



BOOK CONNECT

Code Changes



The first thing I did was to call all the dom elements I will need throughout the codebase
The Reason I did this is because initially they were not called correctly,

Plus we get to call the element once and then we can use it many times instead of calling it from html document whenever we need it

```
const listItems = document.querySelector('[data-list-items]');  
const listActive = document.querySelector('[data-list-active]');  
const close_btn = document.querySelector('[data-list-close]');  
const listBlur = document.querySelector('[data-list-blur]');  
const listImage = document.querySelector('[data-list-image]');  
const listTitle = document.querySelector('[data-list-title]');  
const listSubtitle = document.querySelector('[data-list-subtitle]');  
const listDescription = document.querySelector('[data-list-description]');  
const data_list_button = document.querySelector("[data-list-button]");  
const data_header_search = document.querySelector("[data-header-search]");  
const data_search_overlay = document.querySelector("[data-search-overlay]");  
const btn_search_cancel = document.querySelector("[data-search-cancel]");
```



1) I decided to add the createPreview Function, that will take a book object as a parameter and create a html element for it.

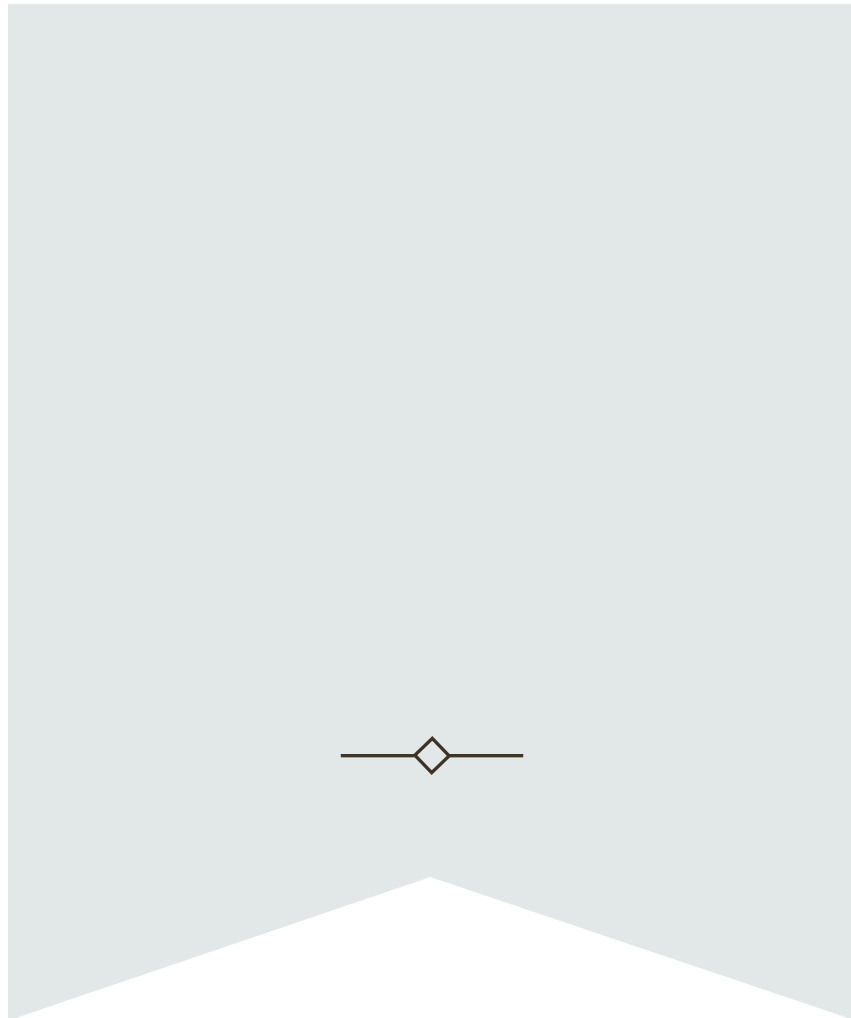
```
6
7 // createPreview Function, this functions will create a HTML structure for each preview
8 const createPreview = ({author, id, image, title}) => {
9   element = document.createElement('button')
10  element.classList = 'preview'
11  element.setAttribute('data-preview', id)
12
13  element.innerHTML = /* html*/ `
14    
18
19    <div class="preview__info">
20      <h3 class="preview__title">${title}</h3>
21      <div class="preview__author">${authors[author]}</div>
22    </div>`
23  return element
24 }
```

```
const createPreviewsList = (list)=>{
  list.map((book)=>{
    const {author, image, id, title } = book
    const preview = createPreview({
      author,
      id,
      image,
      title
    })
    fragment.appendChild(preview)
  })
  listItems.appendChild(fragment)
  UpdateButton()
}
```



