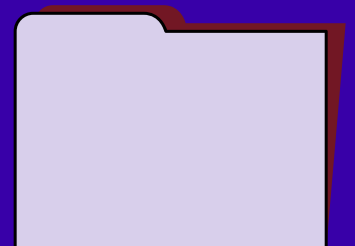


- We first want to reset the `textContent` in our `backlogList` with setting the content to an empty string
 - `backlogList.textContent = "";`
- We then want to iterate over our `backlogListArray` and create new items!
 - In JS, we use `forEach((backlogItem, index) => { })` on the variable `backlogListArray`
 - Inside our curly brackets, we want to call a function we have already implemented called `createItemEl(backlogList, 0, backlogItem, index);`
- Question: Do you know why we use 0? Is it going to be the same for the other columns?



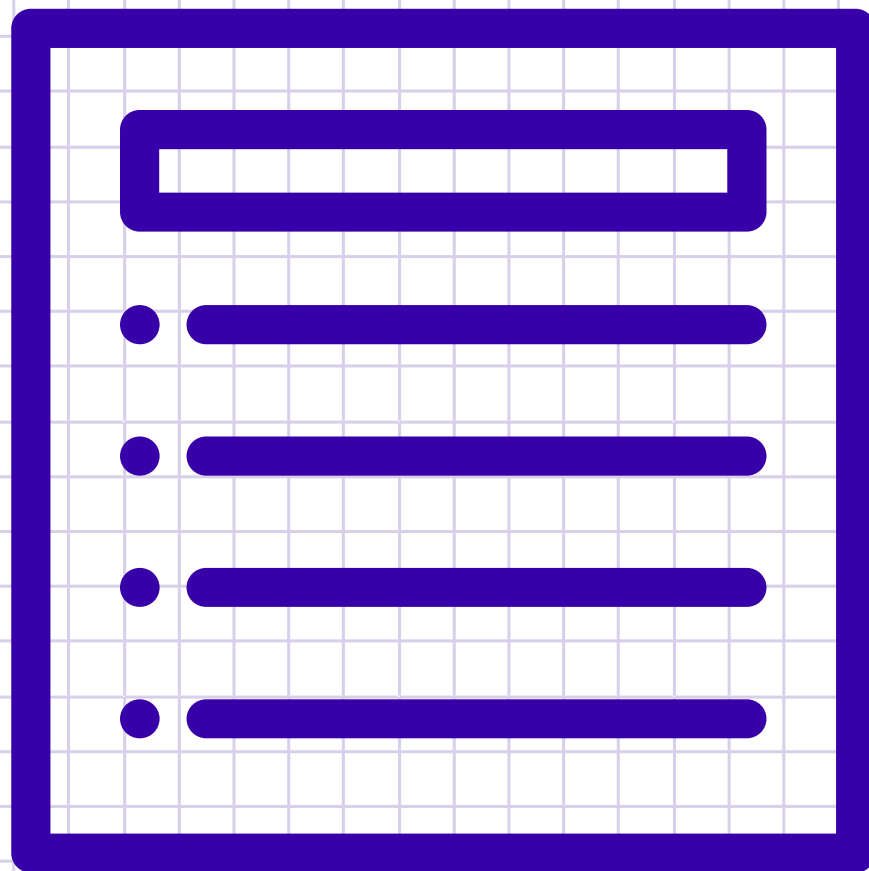
**Now try and do the same for the
other three columns: Progress,
Complete and On Hold!**
**Naming conventions: progress, complete,
onHold**

- **Remember that you have to change the "0" to match the number of each column!**
- **When you're done, call the function `updateDOM()`;**
- **Inspect > Console what do you see?**



