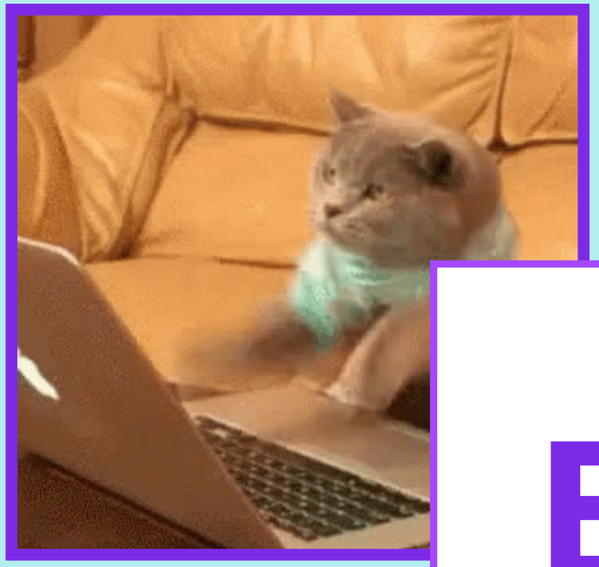
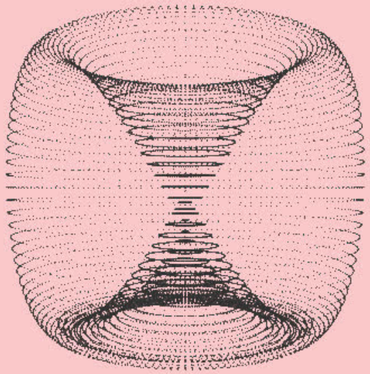


Events



Presented by
Anna Azzam

Canva

What is an Event?

An *event* is a signal that a "thing" has happened to a DOM element

This "thing" can be the element *loading*, a *click*, or a *key press*

We can use events to run JavaScript code in response to user actions

What are some examples of events?

Mouse events

```
click
dblclick
mouseup
mouseenter
mousedown
mouseleave
```

Keyboard events

```
keydown
keypress
keyup
```

...and more!

```
error
load
fullscreenchange
submit
canplay
canplaythrough
animationstart
```

Event Handlers

User interacts with page

An "event" occurs

A piece of JavaScript code is run

Adding Event Handlers

1) In HTML
2) DOM Property
3) addEventListener

```
<input
   value="Click me"
   onclick="alert('Clicked!')"
   type="button"
>
```

Adding Event Handlers

1) In HTML
2) DOM Property
3) addEventListener

```
let element = document.getElementById('btn');

element.onclick = () => {
  alert('Button was clicked!');
};
```

Q

```
function doSomething() {
  alert('hello');
}

element.onclick = doSomething();
```

What's wrong with this code?

A

```
function doSomething() {
  alert('hello');
}

element.onclick = doSomething();
```

By adding parentheses, we are executing doSomething rather than assigning a function to onclick.

A

```
function doSomething() {
  alert('hello');
}

element.onclick = doSomething;
```

By adding parentheses, we are executing doSomething rather than assigning a function to onclick.

Adding Event Handlers

1) In HTML
2) DOM Property
3) addEventListener

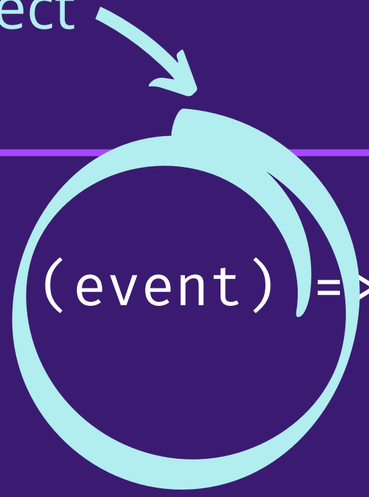
```
// Definition:
target.addEventListener(
  type, // e.g. 'click', 'mousemove'
  listener, // the callback
  [options]
);

// Example:
let element = document.getElementById('btn');
let handler = () => {
  alert('button was clicked');
})

element.addEventListener('click', handler);
element.removeEventListener('click', handler);
```

Event Interface

The parameter to an event handler is an event object



```
document.addEventListener('mousemove', (event) => {
  console.log(event.clientX);
  console.log(event.clientY);
});
```

The event object represents the event that has taken place, and has properties describing details of the event

Event Interface Properties

Some of the properties on the event interface include:

```
event.currentTarget // current element handler is running on
event.timeStamp // time the event was created (in ms)
event.type // name of the event, e.g. 'click'
```

Different types of events have specific properties:

```
event.clientX // A MouseEvent has the X and Y coordinate
event.key // A KeyboardEvent has the keycode of the key that was pressed
```

Keyboard Events Example

The Event Loop

- The event loop is a single-threaded loop which runs in the browser, and manages all events.
- When an event is triggered, the event is added to the queue.

```
while (queue.waitForMessage()) {
  queue.processNextMessage();
}
```

The Event Loop

JavaScript uses a run-to-completion model, meaning it will not handle a new event until the current event has completed.

