 <main id="single">

        <h1 class="mingle" >Welcome to my Web page</h1>

        <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Porro, aut.</p>

        <p class="two">Cupiditate nemo molestiae dolore expedita cum ea culpa totam in.</p>

        <p class="three">Sit quo commodi animi voluptatum sunt provident eos, possimus vero?</p>

        <p>Dignissimos maxime aut adipisci fugit iure dicta voluptatum, quae cumque.</p>

    </main>

.Document .getElement by ALL

During targeting any tag it has to target as a string inside a “ ”;

   <script>

        let product=document.getElementsByTagName("h1");

        for(let item of product){

            console.log(item.innerText);

        }

    </script>

2..  
change a contect text with javaScript

document.getElementById('single').innerText='aaaaaaaaaaa';

3. target a class inside of a class ( Query Selector )

\*\*Query selector দিলে nodelist পাওয়া যায়

\*\*\* all these are array like objects   
that’s why if we want to see the innerhtml then we have to target as index

 <main class="mingle">

        <h1 id="single" >Welcome to my Web page</h1>

        <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Porro, t.</p>

        <p class="two">Cupiditate nemo molestiae dolore expedita cum ea culpa totam I n.</p>

let item=document.querySelectorAll('.mingle .two');

        console.log(item);

4. another one

    <main class="mingle">

        <h1 id="single" >Welcome to my Web page</h1>

        <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Porro, aut.</p>

 <script>

        let item= document.querySelectorAll('.mingle .one');

        console.log(item[0].innerHTML);

    </script>

\*\* QuerySelector apply করলে শুধু first element টা select করে  
kintu querySelectorAll দিলে সবগুলা element select হবে

5. apply css with getElement

<script>

        let product=document.getElementById('single');

        product.style.color='red';

        product.style.fontSize='70px'

    </script>

Style use করে সব ধরনের css use করা যাবে শুধু double word এর নাম হলে camleCase use করতে হবে  
যেমন ঃ backgroundColor, fontSize

6. DOM এর মাধ্যমে css class ও use করা যাবে

 <script>

        let product=document.getElementById('single');

        product.classList.add('red')

    </script>

Remove

product.classList.remove('red')

set attribute

let produnt=document.getElementById('single');

product.getAttribute('class'**)**

**&&& Attribute set টা দেখতে হবে ভালো ভাবে**

**7.**child দেখা

 <script>

       let item= document.getElementById('single').childNodes[0]

       console.log(item);

    </script>

8. নতুন element creat করা

    <script>

       let newItem=document.createElement('h2');

       newItem.innerText='heelllo yoooooooo';

       document.body.appendChild(newItem);----body তে show করার জন্য

    </script

\*\*\* নিরদিস্থ একটি জায়গায় নতুন content add করার full process

<script>

        // Creat the element

Creat an element and set innerText and innerHTML

       let newItem=document.createElement('p');

       newItem.innerText='This is newly added';

    //   target the area of container of id or class

Find the parent where you want to add the child

       let area=document.getElementById('single');  for target the container

    //     add the new element under that container or area or class or id

Append the child to the parent

       area.appendChild(newItem);

    </script>

8.. full process to make a full section

// Target the main body

let mainBody=document.getElementById('main-container');

//  Creat section

let newSection=document.createElement('section');

            // connect to its parent

mainBody.appendChild(newSection);

// Creat child

let child1=document.createElement('h1');

child1.innerText='Welcome to my Page';

child1.style.color='red';

child1.style.textAlign='center';

            // connect to its parent

newSection.appendChild(child1);

// creat list item;

let ulItem=document.createElement('ul');

            // connet to its parent

newSection.appendChild(ulItem);

// creat li item

let liItem=document.createElement('li');

liItem.innerText='apple';

                // connect to its parent

ulItem.appendChild(liItem);

This one in a easy system

// easier system

let fullBody=document.getElementById('main-container');

