Exercise: DOM Events

Problems for exercises and homework for the "JavaScript Advanced" course @ SoftUni". Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/2763/DOM-Manipulation-and-Events-Exercise

Environment Specifics

Please, be aware that every JS environment may **behave differently** when executing code. Certain things that work in the browser are not supported in **Node.js**, which is the environment used by **Judge**. The following actions are **NOT** supported:

- .forEach() with NodeList (returned by querySelector() and querySelectorAll())
- .forEach() with HTMLCollection (returned by getElementsByClassName() and element.children)
- Using the **spread-operator** (...) to convert a **NodeList** into an array
- append() in Judge (use only appendChild())
- prepend()
- replaceWith()
- replaceAll()
- closest()
- replaceChildren()
- Always turn the collection into a **JS array** (forEach, forOf, et.)

If you want to perform these operations, you may use **Array.from()** to first convert the collection into an array.

Sections

You will receive an **array** of strings. For each string, create a **div** with a **paragraph** with the **string** in it. Each paragraph is initially **hidden (display:none)**. Add a **click event listener** to **each div** that **displays** the **hidden** paragraph. Finally, you should **append** all divs to the element with an **id** "**content**". Example

Time Converter

Create a program that **converts** different time units. Your task is to add a **click** event listener to **all** [**CONVERT**] **buttons**. When a button is **clicked**, read the **corresponding** input field, **convert** the value to the **three other** time units and **display** it in the input fields. Example

One day is equal to 24 hours/1440 minutes/86400 seconds. Whichever button we **click**, the input fields should **change** depending on the added value on the left. (For example, if we write 48 hours and click convert the days, the field value should change to 2).

Locked Profile

In this problem, you should **create a JS functionality** that **shows** and **hides** the additional information about users.

When one of the [**Show more**] **buttons** is clicked, the **hidden information** inside the div should be shown, only if **the profile is not locked**! If the current profile is **locked**, nothing should happen.

If the hidden information is displayed and we lock the profile again, the [Hide it] button should not be working!

Otherwise, when the profile is **unlocked** and we click on the [**Hide it**] button, the new fields must hide again.

Fill Dropdown

Your task is to take values from **input** fields with **ids** "**newItemText**" and "**newItemValue**". Then you should create and append an **<option>** to the **<select>** with **id** "**menu**". Example

Hints

- Your function should take the values of **newItemText** and **newItemValue**. After that, you should create a new **option** element and set its **textContent** and its **value** to the newly taken ones.
- Once you have done all of that, you should **append** the newly created **option** as a **child** to the **select** item with id "**menu**".
- Finally, you should **clear** the value of the two **input** fields.

Encode and Decode Messages

In this problem, you should **create a JS functionality** that **encodes and decodes some messages which travel to**

the network.

This program should contain two functionalities.

The first one is to **encode the given message** and **send it** to the **receiver**.

The second one is to decode the received message and read it (display it).

When the [Encode and send it] button is clicked, you should get the given message from the first textarea. When you get the current message, you should encode it as follows:

- Change the ASCII CODE on every single character in that message when you add 1 to the current ASCII NUMBER, that represents the current character in that message
- Clear the sender textarea and add the encoded message to the receiver textarea

After clicking the [Encode and send it] button the result should be:

After that, when the [**Decode and read it**] **button** is clicked. You need to get the **encoded message** from **the receiver textarea** and do the **opposite logic** from encoding:

- Subtract 1 from the current ASCII NUMBER, that represents the current character in that message
- Replace the **encoded message** with the already **decoded message** in the receiver **textarea**, to make it readable

Furniture

You will be given some furniture as an **array of objects**. Each object will have a name, a price, and a decoration factor.

When the ["Generate"] button is clicked, add a new row to the table for each piece of furniture with image, name, price, and decoration factor (code example below).

When the ["Buy"] button is clicked, get all **checkboxes that are marked** and show in the result textbox the **names** of the piece of furniture that **were checked**, separated by a **comma** and **single space** (", ") in the following format: "**Bought furniture:** {furniture1}, {furniture2}...".

On the next line, print the total price in the format: "Total price: {totalPrice}" (formatted to the second decimal point). Finally, print the average decoration factor in the format: "Average decoration factor: {decFactor}"

Input Example

```
[{"name": "Sofa", "img": "https://res.cloudinary.com/maisonsdumonde/image/upload/q_auto,f_auto/w_200/img/grey-3-seater-sofa-bed-200-13-0-175521_9.jpg", "price": 150, "decFactor": 1.2}]
```

Distance Converter *

Your task is to convert from **one** distance unit to **another** by adding a **click** event listener to a button. When it is clicked, **read** the value from the input field and **get** the **selected** option from the **input** and **output** units dropdowns. Then **calculate** and **display** the converted value in the **disabled** output field. Example

Hints

- Multiply the incoming distance by the following conversion rates to convert to meter
- Divide to convert from meters to the required output unit
- To see which option is selected, read the properties of its parent: **value** gives you the value of the selected option (as displayed in the HTML), **selectedIndex** gives you the 0-based index of the selected option. For example, if miles are selected, **inputUnits.value** is "**mi**",
 - inputUnits.selectedIndex is 4. Option text is irrelevant

•	Use the following table information to do that:
4 1	

1 km	1000 m
1 m	1 m
1 cm	0.01 m
1 mm	0.001 m
1 mi	1609.34 m
1 yrd	0.9144 m
1 ft	0.3048 m
1 in	0.0254 m

Sudomu *

Write a function that implements **SUDOMU** (**Sudoku inside the DOM**).

The rules are simple and they are **the same** as the **typical sudoku game** (for more information, click here).

If the table is filled with the **right numbers**, and the ["Quick Check"] button is **clicked**, the expected result should

be:

The table borer should be changed to: "2px solid green". The text content of the paragraph inside the div with an id "check" must be "You solve it! Congratulations!"

The text color of that paragraph must be green.

Otherwise, when the filled table **does not solve the sudomu**, the result should be:

The table border should be changed to: "2px solid red". The text content of the paragraph inside the div with an **id** "check" must be: "NOP! You are not done yet..."

The text color of that paragraph must be red!

The ["Clear"] button clears the whole SUDOMU (removes all numbers) and the paragraph which contains the messages. It also removes the table border.

JavaScript Quizz *

Write a function that has the functionality of a quiz.

Three sections contain one question and 2 possible answers.

The right answer is only one!

When one of the list elements is clicked, the next section must appear (if any...).

After all three questions have been answered, the results ul must **appear**, (Use '**none**' and '**block**' to hide and show the question sections), and the **results** must be added in the **h1**.

If all questions are answered correctly, you should print the following message:

"You are recognized as top JavaScript fan!"
Otherwise, just print "You have {rightAnswers} right answers". The right answers are: onclick

- JSON.stringify()
- A programming API for HTML and XML documents