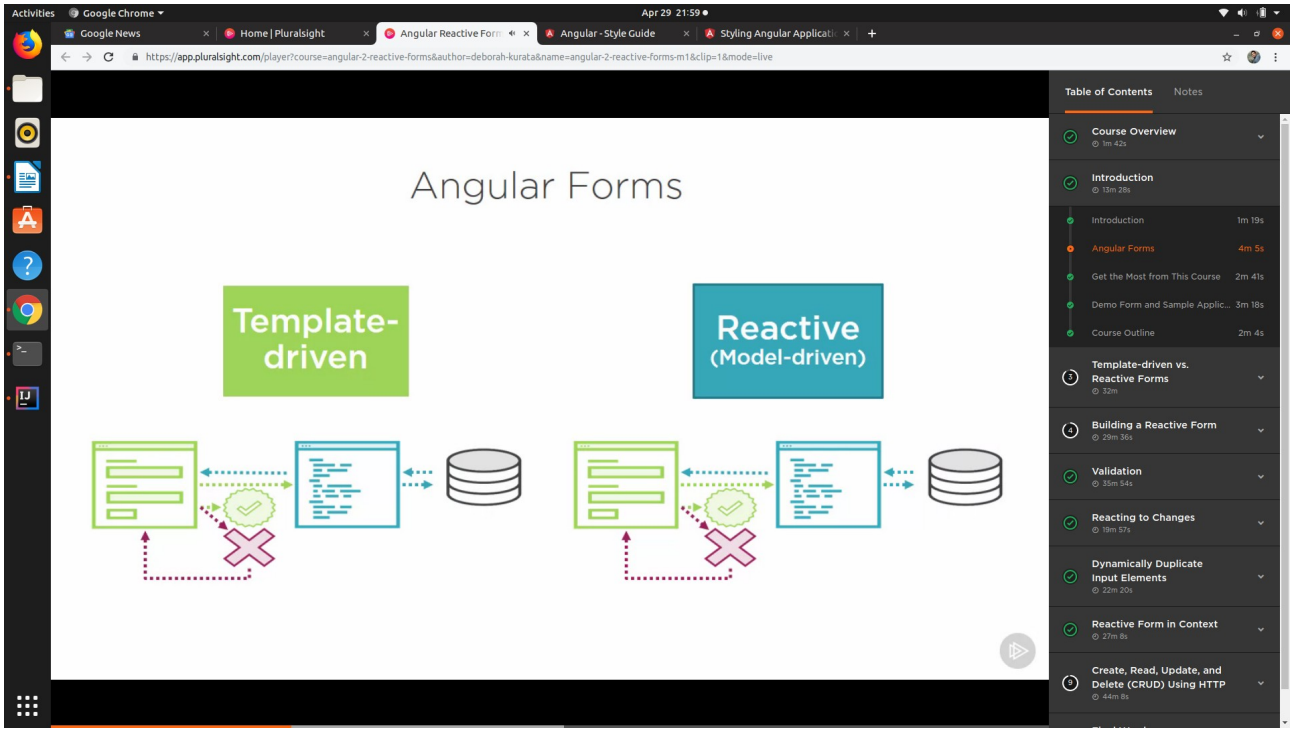
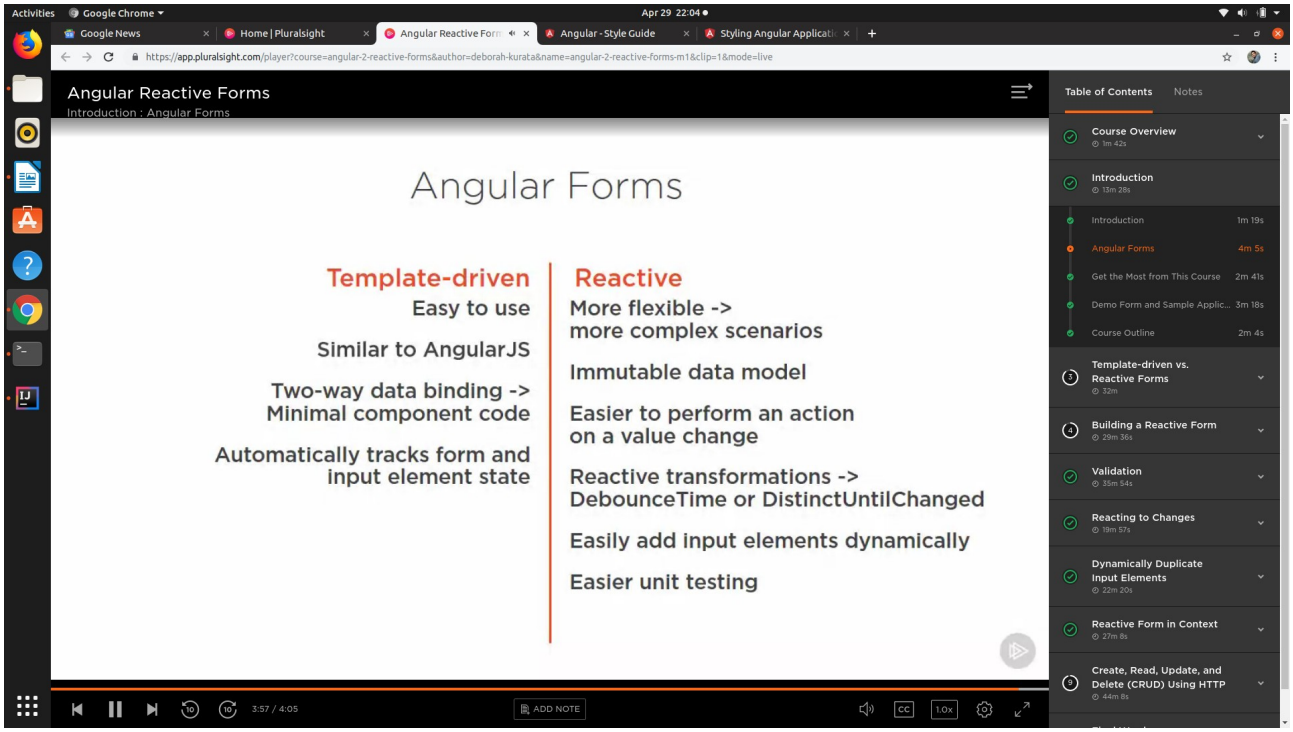
Angular Forms

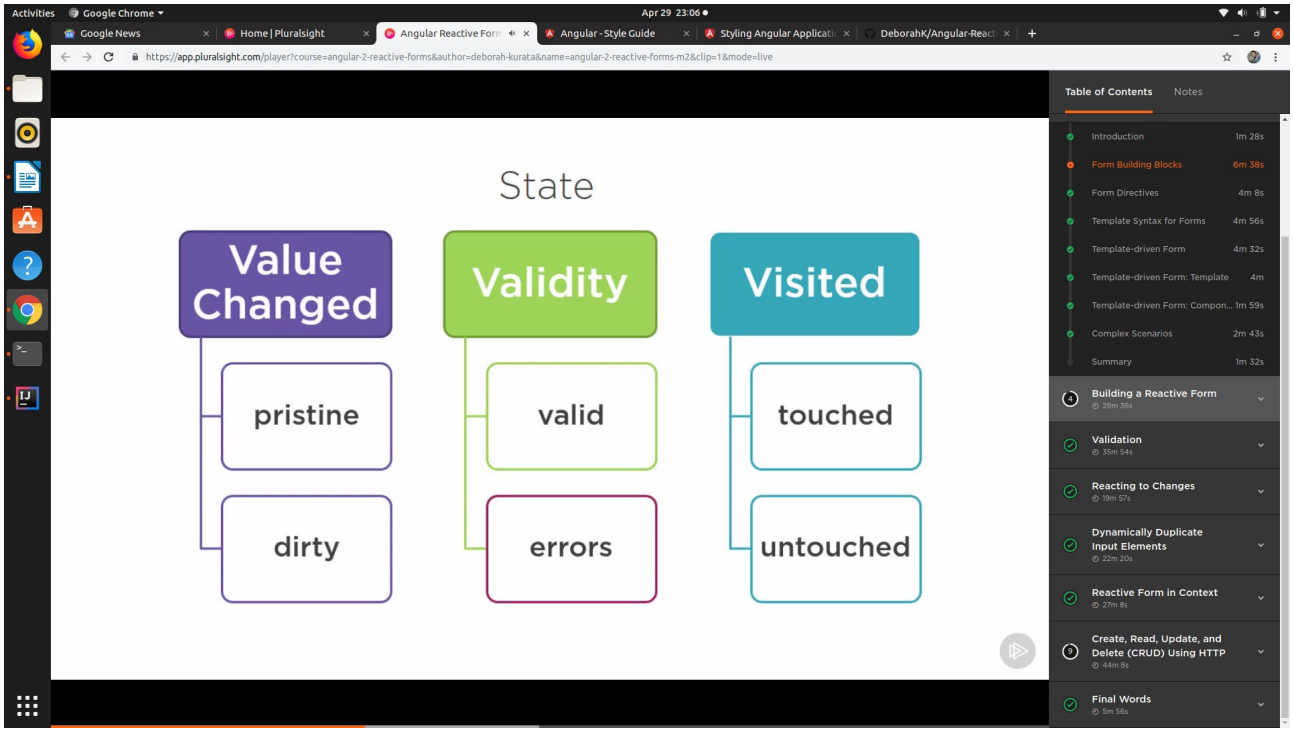
Type of Forms in Angular:
1)Template Driven Forms
2)Reactive Forms



