

## Error Handling



finally is  
already  
Run

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Keywords : Try(), catch(), finally, throw();

### \* Try, catch

It is a built-in method of JavaScript for Error Handling.

use built-in method of

⇒ or synchronous way of work so it try of vice versa asynchronous for code with setTimeout, setInterval, Promise etc, handling using try() method so first output will crop out and then Error throw so!

→ what is Error in JavaScript? handling several Errors?  
but also not two defined in a catch block.

⇒ but :- try, catch in asynchronous code of either handling which in proper work so it without Error.

Not Valid.

Valid if present } try {  
SetTimeout( ()=> { } } catch (error) {  
try { }  
start } } catch (error) {  
} } catch (error) {  
} } catch (error) {  
} , 2000);

⇒ Note:-

so try & catch handle only run if try of Error  
so if try first time run in else case else  
if catch of Error throw so

## main types of Error

### Error types in Javascript

#### ① EvalError :-

Eval Error rei show kia hai Javascript ki

eval name ki function call karne ki source file se

#### ② RangeError :-

RangeError ki rei show kia rei ki HTML ki input

type ki Range input ke liye Error generate kar diya hai

#### \* ③ ReferenceError :-

Reference Error rei show kia hai JS ki kisi function ki variable ki call karne ki aur kisi defined ki variable seki file se call kia hai

#### ④ SyntaxError :-

SyntaxError ki rei ki typing ki if, loop ki syntax aur kisi type ka kisi variable seki file se show kia hai

#### ⑤ TypeError :-

Type Error aur Variable ki keyword seki const, let, var, String, boolean, number kisi ander seki type user ki declare karne ki file se show kia hai

#### 6. URIError :-

URI Error aur kisi URL ki unirel bar ki pass karne ki kisi value ki wrong kiya hua kisi syntax wrong kiya rei

ERROR aur kia hai

## (7) AggregateError:- [ ] 98 - 0 to 99 -

AggregateError एक promise ने बहुती अन्य promise को show किया है। ऐसे promise जिनमें Error वाले promise को call करते हैं तो उन्हें AggregateError शब्द से जाना चाहिए।

Note

चारों भवित्वों में इनमें से ज्ञानात्मक है।  
 catch( ) { } ; एक syntax जिसमें Error object pass किया जाता है। इसकी key फलस्वरूप वह अनुसार console.log() वाली एक obj. (error) obj. होती है जिसमें name और type दो परमाणु होते हैं।

(1) error.name :- gives Error type's name

(2) error.message :- gives Error txt.

(3) error.stack :- gives full Error with name / txt and Error line.

## \* throw

throw method को try catch में लिया जाता है। यह new keyword का use Error.create करके किया जाता है। यह एक अलग अलग अलग Error जैसा गणितीय विकल्प है।

जो use Error.create करके तो उसमें एक अलग अलग अलग Error जैसा गणितीय विकल्प है।

⇒ throw को एक Error वाले catch की pass किया जाता है।  
 ↳ Example syntax :-

```
try {
  log("Hello", x); // variable
  if (!x) { // keyword
    throw new Error('x is not defined'); // keyword
  }
}
```

```
Catch(e) {
  if (e instanceof Error)
    log(e); // output : Error: x is not defined
}
```

↳ If output : Error: x is not defined  
 ↳ // x is not defined

## -PROTO- & [[prototype]]

→ --Proto-- ଏହି object କୁ କେବଳ method ଓର trick ଥାଏ  
ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି object ନି Reference କୁ କିମ୍ବା object  
କୁ ଏହି link ସାହିତୀ ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ!

⇒ object କୁ proto କୁ use କରିବାରେ object କିମ୍ବା method କିମ୍ବା  
name କିମ୍ବା

### Methods & Syntax

objectName = Object.Create(objectName);

↑  
main object  
name

method

Reference object  
name

⇒ Proto କିମ୍ବା Reference କିମ୍ବା mainObject କିମ୍ବା key & value  
call କରାଯାଇ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏହା ପାଇଁ ଏକାଏ ଏକାଏ ଏହା ଏହା Reference  
object ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା  
inherit କରିଛି

∴ Ex :-

```
obj1 = {  
    key1 : "Value1",  
    key2 : "Value2"  
}  
obj2 = {  
    key3 : "Value3",  
    key5 : "Value5"  
}
```

obj2 = Object.Create(obj1); ← take value from obj1

```
obj2.key1 = "Value3";  
obj2.key4 = "Value4";
```

Console.log(obj2.key1); // Value1

## ★ Prototype

⇒ Prototype विहीन function + object जैसे JavaScript में  
 एक नई function बनाकर सोचते हैं तो वह अपने Automatic  
 script की function की prototype से भी object बनाता है।  
 Create key & value जैसे normal object की functionality देता है।  
 Add key & value

⇒ Syntax of call prototype object

```
function Student () { }
function name
```

Prototype object use  
सबसे पहले function name

⇒ Student की Prototype की humdai से dot notation method  
use करती रहती है।

Syntax 2- functionName.prototype = {} // object

Ex:-

```
function Student ( name, RollN, class )
```

```
{}
```

```
const user = object.create ( Student.prototype );
```

```
user.name = name
```

```
user.RollN = RollN
```

```
user.class = class
```

```
return user;
```

```
}
```

⇒ student.prototype.about() = { 'Name is \$this.name', 'class is \$this.class' };  
 user object परसे इसे about()

