Window object:-

The window object is the global object in JavaScript when it is executed inside the browser. It represents the browser window where your document is displayed. The window object has many properties and methods that allow you to access and manipulate the browser window, such as:

window.location: It returns the location object that contains information about the current URL, such as hostname, pathname, search, hash, etc. You can also use it to navigate to a different URL or reload the current page.

window.history: It returns the history object that allows you to access and manipulate the browser history, such as go back, go forward, or push a new state.

window.screen: It returns the screen object that contains information about the physical screen dimensions, such as width, height, color depth, pixel density, etc.

window.alert(): It displays an alert box with a message and an OK button.

window.prompt(): It displays a prompt box with a message, an input field, and OK and Cancel buttons.

window.open(): It opens a new browser window or tab with a specified URL and returns a reference to it.

window.close(): It closes the current browser window or tab.

window.setTimeout(): It executes a function or a code snippet after a specified delay in milliseconds and returns an ID that can be used to cancel it.

window.clearTimeout(): It cancels a timeout that was set by window.setTimeout().

window.setInterval(): It executes a function or a code snippet repeatedly with a fixed time delay between each call and returns an ID that can be used to cancel it.

window.clearInterval(): It cancels an interval that was set by window.setInterval().

These are just some of the properties and methods of the window object.

document object:-

The document object is a property of the window object. It represents the HTML document loaded in the browser window. The document object has many properties and methods that allow you to access and manipulate the document content, such as:

document.title: It returns or sets the title of the document.

document.body: It returns the body element of the document.

document.head: It returns the head element of the document.

document.cookie: It returns or sets the cookie of the document.

document.URL: It returns the complete URL of the document.

document.domain: It returns the domain name of the document server.

document.readyState: It returns the loading status of the document, such as “loading”, “interactive”, or “complete”.

document.getElementById(): It returns the element with the specified ID in the document, or null if not found.

document.getElementsByClassName(): It returns a collection of elements with the specified class name in the document.

document.getElementsByTagName(): It returns a collection of elements with the specified tag name in the document.

document.querySelector(): It returns the first element that matches the specified CSS selector in the document, or null if not found.

document.querySelectorAll(): It returns a collection of elements that match the specified CSS selector in the document.

document.createElement(): It creates and returns a new element with the specified tag name in the document.

document.createTextNode(): It creates and returns a new text node with the specified text in the document.

document.createDocumentFragment(): It creates and returns a new document fragment, which is a lightweight container for holding elements or nodes that are not yet attached to the document.

document.addEventListener(): It attaches an event listener to the document or a specific element in the document.

document.removeEventListener(): It removes an event listener from the document or a specific element in the document.

These are just some of the properties and methods of the document object

Use of document and window object:-

To use the document and window object in JavaScript, you can either use the dot notation or the bracket notation

Both notations are equivalent and can be used interchangeably. However, the dot notation is more concise and readable, while the bracket notation allows you to use variables or expressions as property names

Since the window object is the global object in the browser, you can also access its properties and methods without using the window prefix.

However, this can cause some confusion or conflicts with other variables or functions that have the same name as the window properties or methods. Therefore, it is recommended to use the window prefix for clarity and consistency.