Here are more **examples** to help you understand the document object and its practical use cases:

**1. Changing an Element’s Content Dynamically**

**Example: Updating a heading’s content.**

let heading = document.getElementById("heading");

heading.textContent = "Welcome to JavaScript!"; // Changes the heading text

**Example: Adding HTML content inside a <div>.**

let container = document.getElementById("container");

container.innerHTML = "<p>This is dynamically added content.</p>";

**2. Styling Elements Dynamically**

**Example: Changing the background color and font size of a <div>.**

let box = document.getElementById("box");

box.style.backgroundColor = "lightgreen";

box.style.padding = "20px";

box.style.fontSize = "18px";

**3. Handling User Events**

**Example: Button Click to Change Content**

document.getElementById("changeText").addEventListener("click", function () {

document.getElementById("paragraph").textContent = "Text changed on button click!";

});

**HTML:**

<button id="changeText">Change Text</button>

<p id="paragraph">Original text</p>

**4. Creating and Appending Elements**

**Example: Dynamically adding a list to the document.**

let fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Cherry"];

let ul = document.createElement("ul"); // Create a <ul> element

fruits.forEach(fruit => {

let li = document.createElement("li"); // Create a <li> element

li.textContent = fruit; // Set text content

ul.appendChild(li); // Add <li> to <ul>

});

document.body.appendChild(ul); // Append the <ul> to the body

**5. Removing an Element**

**Example: Removing an element by ID.**

let elementToRemove = document.getElementById("removeMe");

elementToRemove.remove(); // Removes the element from the DOM

**Example: Removing a child element.**

let parent = document.getElementById("parent");

let child = document.getElementById("child");

parent.removeChild(child); // Removes the child element

**6. Manipulating Attributes**

**Example: Changing an image’s src dynamically.**

let image = document.getElementById("myImage");

image.setAttribute("src", "new-image.jpg"); // Changes the image source

**Example: Adding a class to an element.**

let box = document.getElementById("box");

box.classList.add("highlight"); // Adds the "highlight" class

**Example: Removing a class from an element.**

box.classList.remove("highlight");

**7. Traversing the DOM**

**Example: Accessing children of an element.**

let list = document.getElementById("myList");

console.log(list.children); // Outputs HTMLCollection of all child elements

**Example: Accessing the parent of an element.**

let child = document.getElementById("child");

console.log(child.parentElement); // Outputs the parent element

**Example: Accessing siblings of an element.**

let sibling = document.getElementById("sibling");

console.log(sibling.nextElementSibling); // Outputs the next sibling element

console.log(sibling.previousElementSibling); // Outputs the previous sibling element

**8. Querying the DOM**

**Example: Selecting elements by CSS selectors.**

let firstCard = document.querySelector(".card"); // Selects the first element with class="card"

let allCards = document.querySelectorAll(".card"); // Selects all elements with class="card"

console.log(allCards); // Outputs NodeList of all matched elements

**9. Form Handling**

**Example: Accessing Form Input Values**

let form = document.getElementById("myForm");

form.addEventListener("submit", function (event) {

event.preventDefault(); // Prevents page reload on form submission

let name = document.getElementById("name").value;

let email = document.getElementById("email").value;

console.log(`Name: ${name}, Email: ${email}`);

});

**HTML:**

<form id="myForm">

<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="Name" />

<input type="email" id="email" placeholder="Email" />

<button type="submit">Submit</button>

</form>

**10. Changing CSS Classes Dynamically**

**Example: Toggling a class on a button click.**

let button = document.getElementById("toggleButton");

button.addEventListener("click", function () {

let box = document.getElementById("box");

box.classList.toggle("highlight");

});

**CSS:**

.highlight {

background-color: yellow;

border: 2px solid black;

}

**HTML:**

<div id="box">Toggle my class!</div>

<button id="toggleButton">Toggle Highlight</button>

**11. Writing to the Document**

**Example: Writing directly into the document.**

document.write("<h1>This is written directly into the document!</h1>");

⚠️ **Note:** Avoid using document.write() in modern applications as it overwrites the entire DOM.

**12. Adding Inline Styles Dynamically**

**Example: Change styles on a button click.**

let button = document.getElementById("styleButton");

button.addEventListener("click", function () {

let box = document.getElementById("styledBox");

box.style.color = "white";

box.style.backgroundColor = "blue";

box.style.padding = "20px";

});

**HTML:**

<div id="styledBox">Style me dynamically!</div>

<button id="styleButton">Change Styles</button>

**13. Working with Tables**

**Example: Dynamically add rows to a table.**

let table = document.getElementById("myTable");

let row = table.insertRow(); // Add a new row

let cell1 = row.insertCell(0); // Add the first cell

let cell2 = row.insertCell(1); // Add the second cell

cell1.textContent = "New Row Cell 1";

cell2.textContent = "New Row Cell 2";

**HTML:**

<table id="myTable" border="1">

<tr>

<th>Column 1</th>

<th>Column 2</th>

</tr>

</table>

**14. Practical Example: To-Do List**

**Example: Create a to-do list dynamically.**

let input = document.getElementById("taskInput");

let addButton = document.getElementById("addTask");

let taskList = document.getElementById("taskList");

addButton.addEventListener("click", function () {

let task = input.value;

if (task) {

let li = document.createElement("li");

li.textContent = task;

// Add delete functionality

li.addEventListener("click", function () {

taskList.removeChild(li);

});

taskList.appendChild(li);

input.value = ""; // Clear input field

}

});

**HTML:**

<input type="text" id="taskInput" placeholder="Enter a task" />

<button id="addTask">Add Task</button>

<ul id="taskList"></ul>

Would you like more advanced examples or further explanations? 😊