Function यह एक student / user का

name & class print करती। Write proto & prototype using

Reference  
proto

## new keyword

→ new keyword is basically function itself and is empty object. Create set in and this automatically set \$11 set and this

{ 3.11 new keyword with empty object create & set

Ex:- { 3.11 object is default return & set

3.11 object create method is default function prototype & set

→ function Createuser (fName, lName, age)

{

this.firstname = fName

this.lastname = lName

this.age = age

}

→ Createuser function is also call said and And variable is store said without new keyword undefined show see so!

but :-

↓  
Const user1 = new Createuser ("Hellow", "world", 21);  
This key & value

Console.log(user1); // this reprint object with

## Closures &amp; Memory Creation

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```

1 function Myfunc(Power) {
2   return function (number) {
3     return number ** Power;
4   }
5 }
6 const Square = Myfunc(2);
7 const ans = Square(3);
8 console.log(ans);
  
```

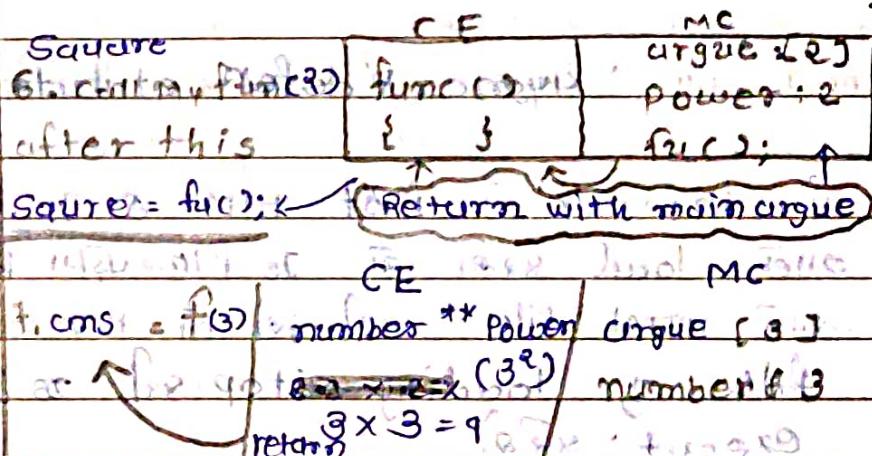
at Paste time:  
1. memory creation  
2. code execution  
This call is done in function execution context

## Code execution

## Memory Creation window { };

1 to 5 line is done because it's function();

this == window { }  
1. Myfunc(2);  
6. square: ui / fcs  
7. ans: ui / q  
first part



## task → Global execution Context → ↑

↑ If we do this at a different moment → it always ↑  
will give the same result for final output → no change  
for lines 8. & 9. `console.log(ans); // 9`

In all these cases if we say it's the same →  
it's just a few lines taken  
few minutes to do it or when

## new keyword

→ new keyword is basically function itself or is empty object create so it will set this keyword automatically

{ 2.11 new keyword with empty object create & set

Ex:- { 2.11 object is default return & set

{ 3.11 object.create method at default function prototype & set

⇒ function createUser (fName, lName, age)

}

this.firstname = fName

this.lastname = lName

this.age = age

⇒ Create user function or we can call variable name and variable will store value without new keyword undefined show error so!

but :-

↓  
const user1 = new createUser("Hello", "World", 21);

Console.log(user1); // this reprint object with views key & value

# Global Execution Context :-

With call start

## Closures & Memory Creation

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line

