• Which were the three best abstractions, and why?

The first: Because it's only responsible for the setting overlay. I mainly could found making functions for event listeners for buttons easy

```
/**
    * Sets the settings button event listener.
    */
    function setSettingsButton() {

document.querySelector('[data-settings-overlay]').open = true;
    }
    document.querySelector('[data-header-settings]').addEventLis
tener('click', setSettingsButton)
```

The second: It didn't have many complications

```
* Creates a preview element for a book.
* @param {Object} book - The book object containing author, id,
image, and title.
* @returns {HTMLElement} The preview element.
function createPreviewElement({ author, id, image, title }) {
   const element = document.createElement('button');
   element.classList = 'preview';
   element.setAttribute('data-preview', id);
   element.innerHTML =
       <img
           class="preview image"
           src="${image}"
       />
       <div class="preview info">
           <h3 class="preview title">${title}</h3>
           <div class="preview author">${authors[author]}</div>
       </div>
   return element;
```

• Which were the three worst abstractions, and why?

The first one: It's a bit complex for me

```
function populateGenres() {
   const genreHtml = document.createDocumentFragment();
   firstGenreElement.value = 'any';
   firstGenreElement.innerText = 'All Genres';
   genreHtml.appendChild(firstGenreElement);
       const element = document.createElement('option');
       element.value = id;
       element.innerText = name;
       genreHtml.appendChild(element);
function populateAuthors() {
   const authorsHtml = document.createDocumentFragment();
   const firstAuthorElement = document.createElement('option');
   firstAuthorElement.value = 'any';
   authorsHtml.appendChild(firstAuthorElement);
       const element = document.createElement('option');
       element.innerText = name;
       authorsHtml.appendChild(element);
```

The second one: But I did win at the end

/**

```
function setThemeColors(theme) {
    if (theme === 'night') {
      document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-dark', '255,
255, 255');
      document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-light', '10,
10, 20');
      document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-dark', '10,
10, 20');
     document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-light', '255,
255, 255');
dark)').matches) {
   document.querySelector('[data-settings-theme]').value = 'night';
    setThemeColors('night');
   document.querySelector('[data-settings-theme]').value = 'day';
    setThemeColors('day');
function setSettingsForm(event) {
    event.preventDefault();
   const formData = new FormData(event.target);
    setThemeColors(theme);
    document.querySelector('[data-settings-overlay]').open = false;
document.querySelector('[data-settings-form]').addEventListener('submit
', setSettingsForm)
```

The third: Show more works but I failed to display the showmore title when the page loads on the button and also the number of list remaining

How can the three worst abstractions be improved via SOLID principles?
 The first one: I used SRP because it's the only one i understand better

```
/**
    * Creates option elements for a dropdown menu.
    * @param {data} defaultValue - The default value of the dropdown.
    * @param {defaultOptionText} options - The options for the dropdown.
    */
function generateOptions(data, defaultOptionText) {
    const fragment = document.createDocumentFragment();
    const defaultOption = document.createElement('option');
    defaultOption.value = 'any';
    defaultOption.innerText = defaultOptionText;
    fragment.appendChild(defaultOption);

for (const [id, name] of Object.entries(data)) {
    const option = document.createElement('option');
    option.value = id;
    option.innerText = name;
    fragment.appendChild(option);
}

return fragment;
}

// Appends options to the given container element
function appendOptions(container, options) {
    container.appendChild(options);
}
```

```
// Generates genre options
const genreHtml = generateOptions(genres, 'All Genres');
// Generates author options
const authorHtml = generateOptions(authors, 'All Authors');

// Appends genre options to the DOM
const genreContainer = document.querySelector('[data-search-genres]');
appendOptions(genreContainer, genreHtml);

// Appends author options to the DOM
const authorContainer =
document.querySelector('[data-search-authors]');
appendOptions(authorContainer, authorHtml);
```

The second one:

```
/**
 * Sets the theme colors in the DOM.
 * @param {string} theme - The theme to set ('day' or 'night').
 */
function setThemeColors(theme) {
   const isDarkMode = theme === 'night';
   const darkColor = isDarkMode ? '255, 255, 255' : '10, 10, 20';
   const lightColor = isDarkMode ? '10, 10, 20' : '255, 255', 255';
   document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-dark',
   darkColor);
   document.documentElement.style.setProperty('--color-light',
   lightColor);
}

/**
 * Sets the settings form event listener.
 * @param {Event} event - The form submission event.
 */
function setSettingsForm(event) {
   event.preventDefault();
   const formData = new FormData(event.target);
```

```
const { theme } = Object.fromEntries(formData);
setThemeColors(theme);
document.querySelector('[data-settings-overlay]').open = false;
}

// Calls the setThemeColors based on the preferred color scheme
if (window.matchMedia && window.matchMedia('(prefers-color-scheme:
dark)').matches) {
  document.querySelector('[data-settings-theme]').value = 'night';
  setThemeColors('night');
} else {
  document.querySelector('[data-settings-theme]').value = 'day';
  setThemeColors('day');
}

// Adds event listener to the settings form
document.querySelector('[data-settings-form]').addEventListener('submit', setSettingsForm);
```