Update DOM

Adding Text to Items

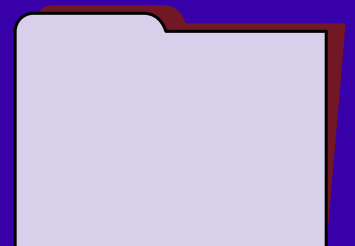


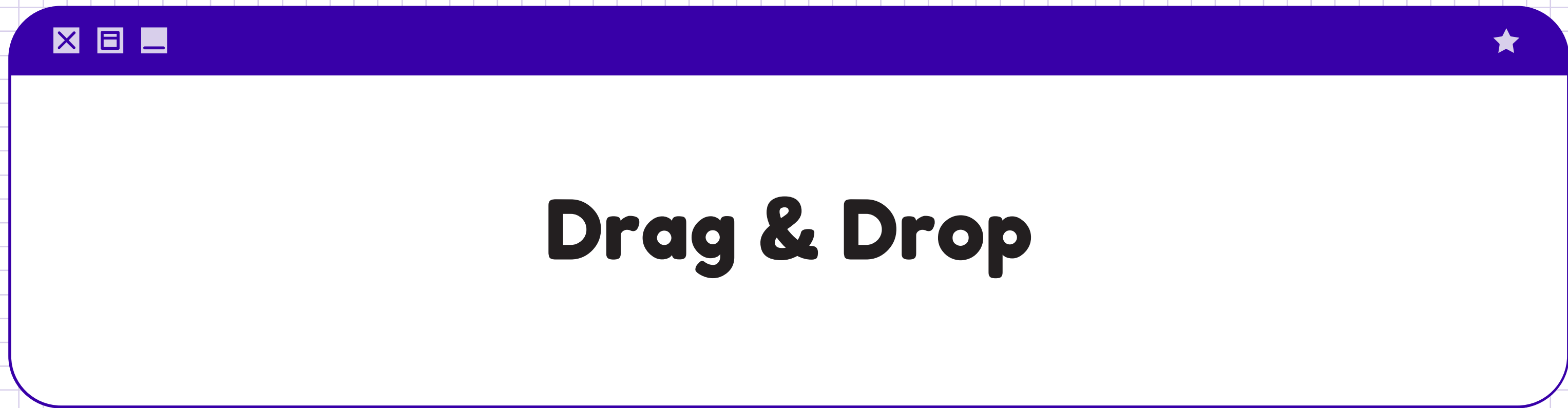
- We want to update our `createItemEl` function!
- We are already creating an element 'li' which can be seen in HTML. Now we need to:
 - Call function `textContent` on var `listEl` and set it to equal `item` (don't forget ;)
 - Append our item `listEl` to our `columnEl` input using:
`.appendChild(listEl);`
- Do you remember our placeholders in HTML for "Testing"? Let's go and remove those!

We hope you are having fun! ;)

