

# JavaScript Interaction: alert, prompt, confirm









# Interaction:

- As we'll be using the browser as our demo environment, let's see a couple of functions to interact with the user:
- alert
- prompt
- confirm.











# alert:-

 This one we've seen already. It shows a message and waits for the user to press "OK". For example:

#### Code:-

```
1 alert("hello");
```

#### Output:-

```
An embedded page at chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page says
  hello
alert("hello");
```

 The mini-window with the message is called a modal window. The word "modal" means that the visitor can't interact with the rest of the page, press other buttons, etc, until they have dealt with the window. In this case – until they press "OK".







# Getting User Input:-

• To get input from the user, we use the prompt() function in JavaScript. This input is stored as a string datatype in a variable. To check the datatype of the variable, we use the typeof operator.

## prompt:-

- prompt() displays a message to the user in a pop-up window and waits for the user to enter a value. The value entered by the user is then saved in a variable.
- The function prompt accepts two arguments:

```
1 result = prompt(title, [default]);
```

- It shows a modal window with a text message, an input field for the visitor, and the buttons OK/Cancel.
- title: The text to show the visitor.
- default: -An optional second parameter, the initial value for the input field.





# The square brackets in syntax [...]:-

- The square brackets around default in the syntax above denote that the parameter is optional, not required.
- The visitor can type something in the prompt input field and press OK. Then we get that text in the result. Or they can cancel the input by pressing Cancel or hitting the Esc key, then we get null as the result.
- The call to prompt returns the text from the input field or null if the input was canceled.

#### Example-1:-

#### Code:-

```
// result = prompt(title,[default]);
let name=prompt("Enter your name : ");
alert(name+" nice to meet you");
```

#### output:-

```
An embedded page at chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page says

Enter your name:

Uday Sharma

OK Cancel
```





```
An embedded page at chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page says

Uday Sharma nice to meet you

OK

OK

Malert("hello");
```

# Example-2:-

#### Code:-

```
let name=prompt("Enter your name : ");
alert(name+" nice to meet you");
alert(`hi ${name} Nice to meet you `);
```

#### output:-

```
An embedded page at chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page says

Uday Sharma nice to meet you

The alert("nello");

dec An embedded page at chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page says

In the blow or the blow or
```





### In IE: always supply a default

- The second parameter is optional, but if we don't supply it, Internet Explorer will insert the text "undefined" into the prompt.
- Run this code in Internet Explorer to see:

```
let name=prompt("Enter your name : ");
```

 So, for prompts to look good in IE, we recommend always providing the second argument:

```
let age=prompt("Enter your age ", '');
```







# confirm:-

- confirm() displays a message to the user in a pop-up window and waits for the user to click either the OK or Cancel button. The function returns true if the user clicks OK and false if the user clicks Cancel. Based on the value returned by the function, you can perform different actions.
- The syntax:

```
1 result = confirm(question);
```

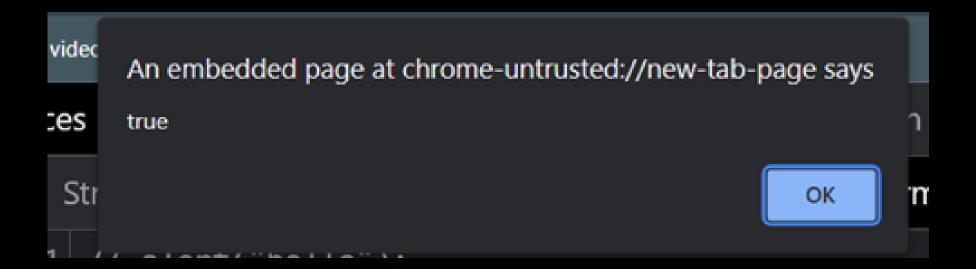
- The function confirm shows a modal window with a question and two buttons: OK and Cancel.
- The result is true if OK is pressed and false otherwise.
- For example:

