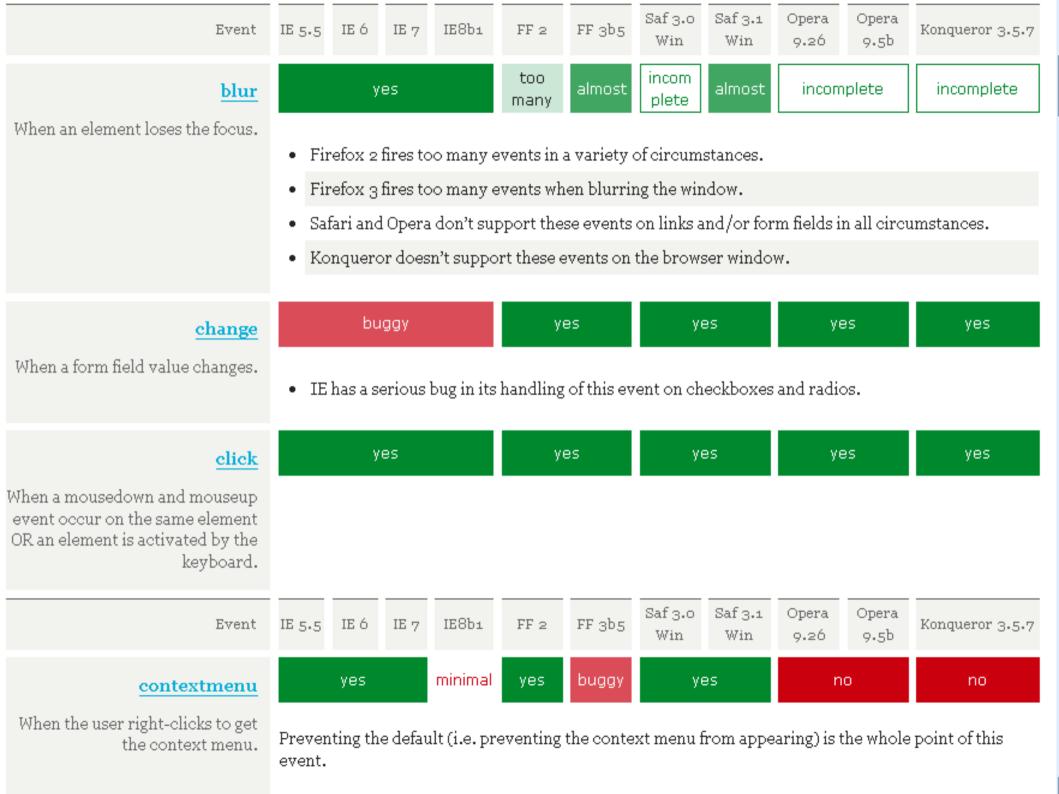
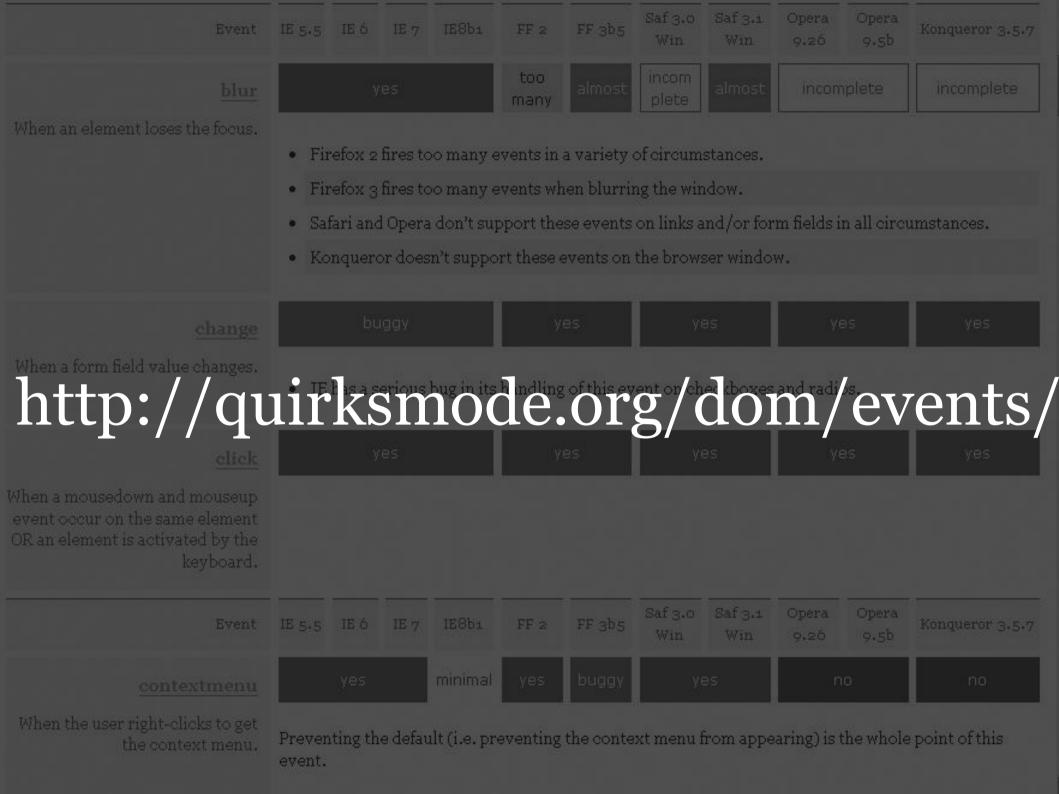
