



**AngularJS: Forms** 

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#### **Topics**

- Forms
- Two-way databinding between form and model
- Built-in CSS styles
- Form submission
- Form and element states
- Validation
- Show and hide
  - > ng-show, ng-hide
  - > ng-enabled, ng-disabled

#### Forms

#### What is a Form and Input Elements?

- A Form is a collection of input elements (input, select, textarea) for the purpose of grouping them together
  - > Input elements are ways for a user to enter data
- Form and input elements provide validation services, so that the user can be notified of invalid input before submitting a form
  - > Provides a better user experience than server-side validation alone because the user gets instant feedback on how to correct the error
  - > The value of *ngModel* won't be set unless it passes validation for the input fields
- Typically you want to disable browser's native validation through "novalidate" attribute

## Two-way Databinding: Form and Model

#### Two-way Databinding: Form and ngModel

 Two-way data-binding works between a form (view) and models – whatever typed in input element is immediately reflected in the model and vice versa

```
<div ng-controller="ExampleController">
 <form novalidate class="simple-form">
  Name: <input type="text" ng-model="user.name" /><br />
  E-mail: <input type="email" ng-model="user.email" /><br />
  Gender: <input type="radio" ng-model="user.gender" value="male" />male
  <input type="radio" ng-model="user.gender" value="female" />female<br />
  <input type="button" ng-click="reset()" value="Reset" />
  <input type="submit" ng-click="update(user)" value="Save" />
                                                               ← → C 127.0.0.1:56796/form Q
 </form>
                                                               Name: passi
                                                               E-mail:
 Gender: male female
                                                               I agree: 🗏
</div>
```

### **Built-in CSS Styles**

#### **Built-in CSS classes with a Form**

- To allow styling of form as well as input elements, ngModel adds these CSS classes automatically
  - > ng-valid: the model is valid
  - > ng-invalid: the model is invalid
  - ng-pristine: the control hasn't been interacted with yet
  - ng-dirty: the control has been interacted with
  - ng-touched: the control has been blurred
  - ng-untouched: the control hasn't been blurred
- It is still your job to provide styling rules for the above CSS classes, however

#### Form and CSS Styling

Uses CSS to display validity of each form control

```
<div ng-controller="ExampleController">
 <form novalidate class="css-form">
  Name: <input type="text" ng-model="user.name" required /><br />
  E-mail: <input type="email" ng-model="user.email" required /><br />
 </form>
</div>
                                        If input element is touched,
                                     and invalid, use red background
<style type="text/css">
 .css-form input.ng-invalid.ng-touched {
  background-color: red;-
                                                    styling rule
 .css-form input.ng-valid.ng-touched {
  background-color: green;
</style>
```

#### Form Submission

#### Form Submission using ng-submit

- Enables binding angular expressions to "onsubmit" events
- It prevents the default action (which for form means sending the request to the server and reloading the current page), but only if the form does not contain action attribute

#### Form Submission using ng-submit

```
<form ng-submit="submit()" >
    Enter text and hit enter:<input type="text" ng-model="text" name="text" />
    <input type="submit" id="submit" value="Submit" />
   list={{list}}
</form>
<script>
angular.module('submitExample', [])
  .controller('ExampleController', ['$scope', function ($scope) {
     $scope.list = [];
     $scope.text = 'hello';
     $scope.submit = function () {
                         if ($scope.text) {
                            $scope.list.push(this.text);
                            $scope.text = ";
</script>
```

