

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;
```

```
    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!");  
    }  
  });  
</script>
```

```
    return;  
}
```

```
// 1 Create a new <li> element (a new list item)
```

```
const li = document.createElement("li");
```

```
// 2 Create a text node with the user's input
```

```
const taskNode = document.createTextNode(taskText);
```

```
// 3 Append the text node to the <li>
```

```
li.appendChild(taskNode);
```

```
// 4 Create 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
```

```
// 5 Add 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
```

```
});
```

```
// 6 Append the Delete button to the <li>
```

```
li.appendChild(deleteBtn);
```

```
// 7 Append the <li> (with text and delete button) to the <ul>
```

```
taskList.appendChild(li);
```

```
// 8 Clear 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 `` 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  
  }  
});
```