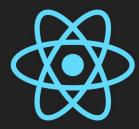
Lecture 4.1

Handling Forms & User Input



Topics

- React Forms
 - **■** Form Elements
 - User Input
 - Libraries

Form Elements

Form Elements

- React has some very basic form support built in.
- This includes binding values to the form, binding values back out of the form and accessing form elements.
- Built-in support for form validation is not included.
- React supports the standard selection of form elements, but with some small difference
- HTML form elements work a little bit differently from other DOM elements in React, because form elements naturally keep some internal state.

HTML Form in React

This form has the default HTML form behavior of browsing to a new page when the user submits the form. If you want this behavior in React, it just works.

But in most cases, it's convenient to have a JavaScript function that handles the submission of the form and has access to the data that the user entered into the form.

```
<form>
     <label>
     Name:
          <input type="text" name="name" />
          </label>
          <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
          </form>
```

Controlled Components

Controlled Components

- In HTML, form elements such as <input>, <textarea>, and <select> typically maintain their own state and update it based on user input.
- In React, mutable state is typically kept in the state property of components, and only updated with setState().
- We can make React state the source of truth, <u>by having a React component render the form</u> and control the user input in the form.

Allow User Input

- By default React form elements are read-only. A simple way to allow user input is use React's component state.
- To Allow User Input:
 - Add state to the component
 - Bind inputs to the component state
 - Use onChange handler to update state

```
class NameForm extends React.Component {
 constructor(props) {
   super(props);
   this.state = { value: "" };
   this.handleChange = this.handleChange.bind(this);
 handleChange(event) {
   this.setState({ value: event.target.value });
 render() {
   return (
      <form>
        <label>
         Name:
         <input
           type="text"
           value={this.state.value}
           onChange={this.handleChange}
        /label>
      </form>
```

- With a controlled component, every state mutation will have an associated handler function.
- This makes it straightforward to modify or validate user input.

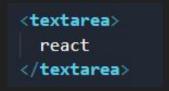
Text Input

The text input is the same as html element. We need to set the content with the value prop in React.

```
<input type="text" value="react" />
```

The text area element, is slightly different from html.

In HTML we can provide content in opening and closing tags.



In React textarea uses a value prop to set content.

```
<textarea value="react" />
```

Select Element

The React select element is similar except that the selected option is set by providing a value prop to the select element.

HTML Select

```
<select>
  <option value="angular">
        Angular
  </option>
  <option value="react" selected>
        React
  </option>
  </select>
```

React Select

Form Libraries

Video : React Forms

https://youtu.be/t3r9xW-sxqs

Form Libraries

- Creating forms, making them accessible and implementing good validation can require a lot of effort and maintenance.
- There are many form libraries available for React (as an alternative to control components).
- Using a form library is a compromise. You give up a degree control in exchange for increased productivity and reliability.
- React Json Schema is one library, a simple React component capable of building HTML forms
 out of JSON schema and using Bootstrap semantics by default.
 https://mozilla-services.github.io/react-jsonschema-form/
- React Formik is another popular library <u>https://jaredpalmer.com/formik/</u>