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## Page.evaluateHandle() method

**Signature:**

```
evaluateHandle<HandlerType extends JSHandle = JSHandle>(pageFunction: EvaluateHandleFn, ...args: SerializableOrJSHandle[]): Promise<HandlerType>;
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
pageFunction	<a href="#">EvaluateHandleFn</a>	a function that is run within the page
args	<a href="#">SerializableOrJSHandle</a> []	arguments to be passed to the pageFunction

**Returns:**

Promise<HandlerType>

### Remarks

The only difference between [page.evaluate](#) and `page.evaluateHandle` is that `evaluateHandle` will return the value wrapped in an in-page object.

If the function passed to `page.evaluateHandle` returns a Promise, the function will wait for the promise to resolve and return its value.

You can pass a string instead of a function (although functions are recommended as they are easier to debug and use with TypeScript):

### Example 1

```
const aHandle = await page.evaluateHandle('document')
```

### Example 2

[JSHandle](#) instances can be passed as arguments to the `pageFunction` :

```
const aHandle = await page.evaluateHandle(() => document.body);
const resultHandle = await page.evaluateHandle(body => body.innerHTML, aHandle);
console.log(await resultHandle.jsonValue());
await resultHandle.dispose();
```

Most of the time this function returns a [JSHandle](#), but if `pageFunction` returns a reference to an element, you instead get an [ElementHandle](#) back:

### Example 3

```
const button = await page.evaluateHandle(() => document.querySelector('button'));  
// can call `click` because `button` is an `ElementHandle`  
await button.click();
```

The TypeScript definitions assume that `evaluateHandle` returns a `JSHandle`, but if you know it's going to return an `ElementHandle`, pass it as the generic argument:

```
const button = await page.evaluateHandle<ElementHandle>(...);
```