```

1 function Myfunc(Power) {
2   return function (number) {
3     return number ** Power;
4   }
5
6 const square = Myfunc(2);
7 const ans = square(3);
8 console.log(ans);
  
```

global execution context all

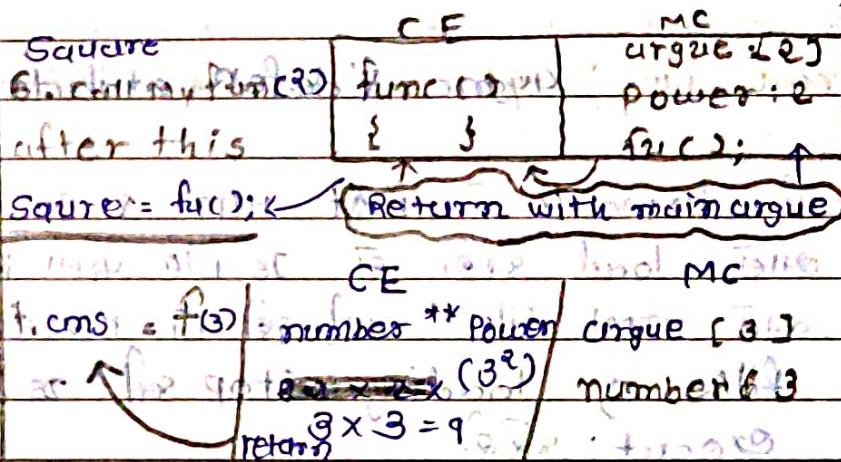
at first step  
1. memory creation  
2. code execution  
This call come from in function execution context so

### Code execution

### Memory Creation window :-

1 to 5 line is done because it's function();

this == window



2. Myfunc();  
6. square: ui / f(3)  
7. ans: ui (9)  
first part

### Global execution Context

From now after a new memory created -> pushing to stack or after the new one push output from function

for line 8. Console.log(ans); // 9

In this time function is new way to do things  
like global & free function  
free variable & global place

# DOM

## Document object Model

→ JS file link in Head section

{ in Browser first run HTML file line by line than in JS file links find brackets stop and run JS file.  
we use }  
this is time consuming

→ JS file in body part

{ in Browser first load HTML file than last load JS file  
the executed JS file

→ JS file Head with async & defer attribute

\* **async** :- In browser at first HTML & JS file will be loaded sequentially. JS file will be executed after HTML file will be loaded. It will stop execution of JS file if it is still loading.

\* **defer** :- browser HTML file & JS file will be loaded sequentially. JS file will be executed after HTML file will be loaded. It will stop execution of JS file if it is still loading. It will only execute JS file after completion of HTML file.

## Select element

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### ★ Select element by ID :-

document.getElementById("IDName"); // only for ID

→ getElementById 3/4 Tag or ID 2/4 try of selection caution  
Quotation mark initialise tag after return function to  
to this provide all HTML tags for selection

### ★ Select element using query Selector :-

document.querySelector("#IDName, .classname, <tagname>")

→ querySelector hi css of #, ., tag name will select  
selected one at time return first element will be selected

(querySelector for a first element will be selected)

→ (querySelector for a first element will be selected)

((document.querySelectorAll("some selector"))))

→ querySelectorAll hi multiple elements will return element in  
Select as an (This is Return Nodelist)

((Nodelist looks array but is not array)  
(( )) multiple tags return multiple elements

### ★ Select element using by ClassName :-

document.getElementsByClassName("className");

→ getClassname hi HTML file open elements with class attribute  
which will select all elements with class  
This Return HTMLCollection it's looks array

(( " " )) studentA list  
(( "homework" " )) studentA list

★ Select with tag name :-

`document.getElementById("TagName");`

⇒ यहाँ में हमारी एक Tag का Selection Return  
करती है तो Return में HTMLCollection आता है।

### ① getAttribute () Method

HTML :- Attribute

`<a href="#"> Home </a>`

`<input type="text">`

Attribute

getAttribute method द्वारा तो हमारी कोई  
HTML में से किसी tag का Attribute  
का Value Return करता है।

Js :-

`const link = document.getElementById("a");`

`Console.log(link.getAttribute("href"));`

⇒ ↴ # ← output

`const input = document.getElementById("input");`

`Console.log(input.getAttribute("type"));`

↳ text ← output

### ② SetAttribute () method

→ SetAttribute द्वारा Attribute का Value Set करनी चाहीए।  
SetAttribute का किसी परिमाण तक input की

First = Attribute Name

Second = Attribute New Value.

Ex :-

Attribute

Value

→ `link.setAttribute("href", "https://www.google.com/");`

→ `input.setAttribute("type", "password");`

one element of New Attribute Value set use var.

=> Nodelist & HTML Collection (In loop)

① HTML Collection :-

- HTML collection use for of loop & simple for loop use set value of.
- Because HTML collection have index value & length.

=> not use forEach method or for in loop

② Nodelist

- Nodelist in for of loop for loop & forEach method use set value of Nodelist in Text Values (if extra) non use set value ignore it

\* Converting Nodelist & HTML Collection in Array.

```
let cTag = document.getElementById("c"); //  
let pTag = document.querySelectorAll("p"); // Nodelis
```

cTag = Array.from(cTag); { pTag = Array.from(pTag); }  
↓                   ↑

This is now array from This is now in array from.

=> Converting one set value array of set method use set value of

① `getRootNodes()`: Root node of document return sâo kinh HMTI

Ex:- `<!DOCTYPE html>` tuy kinh kinh

2.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html> <head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <head> </head>
    <body>
      <body> </body>
    </html>
```

② `childNodes`: child node of document is child NodeList

`childNode` property of NodeList Return sâo kinh

Ex:-

```
let body = document.querySelector("body");
```

```
let bodydiv = body.childNodes;
```

body div sâo kinh tuy kinh kinh NodeList

③ `ParentNode`

`parentNode` sâo kinh element or parent tuy return sâo kinh

Ex:- `document.querySelector("body").parent`

```
let body = document.querySelector("body");
```

```
let parentbody = body.parentNode;
```

body sâo kinh parent <HTML></HTML> tuy kinh kinh

return sâo kinh **NodeList**

## ④ nextSibling

HTML tag  $\rightarrow$  nextSibling  $\rightarrow$  HTML tag  $\rightarrow$  tag  $\rightarrow$  sibling tag  
 Return sibling tag

Ex :-

```
let head = document.querySelector("head");
let headsibling = head.nextSibling // #Text
```

$\downarrow$   
 { HTML tag head tag  $\rightarrow$  body tag of document  
 ("aраб,")  $\rightarrow$  return first nextSibling of body tag is ex.

nextSibling method of NodeList of element  
 sibling tag of head tag  
 new line of space is "#Text"

Content of body tag is  
 $\downarrow$  a problem Solution is nextElementSibling

## ⑤ nextElementSibling

nextElementSibling  $\rightarrow$  direct next Element returned is

Ex :-

```
let head = document.querySelector("head");
let headnextElement = head.nextElementSibling; // body
```

$\downarrow$   
 This returns body;

