

DOM_Role.txt

1. Explain the DOM and its role in Web development.

Ans: The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for web documents, representing the structure of an HTML or XML document as a tree of objects. Each element, attribute, and text is a node in this tree, allowing developers to access and manipulate content, structure, and styling via scripting languages like JavaScript. The DOM's dynamic nature enables the creation of interactive web pages by modifying elements in response to user actions or events. In web development, it plays a crucial role in enabling dynamic updates, form validation, animations, and real-time data rendering without reloading the entire page.

EventDelegation.txt

2. Explain the concept of event delegation and provide a scenario where it is beneficial.

Ans: Event delegation is a technique in JavaScript where a single event listener is used on a parent element to manage events for multiple child elements. Instead of attaching individual event listeners to each child, the event bubbles up to the parent, where the listener detects it and determines the source of the event using the event.target property. This approach reduces memory usage and improves performance, especially when handling many elements.

A beneficial scenario is managing click events on a list of items. Instead of adding separate click listeners to each item, a single listener on the parent list can detect clicks on any child item, making it easier to manage dynamic changes like adding or removing items.

EventBubbling.txt

3. Explain the concept of Event Bubbling in the DOM.

Ans: Event bubbling in the DOM is a process where an event triggered on a child element first executes its event handlers, then "bubbles up" to execute handlers on its parent elements, up to the root. For example, if a button inside a div is clicked, the button's click handler runs first, followed by the div's handler, and so on up the hierarchy. This allows higher-level elements to handle events occurring within their child elements. Event bubbling is the default behavior, but it can be stopped using `event.stopPropagation()` to prevent the event from reaching parent elements.

EventListeners.txt

4. Explain the purpose of the `addEventListener` method in JavaScript and how it facilitates event handling in the DOM.

Ans: The `addEventListener` method in JavaScript attaches event handlers to DOM elements, allowing the execution of a specified function when an event occurs, such as a click or keypress. It provides flexibility by enabling multiple event listeners for the same event type on a single element. The method supports various options, including capturing or bubbling phases and once-only execution. By separating JavaScript code from HTML, `addEventListener` promotes cleaner code and enhances maintainability. It also allows the dynamic addition and removal of event handlers, making it essential for creating interactive and responsive web applications.

index.html

```
1  <!-- Alert Function Demo -->
2
3  <!-- 5. Create an HTML page with a button. Use JavaScript to display an alert when the button is clicked -->
4
5  <!DOCTYPE html>
6  <html lang="en">
7
8  <head>
9      <meta charset="UTF-8">
10     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
11     <title>Alert Function Demo</title>
12 </head>
13
14 <body>
15
16     <h1>Alert Function Demo</h1>
17
18     <button id="click-btn">Click Me!</button>
19
20     <script src="script.js"></script>
21
22 </body>
23
24 </html>
```

script.js

```
1  const clickBtn = document.getElementById('click-btn');  
2  
3  clickBtn.addEventListener('click', () => {  
4  
5      alert('Hello World!');  
6  });
```

index.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Simple Image Carousel</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12     <div class="carousel">
13
14         <div class="carousel-images">
15
16             
17
18             
19
20             
21
22         </div>
23
24         <button class="prev-button">&#10094;</button>
25
26         <button class="next-button">&#10095;</button>
27
28     </div>
29
30     <script src="script.js"></script>
31
32 </body>
33
34 </html>
```

style.css

```
1  body {
2      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
3      display: flex;
4      justify-content: center;
5      align-items: center;
6      height: 100vh;
7      background-color: #f0f0f0;
8      margin: 0;
9  }
10
11  .carousel {
12      position: relative;
13      width: 80%;
14      max-width: 600px;
15      overflow: hidden;
16  }
17
18  .carousel-images {
19      display: flex;
20      transition: transform 0.5s ease-in-out;
21  }
22
23  .carousel-images img {
24      width: 100%;
25      height: auto;
26      flex-shrink: 0;
27  }
28
29  .prev-button,
30  .next-button {
31      position: absolute;
32      top: 50%;
33      transform: translateY(-50%);
34      background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
35      color: white;
36      border: none;
```