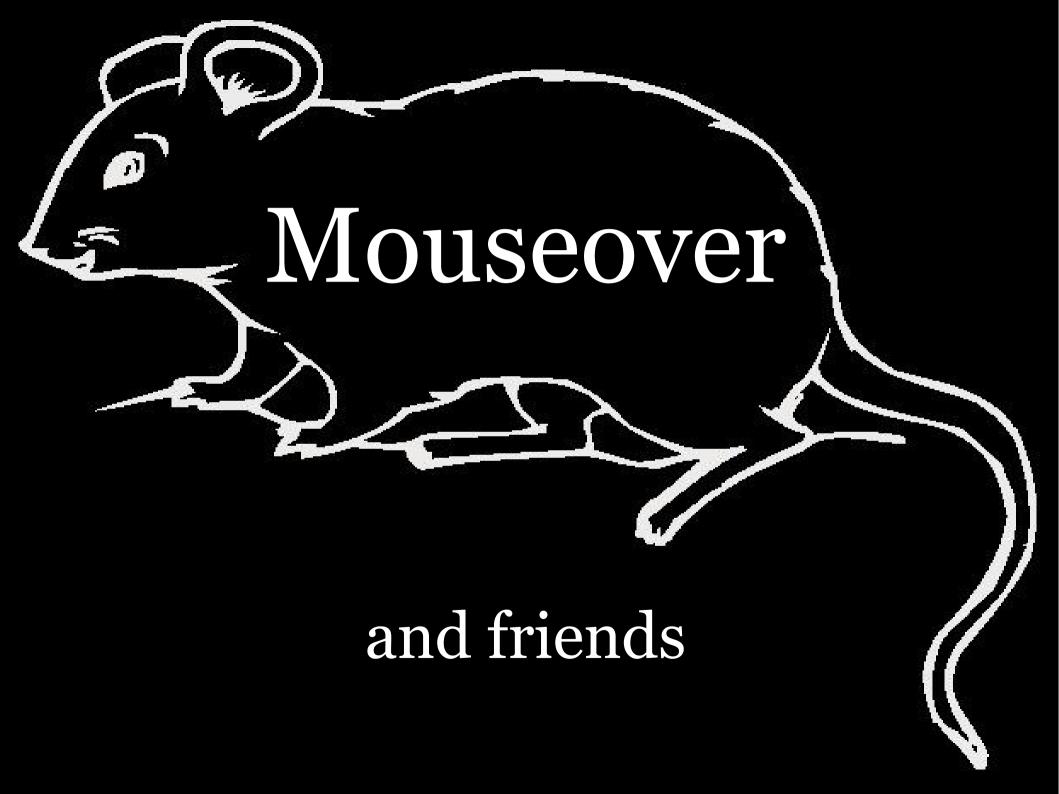
JavaScript Events