## ⑥ children

children  $\rightarrow$  child tag normally here is place of child  
 children method is HTMLCollection  $\rightarrow$  Return child tag  
 only child element  $\rightarrow$  tag for #Text or content  
 in tag

```
let html = document.querySelector("html");
let Children = html.children
```

$\downarrow$   
 This only return

[ head & body ] tag

## # classList

classList method  $\rightarrow$  returns string & element  $\rightarrow$  array like object  $\rightarrow$  with classList  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  Array like object  $\rightarrow$  show & return  $\rightarrow$  sol

$\rightarrow$  basic  $\rightarrow$  DOMTokenlist [ ] ; head tail

Ex:-

$\rightarrow$  <div class="demo box1"></div>

$\rightarrow$  let div = document.querySelector(".demo");  
 console.log( div.classList );  
 // [ demo, box1 ];

multiple  
example  
of use

## # classList.add(), .remove(), toggle(), contains()

### \* add()

$\rightarrow$  method  $\rightarrow$  to class  $\rightarrow$  add class  $\rightarrow$  use this sol.  
 element.classList.add( "Add" )  $\rightarrow$  multiple classes

Ex:-

<div classList.add("bg-dark");>

in div new class comes add "bg-dark";

### \* remove()

$\rightarrow$  this method  $\rightarrow$  element  $\rightarrow$  if class exist  $\rightarrow$  remove  $\rightarrow$  And  $\rightarrow$  remove  $\rightarrow$  use this sol.

Ex:-

div.classList.remove("box1");

div.classList.remove("demo");

## ④ Contains();

Contains method hain jo ki class of name hain aur  
and T class selected element ki wapas hi kisi ka  
true or false value return karne ka jiska

Ex :-

```
let v1class = div.classList.contains("box1"); // true
console.log (v1class);
class = div.classList.contains("box2"); // false
```

## ⑤ Toggle();

Toggle aur class par use karein aur jo class ki se  
elements hain uske liye remove karte hain aur jo remove  
hoye hain uske liye add karte hain, jo class contain hain

Ex :-

```
let div.classList.toggle("box2"); // remove // first time
div.classList.toggle("box1"); // add // second time
```

// Add HTML element & create //

## ⑥ innerHTML

innerHTML hain HTML element ki target aur  
child element ki target ke liye use karte hain

~ innerHTML aur aur HTML ki change karne ka

→ innerHTML aur HTML code ki change karne ke liye  
use karne ka for HTML element ka create karne ka liye

Ex :-

```
let div = document.querySelector("box1");
div.innerHTML = "<h2> Hello </h2>"; // Add h2 tag
div.innerHTML += "<h2> Hello2 </h2>";
```

// This Add h2 += h2 tag

### \* document.createElement();

HTML method  $\rightarrow$  HTML की new element create करने के लिए use करें। createElement("div"); Tag of name हुआ है।  
Definition :-

Ex :-

```
const newdiv = document.createElement("div");
newdiv = <div></div>
```

### ② append(); & appendChild();

$\rightarrow$  Element के बीच का Add करने के लिए append() method का use करें। appendChild() method का use करें। यह दोनों तरफ से एक element को Add करते हैं।

### ③ prepend();

$\rightarrow$  prepend() method का use करें। एक element को start से Add करने के लिए use करें।

Ex :-

js

start tag HTML

```
> <ul>
    <li> add this
    <li> link 2<li>
    <li> link 2<li>
```

add this <

end tag

```
let ul = document.querySelector("ul");
const li = document.createElement("li");
li.textContent = "new link"; // only Text
ul.append(li); // append() function
```

ul.append(li); // last of tag

ul.prepend(li); // start of tag

if tag is first child of parent, then use

### (\*) remove()

→ element  $\rightarrow$  remove said  $\rightarrow$  use  $\text{element}$  ed.

Ex :- ~~HTML~~ ~~remove~~

```
<ul>
  <li>...</li>
</ul>
```

let  $ul$  = document.querySelector("ul");
  $ul$ .remove();
 // li is removed from ul tag.

### (\*) after & before

→ after & before  $\rightarrow$  HTML element of size or use

→ use element  $\rightarrow$  Add said  $\rightarrow$  use  $\text{element}$  ed.

→ before  $\rightarrow$  Add said & after just add said

Ex :- ~~HTML~~ let  $div$  = document.querySelector("div")

```
beforeAdd
[<div>] ---> div.before(h1);
  h1 = document.createElement("h1")
  div.before(h1);
```

// before

[<div>] ---> div.after(h1);
 h1 = document.createElement("h1")
 div.after(h1);

// after

### (\*) insertAdjacentHTML("where", html elem)

before = before begin }  $\uparrow$

prepend = after begin }  $\uparrow$  where position is first form

append = before end }  $\uparrow$  if it is last form

after = after end }

$\Rightarrow$  before begin  $\rightarrow$  before method of  $\text{inner}$  work said

$\Rightarrow$  after end  $\rightarrow$  after method of  $\text{inner}$  element Add said

$\Rightarrow$  after begin  $\rightarrow$  prepend method of  $\text{inner}$  element Add said

