**Can we access a new Window object with JavaScript?**

What if you create a new window in your browser and later want to manipulate it?

Good question.

But the answer to this requires a lot more knowledge about JavaScript than we've managed to cover right now. But let me try explain it as simply as I can.

In order to communicate with a window using JavaScript, you need a reference to that window.

The easiest way is to put this window object into a variable. Don't worry, we'll be going into a LOT of detail later on this course about exactly what a variable is, as well as objects.

Just as variables can contain numbers and strings, variables can also contain references to objects – in this example, a Window object. And luckily for you, when you use window.open(), what is returned to you is a WindowProxy object, which is basically a thin wrapper for the Window object representing the newly created window, and has all its features available.

But when you use window.open() you need to realize it is its own separate window with its own independent JavaScript environment.

This means they can be tricky to access. Windows may freely access content of each other only if they come from the same origin (the same protocol://domain:port). In other words, the returned WindowProxy object reference can be used to access properties and methods of the new window as long as it complies with same-origin policy security requirements. Otherwise, e.g. if the main window is from yourSite.com, and the popup window is from google.com, then its impossible to access that popup window via JavaScript for user safety reasons.

**Don't stress if this is going straight over your head.** It's very advanced and we've got a long way to go in this course.

I just thought I would mention it here, because we've been talking about the window object.

By the way, here is an example of changing the content of a newly created window ... just in case you were wondering ;)

Text

Description automatically generated

All we did here was add a *'click'* event on our button (by the way, if you want to know more about events and the DOM, please check out my [DOM Part 1 Course](https://www.udemy.com/course/build-interactive-websites-1/?referralCode=EC67636B6CC68B9267D9)).

Once the button is clicked, we create a new window via the window.open() method.

We then store this object in a variable we've named newWin.

We can then access this new Window and manipulate it. Here we insert the text "Hello, world!" into it.

Pretty simple.

Again, don't worry if this is confusing. It is quite advanced to bring this up now and I may be jumping the gun.

**The important point is for you to stay motivated and keep going.**

See you in the next lectures.