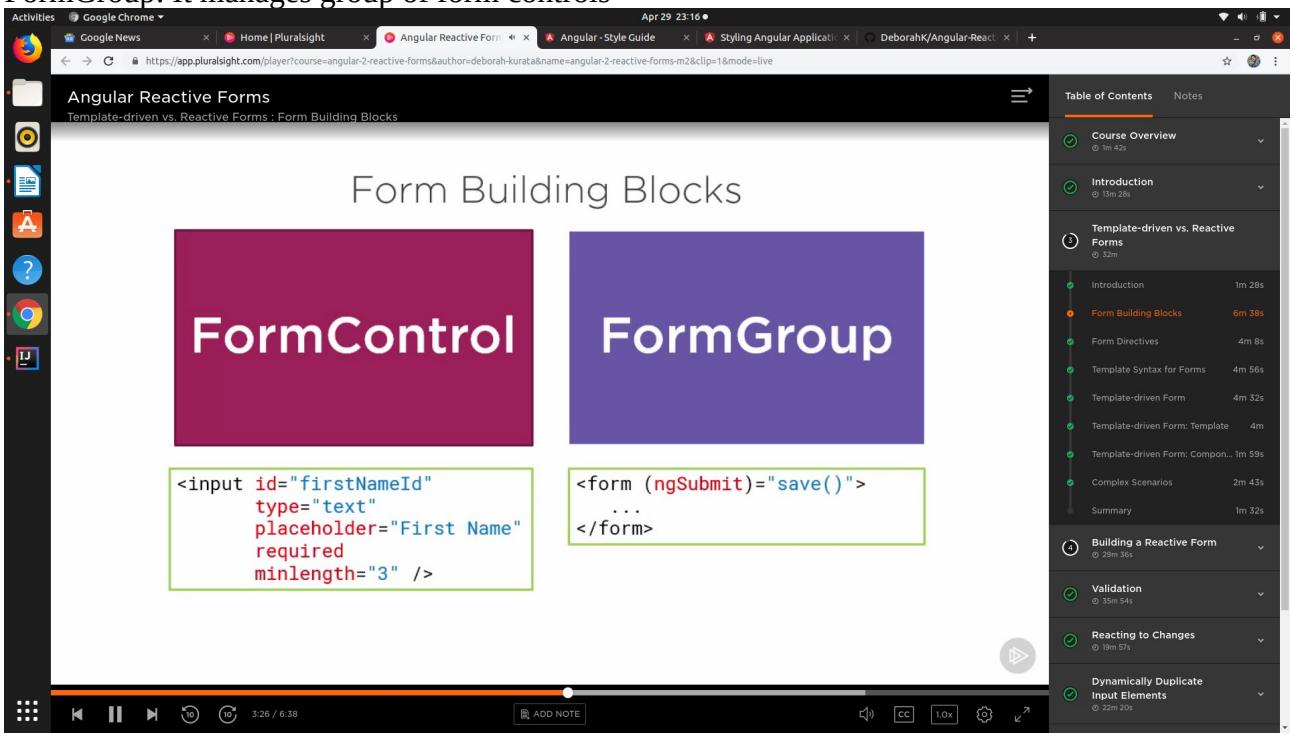


Template Driven and Reactive Form

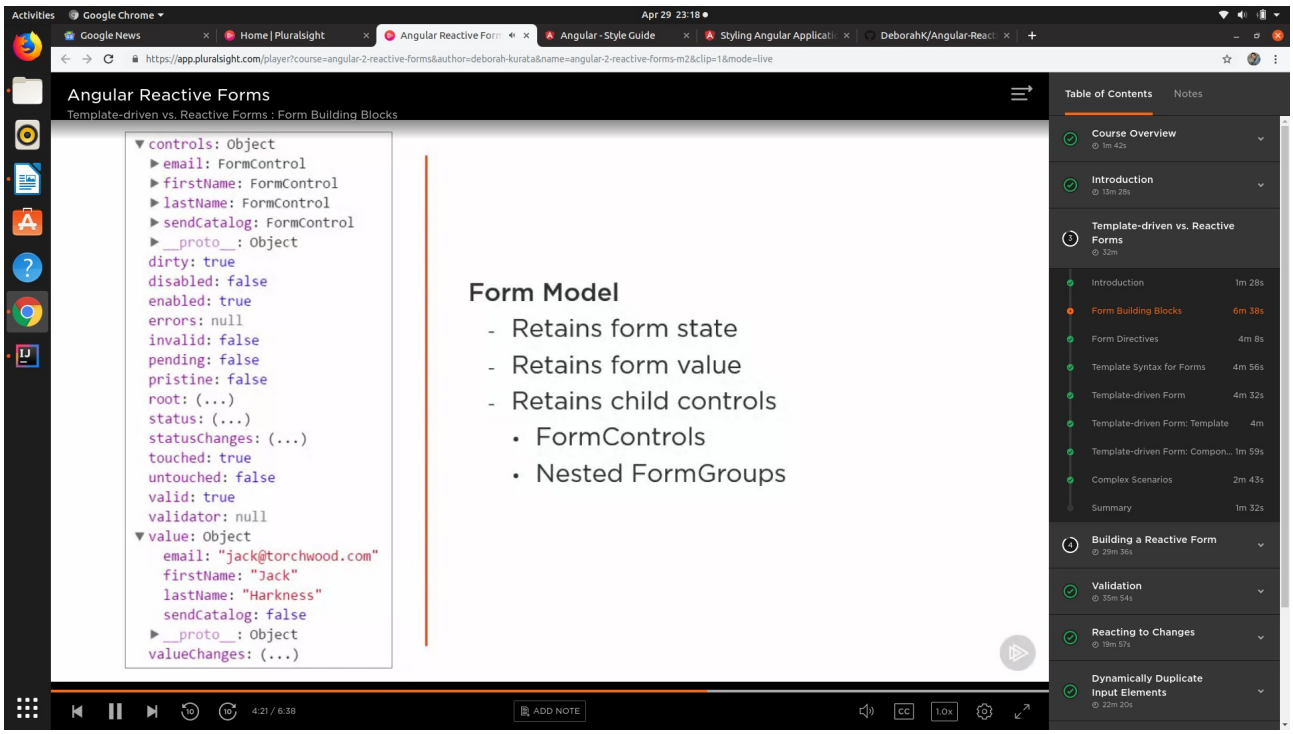
pristine: If value is unchanges the state of the value is pristine.
Dirty: Changed value state is dirty



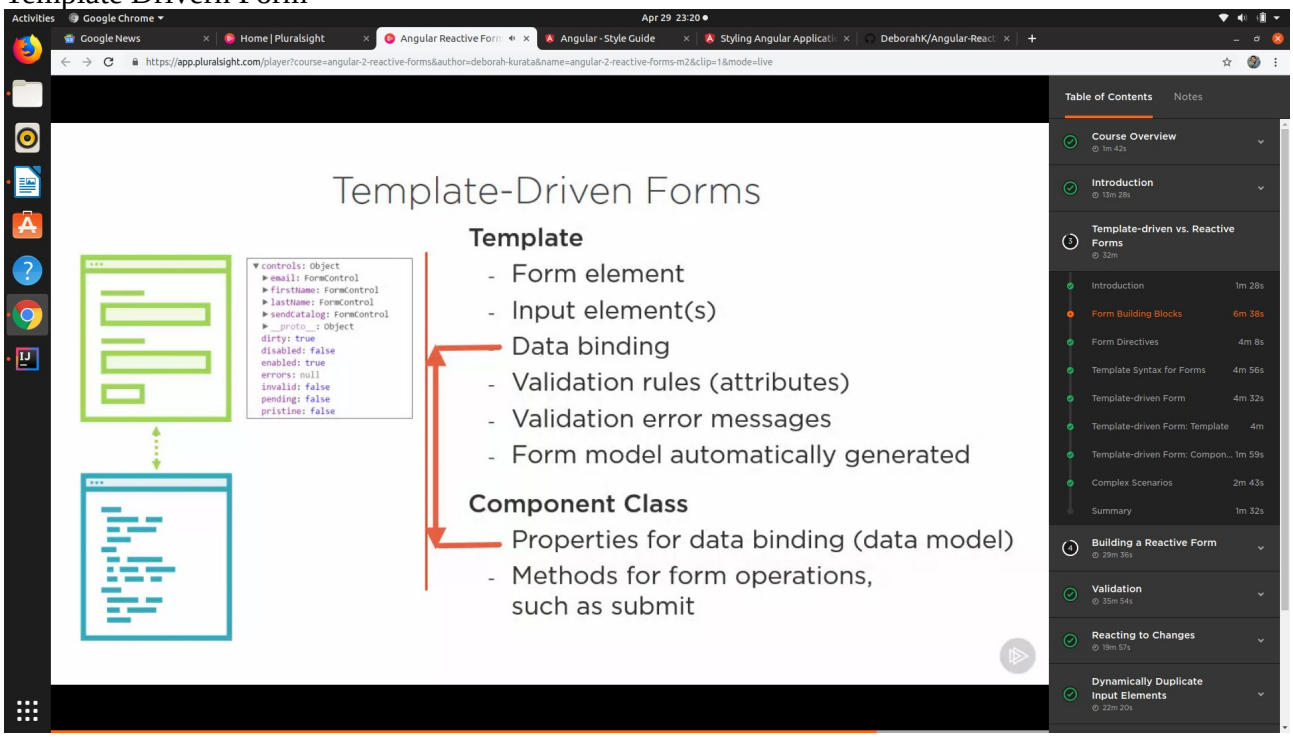
FormControl : It tracks the state and value of an individual input element
FormGroup: It manages group of form controls



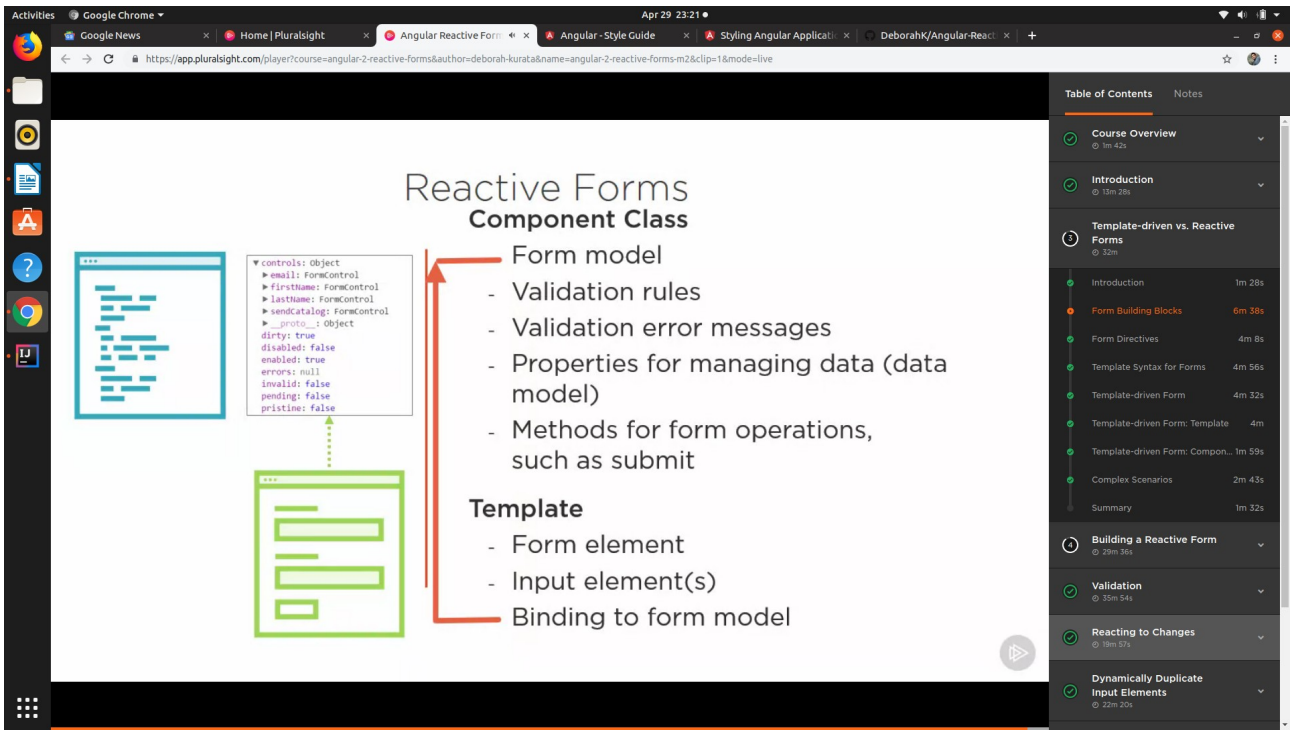
FormModel: Its a data structre that represents the html form



Template Drivern Form



Reactive Form


Reactive Forms
Component Class
Form model
- Validation rules
- Validation error messages
- Properties for managing data (data model)
- Methods for form operations, such as submit
Template
- Form element
- Input element(s)
Binding to form model
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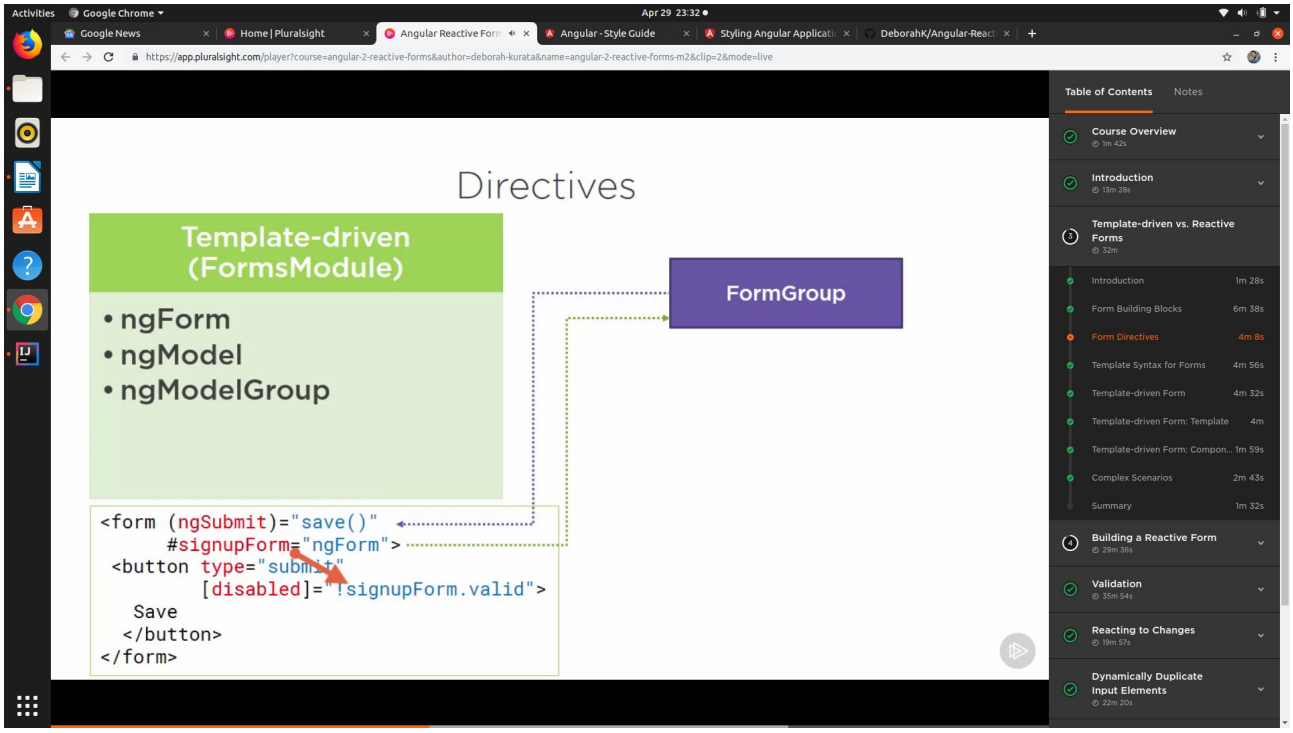
Building a Reactive Form
Validation
Reacting to Changes
Dynamically Duplicate Input Elements

Directives:


