

Understanding JavaScript Dialog Boxes

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Introduction to JavaScript Dialog Boxes

JavaScript provides three built-in dialog boxes that allow interaction between the browser and the user. These are:

1. **Alert Box** – Used to display a message.
 2. **Confirm Box** – Used to ask for user confirmation (Yes/No or OK/Cancel).
 3. **Prompt Box** – Used to ask the user to input a value.
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1. Alert Box

Used to convey important information to the user. It only has an **OK** button.

```
alert("This is an alert message!");
```

Use Case:

- Displaying warnings
- Notifying about form errors
- Announcing successful operations

 **Note:** Execution pauses until the user clicks "OK".

2. Confirm Box

Used to confirm an action from the user. It returns **true** if the user clicks **OK**, and **false** if the user clicks **Cancel**.

```
let isConfirmed = confirm("Do you want to delete this file?");
if (isConfirmed) {
    // Perform delete operation
} else {
    // Cancel deletion
}
```

Use Case:

- Confirming delete or logout actions
 - Verifying irreversible operations
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3. Prompt Box

Used to get input from the user. It returns the input as a **string**, or **null** if the user presses **Cancel**.

```
javascript
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let username = prompt("Enter your name:");
if (username !== null) {
    alert("Hello " + username);
}
```

Use Case:

- Getting user input (e.g., name, email)
 - Simple data collection
 - Personalized greetings
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Best Practices

- Don't overuse dialog boxes — they can annoy users.
 - Always handle `null` or empty values from **prompt**.
 - Use modern modal dialogs (`<dialog>` tag or libraries like SweetAlert) for better UI/UX in real-world applications.
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Quick Quiz for Practice

1. What does `confirm()` return if the user presses Cancel?
2. What is the default value returned by `prompt()` if the user enters nothing and clicks OK?
3. Can you style a built-in alert box using CSS?