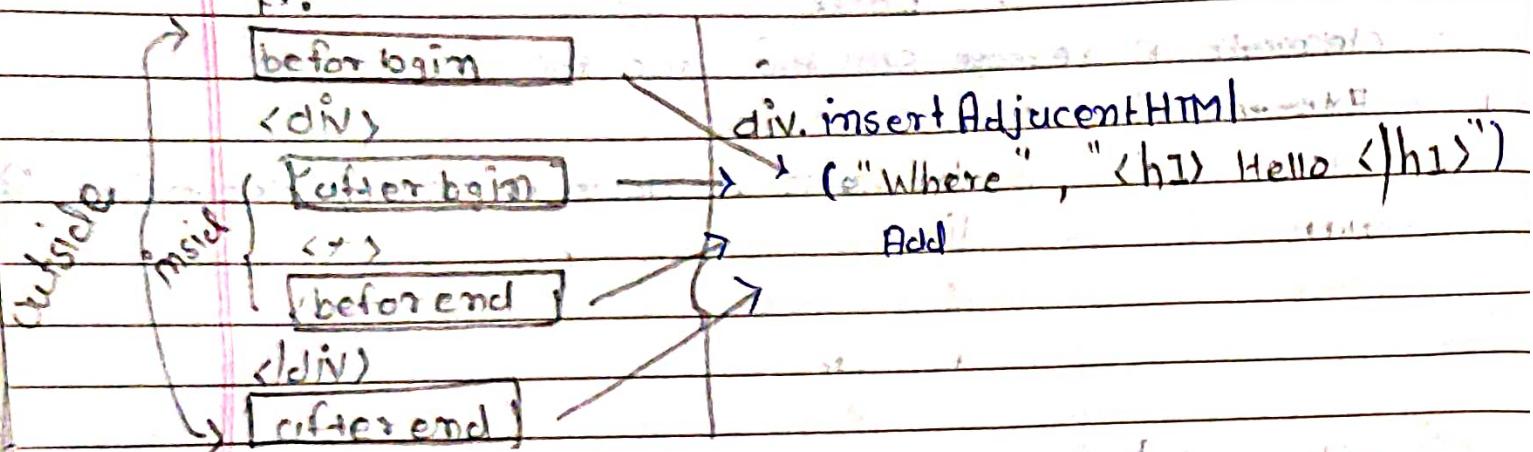
$\Rightarrow$  before end  $\rightarrow$  append method of  $\text{inner}$  element Add said

Ex :- use

div

let  $div$  = document.querySelector("h2 div");

Ex:-



### # cloneNode :-

→ cloneNode() method will create new element or clone said node using said method.

Ex :-

```

→ const ul = document.querySelector("ul");
const li = document.createElement("li");
li.textContent = "newli"; ← child
ul.appendChild(li);
  
```

→ clone

```

const li2 = li.cloneNode(true); // Add true for
ul.prepend(li2);               ← deep clone
  
```



### insertBefore ( , ) ;

insertBefore method will add new node before specified element.

① add new node & Add said node after said element

② add element on which Add said node after it

Ex :-

parent < ul > → const ul = document.querySelector("ul");  
 child < li> text </li> → const li = document.querySelector("li");  
 const li2 = document.createElement("li");  
 const li3 = document.createTextNode("text");  
 li2.appendChild(li3);  
 ul.appendChild(li2);  
 → syntax :-  
 parent.insertBefore(new, old);  
 ↑              ↑              ↑  
 parent          new          child  
 old

④ replaceChild ( newchild, oldchild );  
 this method use to replace child from parent.

Ex :-

const ul = document.querySelector("ul");

const li = document.querySelector("li");

const newli = document.createElement("li");

ul.replaceChild ( newli, li );

new      old child  
child

⑤ removeChild ( );

→ remove child at pos selecti on mode or delete it  
eg:-

Ex:- const ul = document.querySelector("ul");

const link = document.querySelector(".link");

→ ul.removeChild ( link );

⇒ (ul or i or li or link) child to be removed;

eg:-

④ `getBoundingClientRect()`

→ get our method to return element on height, width, top, left, xindex, y index in info use self return self

Ex:-

`const div = document.getElementById('div')`

`const info = div.getBoundingClientRect();`

(`getBoundingClientRect()` is DOMRect Return self)

self div of height, x, y, width

etc property self also same

all dotnotes self use self self

Ex:- `const div = document.getElementById('div')`

`let divheight = div.getBoundingClientRect().height;`

This give only height

similarly, width = if self

3 Way To Add Event

① in HTML tag

`<button onclick="func"> click </button>`

function

② in side JS file

`const btn = doc.querySelector('button');  
btn.onclick = function() { ... };`

③ with JS method

`const btn = doc.querySelector('button');`

`btn.addEventListener("click", function() { ... })`

↑  
Event  
name

↑  
function  
Returns

## DOM Events

1. onclick - button click
2. dblclick - button double click
3. mouseover - cursor moving over element
4. mouseleave - mouse leave element
5. keypress
- 6.keydown
7. oninput
8. oninvalid

\* for Keyboard Key

keypress } key  
keydown }

\* for buttons

onclick } Target / current / target

ondblclick }

for mouse

mouseover } x, y  
mouseleave }

\* for input

oninput } value  
oninvalid }

form input form input

form input form input

## → Events :-

⇒ mousedown / onmousedown :-

when mouse or button press over element we  
call this Event as mousedown.

⇒ mouseup / onmouseup

when our mouse button press or over release  
then it's released state in mouseup event  
run will.

⇒ mouseover & mouseout

when Event occur use this as!

\* mouseover :- when HTMLElement or

mouse pointer at HTMLElement use  
hover or enter this release of state  
will do this mouseover Event run will.