// Creat a section and add to the main body

let bookSection=document.createElement('section');

bookSection.innerHTML=`

<h1>Hello all book are available </h1>

<p>This is a online book shop here you can find your desired book </p>

`;

fullBody.appendChild(bookSection);

**Event Handler**

1. **Option 1 for make some thing by onclick event**

**<button onclick="console.log('hello there')">Click Me</button>**

**Option 2 for mane a change as bg color by onclick event by calling a function**

        <button onclick="makeBlue()">Make me blue</button>

    </main>

    <script>

        function makeBlue(){

            document.body.style.backgroundColor='blue';

        }

    </script>

**Option-3 : apply onclick by adding id In the element**

        <button id="make-blue">Make me blue</button>

    </main>

    <script>

       let makeBlue=document.getElementById('make-blue');

       makeBlue.onclick=function makeBlue(){

        document.body.style.backgroundColor='blue';

       }

    </script>

**. another system**

       <button id="make-blue">Make me blue</button>

    </main>

    <script>

       let btnBlue=document.getElementById('make-blue');

       btnBlue.onclick=changeColor; -----------এখানে () দেওয়া যাবে না ।দিলে click করার আগেই call

হয়ে যাবে

       function changeColor(){

        document.body.style.backgroundColor='blue';

       }

**Another and the best system with eventListener**

     <button id="make-blue">Make me blue</button>

    </main>

    <script>

        document.getElementById('make-blue').addEventListener('click', function blue(){

            document.body.style.backgroundColor='blue';

        })

1. **Change a heading within a button click**

  <h1 id="title">Hello, This is Habib</h1>

       <button id="change">Change</button>

    </main>

    <script>

        document.getElementById('change').addEventListener('click', function(){

            let heading=document.getElementById('title');

            heading.innerText='Now, This is Susmita';

            heading.style.color='aqau';

            heading.style.backgroundColor='green';

        })

    </script>

**3.input field থেকে data নিয়ে কোন tag এর মধ্যে set করা**

        <p id="title">now This is </p>

        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your ame" id="text-box">

        <button id="submit">Click Here</button>

    </main>

    <script>

        // Target the button and eventLinstener

Syntax: Document.getElementById(‘ID NAME’).addEventListener(‘EVENT NAME’, Event এ কি করবে সেটা )

        document.getElementById('submit').addEventListener('click', function(){

            //  target the text box and take the input value

            let input=document.getElementById('text-box');

            let inputValue=input.value; ------input field থেকে data নিতে value লিখতে হবে

                // Target the tag where to update and set the value

            let titleParagraph=document.getElementById('title');

            titleParagraph.innerText=inputValue;

        })

1. **Full comment box making**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

      .commentDesign {

        background-color: aqua;

        border: 2px solid rgb(226, 69, 69);

        padding: 20px;

      }

    </style>

  </head>

  <body>

    <main id="main-container">

      <p id="comment" class="commentDesign">

        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum

        tempore consequuntur repellendus, cumque fugiat vel minima voluptates

        incidunt ipsa quidem!

      </p>

    </main>

    <div class="input-area">

      <textarea

        name=""

        id="comment-box"

        cols="60"

        rows="5"

        placeholder="Write your comment here"

      ></textarea>

      <br />

      <button id="btn">Post comment</button>

    </div>

    <script>

      document.getElementById("btn").addEventListener("click", function () {

        let comment = document.getElementById("comment-box");

        let commentValue = comment.value;

        // let paragraph=document.getElementById('comment');

        // paragraph.innerText=commentValue;

        let newParagraph = document.createElement("p");

        newParagraph.innerText = commentValue;

        newParagraph.classList.add('commentDesign');

        let parent = document.getElementById("main-container");

        parent.appendChild(newParagraph);

        comment.value=''; ------after done the comment then clear the comment box

      });