Peter-Paul Koch (ppk) http://quirksmode.org http://twitter.com/ppk Voices that Matter, 28 April 2009







The mouseover event fires when the user's mouse enters an element.

The mouseout event fires when the user's mouse leaves an element.

Perfect support



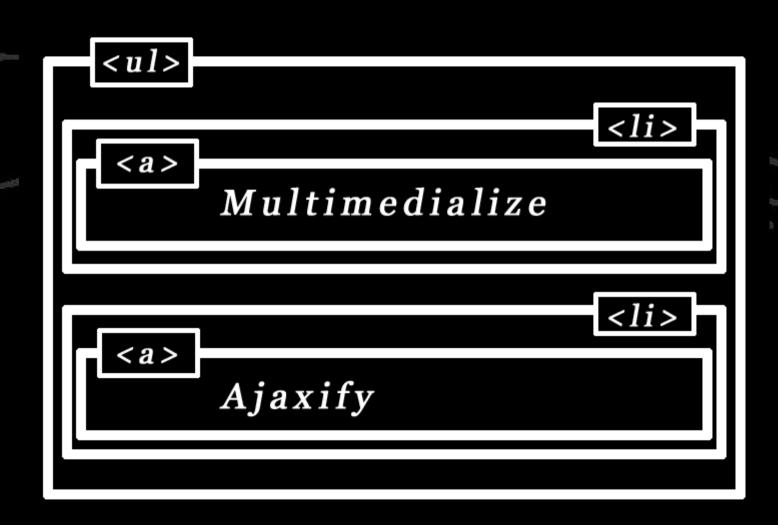


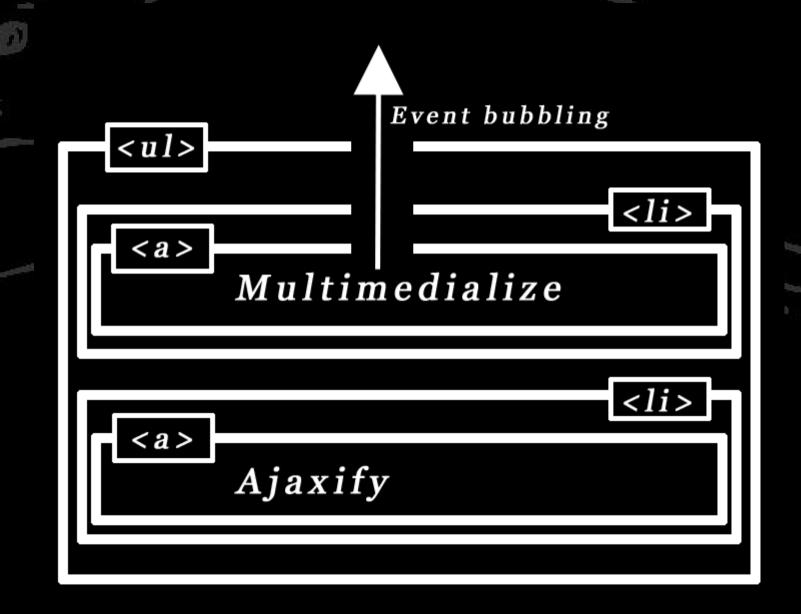






```
ul>
 <a href="#">Multimedialize</a>
   ul>
    <a href="#">Sound</a>
    <a href="#">Java applets</a>
   <a href="#">Ajaxify</a>
   ul>
    <a href="#">Web 2.0</a>
    <a href="#">Web 3.0</a>
    <a href="#">Web 4.0b</a>
```





Event bubbling has advantages.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('a');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
       x[i].onmouseover = mouseOver;
       x[i].onmouseout = mouseOut;
```

```
Dropdown menu <sigh />
```

Event bubbling has advantages.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('a');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
       x[i].onmouscover = mouseOver;
       x[i].onmouseout = mouseOut;
```

```
Dropdown menu <sigh />
```

Event bubbling has advantages.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
```

We don't do this any more. Instead we use event delegation.

```
}
}
```

Dropdown menu < sigh /> The event bubbles up to the anyway:ion (dropdown) { dropdown.onmouseover = mouseOver; So why not handle it at that level?

Saves a lot of event handlers.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = mouseOut;
```

Works in all browsers.



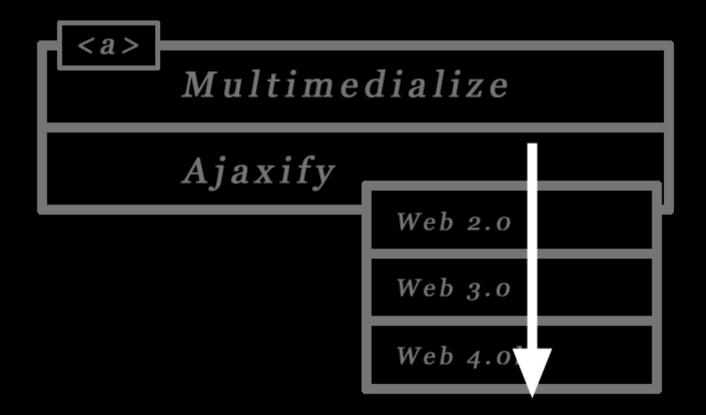








Problem: Every mouseover or mouseout event bubbles up.



a.mouseover a.mouseout and a.mouseover a.mouseout and a.mouseover a.mouseout Multimedialize Ajaxify Fun! Web 2.0 Event bubbling works, 3.0

As does event delegation:

a.mouseout and a.mouseover a.mouseout and a.mouseover a.mouseout

But has the mouse left the submenu or not?!