\* mouseout :- when mouse pointer at HTMLElement use  
it out side of this release mousemouseout  
Event run will.

⇒ mouseenter & mouseleave :-

when occur use this as! but not required.

\* mouseenter :- when mouse pointer enter a  
HTMLElement This Event was run.

\* mouseleave :- when mouse pointer leave HTMLElement  
This Event was run.

## Event

### contextmenu / oncontextmenu :-

:- A user Right-click on HTML element when this Event occurs run.

if we `element.preventDefault()` This line stop to right-click menu open on element.

### \* Page load event

Page load event  $\rightarrow$  Two event

Event  $\rightarrow$  ① "DOMContentLoaded":-

when page on HTML downloadable with DOM tree create will run all Event Fire.

$\Rightarrow$  ② only DOM tree create will External file, `link`, or `script` download run.

Event  $\rightarrow$  ② "load":-

full website load will run External element or `css` files download will run

then we "load" Event Fire will run

$\Rightarrow$  { load Event on `body` HTML Element is load `script` }  
will run

## ⇒ Keyboard Event

### ① keydown :-

- ① Event जब किसी Keyboard की keys पर press होती है तो यह run होता है।
- ② Event of किसी किसी window object पर press होती है।
- उसके window object पर press होती है।
- window.key जैसे जैसे एक key press होता है।

⇒ window object में .key, .keyCode, और use का लिया जाता है।

### ② keyup :-

- जब भी key press होता है तो उसके बाद release होता है।

## ⇒ Scroll Event :-

### ① Scroll :-

only scroll Event जब mouse wheel wheel scrolling की जाती है तो fired होता है।

scroll और scroll count जैसे जैसे fired होते हैं।

when scrolling start "scroll" Event

### ② scrollend :-

scrollend Event जब वेब पेज scrolling stop होता है तो scroll end जैसे जैसे Fired होता है।

when scrolling stop "scrollend" Event.

PageYoffset is deprecated

now use

[ " ScrollY" ]

Page No.	
Date	

⇒ window.pageYOffset :-

window object of scroll event will use scrollY property of window object return it's value.

PageXOffset :- use in function Swither :-

```
window.addEventListener ("scroll", function (e) {  
    if (window.pageYOffset > 100) {  
        log ("you scroll up to 100px");  
    } else {  
        log ("you scroll less than 100px");  
    }  
});
```

③ Wheel : all Event have scroll side & scroll up side  
and left & down side.

Ex :-

```
window.addEventListener ("wheel", function (e) {  
    if (e.deltaY < 0) {  
        log ("you scrolling up side...");  
    } else if (e.deltaY > 0) {  
        log ("you scrolling down side...");  
    }  
});
```

⇒ all Event have client properties because all event object have properties in visor like in wheel target set scroll for !

WheelEvent.deltaX = {

Returns double representing the horizontal scroll amount } ↑ ↓ ← →

WheelEvent.deltaY = {

Returns double representing the vertical scroll amount } ← →

WheelEvent.deltaZ = {

Returns double representing the scroll amount for the z-axis }

-:- form Event :-

① focus :-

when input field is focus this Event fired

② Blur :-

when input field was relieved focus this Event was Fired

③ change :-

when input field its value is changed

such as when relive change Event fired

④ input :-

when input field is input type such as when relive a input Event fired such as

## ⑤ submit :-

Submit Event will form up child sibling input + sibling from submit sibling will return input value get value use & print it.

## 11. Event bubbling

Event  
from child to parent  
with

//

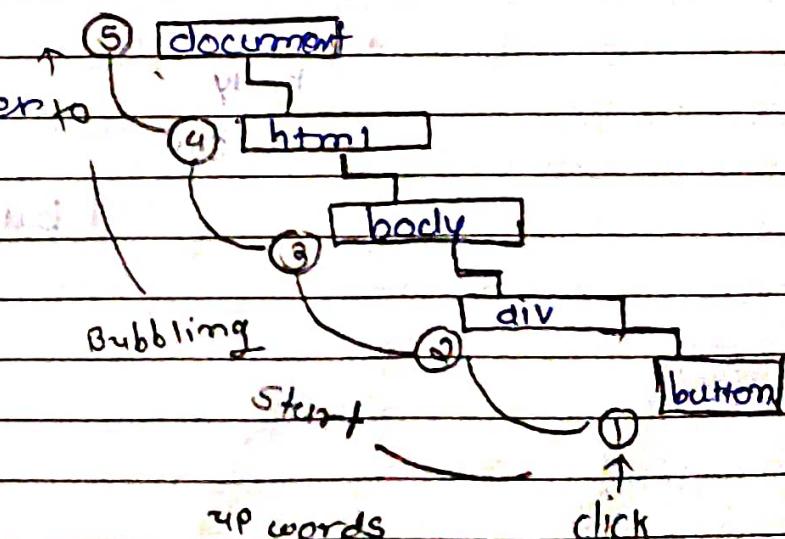
parent

## ② Event bubbling :-

In the event bubbling model, an event starts at the most specific element and then flows upwards towards the least specific element (the document or even window);

when you click the button, the click event occurs in the following order:

- (1) button
- (2) div with the id container
- (3) body
- (4) html
- (5) document



in bubbling child to parent

Event Fired first

Note

up words

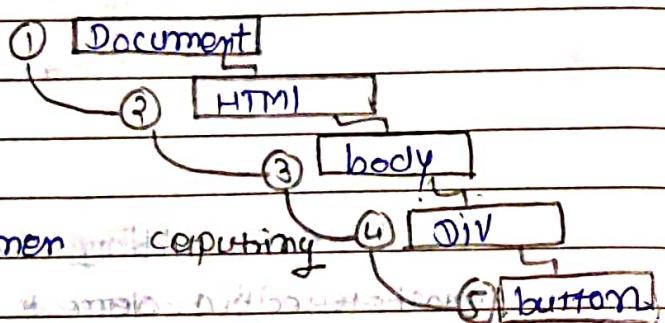
click

## ② Event Capturing

In the event capturing model, an event starts at the least specific element and flows downward toward the most specific element.

