

Form Handling

```
import { useState } from "react";
```

```
function App() {
```

```
  const [firstName, setFirstName] = useState("");
```

```
  const [lastName, setLastName] = useState("");
```

```
  function FirstchangeHandler(event) {  
    setFirstName(event.target.value);  
  }
```

```
  function LastchangeHandler(event) {  
    setLastName(event.target.value);  
  }
```

```
  return (
```

```
    <div>
```

```
      <form>
```

```
        <br />
```

```
        <input
```

```
          type = "text"
```

```
          placeholder = "first name"
```

```
          onChange = {FirstchangeHandler}
```

```
        />
```

```
      <br />
```

```

      <input
        type="text"
        placeholder="last name"
        onChange={lastChangeHandler}
      />
    </form>
  </div>
);
}
export default App;

```

The problem with above code is that for every input field we are defining different onChange handler functions and multiple usestate hooks.

Let say we have input field and other form components in a very large number then writing onChange handler for every component is not the best way to create a form.

The more optimized code is given below.

Code

```

function App() {

```

```
const [formData, setFormData] = useState({
```

name attribute
is provided
in every
element

```
  firstName: "",  
  lastName: "",  
  email: "",  
  isVisible: true  
});
```

// Here the whole data
of the form is being
tracked i.e. in formData

```
console.log(formData);
```

```
function handleChange(event) {
```

```
  const {name, value, checked, type} = event.target
```

```
  setFormData((prevFormData) => {
```

```
    return {
```

Here it is
storing the
previous state of
the form with
the help of ...spread
operator.

```
      ...prevFormData,
```

```
      [name]: type === "checkbox" ?
```

```
        checked : value
```

```
    };
```

```
  });
```

```
  return (
```

```
    <div>
```

```
      <form>
```

<input

type="text"

placeholder="first name"

onChange={handleChange}

name="firstName"

value={formData.firstName}

/>

<input

type="text"

placeholder="last name"

onChange={handleChange}

name="lastName"

value={formData.lastName}

/>

<input

type="email"

placeholder="enter your email"

onChange={handleChange}

name="email"

value={formData.email}

/>

With the help of value you can track the ^{state} value of individual element.

Controlled Components

<input

type = "checkbox"

onChange = { changeHandler }

name = "isVisible"

id = "isVisible"

checked = { formData.isVisible }

/>

<label htmlFor="isVisible">

Am I visible?

</label>

~~</form>~~

~~</div>~~

'htmlFor' attribute is used to attach the label with checkbox with the help of 'id' attribute i.e. isVisible.

// Controlled Components

// It maintains state inside the component

<fieldset>

<legend> Mode: </legend>

<input

type = "radio"

onChange = { changeHandler }

name = "mode"

value="Online-mode"

id="Online-mode"

checked={formData.mode === "Online-Mode"}

</>

<label htmlFor='Online-mode'>Online Mode </label>

<input

type="radio"

onChange={changeHandler}

name="mode"

value="Offline-mode"

id="Offline-mode"

checked={formData.mode === "Offline-Mode"}

</>

<label htmlFor='Offline-mode'>Offline Mode </label>

</fieldset>

<label htmlFor='favCar'>Favorite car </label>

<select

name="favCar"

id="favCar"

value={formData.favCar}

onChange={changeHandler}

>

<option value="scarpio">Scarpio </option>

<option value="tharr">Tharr </option>

</select>

<button>Submit </button>

</form>

</div>