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  mouseOut: function (e) {
    if (this mouseout is important) {
      this.closeSubMenu();
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  mouseOut: function (e) {
    if (this mouseout is important)
       this.closeSubMenu();
```

Development time: about 10 minutes

```
Dropdown menu < sigh />
 ar dropdown = {
 init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  mouseOut: function (e) {
    if (this mouseout is important) {
      this.closeSubMenu();
```

Development time: about 2 days

How do we do this?

onmouseout, find out which element the mouse goes *to*.

If that element is *not* a part of the submenu, fold the submenu.

How do we do this?

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e || window.event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
        this.closeSubMenu();
    }
}
```

Find the element the mouse goes to.

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e || window.event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
        this.closeSubMenu();
    }
}
```

Find the element the mouse goes to.

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e || window.event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
        this.closeSubMenu();
    }
}
```









Find the element the mouse goes to.

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e || window.event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
        this.closeSubMenu();
    }
}
```









See whether that element is contained by the submenu.

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e || window.event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
        this.closeSubMenu();
    }
}
```

See whether that element is contained by the submenu.

```
mouseOut: function (e) {
  e = e || window.event;
  var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
  if (!submenu.contains(el)) {
    this.closeSubMenu();
  }
```











```
Dropdown menu < sigh />
That's it, right?
<grin type="evil" />
  mouseOut: function (e) {
    e = e | | window event;
    var el = e.relatedTarget || e.toElement;
    if (!submenu.contains(el))
      this.closeSubMenu();
```

Wrong!

Suppose someone doesn't use a mouse at all,

but the keyboard

how does the menu fold out?

Device independence

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
     dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
     dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  }
}
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
     dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
     dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  }
}
```

Doesn't work without a mouse.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  }
}
```

We need events that tell us whether the user enters or leaves a link. focus and blur

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover =
       dropdown.onfocus = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout =
       dropdown.onblur = this.mouseOut;
  }
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover =
        dropdown.onfocus = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout =
        dropdown.onblur = this.mouseOut;
}
```

Doesn't work.

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover =
        dropdown.onfocus = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout =
        dropdown.onblur = this.mouseOut;
  }
}
```

Focus and blur don't bubble.

- Two kinds of events:
- 1) Mouse and key events
- 2) Interface events

- Two kinds of events:
- 1) Mouse and key events
- 2) Interface events
- Fire when the user initiates a device-specific action.
- mouseover, mouseout, click, keydown, keypress

- Two kinds of events:
- 1) Mouse and key events
- 2) Interface events

In general they bubble



- Two kinds of events:
- 1) Mouse and key events
- 2) Interface events

Fire when a certain event takes place, regardless of how it was initialised. load, change, submit, focus, blur

- Two kinds of events:
- 1) Mouse and key events
- 2) Interface events

Generally don't bubble

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
     dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
     dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
  }
}
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('li');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
       x[i].onfocus = this.mouseOver;
       x[i].onblur = this.mouseOut;
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('li');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
       x[i].onfocus = this.mouseOver;
       x[i].onblur = this.mouseOut;
```

Doesn't work.

The HTML elements must be able to receive the keyboard focus.

- links
- form fields







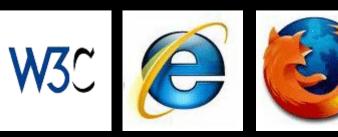




The HTML elements must be able to receive the keyboard focus.

- links
- form fields
- elements with tabindex











```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('li');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
      x[i].onfocus = this.mouseOver;
       x[i].onblur = this.mouseOut;
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('a');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
      x[i].onfocus = this.mouseOver;
       x[i].onblur = this.mouseOut;
```

