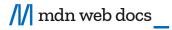
Document: DOMContentLoaded event



The **DOMContentLoaded** event fires when the HTML document has been completely parsed, and all deferred scripts (and <script defer src="..."> and <script type="module">) have downloaded and executed. It doesn't wait for other things



DOMContentLoaded does not wait for stylesheets to load, however deferred scripts do wait for stylesheets, and the DOMContentLoaded event is queued after deferred scripts. Also, scripts which aren't deferred or async (e.g., <script>) will wait for already-parsed stylesheets to load.

A different event, <u>load</u>, should be used only to detect a fully-loaded page. It is a common mistake to use <u>load</u> where <u>DOMContentLoaded</u> would be more appropriate.

This event is not cancelable.

Syntax

Use the event name in methods like addEventListener().



• Note: There is no onDOMContentLoaded event handler property for this event.

Event type

A generic **Event**.

Examples

Basic usage

```
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", (event) => {
  console.log("DOM fully loaded and parsed");
});
```

Delaying DOMContentLoaded

```
HTML

<script>
  document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", (event) => {
    console.log("DOM fully loaded and parsed");
  });

for (let i = 0; i < 1_000_000_000; i++);
  // This synchronous script is going to delay parsing of the DOM,
  // so the DOMContentLoaded event is going to launch later.

</script>
```

Checking whether loading is already complete

DOMContentLoaded may fire before your script has a chance to run, so it is wise to check before adding a listener.

```
function doSomething() {
  console.info("DOM loaded");
}

if (document.readyState === "loading") {
  // Loading hasn't finished yet
  document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", doSomething);
} else {
  // `DOMContentLoaded` has already fired
```

```
doSomething();
}
```

Note: There's no race condition here — it's not possible for the document to be loaded between the if check and the addEventListener() call. JavaScript has run-to-completion semantics, which means if the document is loading at one particular tick of the event loop, it can't become loaded until the next cycle, at which time the doSomething handler is already attached and will be fired.

Live example

HTMI

JavaScript

```
const log = document.querySelector(".event-log-contents");
const reload = document.querySelector("#reload");

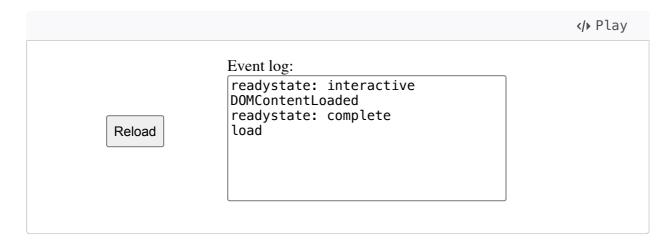
reload.addEventListener("click", () => {
    log.textContent = "";
    setTimeout(() => {
        window.location.reload(true);
    }, 200);
```

```
});
window.addEventListener("load", (event) => {
  log.textContent += "load\n";
});

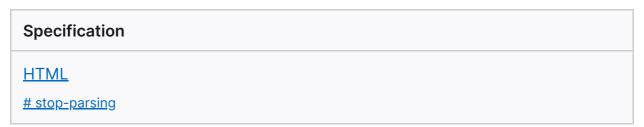
document.addEventListener("readystatechange", (event) => {
  log.textContent += `readystate: ${document.readyState}\n`;
});

document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", (event) => {
  log.textContent += "DOMContentLoaded\n";
});
```

Result

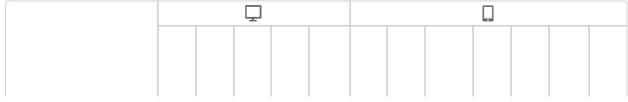


Specifications



Browser compatibility

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	© Chrome	2 Edge	© Firefox	O Opera	Safari Safari	Chrome Android	© Firefox for Android	Opera Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet	WebView Android	
DOMContentLoaded	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
event	1	12	1	9	3.1	18	4	10.1	2	1	4.4	2

Tip: you can click/tap on a cell for more information.

✓ Full support

See also

• Related events: load, readystatechange, beforeunload, unload