CreatePreviewList function takes on a array of books as an argument. It calls the createPreview function to create the html element for preview, and after that it appends the element as a child of the listItems element.

Reason split functionalities to different functions is that it makes the code more dynamic and cleaner



```
const UpdateButton = () => {  
  const remaining = books.length - (page * BOOKS_PER_PAGE);  
  const remainingText = remaining > 0 ? `(${remaining})` : '';  
  const buttonText = `Show more ${remainingText}`;  
  
  data_list_button.disabled = !(remaining > 0);  
  data_list_button.innerHTML = buttonText;  
};
```

This function updates the number of show more the remaining books

```
const createDropdownFragment = (items, allOptionText) => {  
  const fragment = document.createDocumentFragment()  
  const allOption = document.createElement('option')  
  allOption.value = 'any'  
  allOption.innerText = allOptionText  
  allOption.selected = true // set the default option  
  fragment.appendChild(allOption)  
  
  const itemArray = Object.entries(items)  
  
  itemArray.map((item) => {  
    const option = document.createElement('option')  
    option.value = item[0]  
    option.innerText = item[1]  
    fragment.appendChild(option)  
  })  
  
  return fragment  
}
```



This function I created is responsible for creating the options for the dropdown of authors and genres.

It takes on two arguments Items which could be an array of authors or an array of genres, it takes on a string which will tell us we are dealing with genres or authors.

Reason being it makes our code smaller and cleaner this is why I have created a function for both


```

161
162 ✓ btn_search_cancel.addEventListener("click", ()=>{
163     | data_search_overlay.open = false
164     | })
165
166 ✓ settings_cancel.addEventListener("click", ()=>{
167     | settings.open = false
168     | })
169 /*data-settings-form.submit() { actions.settings.submit
170
171 //Open setting overlay
172
173 ✓ header_settting.addEventListener("click", ()=>{
174     | settings.open = true
175     | })
176
177 // EventListener handling when button is closed
178 ✓ close_btn.addEventListener("click", ()=>{
179     | listActive.open = false
180     | })
181
182
183 //Event Handler when the show more button is clicked
184 ✓ data_list_button.addEventListener("click", ()=> {
185     | const start_index = page * BOOKS_PER_PAGE
186     | const end_index =(page +1 ) * BOOKS_PER_PAGE
187     | createPreviewsFragment(start_index,end_index)
188     | })

```

All the event listeners were created incorrectly and I fixed all of them by implementing as shown above.



```
...or object to mirror...
mirror_mod.mirror_object = ...

operation == "MIRROR_X":
    mirror_mod.use_x = True
    mirror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Y":
    mirror_mod.use_x = False
    mirror_mod.use_y = True
    mirror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Z":
    mirror_mod.use_x = False
    mirror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = True

selection = ...
mirror_ob.select= 1
modifier_ob.select=1
context.scene.objects.active
("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.name))
mirror_ob.select = 0
bpy.context.selected_objects
data.objects[one.name].select

print("please select exactly one object")

-- OPERATOR CLASSES --

bpy.types.Operator):
    X mirror to the selected
    object.mirror_mirror_x"
    mirror X"
```

In closing Javascript in this file was used incorrectly and the 4loops were not implemented properly, the dom elements were not called from the html. The eventlisteners were not implemented.