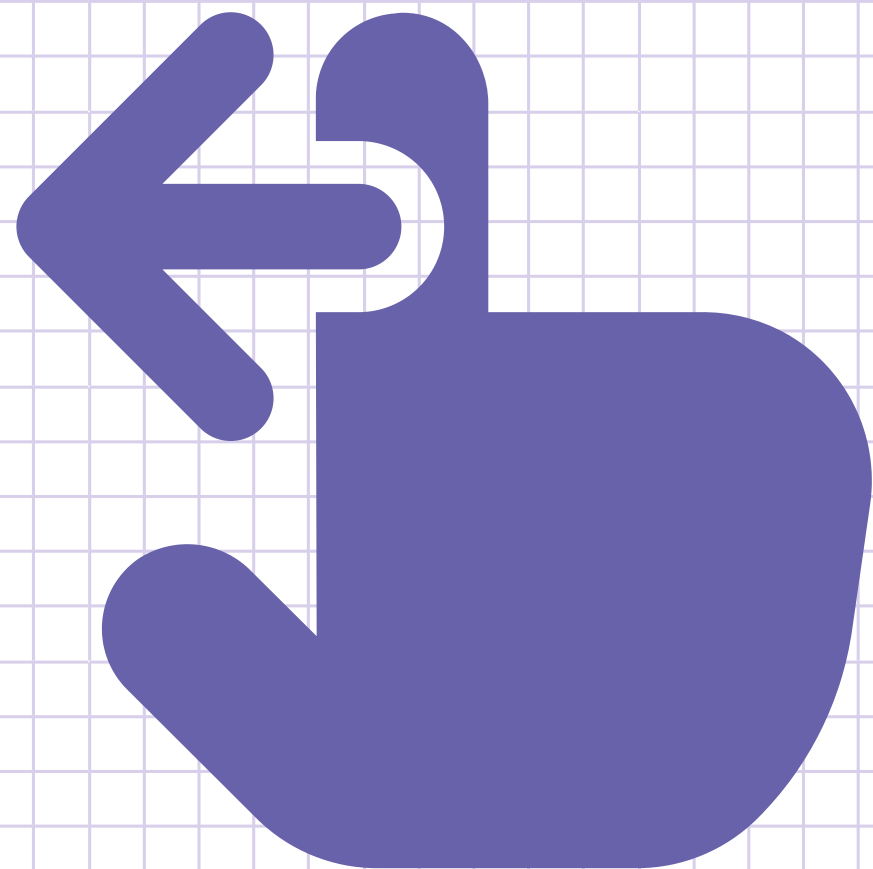


**Open your index.html in browser.
What changes do you see?
Where does the text in each col
come from?**



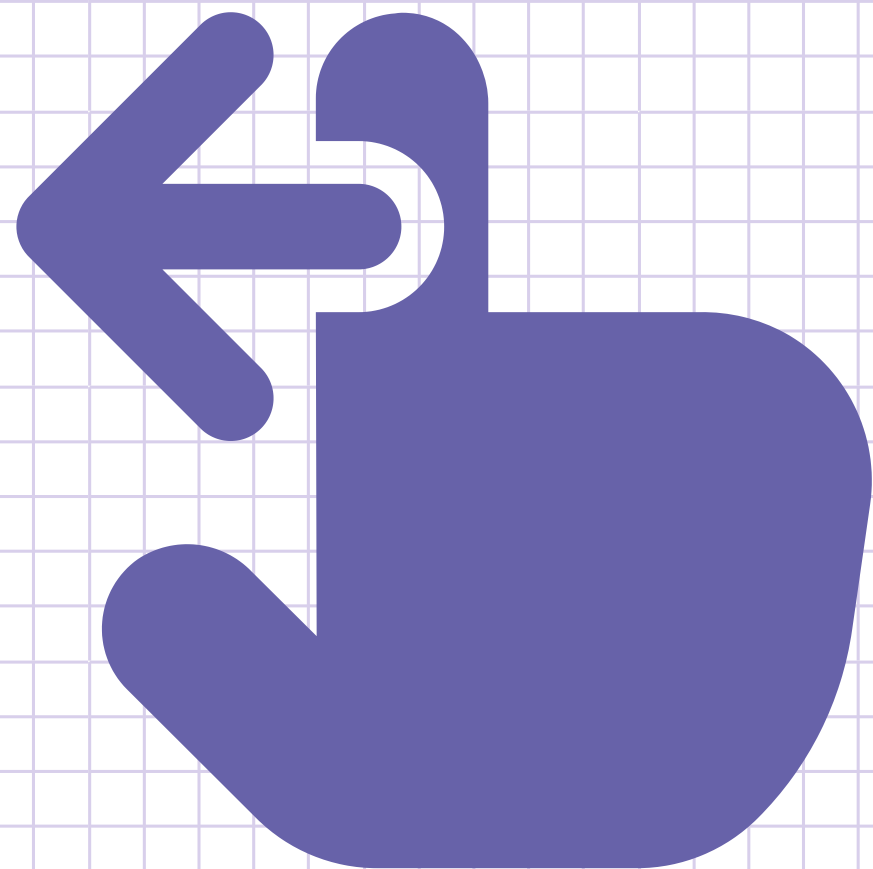


Drag & Drop



1. Make an element draggable
 - a. In our function `createItemEl`, we want to set our `listEl.draggable = true`;
2. We want to be able to
 - a. We want to set an event to know that we have started dragging
 - i. We can use `setAttribute('ondragstart', 'drag(event)');`

