ProSensia PVT LTD
M Farooq Sajid
JavaScript Events: onclick, onchange, and addEventListener

Introduction

JavaScript is a powerful scripting language that enables dynamic interactions on web pages. One of its most important features is the ability to respond to events — actions that happen in the browser, such as user clicks, input changes, or page loads. Event handling is crucial for building interactive websites.

1. onclick Event

The 'onclick' event occurs when the user clicks on an element, typically a button, image, or link. It is one of the most commonly used events in JavaScript and is used to trigger a function or perform an action when an element is clicked.
Example:

```
<button onclick="alert('Button clicked!')">Click Me</button>
```

In this example, clicking the button will trigger a JavaScript alert box with the message 'Button clicked!'

2. onchange Event

The 'onchange' event is fired when the value of an input element (like a text field, select box, etc.) changes. This event is useful for responding to user input, such as validating form fields or dynamically updating page content.
Example:

```
<select onchange="alert('Selection changed!')">
  <option value="Option 1">Option 1</option>
  <option value="Option 2">Option 2</option>
</select>
```

Here, when a different option is selected from the dropdown menu, an alert box is displayed showing the message 'Selection changed!'

3. addEventListener Method

The 'addEventListener' method is a modern and flexible way to handle events in JavaScript. It allows you to attach multiple event handlers to the same element without overwriting existing ones. It also supports capturing and bubbling phases, giving greater control over how events are handled.

Example:

```
<button id="myBtn">Click Me</button>
<script>
 document.getElementById("myBtn").addEventListener("click",
function() {
   alert("Button clicked using addEventListener!");
 });
</script>
```

In this example, the 'addEventListener' method attaches a click event to the button with id 'myBtn'. When the button is clicked, a message appears in an alert box.

Conclusion

Understanding how to use JavaScript events such as 'onclick', 'onchange', and 'addEventListener' is essential for building interactive and user-friendly web applications. These tools provide the necessary mechanisms to respond to user interactions and create dynamic web experiences.

CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>JavaScript Events Example</title>

  <style>

    body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      padding: 20px;

    }

    button, select {
      margin-top: 10px;
      padding: 8px 12px;
      font-size: 16px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <h2>JavaScript Event Examples</h2>

  <!-- onclick Example -->
  <button onclick="handleClick()">Click Me (onclick)</button>

  <br><br>

  <!-- onchange Example -->
  <label for="dropdown">Choose an option:</label>
  <select id="dropdown" onchange="handleChange()">
    <option value="">--Select--</option>
    <option value="Option 1">Option 1</option>
    <option value="Option 2">Option 2</option>
    <option value="Option 3">Option 3</option>
  </select>

  <br><br>
  <!-- addEventListener Example -->
  <button id="eventBtn">Click Me (addEventListener)</button>

  <script>
    // onclick event function
    function handleClick() {
      alert("Button clicked using 'onclick'!");
    }

    // onchange event function
    function handleChange() {
      let selectedValue = document.getElementById("dropdown").value;
      alert("You selected: " + selectedValue);
    }

    // addEventListener example
    const btn = document.getElementById("eventBtn");
    btn.addEventListener("click", function() {
      alert("Button clicked using 'addEventListener'!");
    });
  </script>

</body>
</html>
```