```
var dropdown = {
  init: function (dropdown) {
    dropdown.onmouseover = this.mouseOver;
    dropdown.onmouseout = this.mouseOut;
    var x = dropdown.getElementsByTagName('a');
    for (var i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
      x[i].onfocus = this.mouseOver;
       x[i].onblur = this.mouseOut;
```

Event delegation

So we're stuck with setting a focus and blur event on every single link.

Or are we ...?

In my recent Yahoo! presentation I give an outline of the solution.

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2009/04/27/video-ppk-jsevents/

More device independence

And what about click?

We're in luck: click also fires when the user activates an element by keyboard.

Restriction: the element must be able to receive the keyboard focus



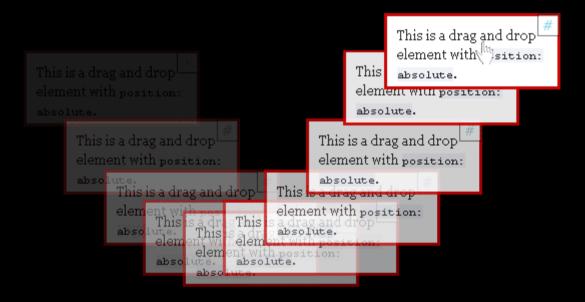








Drag-and-drop uses the mousemove event



Drag-and-drop uses the mousemove event

and if there's one thing that's impossible to emulate with the keyboard

it's moving the mouse

Drag-and-drop uses the mousemove event

How do we make this keyboard accessible?

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This absolute.

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This absolute.

By allowing the user to use the arrow keys.

Key events.

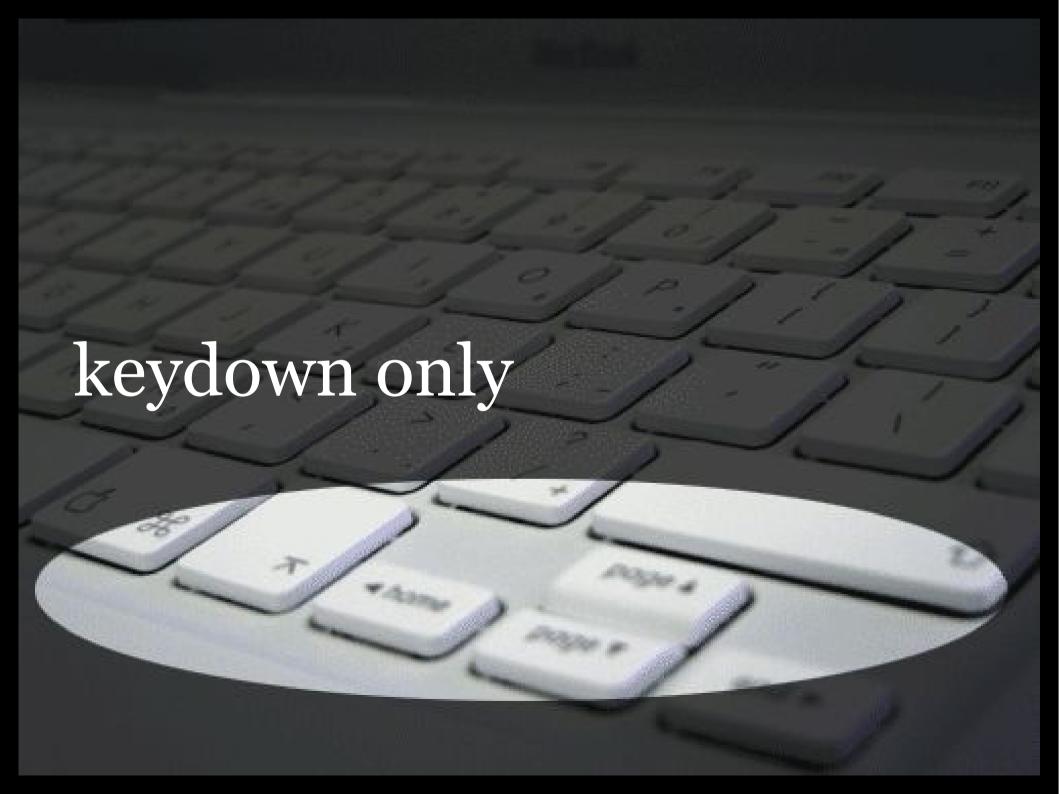
The key events

keydown When a key is depressed. Repeats. keypress keyup

keydown When a key is depressed. Repeats. keypress When a character key is depressed. Repeats. keyup

keydown When a key is depressed. Repeats. keypress When a character key is depressed. Repeats. keyup When a key is released.





Originally this theory was created by Microsoft.

Safari has copied it.

It's the only theory; Firefox and Opera just fire some random events.

keydown

When a key is depressed. Repeats.

keypress

When a *character* key is depressed.

Repeats.











```
Which key did my user press?
```

```
el.onkeydown = function (e) {
   e = e || window.event;
   var realKey = e.keyCode;
}
```

Which key did my user press?