    </script>

    <!--

    <script src="./script.js"></script>

    <script src="./event.js"></script> -->

  </body>

</html>

6. event typing

 <input type="text " id="input" placeholder="Your name">

 <script>

      document.getElementById('input').addEventListener('keyup', function(){

        console.log('typing');

      })

7. কোথায় event কাজ করছে সেটা দেখার

  <input type="text " id="input" placeholder="Your name">

</main>

    <script>

      document.getElementById('input').addEventListener('keyup', function(event){

        console.log('typing', event.target);

      })

8. কি লেখা হচ্ছে সেটা দেখার জন্য ((((keydown দেওয়া যাবে না keyup দিতে হবে)))))

   document.getElementById('input').addEventListener('keyup', function(event){

        console.log('typing', event.target.value);

9. নির্দিষ্ট value লেখার পরে button enable হবে আবার oi valur ছাঢা button disable হবে

   <h1>hello</h1>

    <input type="text " id="input" placeholder="Your name">

    <button id="btn-delete" disabled>Click here</button>

</main>

    <script>

    document.getElementById('input').addEventListener('keyup', function(event){

      let value=event.target.value;

      let btnValue=document.getElementById('btn-delete');

      if(value==='delete'){

        btnValue.removeAttribute('disabled');

      }

      else{

        btnValue.setAttribute('disabled', true);

      }

    })

10. delete লিখলে h1 tag অটো delete হয়ে যাবে

    <h1 id="secret">hello</h1>

    <input type="text " id="input" placeholder="Your name">

    <button id="btn-delete" disabled>Click here</button>

</main>

    <script>

    document.getElementById('input').addEventListener('keyup', function(event){

      let value=event.target.value;

      let btnValue=document.getElementById('btn-delete');

      if(value==='delete'){

        btnValue.removeAttribute('disabled');

        let heading=document.getElementById("secret")

        heading.style.display='none';

      }

      else{

        btnValue.setAttribute('disabled', true);

      }

    })

11. event handler

  <h1 id="heading">Hello</h1>

  <section>

    <ol id="parentItem">

      <li id="item-1">

        <p>item-1</p>

      </li>

      <li id="item-2">

        <p>item-2</p>

      </li>

      <li id="item-3">

        <p>item-3</p>

      </li>

      <li id="item-4">

        <p>item-4</p>

      </li>

    </ol>

  </section>

</main>

<script>

document.getElementById('item-1').addEventListener('click', function(event){

  console.log('item is clicked');

  event.stopImmediatePropagation();

})

document.getElementById('parentItem').addEventListener('click', function(){

  console.log('Parent is clicked');

})

document.getElementById('heading').addEventListener('click', function(){

  console.log('heading is clicked');

})

12. Topic: remove item when it is clicked

    <ol>

        <li class="item">item2</li>

        <li class="item">item3</li>

        <li class="item">item4</li>

        <li class="item">item1</li>

        <li class="item">item5</li>

    </ol>

    <button>Add more</button>

\*\* remove item

    <script>

        let items=document.getElementsByClassName("item");

        for(let item of items){

            item.addEventListener('click', function(event){

                event.target.parentNode.removeChild(event.target);

            })

        }

    </script>

13. add new item by clicking on the button

 document.getElementById('btn-add').addEventListener('click', function(){

    let newItem=document.createElement('li');

    newItem.innerText='Newly added one';

    let parentOfItem=document.getElementById('parentNode');

    parentOfItem.appendChild(newItem);

   })

14. final report for add and the remove of element

Note: event listener parent node e add korete hobe tahole new add হওয়া element ও delete hobe

document.getElementById('parentNode').addEventListener('click', function(event){

    event.target.parentNode.removeChild(event.target)

})

//    for adding element

   document.getElementById('btn-add').addEventListener('click', function(){

    let newItem=document.createElement('li');

    newItem.innerText='Newly added one';

    let parentOfItem=document.getElementById('parentNode');

    parentOfItem.appendChild(newItem);

   })