# Intersection Observer

Javascript API

#### User cases

- Lazy-loading content
- Infinite scroll
- Animating target based on screen position

#### Components of the Intersection Observer

```
let observer = new IntersectionObserver(callback, options);
```

Initiate Intersection Observer as a new object

- Callback
- Options

#### Callback

- Callback takes 2 arguments. Last argument is optional.
- Entries is for each target reporting its change.
- Last argument is used if you want to un-observe a target.

```
23
24 (entries, observer) => {};
25
```

```
const observer = newIntersectionObserver((entries, observer) => {}, options);
```

## **Options**

**root**: element that is being considered the viewport. If left empty or set to null, defaults to browser.

**threshold**: 0-1 value representing what percent of target visibility will trigger the callback.

rootMargin: the margin around the root that will activate. Works like html margin.

```
4 const options = {
5    root: null,
6    threshold: 0,
7    rootMargin: "-250px",
8 };
```

## **Unwrapping Notes**

- Entries will come back as an array
- Unwrap with a forEach loop

#### Targeting an element for the observer

Setting a single observer on an element.

```
const section = document.querySelector("section");
dobserver.observe(section);
```

Setting multiple observers on an array of elements.

```
11 | const sections = document.querySelectorAll("section");
12 sections.forEach((section) => observer.observe(section));
13 |
```

## Actions to entry

**isIntersecting**: true or false value based on observed place in the viewport. Will help us determine when to execute actions on target

target: the target html property That is being observed. Will be needed to get or change any properties within the entry

## Observer Argument

 The observer argument is used if you want to stop observing an element