```
37     font-size: 24px;
38     cursor: pointer;
39     padding: 10px;
40     user-select: none;
41 }
42
43 .prev-button {
44     left: 10px;
45 }
46
47 .next-button {
48     right: 10px;
49 }
```

script.js

```
1  const carouselImages = document.querySelector('.carousel-images');
2
3  const images = document.querySelectorAll('.carousel-images img');
4
5  const prevButton = document.querySelector('.prev-button');
6
7  const nextButton = document.querySelector('.next-button');
8
9  let currentIndex = 0;
10
11 function showImage(index) {
12     const offset = -index * 100;
13
14     carouselImages.style.transform = `translateX(${offset}%)`;
15 }
16
17 nextButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
18     currentIndex = (currentIndex + 1) % images.length;
19
20     showImage(currentIndex);
21 });
22
23 prevButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
24     currentIndex = (currentIndex - 1 + images.length) % images.length;
25
26     showImage(currentIndex);
27 });
28
29 // Show the first image initially
30
31 showImage(currentIndex);
```

index.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Dynamic Dropdown Menu</title>
8  </head>
9
10 <body>
11
12     <ul class="menu">
13
14         <li class="menu-item">Home</li>
15
16         <li class="menu-item"> Services
17
18             <ul class="dropdown">
19
20                 <li class="dropdown-item">Sub Menu 1</li>
21                 <li class="dropdown-item">Sub Menu 2</li>
22                 <li class="dropdown-item">Sub Menu 3</li>
23
24             </ul>
25
26         </li>
27
28         <li class="menu-item">Contact</li>
29
30     </ul>
31
32     <script src="script.js"></script>
33
34 </body>
35
36 </html>
```

script.js

```
1 // Get all menu items with dropdowns
2
3 const menuItems = document.querySelectorAll('.menu-item');
4
5 // Add hover event listeners to toggle dropdown visibility
6
7 menuItems.forEach(item => {
8
9     const dropdown = item.querySelector('.dropdown');
10
11     if (dropdown) {
12
13         item.addEventListener('mouseenter', () => {
14
15             dropdown.style.display = 'block';
16
17         });
18
19         item.addEventListener('mouseleave', () => {
20
21             dropdown.style.display = 'none';
22
23         });
24     }
25 });
```

index.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Dynamic Shopping List</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12
13     <div class="container">
14
15         <h1>Shopping List</h1>
16
17         <input type="text" id="itemInput" placeholder="Add a new item">
18
19         <button id="addItemButton">Add Item</button>
20
21         <ul id="shoppingList"></ul>
22
23     </div>
24
25     <script src="script.js"></script>
26
27 </body>
28
29 </html>
```

script.js

```
1 document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', () => {
2
3   // Get DOM elements
4
5   const addItemButton = document.getElementById('addItemButton');
6
7   const itemInput = document.getElementById('itemInput');
8
9   const shoppingList = document.getElementById('shoppingList');
10
11  // Add item to the list
12
13  addItemButton.addEventListener('click', addItem);
14
15  itemInput.addEventListener('keypress', function (event) {
16
17    // If the enter key was pressed then run the addItem function
18
19    if (event.key === 'Enter') {
20
21      addItem();
22    }
23  });
24
25  function addItem() {
26
27    // Validate input
28
29    const itemText = itemInput.value.trim();
30
31    // Check if input is not empty
32
33    if (itemText !== '') {
34
35      // Create list item
36
```

```
37     const listItem = document.createElement('li');
38
39     // Add text to list item
40
41     listItem.textContent = itemText;
42
43     // Create delete button
44
45     const deleteButton = document.createElement('button');
46
47     // Add text to delete button
48
49     deleteButton.textContent = 'Delete';
50
51     // Add delete button to list item
52
53     deleteButton.className = 'delete-button';
54
55     // Remove item from the list when delete button is clicked
56
57     deleteButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
58
59         shoppingList.removeChild(listItem);
60     });
61
62     listItem.appendChild(deleteButton);
63
64     shoppingList.appendChild(listItem);
65
66     // Clear input field and focus
67
68     itemInput.value = '';
69
70     itemInput.focus();
71 }
72 }
73 });
```