Directives
Template-driven (FormsModule)
• ngForm
• ngModel
• ngModelGroup
FormGroup
<form (ngSubmit)="save()"
#signupForm="ngForm">
<button type="submit"
[disabled]="!signupForm.valid">
Save
</button>
</form>
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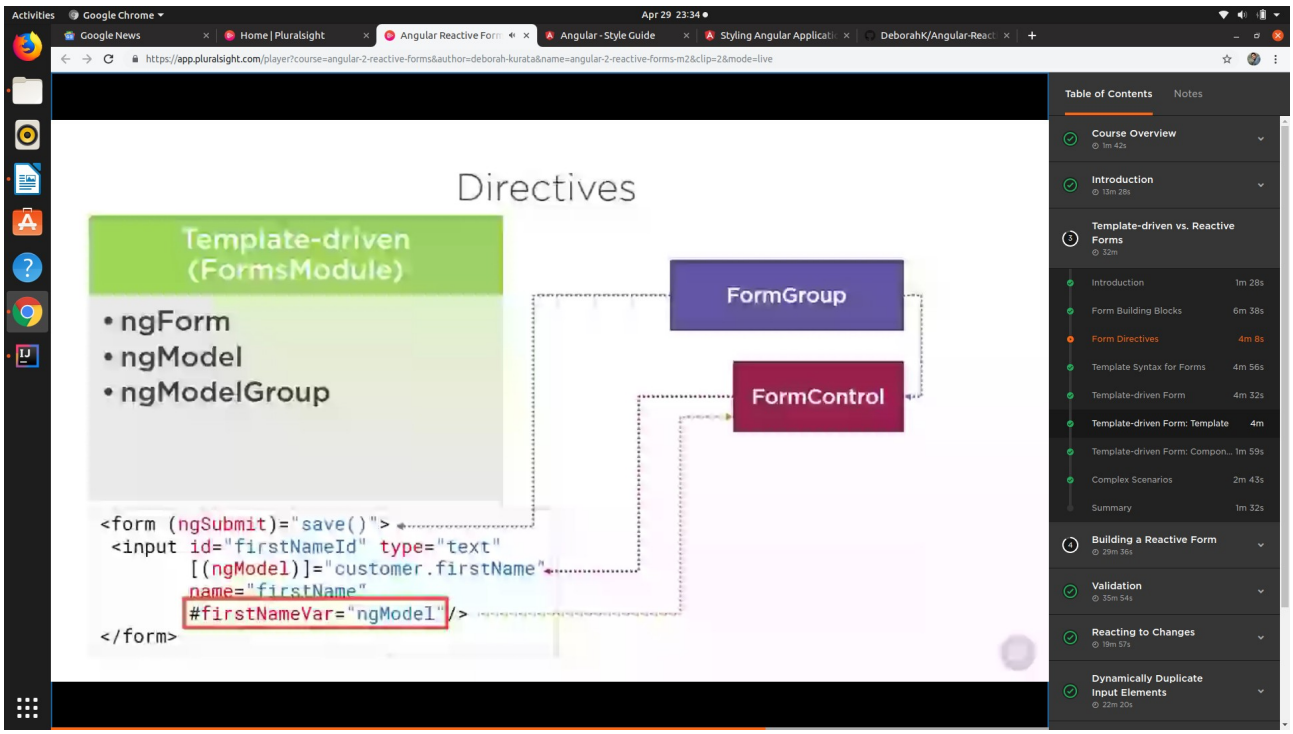
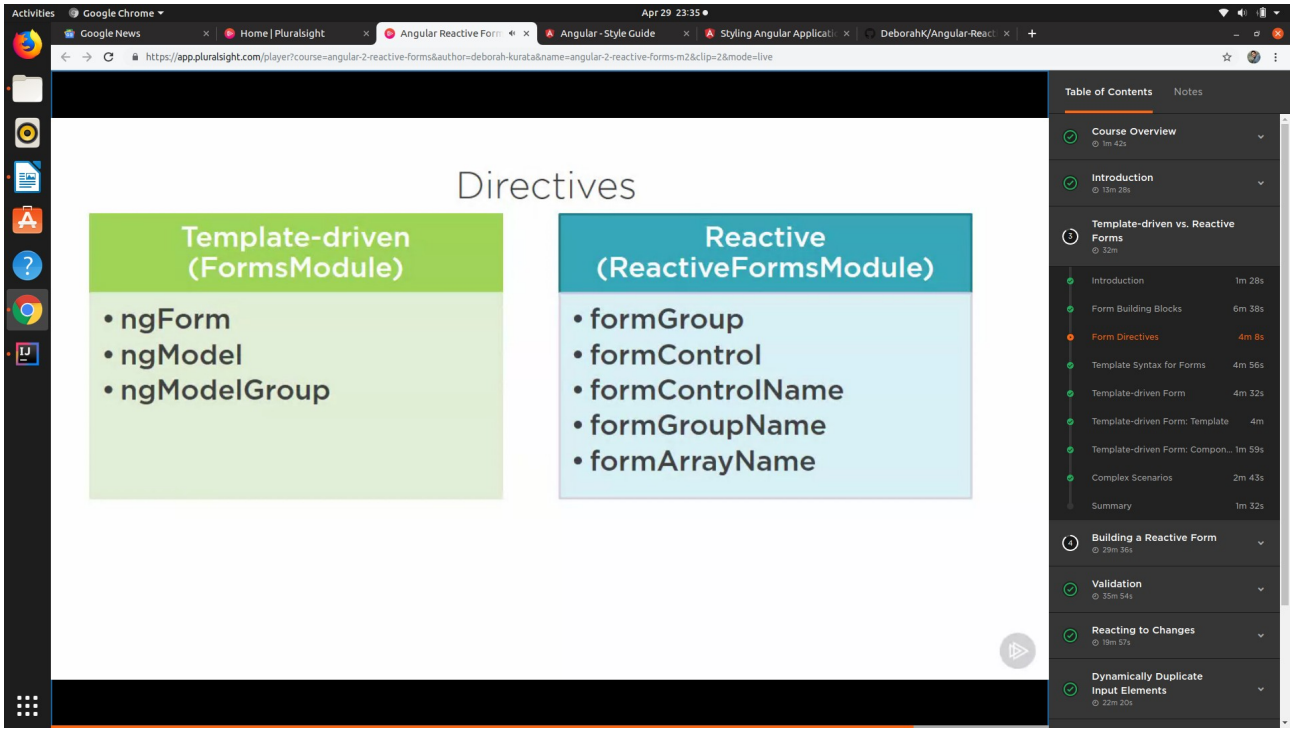
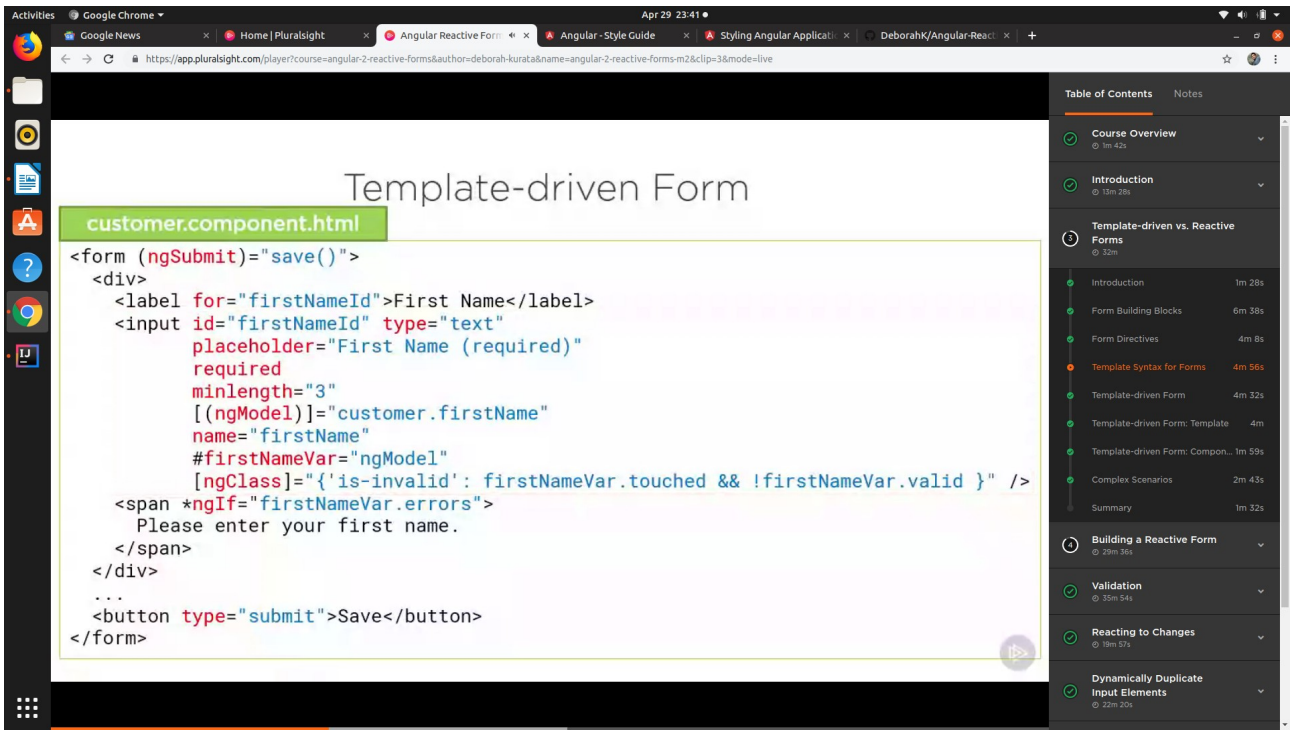
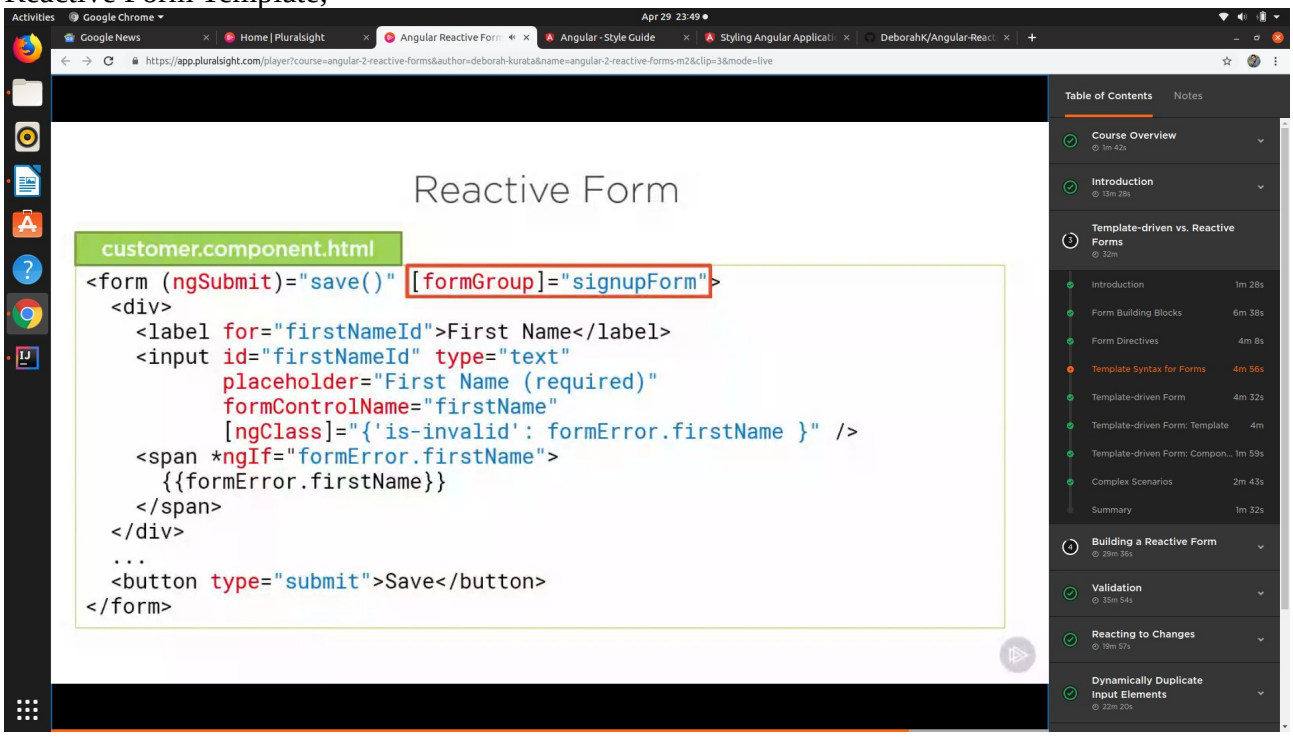