Drag & Drop



3. Create a drag function

- We need to create our drag function at the bottom of our JS file
- For that, let's first create two global variables called `draggedItem` and `currentColumn`;
- Then, create a function `drag(e)`
 - Set `draggedItem = e.target`;

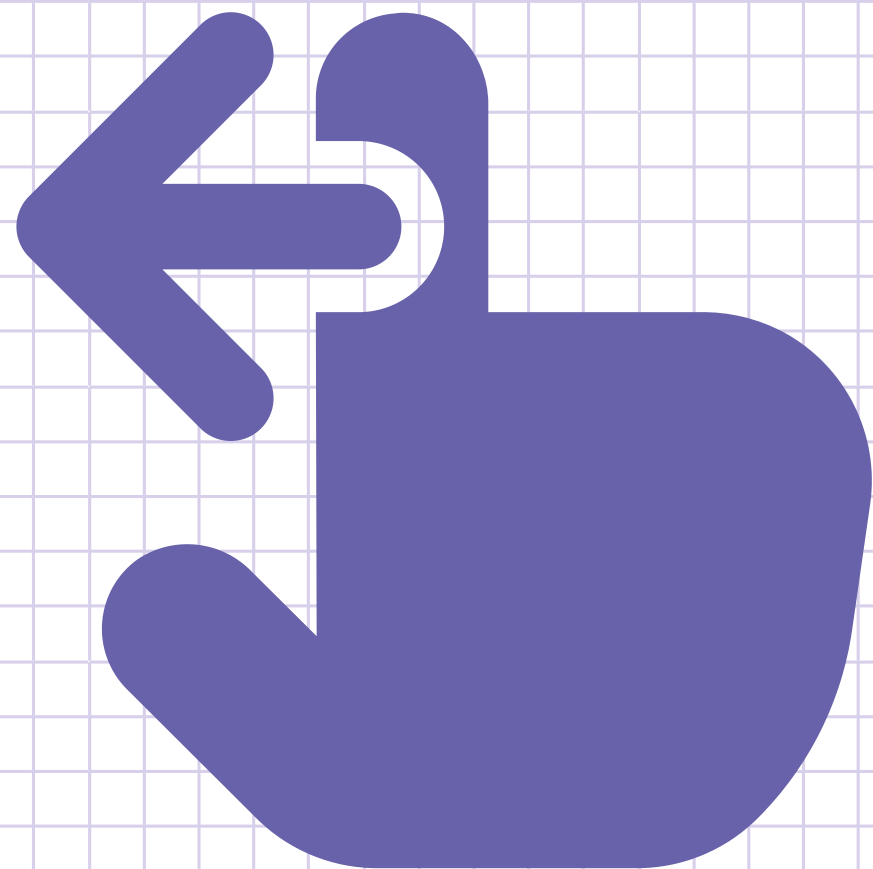
4. Now, we don't want to drop one item on top of another. So we can create a function `allowDrop(e)`

- We want to add `preventDefault()` to our event so that it can be dropped!

5. We want another function to actually drop our item into a column.

- Let's call this `drop(e)`
- Set `e.preventDefault()` inside this function too!