When you click the button, the click event occurs in the following order:

- ① document
- ② html
- ③ body
- ④ click div with the id container
- ⑤ button



Capturing

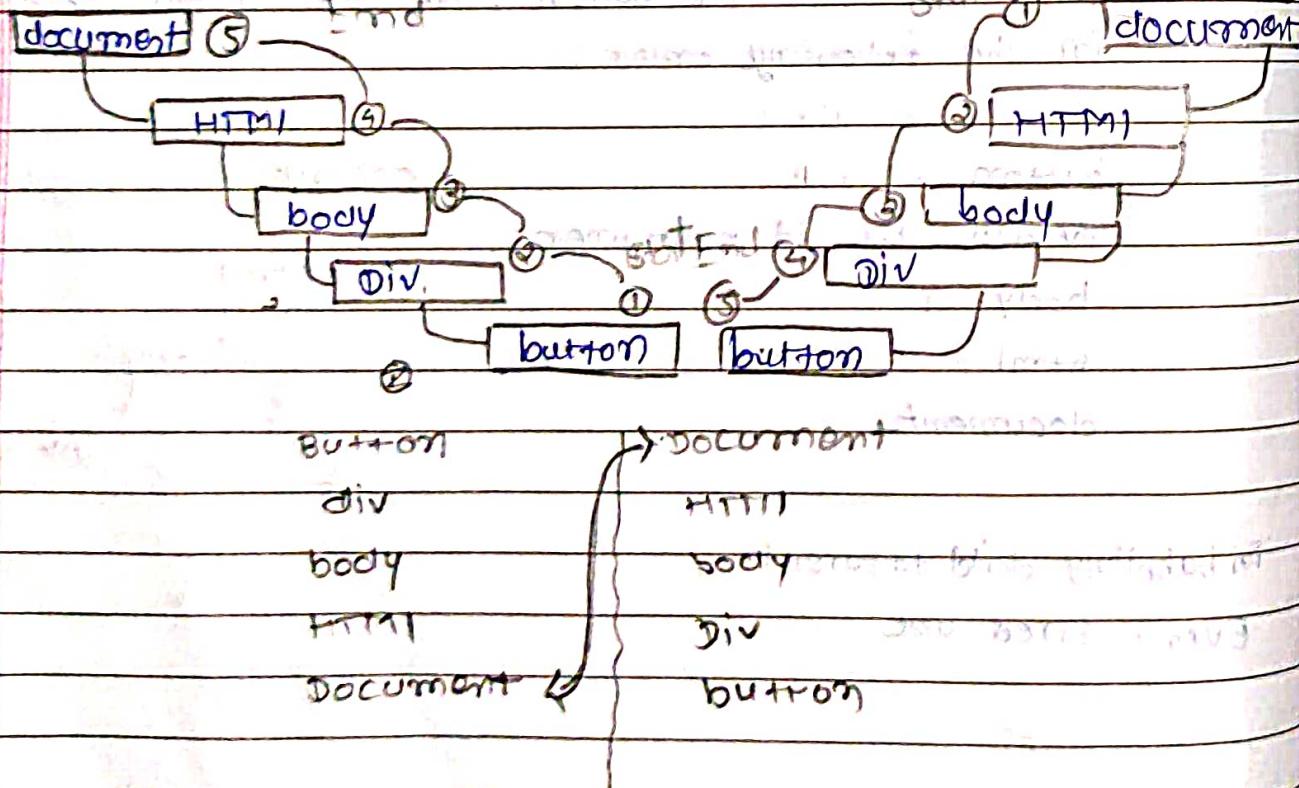
parent to child

Event fired over

Note

bubbling

& capturing



How to add bubbling or capturing :-

In addEventListener method ai three params pass

in sahi seut er

ai seut er

addEventListener("Event", fn, {  
    capture: true/false  
});

capture = if true

it makes event to capturing

like right click on ON

default ← false = if false

bubbling

↑ ↑      ↓ ↓

ON

⇒ How to stop bubbling & capturing :-

stopEvent function is use to stop bubbling & capturing

stop bubbling & capturing or stop sahi seut er function

ai event object of ai properties si & function

ai event object passing sahi rule use seif

properties is "stopPropagation()"

Ex:-

function f1(e) {  
    e.stopPropagation();  
}

e.stopPropagation();

}

ai properties only click sahi ai sahi Event si  
call sahi si

when user click on button then user click on next page

to next page

## Function & method of event object

### PreventDefault() :-

default behavior change saul aikani sikh rata  
 in HTMLElement or select sifai ne dekhi PreventDefault p method use karein aur eko

