

## Part A: DOM Fundamentals (Conceptual)

### Exercise 1: Understanding DOM

Task:

- Define DOM.

The **Document Object Model (DOM)** is a programming interface for HTML documents.

It represents the webpage as a **tree structure** where each HTML element is treated as an object (node).

JavaScript uses the DOM to access, modify, create, and delete elements dynamically.

- Draw a simple DOM tree for an HTML page with <html>, <body>, <h1>, and <p>.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Title</h1>
    <p>Paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
html
  └── body
    ├── h1
    └── p
```

### Exercise 2: DOM Selection Methods

Task: Write the purpose of:

- `getElementById()`

Selects an element using its **id attribute**.

Eg `document.getElementById("demo");`

- `querySelector()`

Selects the **first matching element** using CSS selectors.

Eg document.querySelector(".className");

document.querySelector("#idName");

- querySelectorAll()

Selects **all matching elements** using CSS selectors.

Returns a NodeList.

Eg document.querySelectorAll("p");

## Part B: Hands-On DOM Practice

### Exercise 3: Accessing Elements

Task:

- Create a paragraph with an id.
- Use JavaScript to change its text using a button click.

```
<p id="myPara">Original Text</p>

<button onclick="changeText()">Change Text</button>
```

```
<script>

function changeText() {

    document.getElementById("myPara").innerText = "Text Changed!";

}

</script>
```

Before



After



## Exercise 4: Creating Elements Dynamically

Task:

- Create a button.
- When clicked, add a new paragraph to the page.

```
<button onclick="addParagraph()">Add Paragraph</button>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function addParagraph() {  
    const newPara = document.createElement("p");  
    newPara.innerText = "New Paragraph Added!";  
    document.body.appendChild(newPara);  
}  
</script>
```

Before



After



## Exercise 5: Removing Elements

Task:

- Create a paragraph.
- Add a button to remove the paragraph using JavaScript.

```
<p id="removeMe">This paragraph will be removed.</p>  
<button onclick="removeParagraph()">Remove Paragraph</button>
```

```
<script>  
function removeParagraph() {  
    const para = document.getElementById("removeMe");  
    para.remove();  
}  
</script>
```

Before



After



## Part C: Event Handling Practice

### Exercise 6: Event Listener

Task:

- Use addEventListener() to display a message when a button is clicked.

```

<button id="clickBtn">Click Me</button>

<script>
const btn = document.getElementById("clickBtn");

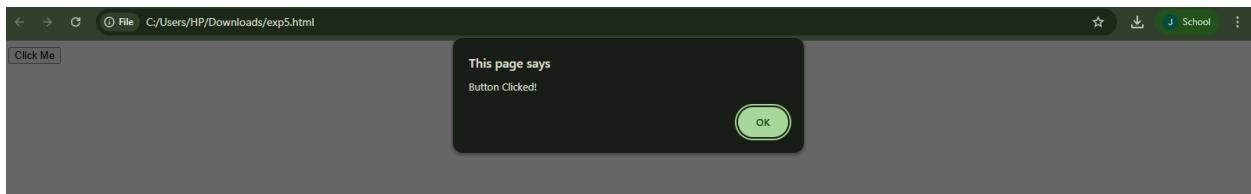
btn.addEventListener("click", function() {
  alert("Button Clicked!");
});
</script>

```

Before



After



## Exercise 7: Input Handling

Task:

- Create a text input.
- Display the entered text below the input when a button is clicked.

```
<input type="text" id="userInput" placeholder="Enter text">
```

```
<button id="showBtn">Show Text</button>
```

```
<p id="displayText"></p>
```

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("showBtn").addEventListener("click", function() {
```

```

const text = document.getElementById("userInput").value;
document.getElementById("displayText").innerText = text;
});

</script>

```

Before



After



## Part D: Logic Preparation for To-Do List

### Exercise 8: Simple Task Addition Logic

Task:

- Enter text in an input box.
- On button click, display it as a list item.

```

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

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

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

```

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("addTask").addEventListener("click", function() {
```

```
    const taskValue = document.getElementById("taskInput").value;
```

```
    if (taskValue === "") {
```

```
        alert("Please enter a task");
```

```
return;  
}  
  
const li = document.createElement("li");  
li.innerText = taskValue;  
  
document.getElementById("taskList").appendChild(li);  
  
document.getElementById("taskInput").value = "";  
});  
  
</script>
```

### Before



### After

