Lab: DOM Manipulation

Problems for in-class lab for the <u>"JavaScript Advanced" course @ SoftUni</u>. Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/640/.

1. List of Items

Write a JS function that **read** the text inside an input field and **appends** the specified text to a list inside an HTML page.

Input/Output

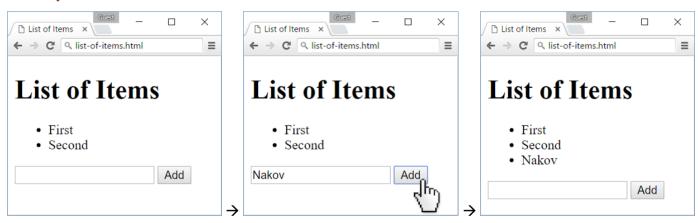
There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML

<h1>List of Items</h1>
First
Second

<input type="text" id="newItemText" />
<input type="button" value="Add" onclick="addItem()">
<script>
function addItem() {
    // TODO: add new item to the list
}
</script>
```

Examples



2. Add and Delete

Extend the previous problem to display a [Delete] link after each list item. Clicking it, should delete the item with no confirmation.

Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML

<h1>List of Items</h1>

<input type="text" id="newText" />
```













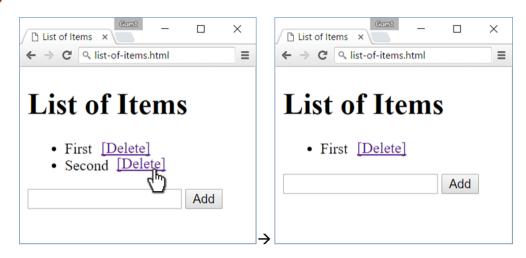






```
<input type="button" value="Add"
  onclick="addItem()">
  <script>
  function addItem() { ...
   function deleteItem() { ... }
  }
  </script>
```

Examples



3. Delete from Table

Write a JS program that **takes** an e-mail from an **input field** and **deletes** matching rows from a table. If no entry is found, an **error** should be displayed in a <div> with ID "**results**". The error should read "**Not found**."

Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.













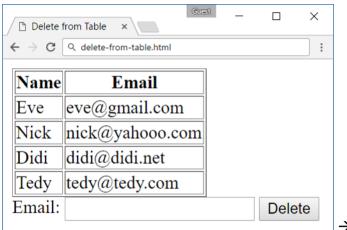


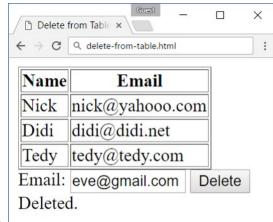






Examples





4. Stopwatch

Write a JS program that implements a web timer that supports minutes and seconds. The user should be able to control it with buttons. Clicking [Start] resets the timer back to zero. Only one of the buttons should be enabled at a time (you cannot stop the timer if it's not running).

Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML
<div id="time" style="border:3px solid blue; text-align:center; font-size:2em;</pre>
margin-bottom:10px">00:00</div>
<button id="startBtn">Start/button>
<button id="stopBtn" disabled="true">Stop</button>
<script>window.onload = function() { stopwatch(); }</script>
```

Examples



5. Mouse Gradient

Write a JS program that **detects** and displays how far along a gradient the user has **moved** their **mouse** on a webpage. Use the provided HTML and stylesheet (CSS) to test locally. The resulting value should be rounded down and displayed as a percentage inside the <div> with ID "result".



















Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML
<html>
<head>
  <title>Mouse in Gradient</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="gradient.css" />
  <script src="gradient.js"></script>
</head>
<body onload="attachGradientEvents()">
  <div id="gradient-box">
    <div id="gradient">Click me!</div>
  </div>
  <div id="result"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
gradient.css
#gradient-box {
  width: 300px;
  border: 2px solid lightgrey;
#gradient-box:hover {
  border: 2px solid black;
#gradient {
  height: 30px;
  color: white;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 10px black;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 30px;
  background: linear-gradient(to right, black, white);
  cursor: crosshair;
}
```

Examples





















6. Highlight Active

Write a JS function to highlight the currently active section of a document. There will be multiple divs with inputs inside them – set the class of the div, that contains the currently focused input field to "focus". When focus is lost (blurred) remove the class from the element.

Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML
<!DOCTYPE html><html lang="en">
  <meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Focus</title>
  <style>
    div { width: 470px; }
    div div {
      text-align: center;
      display: inline-block;
      width: 200px;
      height: 200px;
      margin: 15px;
      border: 1px solid #999;
    .focused { background: #999999; }
  </style>
</head>
<body onload="focus()">
  <div>
    <div><h1>Section 1</h1><input type="text"/></div>
    <div><h1>Section 2</h1><input type="text"/></div>
    <div><h1>Section 3</h1><input type="text"/></div>
    <div><h1>Section 4</h1><input type="text"/></div>
  </div>
  <script>
    function focus() {
      // TODO
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```













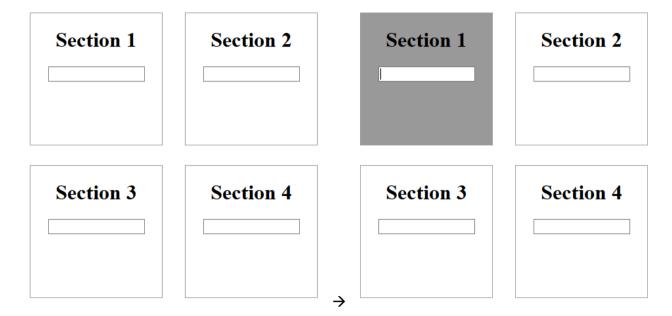








Example



7. Dynamic Validation

Write a JS function that dynamically validates an email input field when it is changed. If the input is invalid, apply to it the style "error". Do not validate on every keystroke, as it is annoying for the user, only watch of **change** events.

A valid email will be in format: <name>@<domain>.<extension>

Only lowercase Latin characters are allowed for any of the parts of the email. If the input is valid, clear the style.

Input/Output

There will be no input/output, your program should instead modify the DOM of the given HTML document.

```
Sample HTML
<!DOCTYPE html><html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8"><title>Focus</title>
  <style>.error { border: 2px solid red; }</style>
</head>
<body onload="validate()">
  <label for="email">Enter email:</label>
  <input id="email" type="text"/>
  <script>
    function validate() {
      // TODO
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

Enter email: gosho@email.com Enter email: gosho





