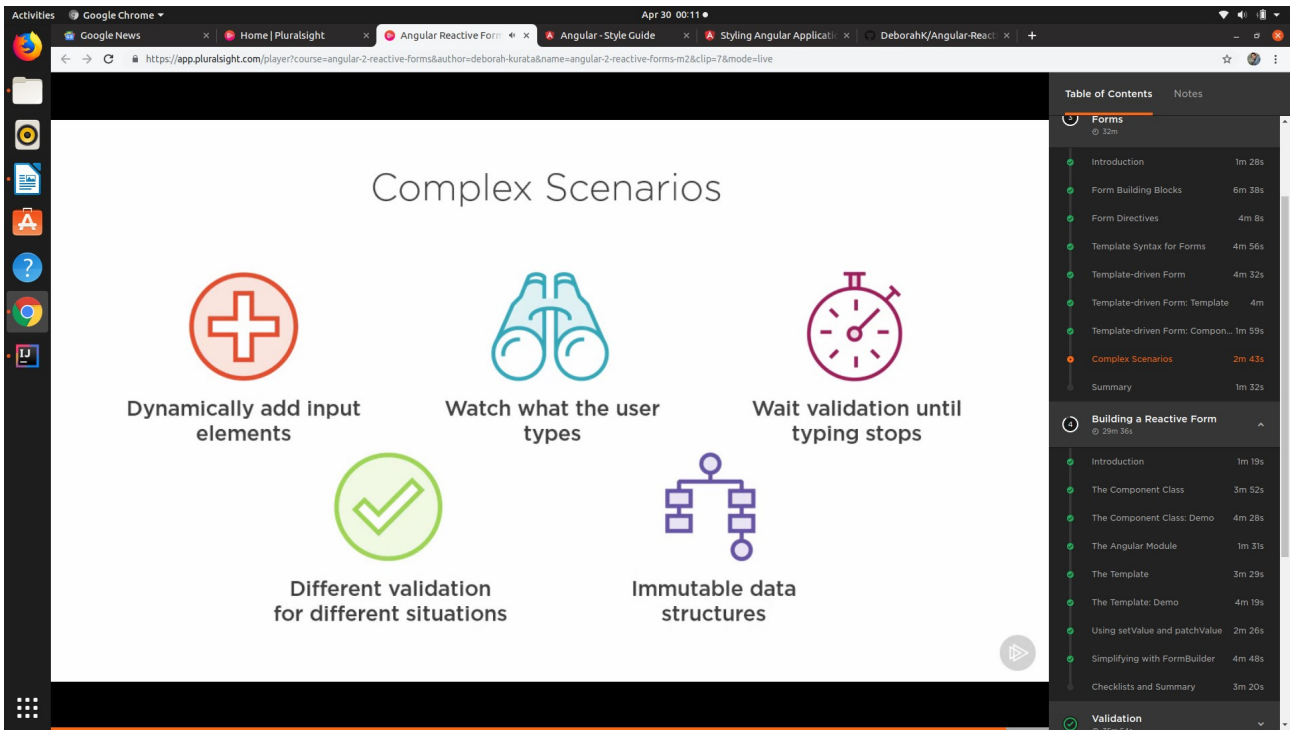
Template Driven Form Template:

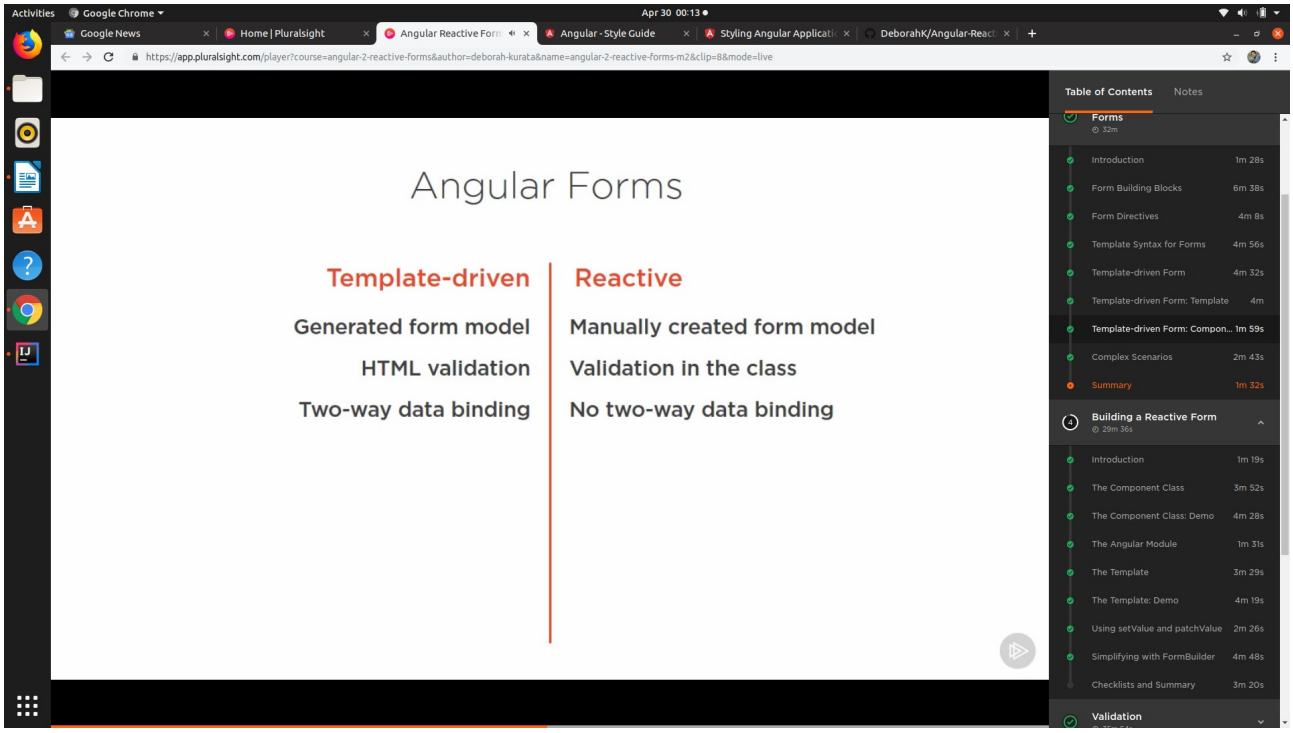


Reactive Form Template;



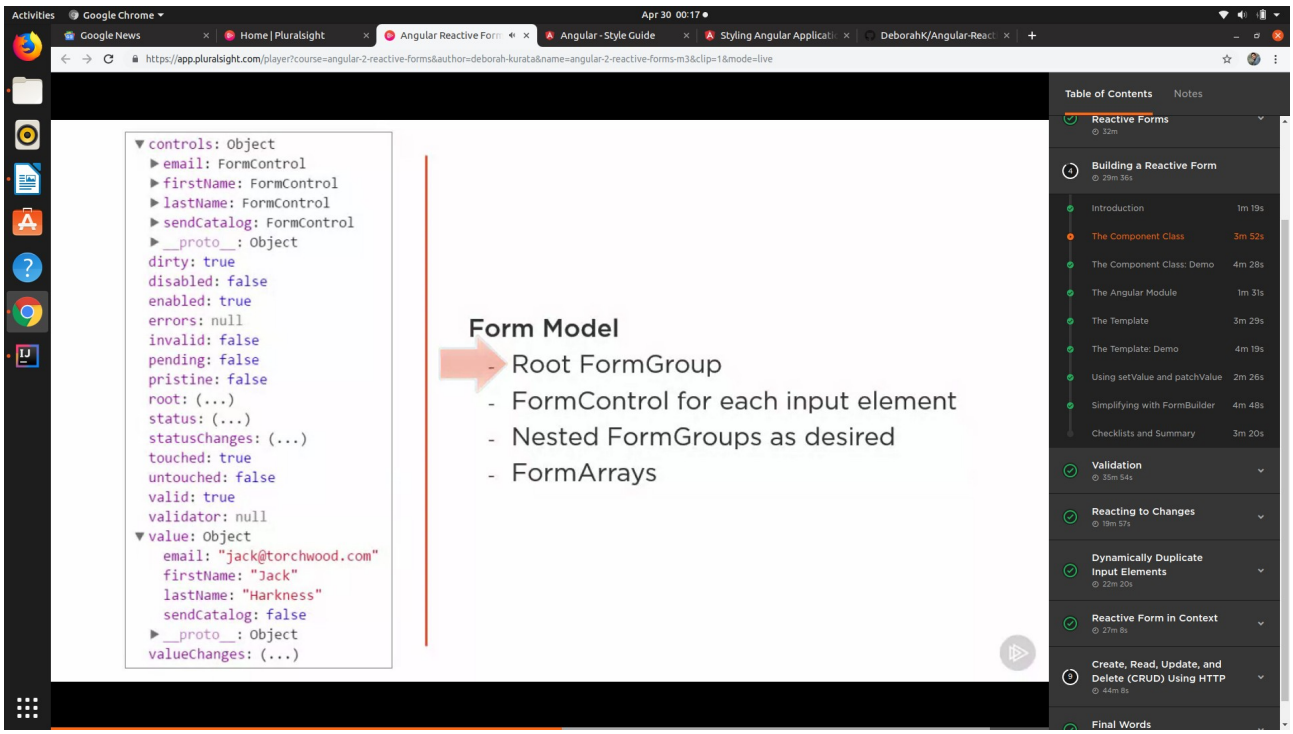
Scenario in which Template Driven Approach becomes difficult to use