```
el.onkeydown = function (e) {
 e = e | | window.event;
 var realKey = e.keyCode;
```



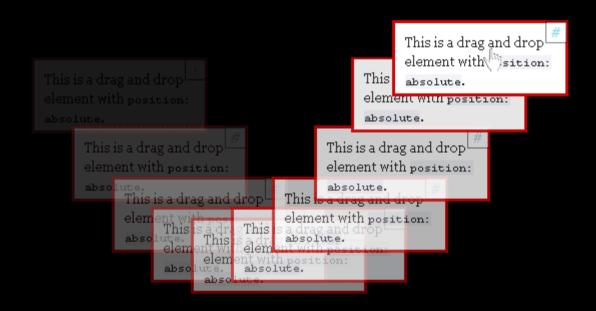






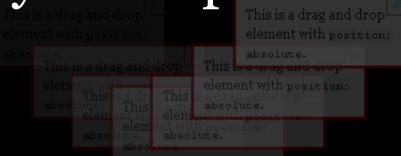


Back to the drag-and-drop

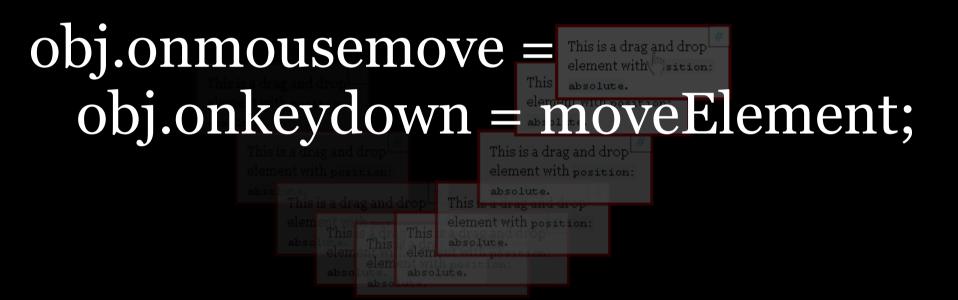


Drag-and-drop

We need the keydown event, because arrow keys are special keys.



Drag-and-drop



Drag-and-drop

```
obj.onmousemove = This is a drag and drop element with sition:

absolute.

obj.onkeydown = moveElement;

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

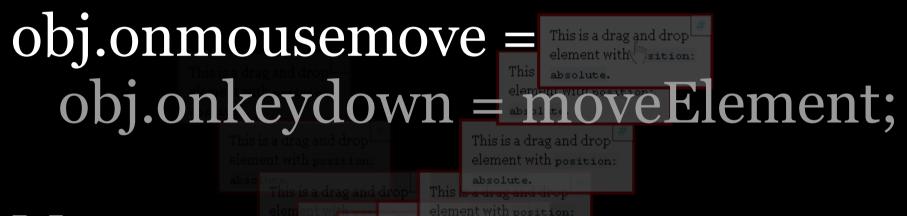
This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.
```

Drag-and-drop



Mousemove expects mouse coordinates.

The layer moves to these coordinates.

Drag-and-drop

```
obj.onmousemove = This is a drag and drop element with solute.

obj.onkeydown = This is a drag and drop element with position:

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.

This is a drag and drop element with position:

absolute.
```

The key events expect a keystroke.