Event Capturing and Bubbling

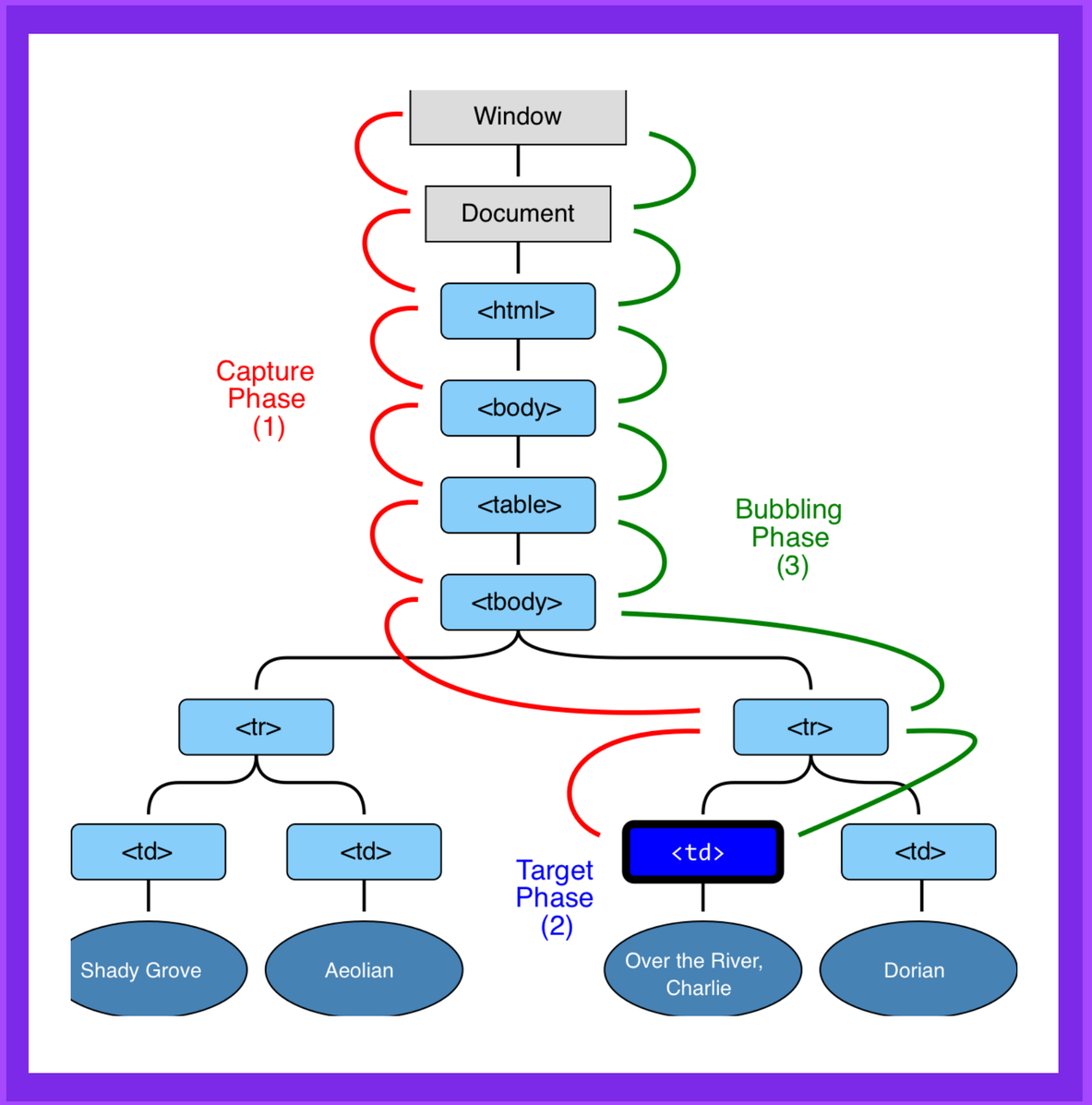


Image Source: https://javascript.info/bubbling-and-capturing

Event Capturing and Bubbling Example

Prevent Default

Some types of DOM elements have default behaviour, e.g.

1. Clicking an input checkbox toggles the checkbox
2. Images have a default drag and drop behaviour to allow you to drag them into another location
3. Key presses into a text input field has the default behaviour of entering that text into the input field

To stop the default behaviour of an event, use:

```
event.preventDefault()
```

Prevent Default Example

Basketball drag and drop game