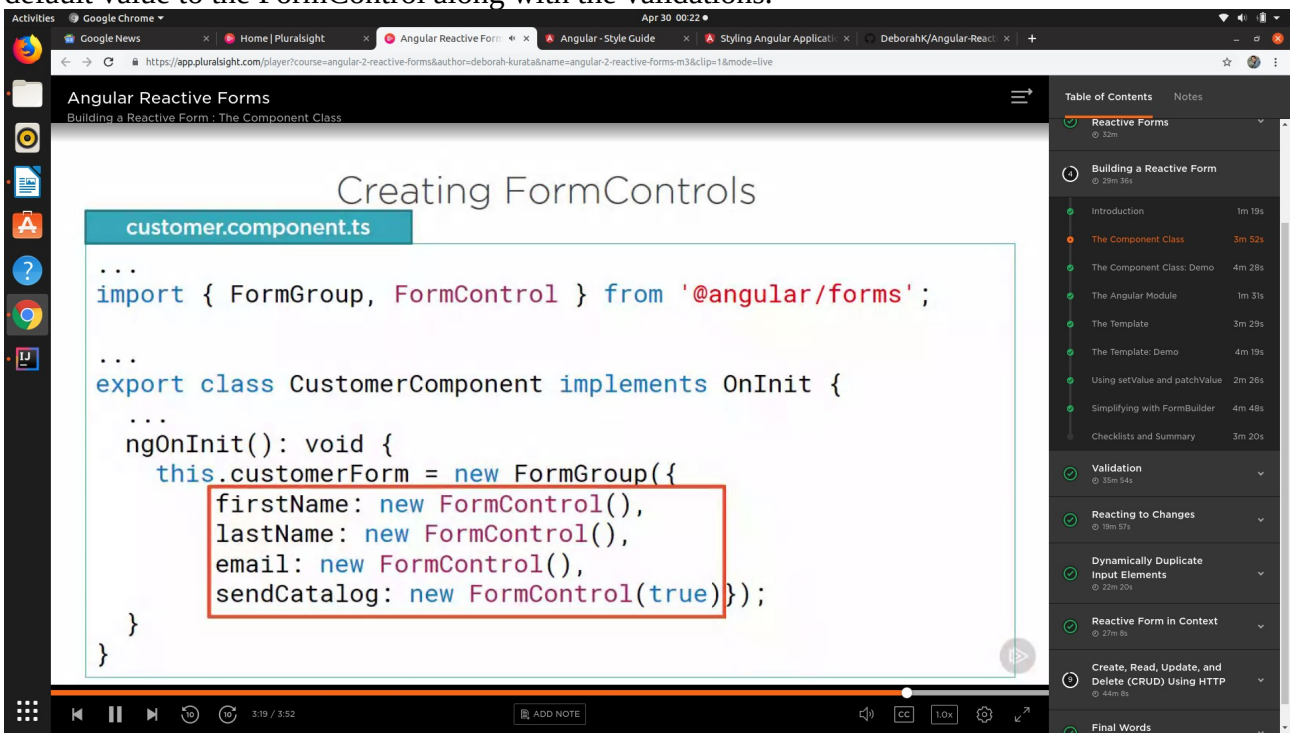


Building a Reactive Form

Reactive form must have at least one form group

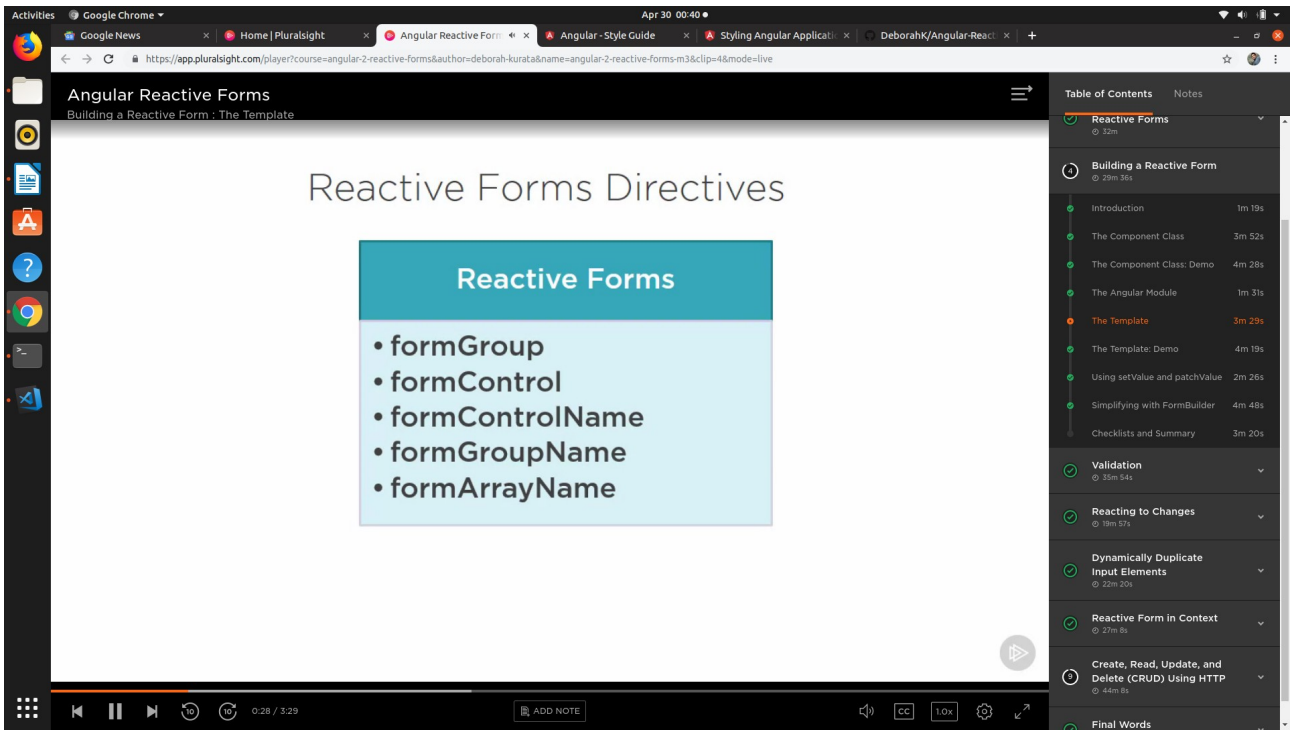


Creating Form Group: Multiple FormControls are added to the FormGroup. We can provide the default value to the FormControl along with the validations.

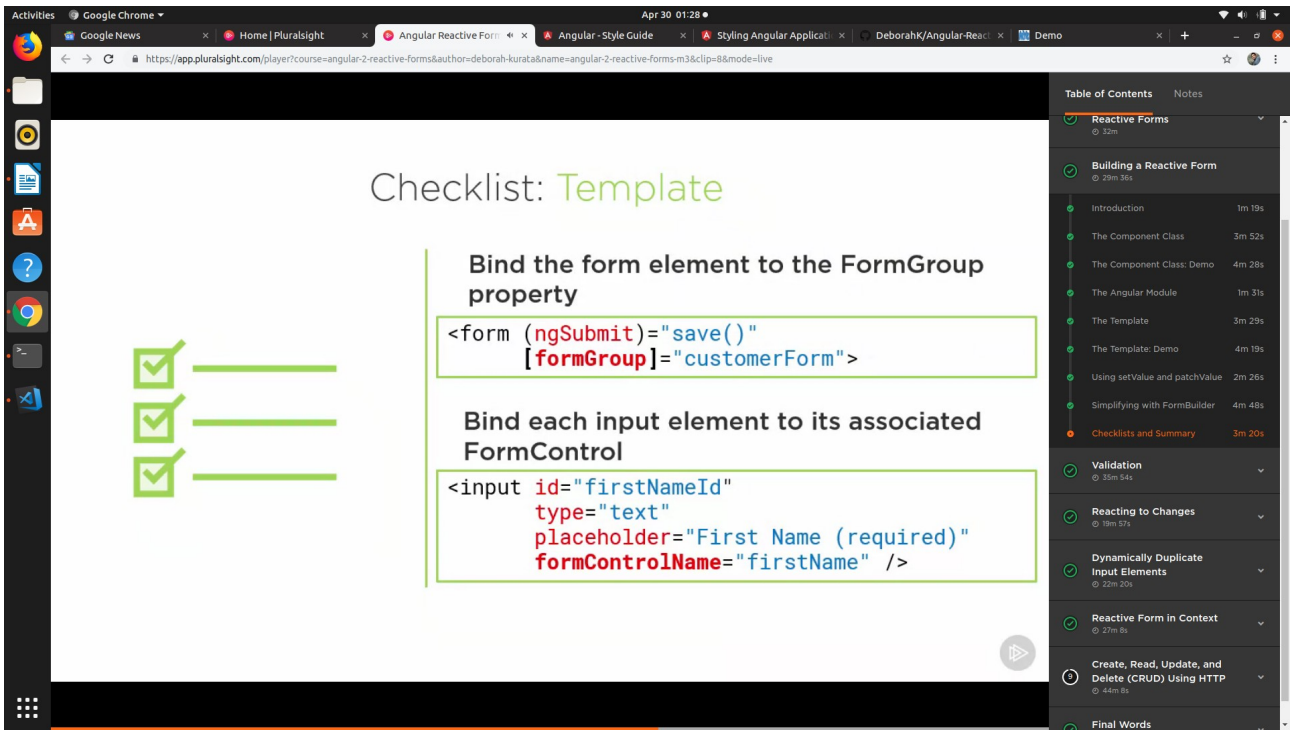


Note: We could have created the instance of FormGroup in constructor insted of ngOnInit but we selected the ngOnInit to ensure that component and template are initialized befor building the Form model

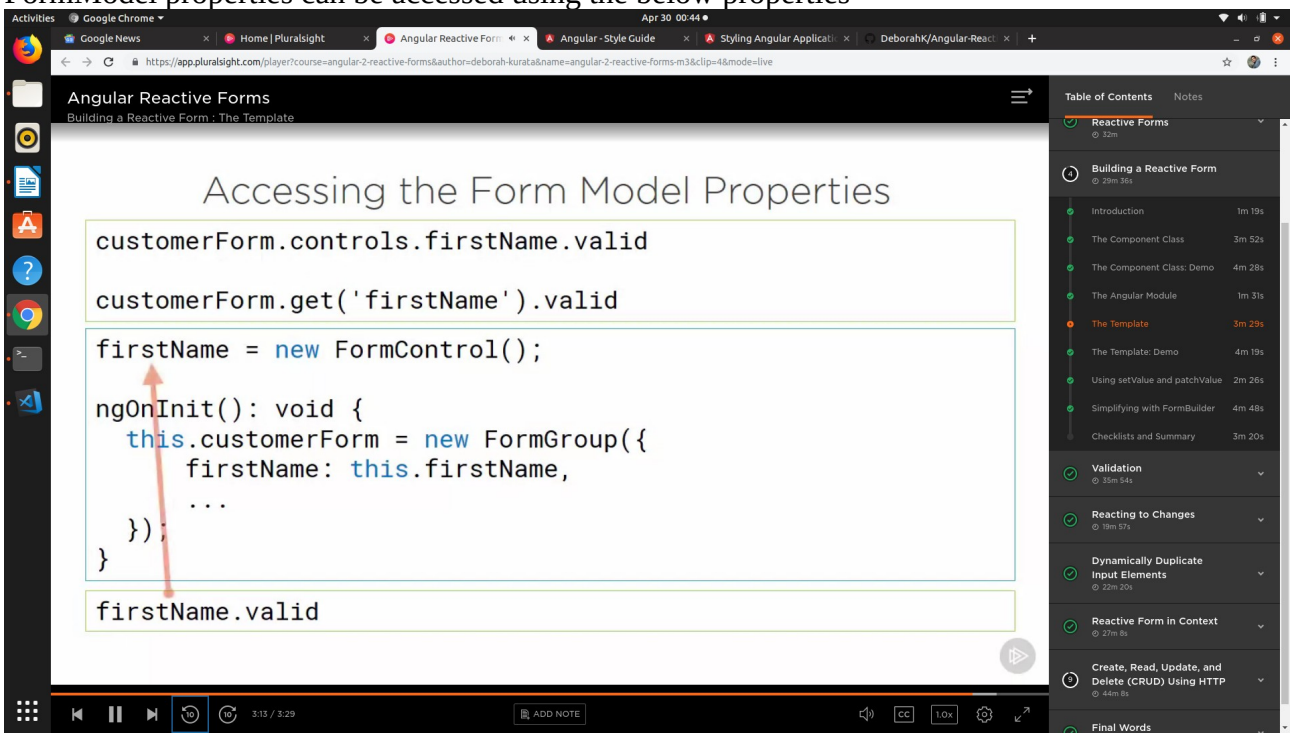
We need below fields for the reactive form



