# Forms in Angular

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# What We'll Cover:

- 1. Template-Driven Forms (Basic Forms with ngModel)
- 2. Reactive Forms (Using FormBuilder and FormGroup)
- 3. Form Validation (Required, Minlength, Custom Validators)
- 4. Handling Form Submission
- 5. Displaying Validation Errors to Users

### **Template-Driven Forms**

- Concept: Simple forms driven by the template
- Setup: Requires FormsModule
- Example:

```
@Component({
 standalone: true,
 imports: [FormsModule],
 template: `
         <form #f="ngForm" (ngSubmit)="onSubmit(f)">
         <input name="name" ngModel>
         <button type="submit">Submit
         </form>
})
export class TemplateFormComponent {
 onSubmit(form: NgForm) { console.log(form.value); // { name: "input value" } }}
Key Point: ngModel binds data, #f="ngForm" tracks form state
Use Case: Quick, small forms
```

#### Reactive Forms

- Concept: Forms defined programmatically in TypeScript
- Setup: Requires ReactiveFormsModule, FormBuilder
   Fyample:

```
@Component({
 standalone: true,
 imports: [ReactiveFormsModule],
 template: `
         <form [formGroup]="form" (ngSubmit)="onSubmit()">
         <input formControlName="name">
         <button type="submit">Submit</button>
         </form>
export class ReactiveFormComponent {
 form = this.fb.group({
                            name: ["] });
 constructor(private fb: FormBuilder) {}
 onSubmit() {console.log(this.form.value); // { name: "input value" }}} //key Point: More control, better for complex forms
```

#### Form Validation

- Concept: Ensure user input meets requirements
- Built-in Validators: required, minLength, etc.
- Reactive Example:

```
form = this.fb.group({
 name: [", [Validators.required, Validators.minLength(3)]]
});
Custom Validator:
noSpaces(control: AbstractControl) {
 return control.value.includes(' ') ? { noSpaces: true } : null;
form = this.fb.group({
 name: [", [Validators.required, this.noSpaces]]
); ///use Case: Enforce rules (e.g., no spaces in usernames)
```

## **Handling Form Submission**

```
Concept: Process form data on submit
       Template-Driven:
onSubmit(form: NgForm) {
 if (form.valid) {
       console.log('Submitted:', form.value);
Reactive:
onSubmit() {
 if (this.form.valid) {
       console.log('Submitted:', this.form.value);
```

**Key Point**: Check valid before processing

 $\textbf{Demo} \colon \text{Submit} \to \text{Log data}$ 

# **Displaying Validation Errors**

- Concept: Show users what's wrong
- Template-Driven:

```
template: `
 <input name="name" ngModel required #name="ngModel">
 @if (name.touched && name.invalid) {
      Name is required!
Reactive:
template: `
<input formControlName="name">
@if (form.get('name')?.touched && form.get('name')?.invalid) {
      Name is required!
`///Key Point: Use touched/dirty to avoid premature errors
```

# **Putting It Together**

- Mini-Project: Task creation form
- Code:

```
@Component({
 standalone: true,
 imports: [ReactiveFormsModule],
 template: `
     <form [formGroup]="taskForm" (ngSubmit)="onSubmit()">
     <input formControlName="task" placeholder="New Task">
     @if (taskForm.get('task')?.touched && taskForm.get('task')?.invalid) {
     Task is required and must be 3+ chars!}
     <button type="submit" [disabled]="taskForm.invalid">Add/button>
     </form>
```

(task of tasks; track task) { {{ task }}}

```
export class TaskFormComponent {
 tasks: string[] = [];
 taskForm = this.fb.group({
      task: [", [Validators.required, Validators.minLength(3)]]
 });
 constructor(private fb: FormBuilder) {}
 onSubmit() {
      if (this.taskForm.valid) {
      this.tasks.push(this.taskForm.value.task);
      this.taskForm.reset();
//Demo: Add tasks with validation
```

# **Key Takeaways**

- Template-driven: Simple, template-based forms
- Reactive: Powerful, TypeScript-driven forms
- Validation: Built-in and custom rules
- Submission: Handle data when valid
- Errors: Guide users with clear feedback