document.getElementById("purple-list").addEventListener("click", (ev) => {

  if (ev.target.classList.contains("check-btn")) {

    let listObj = ev.target.closest("li"); // Get the parent <li> of the clicked button

    let item = listObj.querySelector(".item"); // Get the <p> inside that <li>

    if (listObj.classList.contains("unchecked")) {

      ev.target.textContent = "CHECKED";

      listObj.classList.remove("unchecked");

      item.classList.add("cut-off");

    } else {

      ev.target.textContent = "Mark as checked";

      listObj.classList.add("unchecked");

      item.classList.remove("cut-off");

    }

  }

});

let listObj = ev.target.closest("li");   
// Get the parent <li> of the clicked button

**🔍 Why .closest() is needed:**

* ev.target gives you the **exact element** that was clicked (e.g., the button).
* .closest("li") walks up the DOM tree to find the **nearest <li>** that wraps that button.
* This is essential when you have multiple buttons inside a list and want to act on the correct item.

ALTERNATIVE:

let obj=ev.target;      // the button being pressed -- the event

let li=obj.parentNode;  // the list item <li> that contains the text and the <button> elements. -- <li> is the parentNode of the **button** element(node)

A screen shot of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Explicatie: oriunde apasam butonul, document.querySelector() va selecta mereu primul **.element** din DOM.

Solutie: **event delegation** si folosirea **.target**