

Javascript Shopping Wizard

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What have we learned in this project?

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- Improve your knowledge of JavaScript
 - Learn to work with the HTML DOM.
- Learn and improve your knowledge in logic processes
 - Learn to validate forms using Javascript.
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With this project based on a real ecommerce, which we work with 4 technologies HTML, CSS,JS and Git, we have learned a lot both individually and as a group.

The main objective was to make a functional website with a series of requirements which we believe to filled all of them, and trying to do it with good practices.

Explain how you changed roles to develop the project for each phase

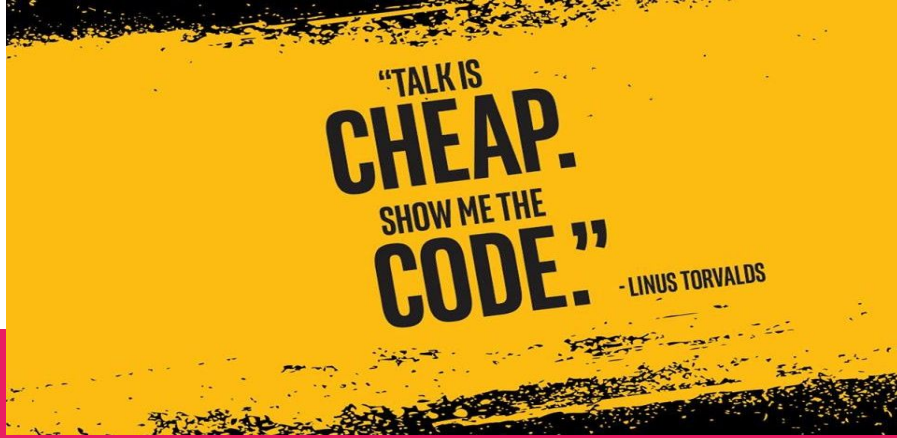
```
graph LR; A((Planning and Design)) --- B((Analyze the strengths of each partner.)); B --- C((Strengthen the weaknesses of colleagues and work as a team.)); C --- D((Focus and work all with the 4 technologies));
```

Planning
and Design

Analyze the
strengths of
each
partner.

Strengthen the
weaknesses of
colleagues and
work as a team.

Focus and
work all
with the 4
technologies

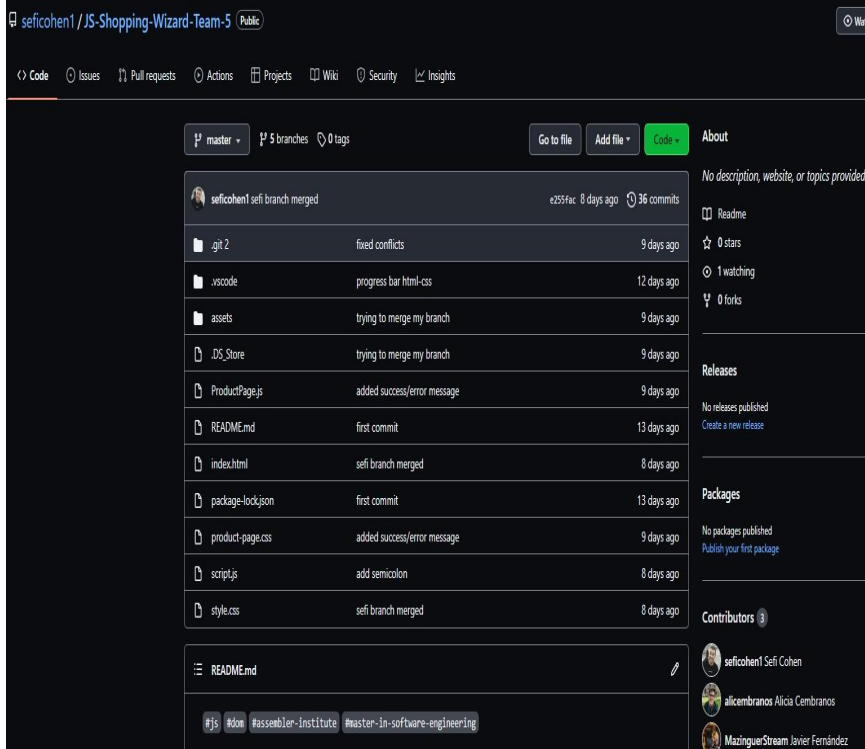


We love technology and teamwork



___ Problems we encountered in this project

1. Validation of different inputs such as password and confirm-password.
2. Working with all technologies at once.
3. Using gitHub as a platform to upload and edit our code was difficult to manage and caused lots of code problems and duplications. We found it easier to work with zip versions of the project as we all worked on the same features.
4. Responsiveness - we learned in the hard way that it's better start with mobile responsiveness rather than adjusting a larger screen to fit a mobile layout.
5. How to get better in writing cleaner code and naming convention.



GitHub

GitHub is a web-based interface that uses Git, the open source version control software that lets multiple people make separate changes to web pages at the same time. As Carpenter notes, because it allows for real-time collaboration, GitHub encourages teams to work together to build and edit their site content.

- git config
- git init
- git clone
- git add
- git commit
- git diff
- git reset
- git status
- git rm
- git log
- git show
- git tag
- git branch
- git checkout
- git merge
- git remote
- git push
- git pull
- git stash

git init

This command turns a directory into an empty Git repository. This is the first step in creating a repository. After running git init, adding and committing files/directories is possible.

Usage:

```
# change directory to codebase
$ cd /file/path/to/code
# make directory a git repository
$ git init
```

In Practice:

```
# change directory to codebase
$ cd /Users/computer-name/Documents/website
# make directory a git repository
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/computer-name/Documents/website/.git/
```

git add

Adds files in the to the staging area for Git. Before a file is available to commit to a repository, the file needs to be added to the Git index (staging area). There are a few different ways to use git add, by adding entire directories, specific files, or all unstaged files.

Usage:

```
$ git add <file or directory name>
```

In Practice:

```
# To add all files not staged:
$ git add .
# To stage a specific file:
$ git add index.html
# To stage an entire directory:
$ git add css
```

git commit

Record the changes made to the files to a local repository. For easy reference, each commit has a unique ID.

It's best practice to include a message with each commit explaining the changes made in a commit. Adding a commit message helps to find a particular change or understanding the changes.

Usage:

```
# Adding a commit with message
$ git commit -m "Commit message in quotes"
```

Git

What is Git? Git is a DevOps tool used for source code management. It is a free and open-source version control system used to handle small to very large projects efficiently. Git is used to tracking changes in the source code, enabling multiple developers to work together on non-linear development.

A woman with long, dark, curly hair is shown from the chest up, looking down at an open book she is holding. She has her eyes closed or is looking intently at the text. The background is a dimly lit library or study, with bookshelves filled with books visible. A large, stylized letter 'G' is visible on a shelf to the left. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, sans-serif font. The first three lines are in white, and the last line is in blue with a black outline.

**KEEP READING. KEEP STUDYING.
KEEP TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF.
SOON YOUR HARD WORK WILL PAY OFF.**