```
obj.onkeydown = function (e) {
  e = e | | window.event;
  var key = e.keyCode;
  switch (key) {
       case 37: // left
      case 38: // up
      case 39: // right
       case 40: // down
         return false;
       default:
         return true;
```

But what does "user hits right arrow once" mean?



Drag-and-drop

We have to program for two totally different situations.

We need separate scripts.

obj.onmousemove = moveByMouse; obj.onkeydown = moveByKeys;

Drag-and-drop

Yes, that's more work is is a drag and drop.

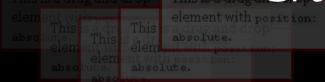
This is a drag and drop.

But if you do it right you've got a generic drag and drop module you can use anywhere.

Drag-and-drop

Besides, I created a first draft for you.

http://quirksmode.org/js/dragdrop.html



-Registration 	
● Traditional	
O addEventListener (cap	ture)
O addEventListener (but	ble)
-Events	
The following events are re	egistered:
☑ change	
-Elements	
The events are registered	on the
following elements:	
✓window	^
✓form	
⊻ text	
✓ checkbox	<u> </u>
-Miscellaneous 	
☐ Prevent default action	
Cancel bubble	
-Event properties	
☐ Show event properties	

Registration Traditional addEventListener (capture) addEventListener (bubble) Events

The following events are registered:

Change



− Miscellaneous

☐ Prevent default action
☐ Cancel bubble

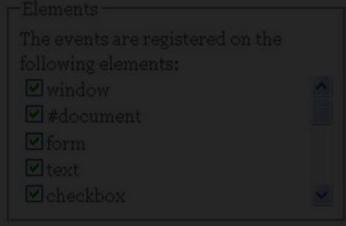
Event properties

This could be a very useful event; after all it fires only when the user actually changes something instead of whenever he focuses on a form field

- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



The following events are registered: ☑ change



- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



No change event. The value hasn't been modified.

- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



Change event. The value has been modified.

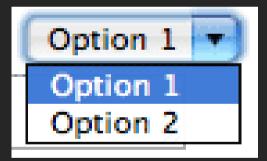




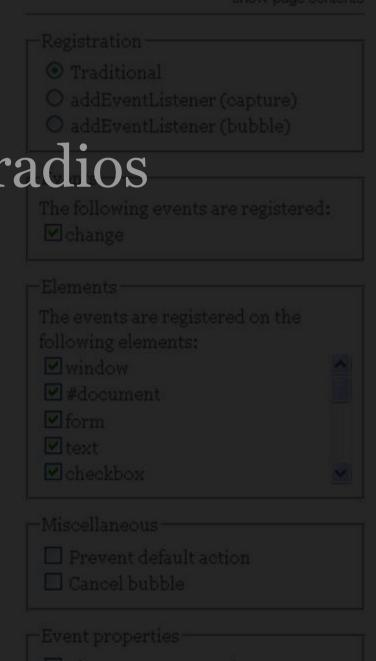


- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios

Mouse:



Click on select



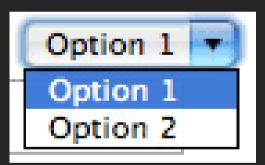


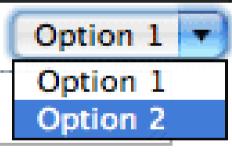
- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios
- Registration

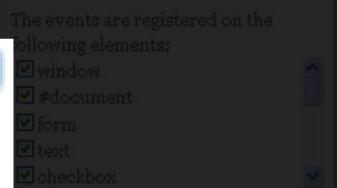
 Traditional
 O addEventListener (capture)
 O addEventListener (bubble)
 - The following events are registered:

 ☑ change

Mouse:







Click on new option

CHANGE







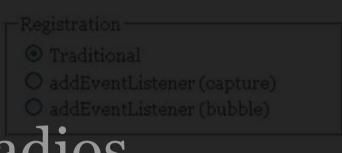
- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios

Keyboard:



focus

Focus on select



The following events are registered:

☑ change

Elements

The events are registered on the following elements:

- window w
- #document
