

JS

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

DOM EVENTS

THE BROWSER REGISTERS DIFFERENT EVENTS AS YOU NAVIGATE THE WEB.

COMMON EVENTS INCLUDE:

- CLICKING OR TAPPING ON A LINK
- HOVERING OR SWIPING OVER AN ELEMENT
- RESIZING THE BROWSER WINDOW
- A WEB PAGE LOADING

JAVASCRIPT CAN BE USED TO RESPOND TO THE MULTITUDE OF EVENTS THAT OCCUR WITHIN THE DOM.

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

UI EVENTS

load

error

resize

scroll

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

KEYBOARD EVENTS

keydown

keyup

keypress

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

MOUSE EVENTS

click

dblclick

mousedown

mouseup

mousemove

mouseover

mouseout

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

FOCUS EVENTS - form elements

focus

blur

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

FORM EVENTS

input

change

submit

reset

cut

copy

paste

select

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

TOUCH EVENTS

touchstart

touchmove

touchend

touchcancel

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

EVENT HANDLING

1. SELECT AN ELEMENT FOR THE SCRIPT TO RESPOND TO.
2. SPECIFY WHICH EVENT WILL TRIGGER THE RESPONSE.
3. RUN CODE SPECIFIC TO THAT EVENT.

JAVASCRIPT EVENTS

BINDING

SPECIFYING WHICH EVENT WILL TRIGGER THE RESPONSE IS ALSO KNOWN AS “BINDING.”

THERE ARE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS TO BIND AN EVENT TO AN ELEMENT:

- **HTML EVENT HANDLERS**

DO NOT USE OR RARELY USE

```
<button onclick="doSomething()" type="button">Button</button>
```

- **DOM EVENT HANDLERS**

BETTER BUT LESS FLEXIBLE THAN BELOW

```
let btn = document.querySelector('button');  
btn.onclick = doSomething;
```

- **DOM EVENT LISTENERS**

MOST FLEXIBLE AND BUILDABLE

```
let btn = document.querySelector('button');  
btn.addEventListener('click', doSomething);
```