



**Persistent**

# JavaScript: Events

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## Key learning points :

- JavaScript Events & Event handlers
- Different event handling approaches along with Pros & Cons
- Event propagation – event capturing & event bubbling
- How to capture more details of an Event
- Event Object, its properties along with examples

# Events & Event Handlers

- Event is an action that occurs when a user interacts with a web page.
- Every element on a web page has certain events which can trigger invocation of event handlers.
- Examples of user events
  - A mouse click
  - Moving mouse over a link
  - Selecting an item from combo box
  - Typing into a textbox
- Event handlers will contain the functionality that must occur when the respective event is triggered.

## Events in JavaScript

	Event	Description
➡	onclick	Mouse clicks an object
➡	onfocus	An element gets focus
➡	onblur	An element loses focus
➡	onchange	The content of a field changes
➡	onkeydown	A keyboard key is pressed
➡	onkeypress	A keyboard key is pressed or held down
➡	onkeyup	A keyboard key is released

## Events in JavaScript

	Event	Description
➡	onmousemove	When mouse moves over an element
➡	onmouseover	When mouse is on the element
➡	onmouseout	When mouse is moved out of the element
➡	onsubmit	The submit button is clicked
➡	onload	When an element is loaded
➡	onunload	When an element is unloaded

# Event Handling Approaches

- Inline Event Handlers
- Binding events from script
- Binding using addEventListener API

## Inline Event Handler

Setting the name of handler to be invoked on click.

```
<script type="text/JavaScript">  
  
    function display(){  
        alert("Welcome to PSL");  
    }  
  
</script>  
  
<body>  
  
    <input type="button" text="click me"  
onclick="display()" />  
  
</body>
```

## Pros and Cons

- Most easiest and oldest approach
- Not recommended approach as embedding JavaScript code into HTML.
- Event handler is hardcoded in tag which is not changeable dynamically.



## Binding from Script

Event binding to be done on  
window.onload

```
<script type="text/JavaScript">  
    window.onload = function() {  
        document.getElementById('btn1').onclick =  
display;  
    }  
    function display(){  
        alert("Welcome to PSL");  
    }  
</script>  
<body>  
    <input type="button" size id=" btn1 " text="click  
me" />  
</body>
```

## Removing a handler

Assign the handler to null.

```
<head>
  <script type="text/JavaScript">
    function removeHandler() {
      document.getElementById('btn1').onclick = null;
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <input type="button" size id=" btn1 " text="click me"
/>
</body>
```

## Pros and Cons

- Better approach over first
- Cannot add more than one handler

Here we attach, 2 handlers for same button. But when button is clicked, ONLY greet will be called.

```
window.onload = function() {  
  
    document.getElementById('btn1').onclick =  
display;  
  
    document.getElementById('btn1').onclick =  
greet;  
}  
  
<input type="button" size id=" btn1 " text="click me" />
```

`addEventListener(eventType, eventHandler,  
true/false)`

When button is clicked,  
display() will be called

```
<body>  
  <script type="text/JavaScript">  
    window.onload = function(){  
document.getElementById('btn1').addEventListener(  
    'click', display, false);  
    }  
  </script>  
  
  <input type="button" size id=" btn1 " text="click  
me" />  
</body>
```

## Multiple Handlers

```
<body>
  <script type="text/JavaScript">
    window.onload = function(){

      document.getElementById('btn1').addEventListener(
        'click', display, false);
    }
  </script>

  <input type="button" size id=" btn1 "
    text="click me" />
</body>
```

```
removeEventListener(eventType, eventHandler, true  
false)
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script type="text/JavaScript">
```

```
  window.onload = function(){
```

```
    document.getElementById('btn1').removeEventListen  
er('click', display, false);
```

```
  }
```

```
</script>
```

```
<input type="button" size id=" btn1 " text="click me" />
```

```
</body>
```

## Pros and Cons

- Dynamically bind Handlers from script
- Can add multiple event handlers for same event
- Order of execution of multiple handlers not guaranteed
- Problem of Cross browser support

## Capturing details of an Event

- User actions are captured by JavaScript events for example when a button is clicked, the event is 'onclick'
- More details required such as :-
  - Which HTML element was clicked ?
  - Which mouse button was pressed during the click event ?
  - What was the mouse position during the event ?



## Event Object

	Event Property	Description
➡	event.type	What type of event occurred: onclick,onchange,onmouseover
➡	event.target	Reference of current element on which user has performed action. Eg: button, image, div, combo box
➡	event.keyCode	KeyCode of the key pressed
➡	event.which	Which mouse button was clicked. Eg:Left or Right
➡	event.clientX/clientY	Coordinates on screen where mouse cursor is pointing to.

## Example to use event object

Event Object has to  
be passed

```
<body>

  <script type="text/JavaScript">

    document.getElementById('btn1').onclick =
    setValue;

    function setValue(event) {

      var target = event.target;
      var id = target.id;

    }
  </script>

  <button id="btn1">Submit</button>
</body>
```

## IE support to be handled

Used when browser is IE

```
function setValue(event) {  
    var target = event.target ? event.target :  
    event.srcElement;  
    var id = target.id;  
}
```

## Summary : Session #

With this we have come to an end of our session, where we discussed :

- JavaScript Events & Event handlers
- Different Event handling approaches, their pros & cons.
- Event object

At the end of this session, we expect you to :

- Understand concepts related to entire event handling mechanism.
- Apply & implement all these concepts whenever required

# Appendix

A decorative graphic consisting of a horizontal orange line that extends from the left edge of the slide. This line meets a vertical orange line that extends downwards to the bottom edge. At the intersection, a large orange circle is drawn, with its center at the intersection point. The circle's top edge is near the top of the slide, and its right edge is near the right edge of the slide.

- References
- Key Contacts

## Reference Material : Books

- **Head First JavaScript Programming**
  - By: Eric T. Freeman; Elisabeth Robson
  - Publisher: O'Reilly Media, Inc.
- **Professional: JavaScript® for Web Developers**
  - By: Nicholas C. Zakas
  - Publisher: Wrox

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# Thank you!

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