- **☑** form
- ✓ text
- ✓ checkbox

-Miscellaneous

- Prevent default action
- Cancel bubble

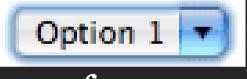
Event properties

☐ Show event properties

- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



Keyboard:



focus



arrow

- Microllanaous -

Arrow keys to move to other option

CHANGE







- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios

Registration

Traditional

addEventListener (capture)

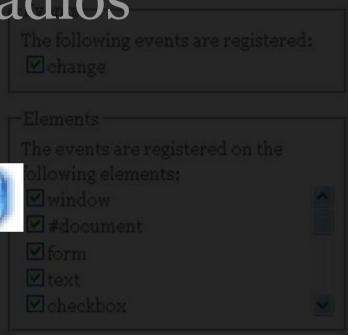
addEventListener (bubble)

This is a registered on the BUG!

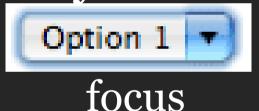
Arrow keys to move to other option CHANGE



- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



Keyboard:



arrow

Option 2

Arrow keys to move to other option

Event properties

Show event properties

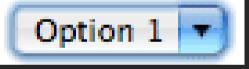
- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios

o addEventListener (bubble)

adios

The following events are registered:

Keyboard:



focus



arrow



Blur select box.
CHANGE

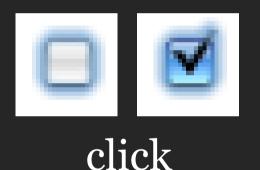


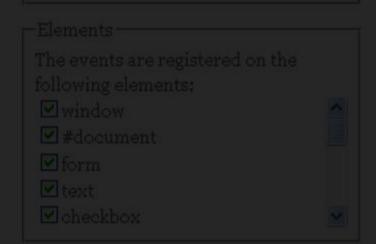






- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios





CHANGE when the checked property changes.

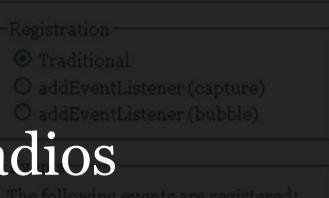


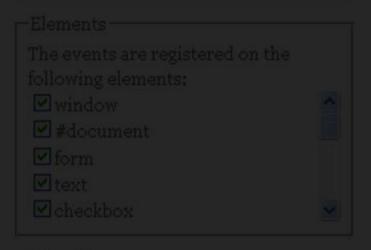


- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios



• • •







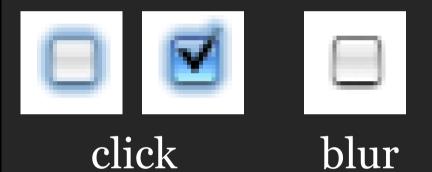


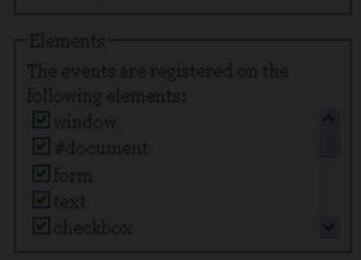






- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios





CHANGE when the element loses the focus.











- text fields
- select boxes
- checkboxes and radios
- Registration

 Traditional
 O addEventListener (capture)
 O addEventListener (bubble)

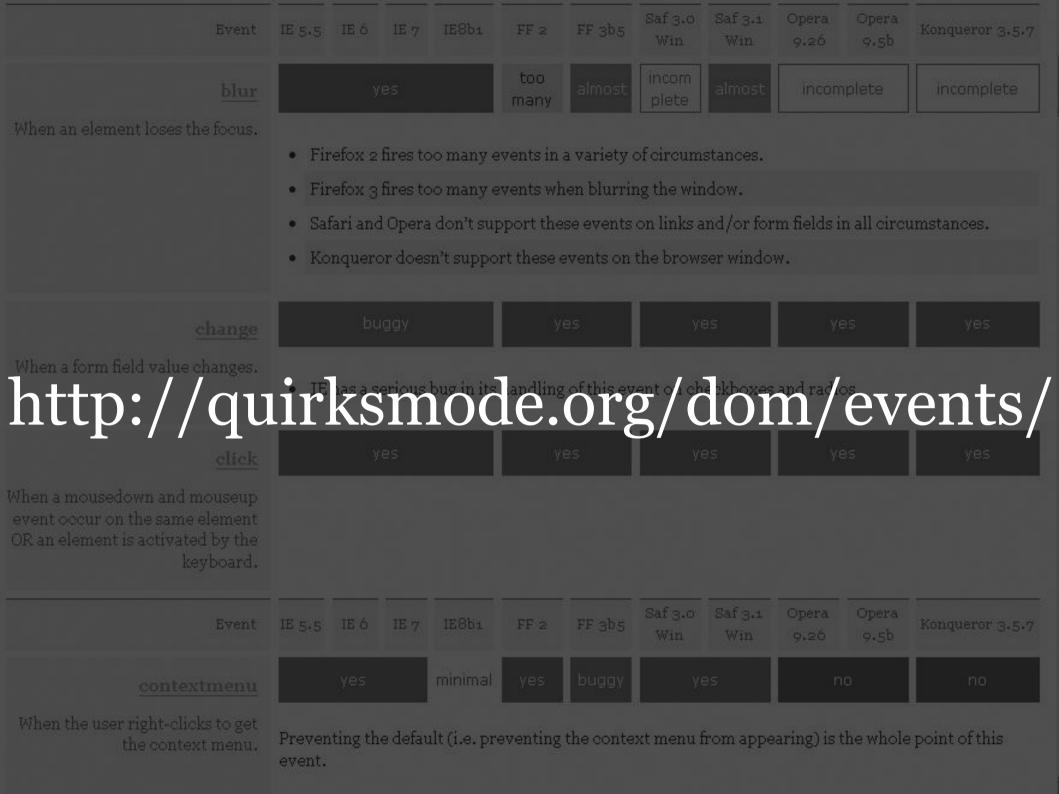
This isa registered on the following elements:

BUG! #document

| form | text |

CHANGE when the element loses the focus.





Event IE 5.5 IE 6 IE 7 IE8b1 FF 2 FF 3b5 Saf 3.0 Saf 3.1 Opera Opera Konqueror 3.5.7

blun

When an element loses the focus.

Ouestions?

- Firefox 3 fires too many events when blurring the window.
- Safari and Opera don't support these events on links and/or form fields in all circumstances.
- Konqueror doesn't support these events on the browser window.

Ask away

buggy

yes

yes

yes.

yes

When a form field value changes.

. IE has a serious bug in its handling of this event on checkboxes and radios.

Or ask me on Twitter

yes

yes

yes

http://twitter.com/ppk

or on my site

http://quirksmode.org

9.26

Konqueror 3.5.

. .

no

When the user right-clicks to ge the context menu

Preventing the default (i.e. preventing the context menu from appearing) is the whole point of this event.