

Form Fields: Choice Elements

In this lesson, you will learn about elements that come in handy to represent data on a web page which requires choosing an option.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Checkboxes
- Radio-Buttons
- Dropdown Lists

You often see form elements that allow users to make a choice among multiple possibilities. A `change` event will be kicked off once a user changes their choice.

Checkboxes

You can add checkboxes to your HTML form by using the tag `<input type="checkbox">`.

Here's the code from the example form that offers a user the choice to receive a confirmation email (or not).

Output

HTML

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <input type="checkbox" name="confirmation" id="confirmation">
  <label for="confirmation">Send me a confirmation email</label> </body>
</html>
```





Whenever the box is checked or unchecked by the user, a `change` event is kicked off. The `Event` object associated to this event has a `checked` boolean property that gives the new state of the field (checked or not checked).



The below code handles the `change` event on the checkbox to show a message in the console.

Output


JavaScript

HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <input type="checkbox" name="confirmation" id="confirmation">
    <label for="confirmation">Send me a confirmation email</label> </body>
  </html>
```



Console

 Clear

Radio-Buttons

Radio buttons allow users to make a choice out of multiple possibilities. You create radio buttons with `<input type="radio">` tags, which have the same `name` attribute and different `value` attributes.

Here's the extract from the example form that lets a user select between three radio buttons, each representing a subscription option.

Output

HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="newsroom" value="newsroom">
  <label for="newsroom">Subscribe me to newsletters and promotions</label>
  <br>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="news" value="news">
  <label for="news">Subscribe me only to the newsletter</label>
  <br>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="no" value="no" checked>
  <label for="no">No subscriptions</label>
  <br>
</body>
</html>
```



The following JavaScript code adds a message to the console when the radio button selection changes.

Output

JavaScript

HTML

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="newsroom" value="newsroom">
  <label for="newsroom">Subscribe me to newsletters and promotions</label>
  <br>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="news" value="news">
  <label for="news">Subscribe me only to the newsletter</label>
  <br>
  <input type="radio" name="subscription" id="no" value="no" checked>
  <label for="no">No subscriptions</label>
  <br>
</body>
</html>
```



Console



Clear

The `target.value` property of the change event matches the value attribute of the newly selected `<input>` tag.



Dropdown Lists

A dropdown list is created using the `<select>` tag (for the menu overall) in which you can add `<option>` tags for possible choices.


Here's the code extract from above that lets users choose a nationality:

Output
HTML
Nationality: <input type="text" value="American"/>
 

The following code uses the `change` event triggered on the dropdown list to show the new choice made by the user.

Output
JavaScript
HTML
Nationality: <input type="text" value="American"/>
 

Console

 Clear

Like with radio buttons, the `target.value` property of the `change` event matches the `value` attribute of the `option` tag associated with the new

matches the `value` attribute of the `<option>` tag associated with the new choice – not the text shown in the dropdown list!