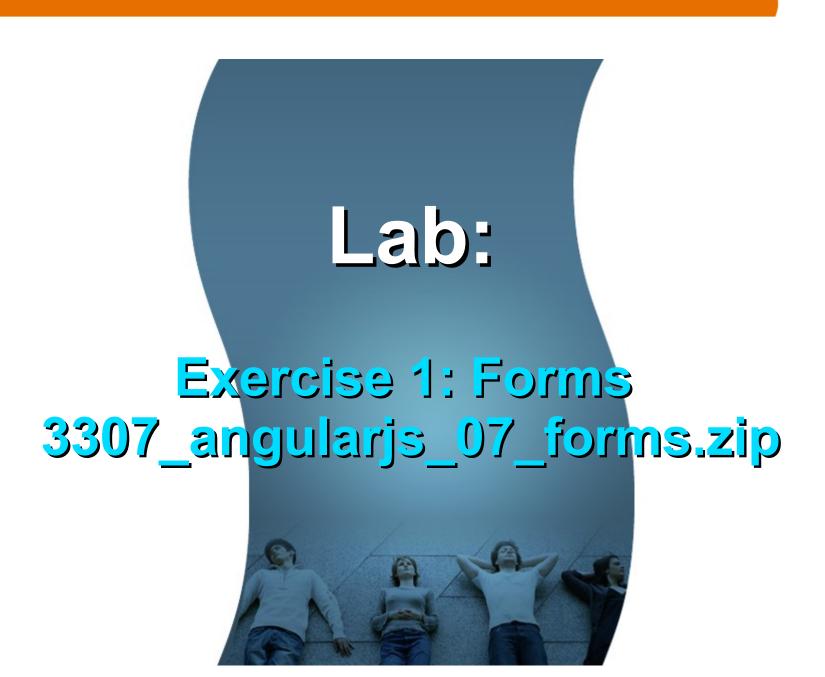
#### Form and Element State

#### **Binding to form and Control state**

- Internal states of both form and input elements are available for binding in the view using the standard binding
  - Custom error message displayed after the user interacted with an input element (i.e. when \$touched is set)
  - Custom error message displayed upon submitting the form (\$submitted is set), even if the user didn't interact with a control

#### Binding to Form and Input Element State

```
<form name="form" class="css-form" novalidate>
  Name:
   <input type="text" ng-model="user.name" name="uName" required="" />
  <br />
  <div ng-show="form.$submitted || form.uName.$touched">
     <div ng-show="form.uName.$error.required">Tell us your name.</div>
  </div>
  E-mail:
  <input type="email" ng-model="user.email" name="uEmail" required="" />
  <br />
  <div ng-show="form.$submitted || form.uEmail.$touched">
    <span ng-show="form.uEmail.$error.required">Tell us your email.</span>
    <span ng-show="form.uEmail.$error.email">This is not a valid email.
  </div>
</form>
```



#### Validation

#### **Form Validation**

- Angular provides basic implementation for most common HTML5 input types
  - > text, number, url, email, date, radio, checkbox
- Angular also provides some directives for validation
  - > required, pattern, minlength, maxlength, min, max
- You want to turn off default browser validation with "novalidate"

```
<form name="form" ng-submit="submit()" novalidate>
<label>Firstname</label>
<input name="firstname" type="text" ng-model="user.firstname" required minlength=5/>
<label>Age</label>
<input type="number" ng-model="user.age" min=3 max=100 />
<br>Email
<input type="email" ng-model="user.email" />
<br>
<br>
<br/>cbr>
<button ng-disabled="form.$invalid" class="btn">Submit</button>
</form>
```

#### **Form Field State**

- Angular keeps track of all its input elements (controls) and nested forms as well as the state of them, such as being valid/invalid or dirty/pristine
  - > \$pristine: User has not interacted with the field
  - \$dirty: User has interacted with the field
  - \$valid: The field content is valid
  - \$invalid: The field content is invalid

#### Disable Submit Button until form is valid

form.\$valid or form.\$invalid indicates validity of the form values

until the form is valid

## Lab: Exercise 2: Form Validation 3307\_angularjs\_07\_forms.zip

#### **Show and Hide**

#### ngShow and ngHide

 ngShow directive shows or hides the given HTML element based on the expression provided to the ngShow attribute

```
<!-- when $scope.myValue is truthy (element is visible) --> <div ng-show="myValue"></div>
```

 ngHide directive shows or hides the given HTML element based on the expression provided to the ngHide attribute

```
<!-- when $scope.myValue is falsy (element is visible) --> <div ng-hide="myValue"></div>
```

# Lab:

Exercise 3: Show and Hide 3307\_angularjs\_07\_forms.zip



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