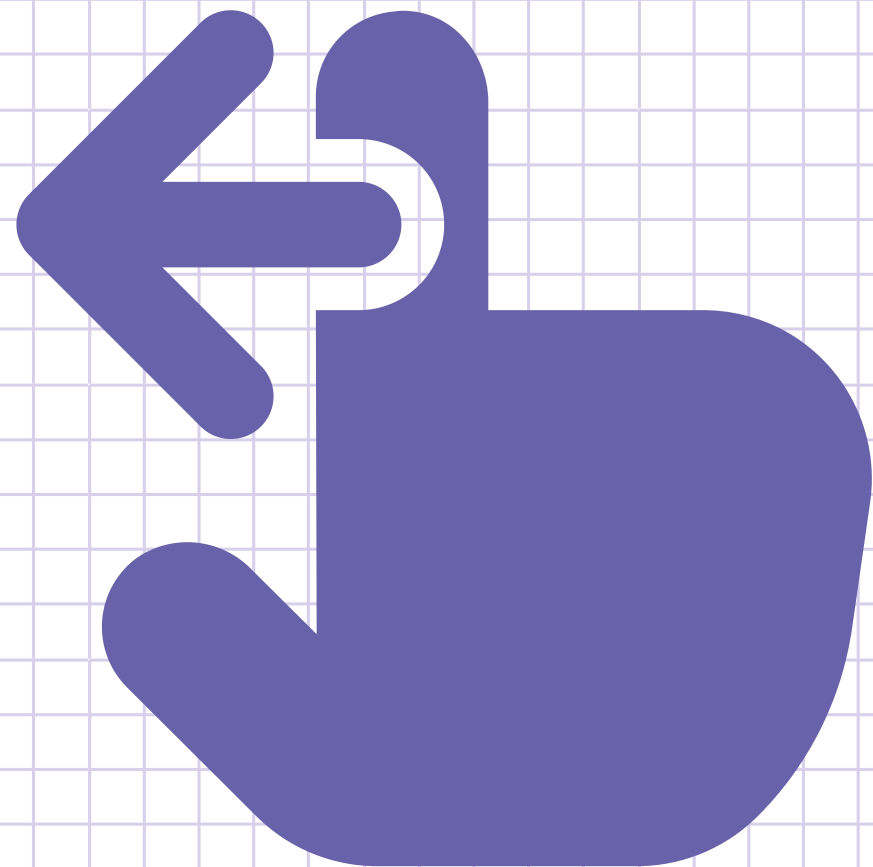
Drag & Drop



6. Create a function to change the color of the column when we enter a new item into it!

- This function should be called `dragEnter(column)`
- We will make use of `.over` in our CSS file!
- Inside our function:
 - get the column using `itemLists[column]` (this is defined at the top of our JS file!)
 - Add `.classList.add('over')`
 - Let's also set our `currentColumn = column;`

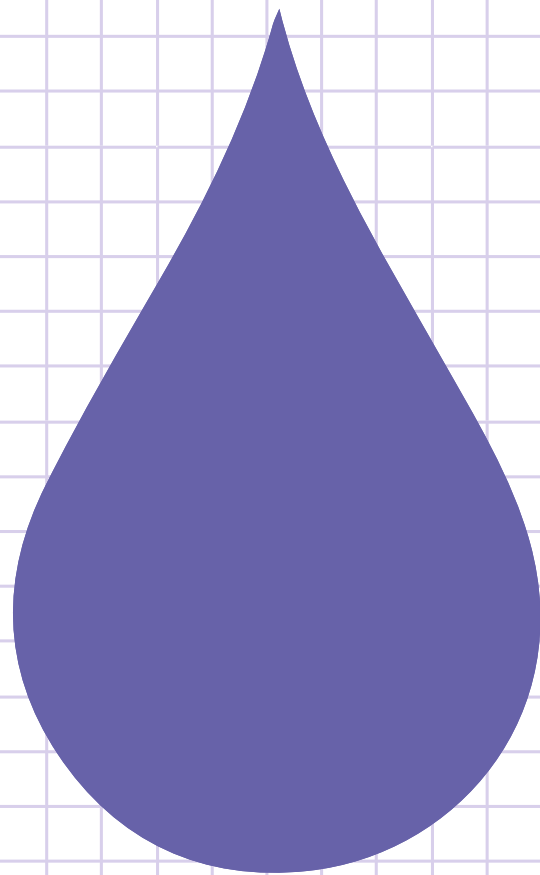
Drag & Drop



7. We now need to add our new event listeners to our HTML.

- Find the backlog content division in our HTML.
- Find the unordered list with id = "backlog-list"
- Here, add:
 - `ondrop = "drop(event)"`
 - `ondragover = "allowDrop(event)"`
 - `ondragenter = "dragEnter(0)"`
- Copy these into each of our unordered lists! (Remember to switch the 0 depending on which column you're on!)

