**Team Budget Planner..**

**Writeup**

1. HTML Structure: The HTML code sets up the basic structure of the budget planner application. It includes the main container, header, budget section, display expenses section, and the modal for adding budgets and expenses.

2. Event Listeners: In the JavaScript code, event listeners are added to handle user interactions. The "Add Budget" button triggers the modal to add a budget, and the "Add expense" button triggers the modal to add an expense. The "X" button and clicking outside the modal close the modal.

3. Adding a Budget: When the user submits the budget form, the `getBudgetAmount` function is called. It retrieves the budget amount entered by the user, updates the budget amount and balance on the page, and clears the input field.

4. Adding an Expense: When the user submits the expense form, the `addExpenses` function is called. It validates the expense name and amount entered by the user, creates an expense object, adds it to the `details` array, and calls the `displayExp` function to update the displayed expenses on the page.

5. Displaying Expenses: The `displayExp` function takes the `details` array as input and dynamically creates HTML elements to display the expenses on the page. Each expense is shown with its title, value, and buttons for editing and deleting.

6. Calculating Expenses: The `calcExpenses` function calculates the total expenses by iterating over the `details` array and updates the displayed total expenses on the page.

7. Updating Balance: The `updateBalance` function subtracts the total expenses from the budget amount and updates the balance on the page.

8. Editing Expenses: When the user clicks the edit button for an expense, the `editExpDetails` function is called. It displays the edit form in the modal and pre-fills the form fields with the existing expense details. The user can then edit the expense name and amount.

9. Saving Edited Expense: When the user submits the edit form, the `getExpValue` function is called. It retrieves the edited expense name and amount, updates the corresponding expense object in the `details` array, and calls the `displayExp` function to update the displayed expenses on the page.

10. Deleting Expenses: When the user clicks the delete button for an expense, the `delExpenseDetails` function is called. It finds the index of the expense in the `details` array and removes it. Then, it calls the `displayExp` function to update the displayed expenses on the page.

11. CSS Styling: The CSS code provides the styling for the budget planner application, including the layout, colors, fonts, and animations.

That's the overall flow and functionality of the Team Budget Planner. The application allows users to set a budget, add expenses, edit expenses, and view the total expenses and balance in real-time.