Ex:-

- stop to page Refresh
- stop form submit
- stop to link click etc;

## // window //

→ window aur object eko of browser zala default  
 to create saulaur aur eko thi JS of web method  
 End function se save eko saking a window type

→ window.open();

⇒ Syntax :-

window.open(url, name, windowFeatures)

which is parameter

pass saul url use open

method use saul eko eko open();

⇒ open() method in button on click or menu

window open saul aikani yehi use saul eko  
 with click event

① url = window.open saul aikani url of link add  
 saulaur aur eko

"https://www.google.com";

② name  $\Rightarrow$  name का बटन पर open() method  
 यह सबसे अच्छी तरीका है कि विभिन्न लिंकों को toggle  
 करने के लिए name का उपयोग करें।  
 $\Rightarrow$  name ही सभी लिंक का "google", "youtube",  
 "Edge", etc.

Ex:  $\Rightarrow$  of toggle.

**button 1**      **button 2**

JS

```
button1.addEventListener('click', function () {
    window.open(url, 'google')
});
```

(google link)      "name"

```
button2.addEventListener('click', function () {
    window.open(url, 'google')
});
```

(youtube link)      "name"

$\Rightarrow$  यदि button1 पर click करें तो google open हो जाए, लेकिन यदि  
 we click on button2 करें तो google open हो जाए तो  
 youtube open हो जाए। यह "name" का ट्रिगर है।

③ windowFeatures  $\Rightarrow$

जिसमें window की Height, width, position  
 एवं set करने की value होती है।

Ex:-

```
let url = "https://www.google.com"
let name = 'google'
let features = "height=500, width=500, top=50"
```

window.open(url, name, features)

let winID = window.open();  
 => window.open() method will return ID of  
 new window. close() method can use  
 to close new window. 818121

Ex :-

f() {

    winID.close(); // ID

3. location // Location object

// location // Location object

=> location at window object of fix method for  
 getting current website or link & it will  
 information like url, host etc.

-> location → full object

location.host = "127.0.0.1:5500"

• hostname = "127.0.0.1"

• port = "5500"

.....etc

url is changing on 818121 so

(Deprecated) // Navigator // (read-only)  
 navigator at window object of method  
 of browser or information provided by  
 it

Ex :-

navigator.userAgent

navigator.appCodeName

navigator.appVersion

}

This are no use.

③ → Navigator.clipboard } This method is used  
 → Navigator.bluetooth

⇒ → Navigator.cookieEnabled } This uses new topic

// closer & currying //

Ex : of closer & mapping concept

:- closer ହାଏ ଏକ old method ଏବଂ E6 ରୁଥି ଏବଂ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ function ରୁଥି ଏକ ଏକ function  
 → call ସାହାରେ ଏବଂ

Ex :-

function Addition ( ) {  
 }  
 ↓  
 > return function (B) {  
 }

} let res = Addition (1);  
 let data = res (2);  
 let total = data (3);

> return function (C), {

→ console.log (Total);

→ return A + B + C; }  
 } // A + B + C = C  
 } "C")

} "A")

→

∴ Addition function ହାଏ call କରିଲୁ ଏବଂ Addition ଏବଂ  
 → (A) pattern input ହାଏ ଏବଂ ଏକ ଏକ anonymous  
 function return କରିଲୁ ଏବଂ (B) params  
 → (C) argument ହାଏ ଏକ ଏକ  
 → (D) last ଏବଂ function returnକରିଲୁ A + B + C  
 → Addition ଏବଂ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ

- \* Currying new & easy way to writing closure methods.
  - \* In closer we can use just function & return state from closure which is different variables will store value from outer state arguments pass each time.
- Ex:-

```

function Addition ( A ) {
    return function ( B ) {
        return function ( C ) {
            return A + B + C;
        }
    }
}

let res = Addition ( 10 );
let res_01 = res ( 2 );
let res_02 = res_01 ( 3 );
console.log ( res_02 ); // 15
  
```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow:

```

graph TD
    subgraph MainFunction [Main Function]
        direction TB
        A[ ] --> B[Second Function]
        B --> C[Third Function]
        C --> D[Final Result]
    end
    A --> B
    B --> C
    C --> D
    
```

The code execution starts with the **Main Function**. It calls **Addition(10)**, which returns a **Second Function**. This **Second Function** is then called with argument **2**, returning a **Third Function**. Finally, this **Third Function** is called with argument **3**, resulting in the final output **15**.

## \* // currying //

→ currying is new & easy way to writing closure methods from ES6.

Ex:-

- ① Create closure in addition or new anonymous function with args.
- ② Pass parameters in closure functions & return set of new variables to store each value one by one.

Topic Currying of method iii & Extra Variable ii

Ex :- use same code with function & use var let const

$\Rightarrow$  let res = Addition ( 10 ) ( 2 ) ( 3 ) :

Here in this  
res variable  
is return  
Total of  
All  
numbers

[ main func ] [ second ]  
 [ argument ] [ function ]  
 [ value or  
argument ] [ This is a third  
function Argument ]

$\Rightarrow$  console.log(res); // 15

$\Rightarrow$  =/ Currying /=-  
function.  
with Arrow function

const Addition = (A)  $\Rightarrow$  (B)  $\Rightarrow$  (C)  $\Rightarrow$  {  
  return A + B + C  
};

let Total = Addition(10)(30)(50) : 1190

console.log(Total); // 90

Syntax