FormGroup and FornControlName are mapped as shown in the html

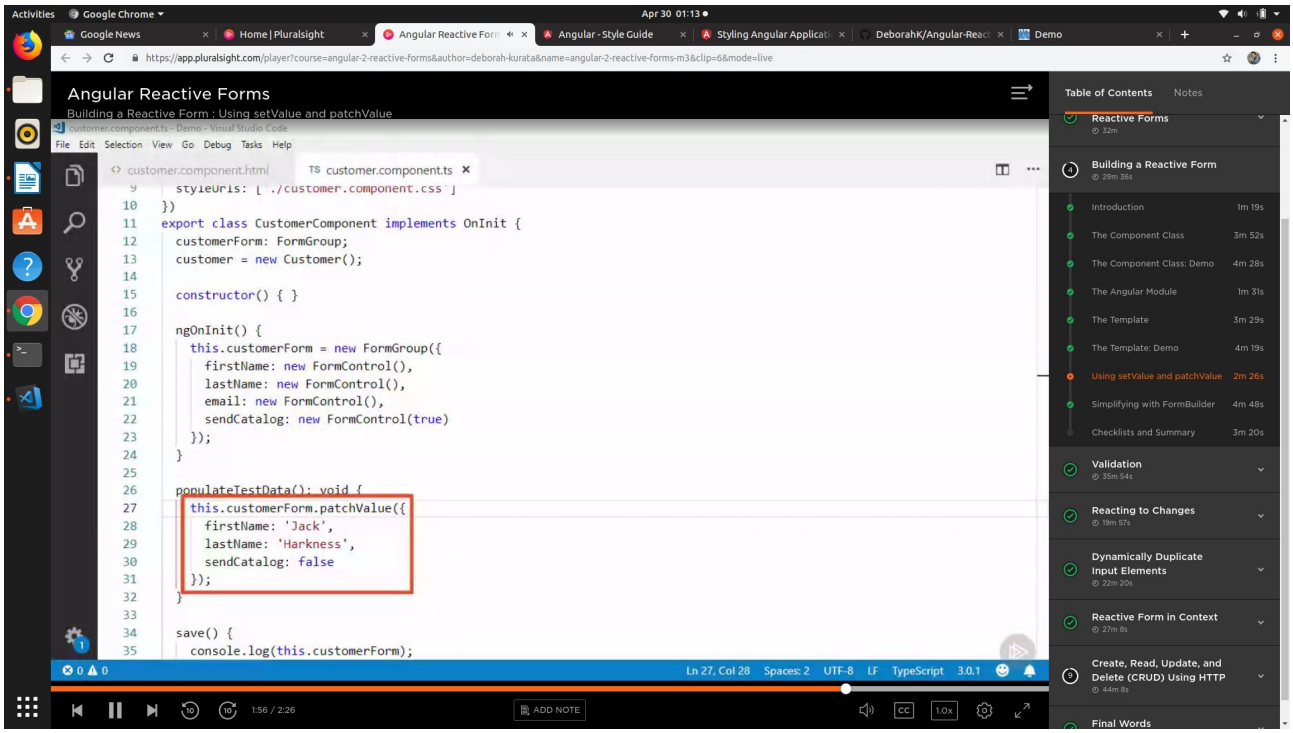


FormModel properties can be accessed using the below properties

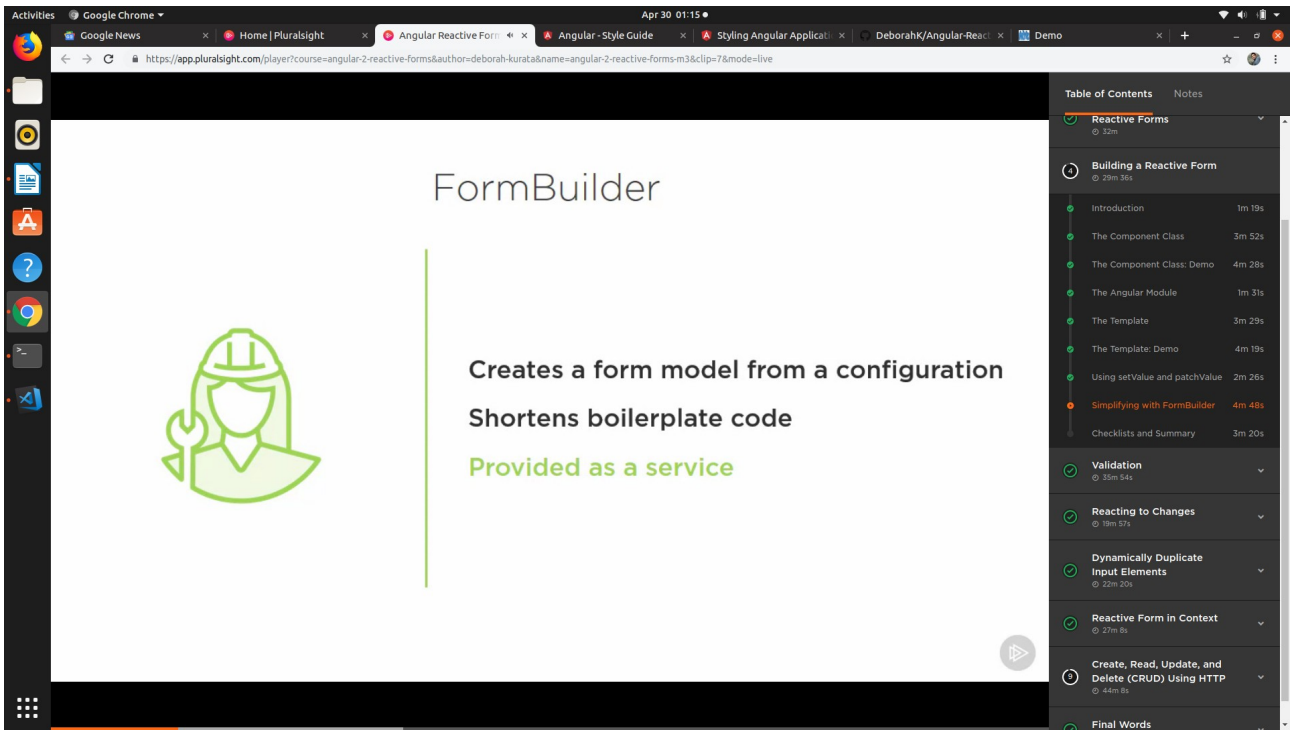


For setting default values to the From Attributes in Reactive form we use setValue and patchValue. SetValue if for providing default values to all the feilds and pathValue for subset of the values.

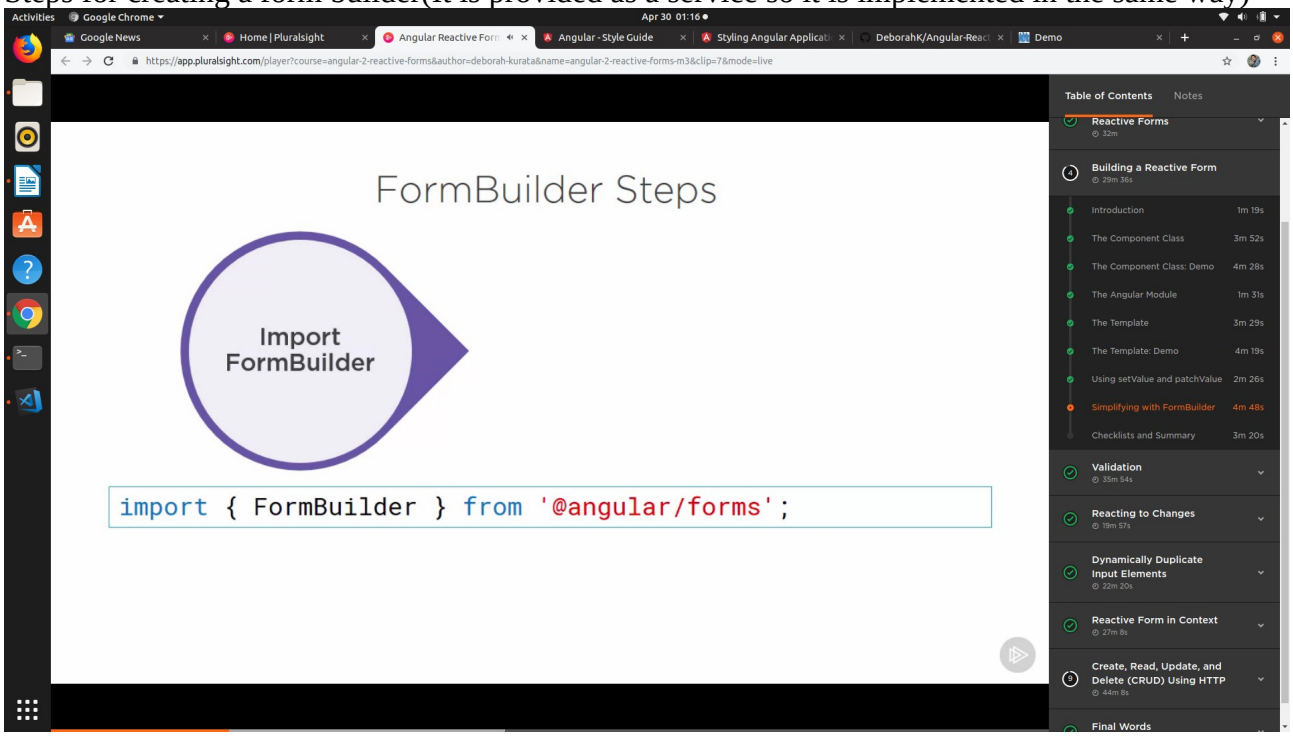
Example

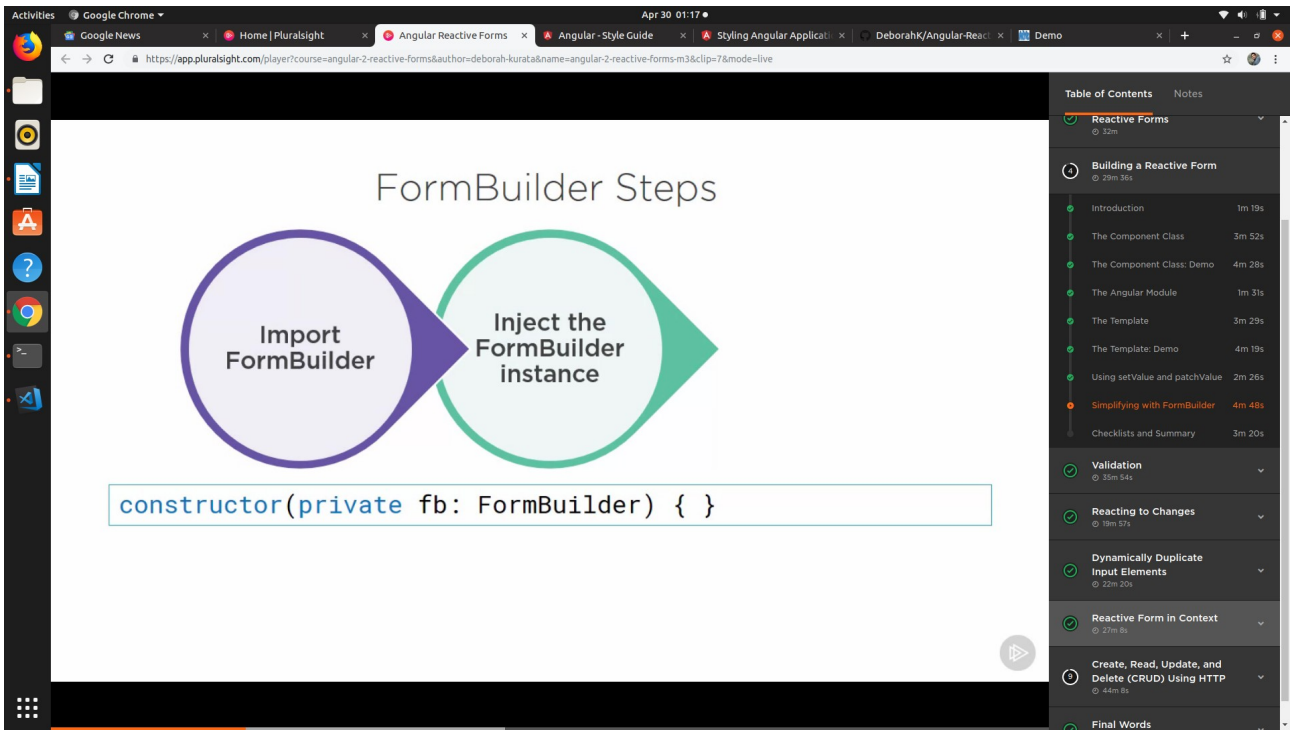


FormBuilder: It is a class that can be used when creating Reactive Forms. It is like a factory that creates formgroups and formcontrols for us.



Steps for creating a form builder(It is provided as a service so it is implemented in the same way)




FormBuilder Steps
Import FormBuilder
Inject the FormBuilder instance
constructor(private fb: FormBuilder) { }
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The Template
The Template: Demo
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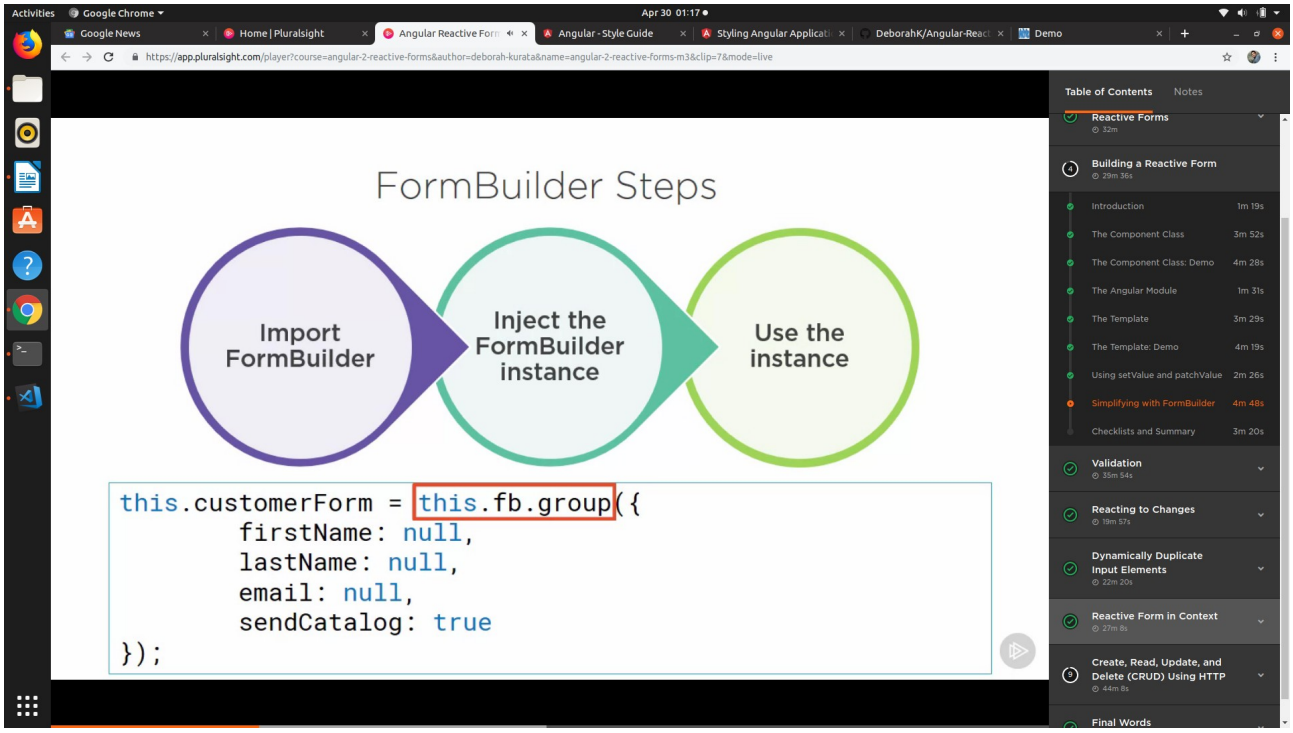
Simplifying with FormBuilder
Checklists and Summary
Validation
Reacting to Changes
Dynamically Duplicate Input Elements
Reactive Form in Context
Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) Using HTTP
Final Words