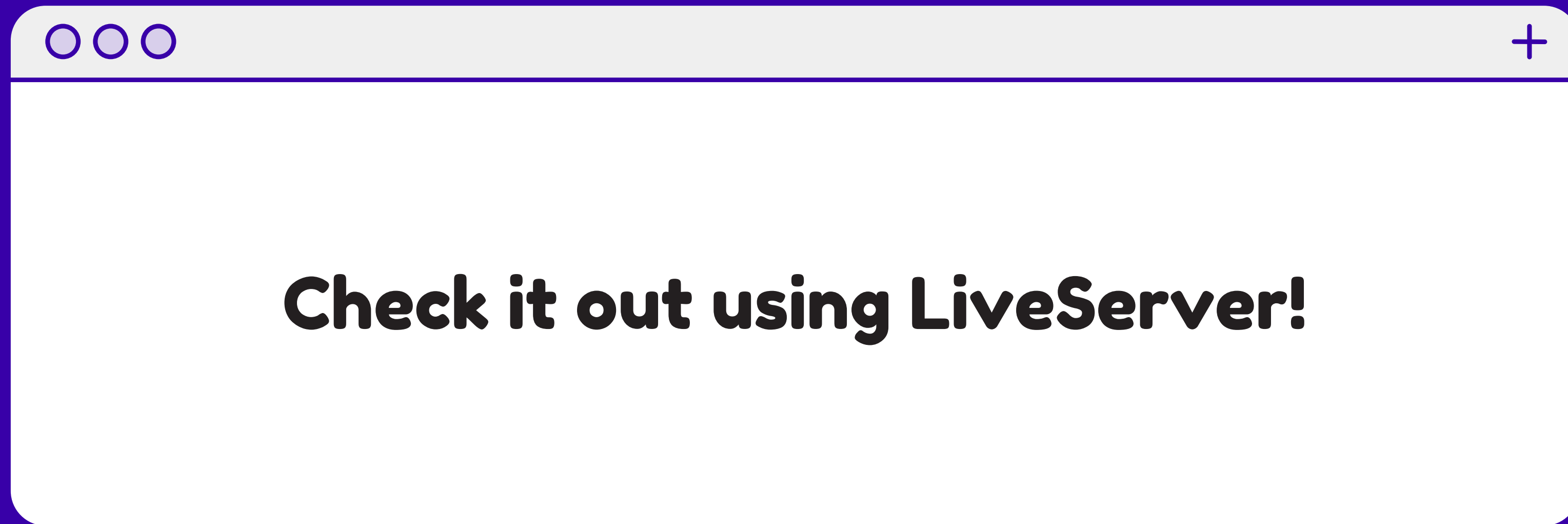
Drop function



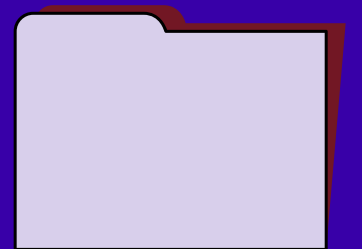
8. Now we need to make sure we can drop our items!

- First we want to remove the background color:
 - `itemLists.forEach((column) => {column.classList.remove('over');});`
- Now we want to add item to column:
 - `const parent = itemLists[currentColumn];`
 - `parent.appendChild(draggedItem);`

We hope you are having fun! ;)



Try and reload the page! What happens?



**Apply to be
InfPals Leader
in 2022/2023**