#### Code:-

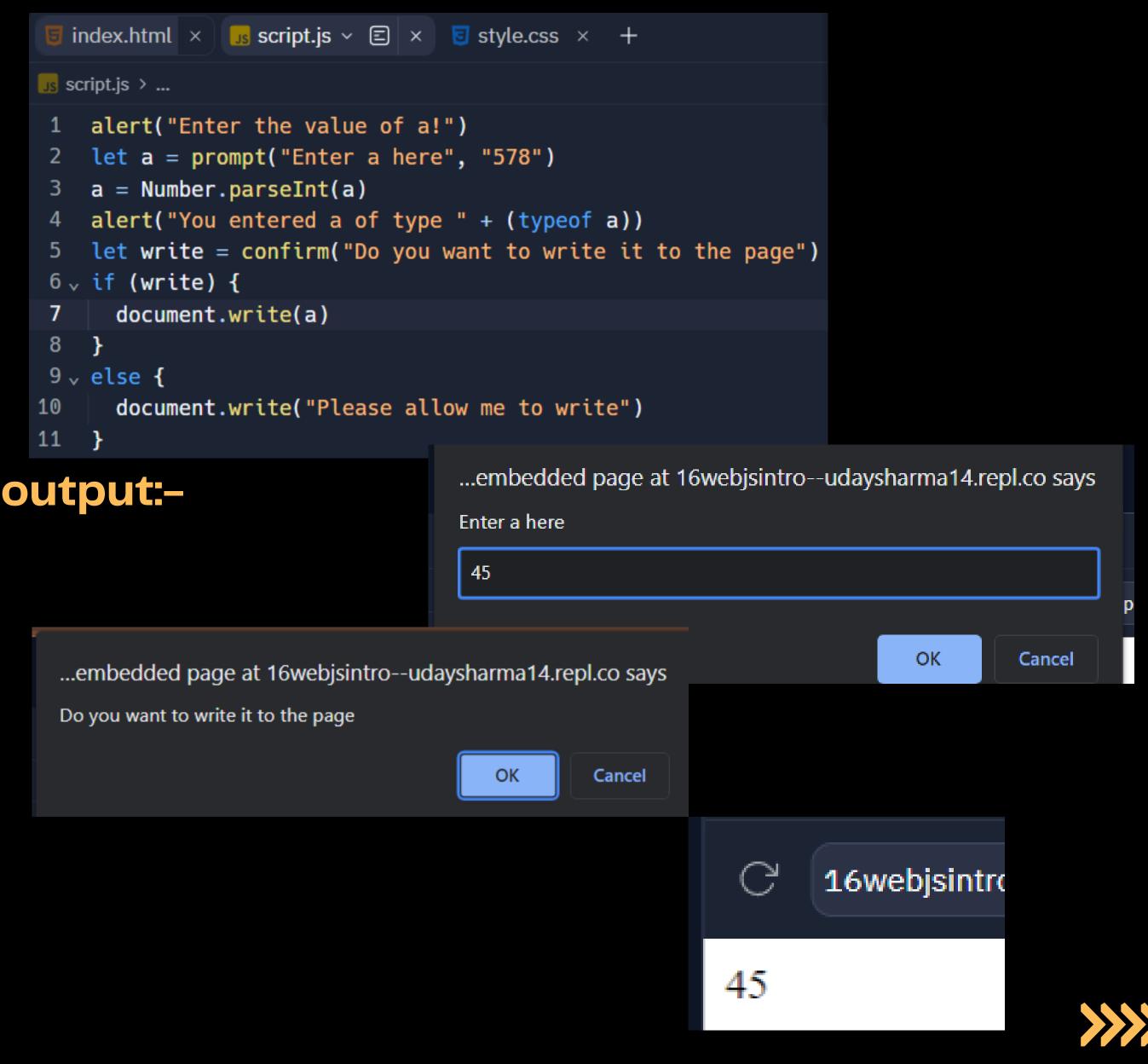




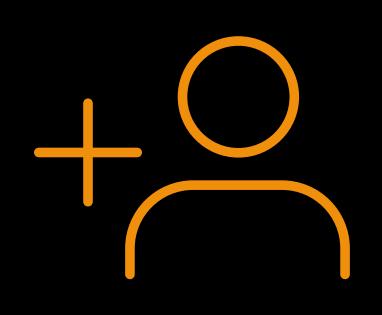




#### Code:-



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