

NAME: TANKISO MASOEBE

WEB DESIGN WEEK 12

1. Code: Interactive To-Do List

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Interactive To-Do List</title>
    <style>
      body {
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        margin: 40px;
        background-color: #f5f5f5;
      }
      h1 {
        text-align: center;
      }
      #todo-container {
        width: 400px;
        margin: 0 auto;
        background: white;
        padding: 20px;
        border-radius: 12px;
        box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
      }
      input {
        width: 70%;
        padding: 8px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Interactive To-Do List</h1>
    <div id="todo-container">
      <input type="text" placeholder="Add a task..." />
      <ul>
        <li>Task 1</li>
        <li>Task 2</li>
        <li>Task 3</li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
font-size: 16px;  
}  
  
button {  
padding: 8px 12px;  
font-size: 16px;  
margin-left: 5px;  
cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
ul {  
list-style-type: none;  
padding: 0;  
margin-top: 20px;  
}  
  
li {  
background-color: #e9e9e9;  
padding: 10px;  
margin-bottom: 8px;  
border-radius: 6px;  
display: flex;  
justify-content: space-between;  
align-items: center;  
}  
  
.delete-btn {  
background-color: #ff4b4b;  
color: white;  
border: none;  
border-radius: 5px;  
cursor: pointer;  
padding: 5px 10px;
```

```
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="todo-container">

<h1>My To-Do List</h1>

<!-- Input field and Add button -->

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

<button id="addBtn">Add</button>

<!-- Unordered list to hold all tasks -->

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

</div>

<script>

// Select DOM elements

const addBtn = document.getElementById("addBtn"); // The "Add" button

const taskInput = document.getElementById("taskInput"); // Input field for new tasks

const taskList = document.getElementById("taskList"); // The <ul> that holds list items

// Add click event listener to "Add" button

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

// Get the text entered by the user

const taskText = taskInput.value.trim();

// If input is empty, alert user and stop

if (taskText === "") {

    alert("Please enter a task!");


```

```
return;  
}  
  
//①Create a new <li> element (a new list item)  
const li = document.createElement("li");  
  
//②Create a text node with the user's input  
const taskNode = document.createTextNode(taskText);  
  
//③Append the text node to the <li>  
li.appendChild(taskNode);  
  
//④Create a "Delete" button for this task  
const deleteBtn = document.createElement("button");  
deleteBtn.textContent = "Delete"; // Button text  
deleteBtn.className = "delete-btn"; // Add a CSS class for styling  
  
//⑤Add a click event to the Delete button to remove the task  
deleteBtn.addEventListener("click", function() {  
    taskList.removeChild(li); // Remove the clicked task from the list  
});  
  
//⑥Append the Delete button to the <li>  
li.appendChild(deleteBtn);  
  
//⑦Append the <li> (with text and delete button) to the <ul>  
taskList.appendChild(li);  
  
//⑧Clear the input field after adding the task
```

```
taskInput.value = "";
});

</script>
</body>
</html>
```

## 2. Event Delegation Summary

Event delegation is a JavaScript technique that allows you to use **one event listener** to handle events for **many child elements** by taking advantage of **event bubbling**. When an event like a click happens on a child element, it automatically “bubbles up” to its parent element. By placing a single listener on the parent, you can detect which child triggered the event using `event.target`.

This method is very useful when working with **dynamic web pages**, such as a to-do list where new items are created after the page loads. Instead of adding a new event listener every time you create a “Delete” button, you can attach one listener to the parent `<ul>` and let it manage all delete actions. Event delegation makes your code **simpler, faster, and more efficient**, especially when handling a large number of elements that may change over time.

Code

```
document.getElementById("taskList").addEventListener("click", function(event) {
  if (event.target.classList.contains("delete-btn")) {
    event.target.parentElement.remove(); // Delete that task
  }
});
```