FormBuilder Steps
Import FormBuilder
Inject the FormBuilder instance
Use the instance
this.customerForm = this.fb.group({
firstName: null,
lastName: null,
email: null,
sendCatalog: true
});
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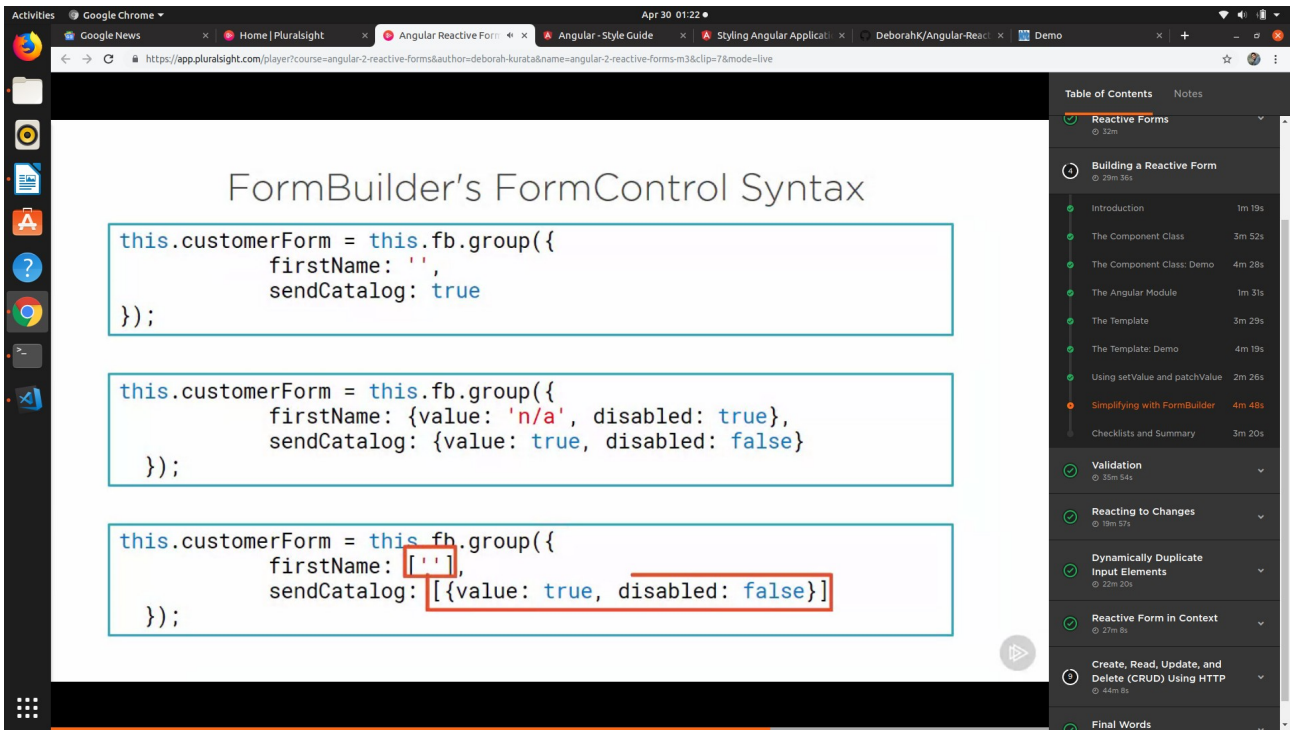
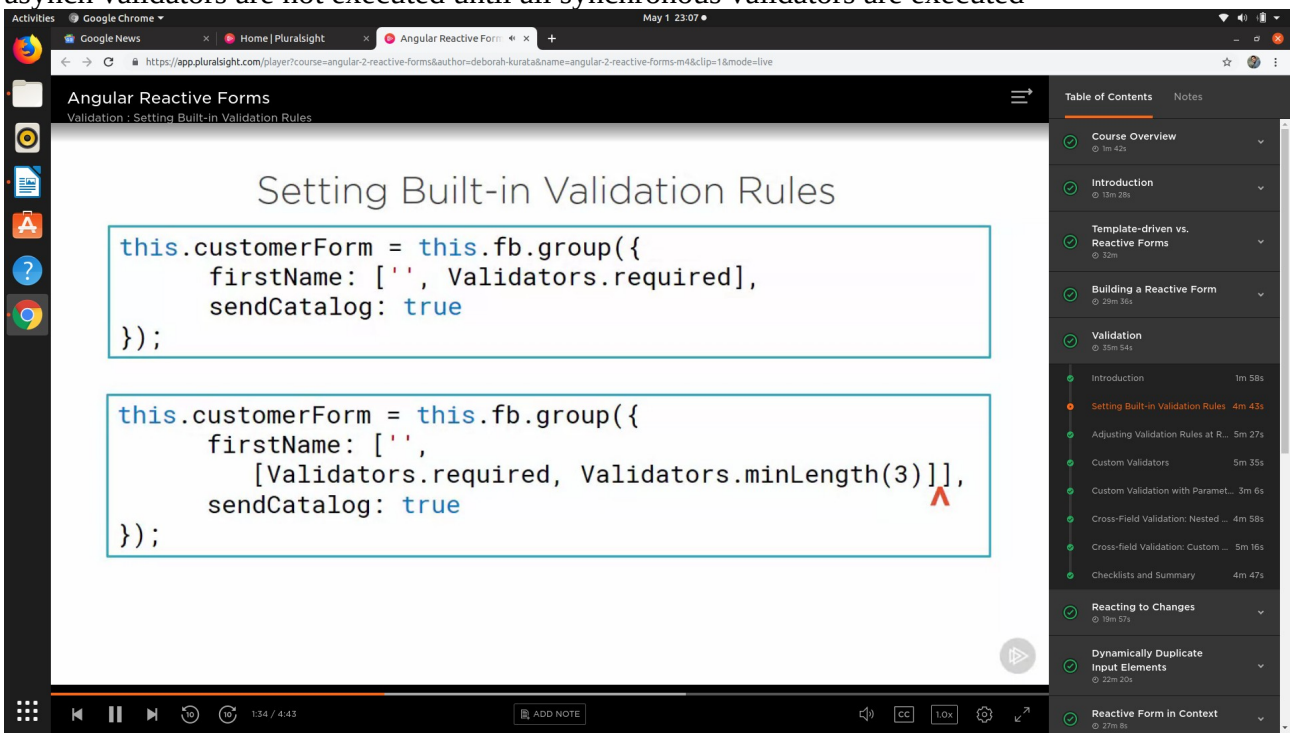
Syntax:

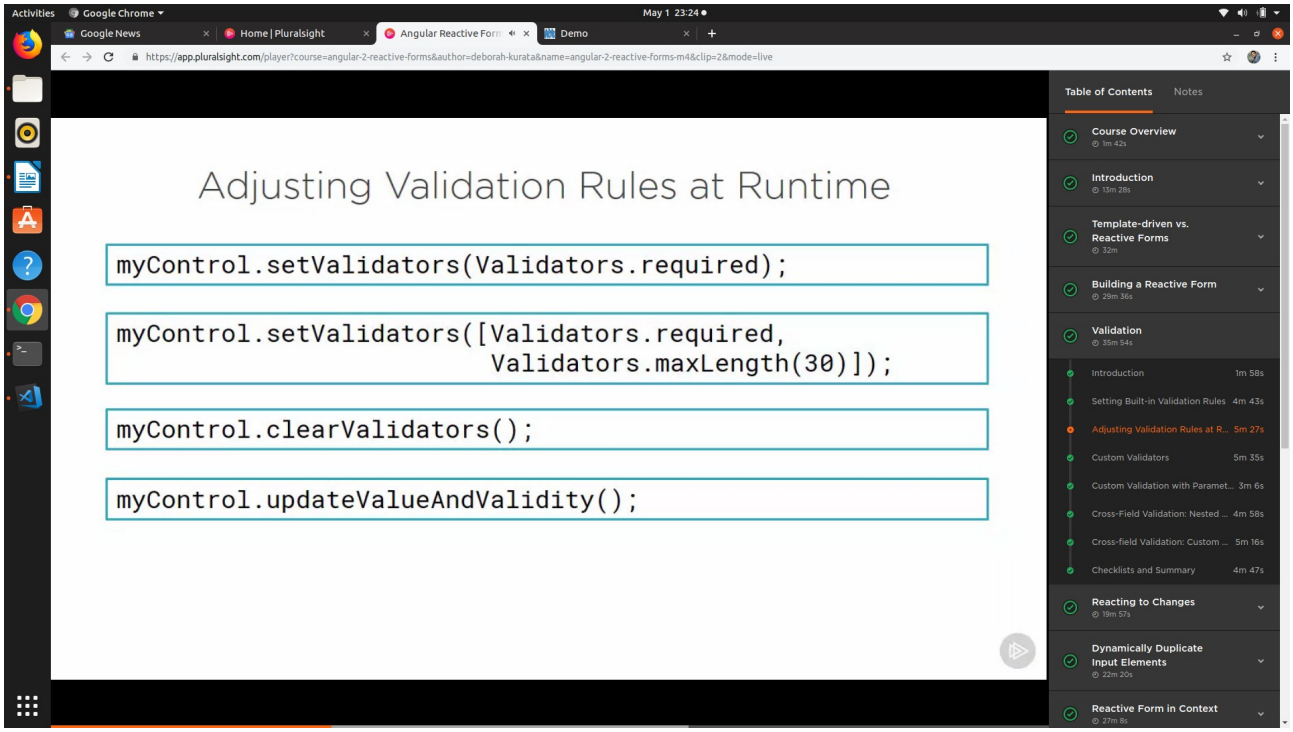


Validation

As shown below in the firstName feild first ‘’ hold the value and then we have array of validators. The arrow in the image below is for the async validator which is used during async calls.Example of asynch calls is calling a serverside validation method to minimize the async calls, note that all asynch validators are not executed until all synchronous validators are executed

