

See the top of the world at

BUILT-IN'S BLUFF

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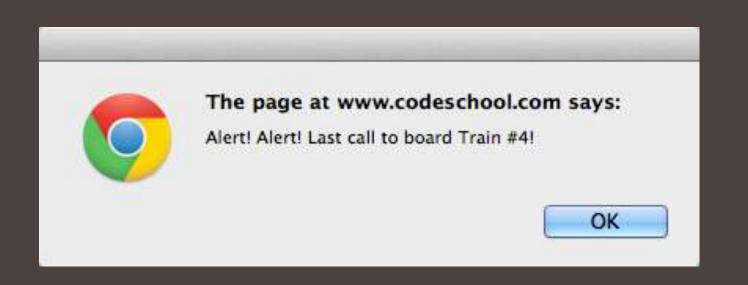
LEVEL 3 BUILT-INS BLUFF

EXISTING JAVASCRIPT FUNCTIONS

Built-in functions you can use at any time to get and send information

alert() Sends a message to the user in a small pop-up window

alert("Alert! Alert! Last call to board Train #4!");



We send the message as a "parameter" to the function by enclosing it in parentheses. It can be any value or String.

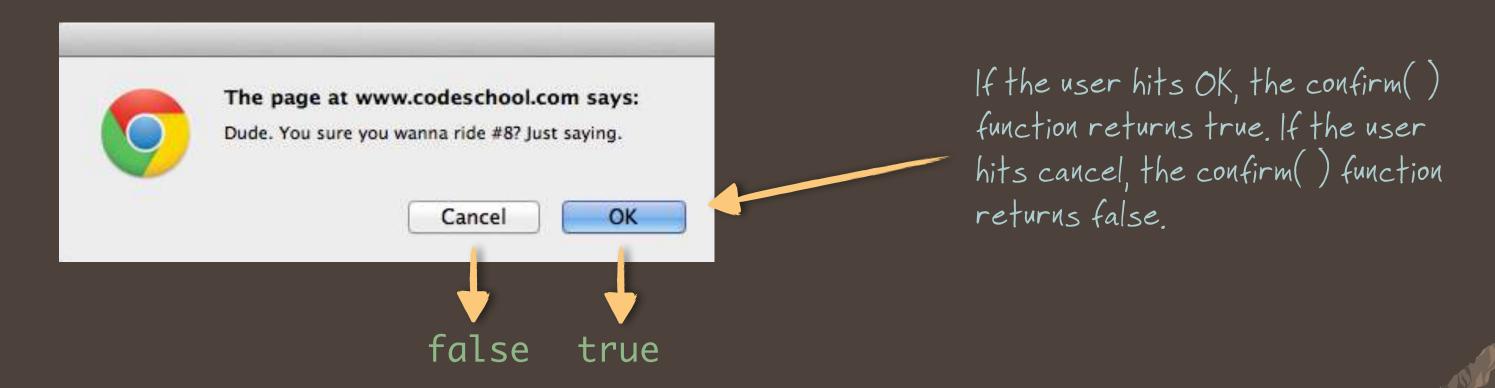


EXISTING JAVASCRIPT FUNCTIONS

Built-in functions you can use at any time to get and send information

confirm() Asks user for consent to move forward with an action

confirm("Dude. Are you sure you wanna ride #8? Just saying.");



EXISTING JAVASCRIPT FUNCTIONS

Built-in functions you can use at any time to get and send information

prompt() Sends a message and retrieves an entry from the user

prompt("What soul hath allowed the canines to exit?");



"When the party was nice, the party was jumping." -William Shakespeare



USING DIALOGS WITH VARIABLES

Requesting information and storing with prompt()

let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?"); The page at www.codeschool.com says: Yo passenger! What's your name? Gregg Pollack The prompt() function returns Gregg's entry, which is then stored in the variable userName. OK Cancel > userName

→ "Gregg Pollack"



CONFIRMING OUR PASSENGER'S NAME

Using confirm() to ensure the user is satisfied with their entry

let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");



confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?");



But wait a minute. This doesn't really do anything. What if Gregg selects cancel, in either dialog box?



USING THE TYPEOF OPERATOR

Identifying the "type" of value inside a variable or expression

```
> typeof true
                           → "boolean"
> typeof "That's not a valid entry!"
                            → "string"
> typeof 42
                            →"number"
> typeof undefined
                         → "undefined"
> typeof null
                            → "object"
```



IDENTIFYING A USER'S RESPONSE

The typeof() method is useful in checking a variable's contents

let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");



If the user selects cancel without entering anything, prompt() will return a special value called "null," which is not a String.

> typeof userName



If userName is set to "null" by prompt(), then it will not be a String, but instead, a generic JavaScript "object."



CANCELING A CONFIRM DIALOG BOX

Using a cancel to divert or restart a process

confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?");



Since confirm returns a true or false value, we can use it in conditionals!

```
if ( confirm(*user selects OK here*) ) {
    *do some code, yo!*
}
```

Let's write some pseudo-code that plans our solution using functions trains.js

```
*make a confirmation flag*
*until the user has confirmed a name, do this: *{
    *request the name using prompt()*
    *if the user says OK at confirm()*{
          *acknowledge the accepted entry*
         *adjust flag to exit the loop*
    *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
*make a confirmation flag*
*until the user has confirmed a name, do this: *{
    *request the name using prompt()*
    *if the user says OK at confirm()*{
          *acknowledge the accepted entry*
         *adjust flag to exit the loop*
    *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

Now, we'll create code that matches our intent

```
trains.js
 let gotName = false;
 *until the user has confirmed a name, do this: *{
     *request the name using prompt()*
     *if the user says OK at confirm()*{
          *acknowledge the accepted entry*
          *adjust flag to exit the loop*
     *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

This 'flag' will control our loop, based on whether we've got the user's correct name yet.

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    *request the name using prompt()*
    *if the user says OK at confirm()*{
         *acknowledge the accepted entry*
         *adjust flag to exit the loop*
    *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");
    *if the user says OK at confirm()*{
        *acknowledge the accepted entry*
        *adjust flag to exit the loop*
    *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");
    if ( confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?") ){
        *acknowledge the accepted entry*
        *adjust flag to exit the loop*
    *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");
    if ( confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?") ){
        alert("'Sup " + userName + "!");
        *adjust flag to exit the loop*
   *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");
    if ( confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?") ){
        alert("'Sup " + userName + "!");
        gotName = true;
   *otherwise, cycle back to the top*
```

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");
    if ( confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?") ){
        alert("'Sup " + userName + "!");
        gotName = true;
   If this statement never executes, the loop will restart!
```

Now, we'll create code that matches our intent

trains.js

```
let gotName = false;
while(gotName == false){
    let userName = prompt("Yo passenger! What's your name?");

    if ( confirm("Are you sure your name is " + userName + "?") ){
        alert("'Sup " + userName + "!");
        gotName = true;
}
```

Now to see it in action!

CHECK OUT THE LAST VIDEO OF THIS LEVEL TO REVIEW THE SCREENCAST OF THIS EXECUTION!

