JavaScript confirm

Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to display a confirmation dialog by using the JavaScript `confirm()` method.

Introduction to JavaScript confirm() method

To invoke a dialog with a question and two buttons `OK` and `Cancel`, you use the `confirm()` method of the `window` object:

```
let result = window.confirm(question);
```

In this syntax:

- The `question` is an optional string to display in the dialog.
- The `result` is a Boolean value indicating whether the `OK` or `Cancel` button was clicked. If the `OK` button is clicked, the result is `true`; otherwise, the result is `false`.

Note that if a browser ignores in-page dialogs, then the `result` is always `false`.

The confirmation dialog is modal and synchronous. It means that the code execution stops when a dialog is displayed and resumes after it has been dismissed.
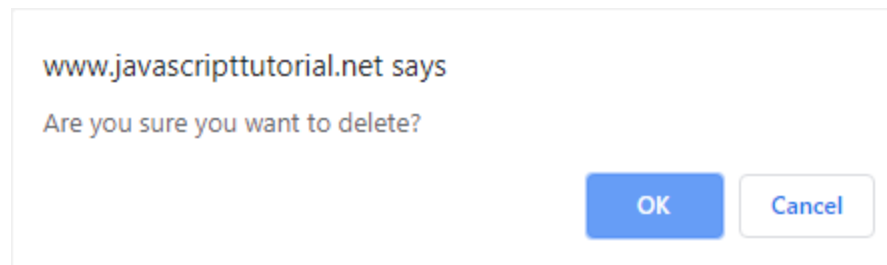
The following example uses the `confirm()` method to invoke a confirmation dialog. Based on the user's selection, it displays the corresponding message based using the `alert()` method:

```
let result = confirm('Are you sure you want to delete?');

let message = result ? 'You clicked the OK button' :
    'You clicked the Cancel button';
```

```
alert(message);
```

[Click here to show the confirmation dialog](#)

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Are you sure you want to delete?

OK Cancel

Summary

- The `confirm()` is a method of the `window` object.

- The `confirm()` shows a system dialog that consists of a question and two buttons: `OK` and `Cancel`.

- The `confirm()` returns `true` if the `OK` button was clicked or `false` if the `Cancel` button was selected.