Training Day 8 Daily Dairy

Day 8 – 30th June 2025

TOPICS COVERED - Array Methods & DOM Intro

Array Methods

JavaScript provides built-in array methods to help manipulate and process arrays easily:

- 1. forEach()
- 2. Executes a given function once for each array element.

[1, 2, 3].forEach(num => console.log(num));

3. map()

Creates a new array by applying a function to each element.

const squared = [1, 2, 3].map(num => num * num);

4. filter()

Returns a new array with elements that pass a condition.

const evens = [1, 2, 3, 4].filter(num => num % 2 === 0);

5. some()

Returns true if at least one element meets a condition.

[1, 2, 3].some(num => num > 2); // true

6. every()

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Returns true if all elements meet a condition.

7. reduce()

Reduces the array to a single value using an accumulator.

const sum =
$$[1, 2, 3, 4]$$
.reduce((acc, val) => acc + val, 0);

Introduction to DOM (Document Object Model)

DOM is a programming interface for HTML and XML documents. It represents the page so that programs can change the document structure, style, and content.

- The web page is treated as a tree of objects.
- Elements like <div>, , and <h1> become **nodes** in the DOM tree.

Common DOM Actions:

- Selecting elements using getElementById, querySelector, etc.
- Changing content with innerText, innerHTML.
- Modifying style using style.property.
- Adding events using addEventListener.

Example:

document.getElementById("demo").innerText = "Hello DOM!";

CODE TASKS

- 1. Create an array of numbers and:
 - a. Use map() to double them.
 - b. Use filter() to extract only odd numbers.
 - c. Use reduce() to get the total sum.
- 2. Try out some() and every() on a condition (like values > 5).
- 3. Practice selecting a DOM element and updating its text using innerText.

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TASK FOR TOMORROW

- Deep dive into DOM manipulation (create, delete, update elements)
- Learn about event handling
- Understand how to work with forms using JS

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