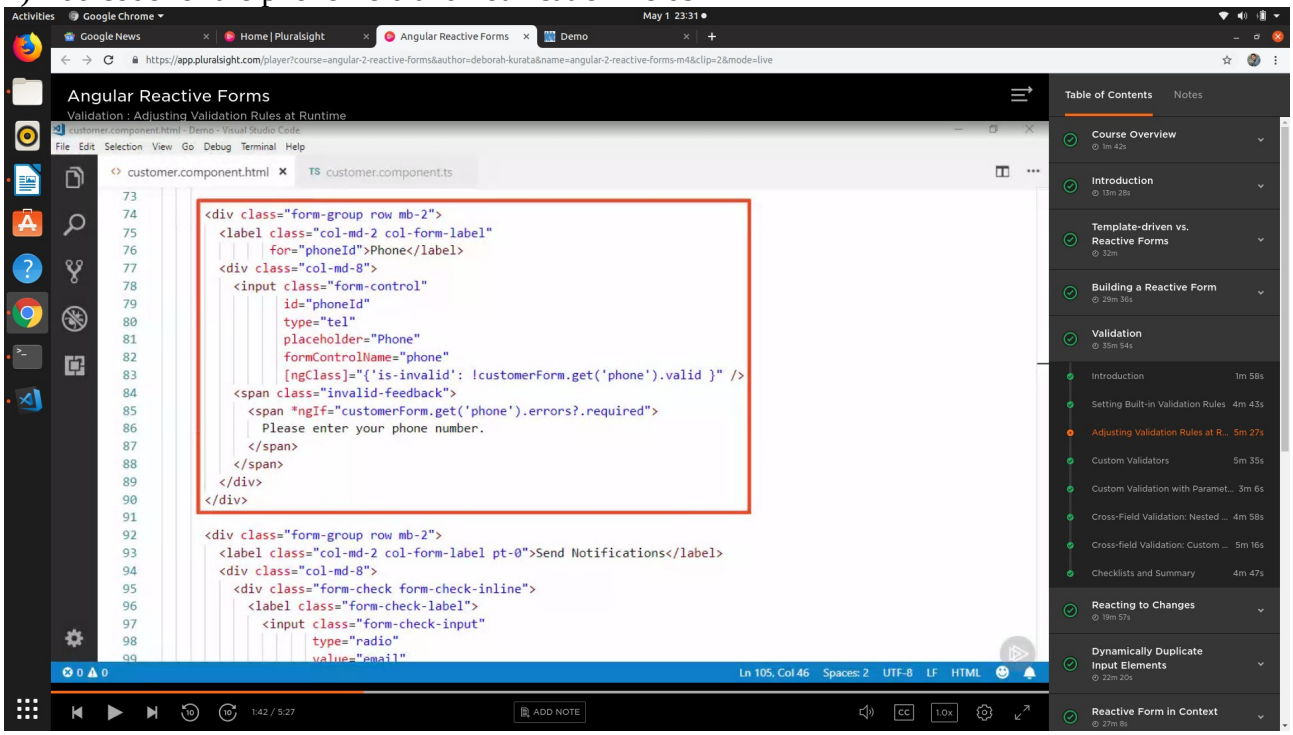


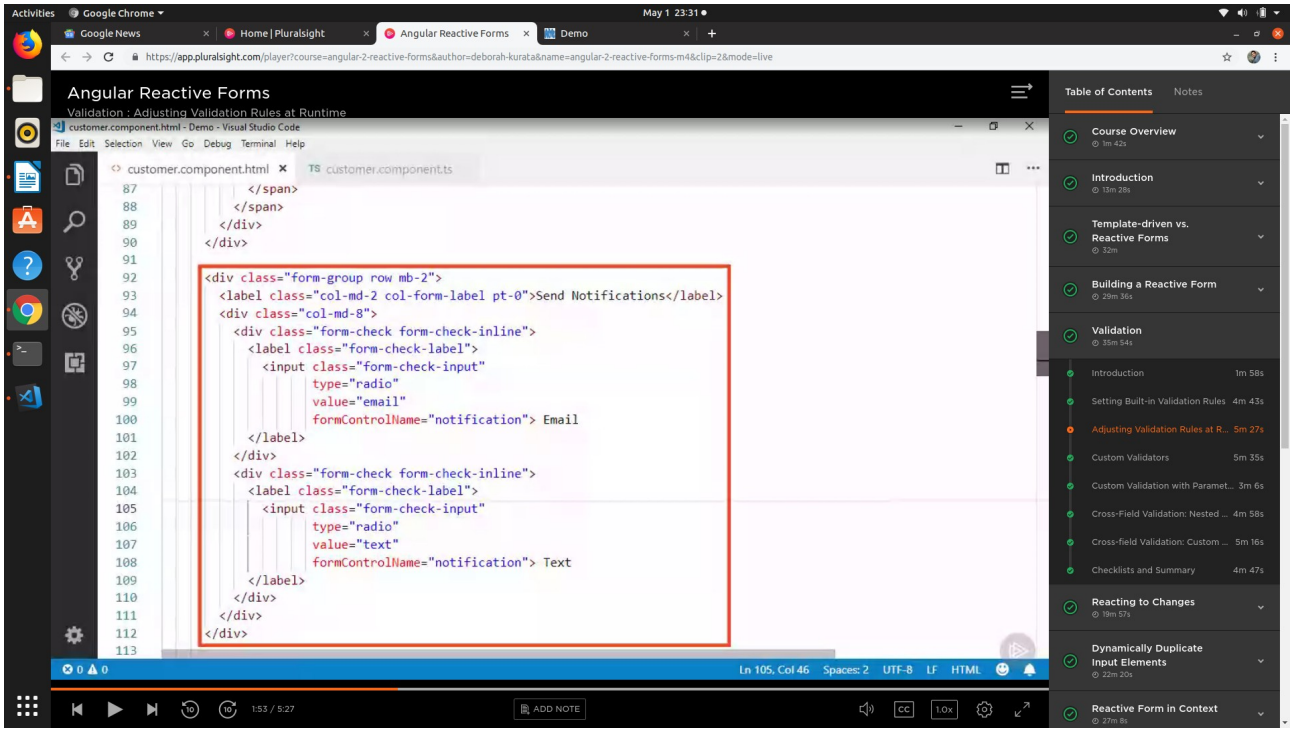
We can change the validation for any form control in runtime using **setValidators()** method on that form control and pass in the new validator.
clearValidators(): Remove validators method it can be used in certain circumstances where we do not need validator.
updateValueAndValidity(): If we change the validator and then want values to be re-evaluated we need to call this method on that form control as well.



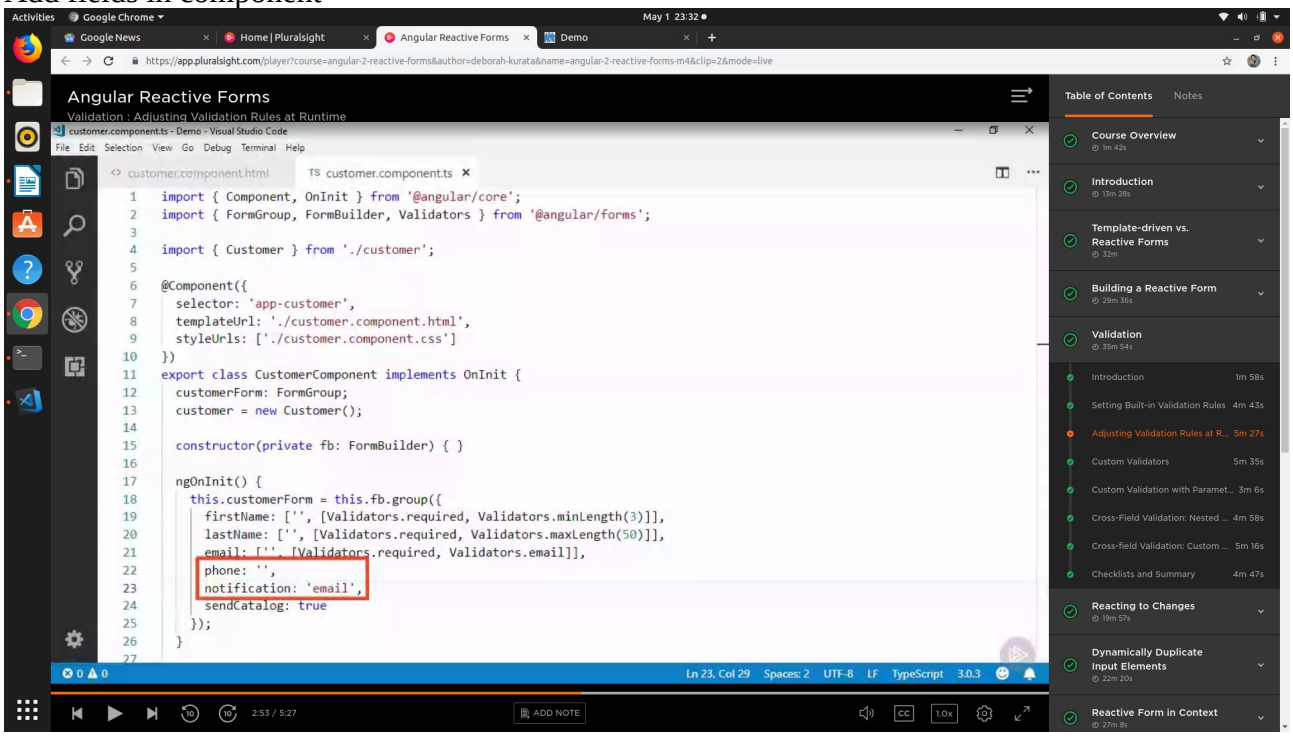
If there is a requirement to make phone/email based of the notification we have to do below changes.

1) Add code for the phone field and notification fields

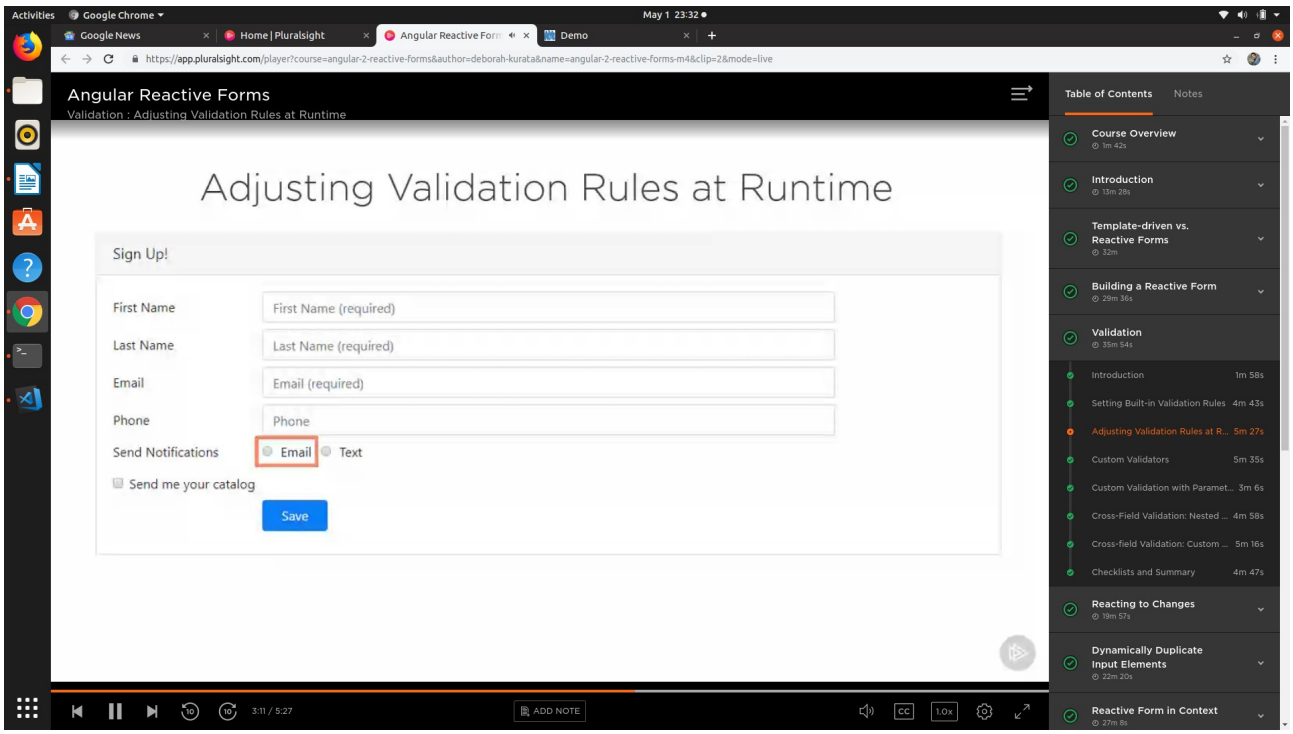




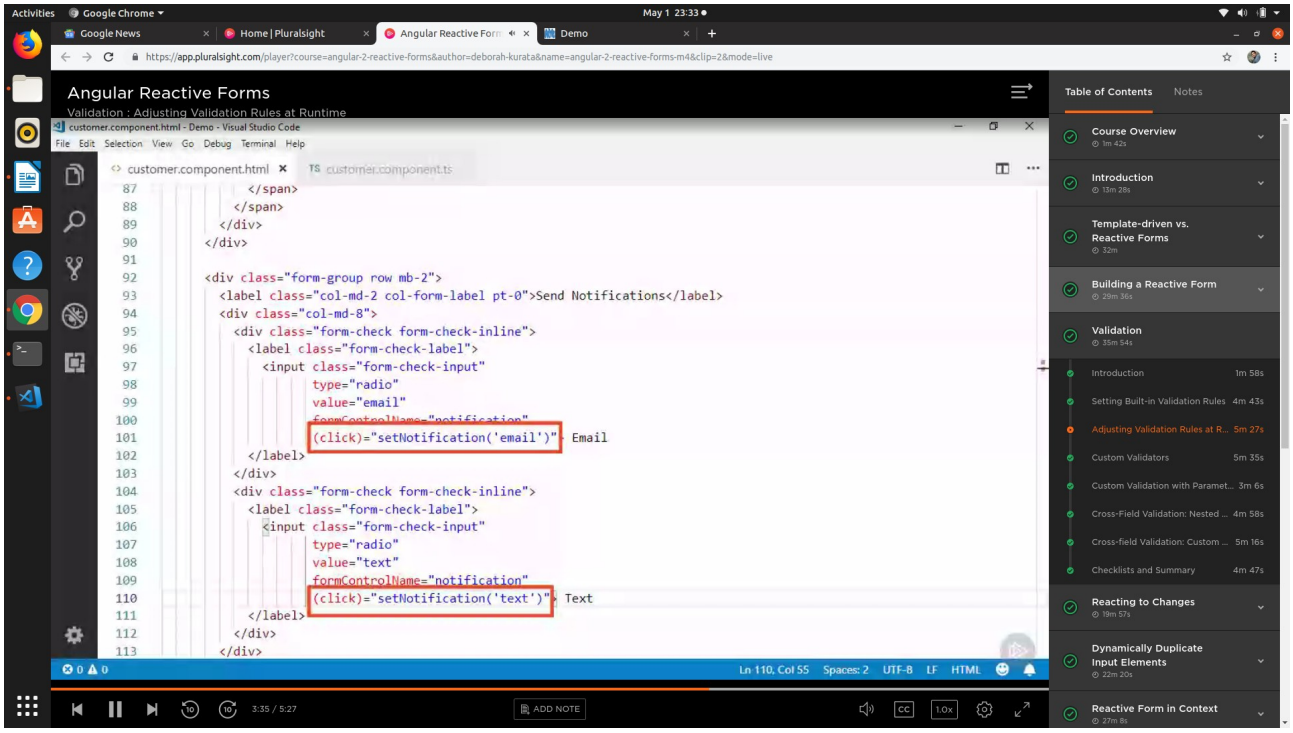
Add fields in component



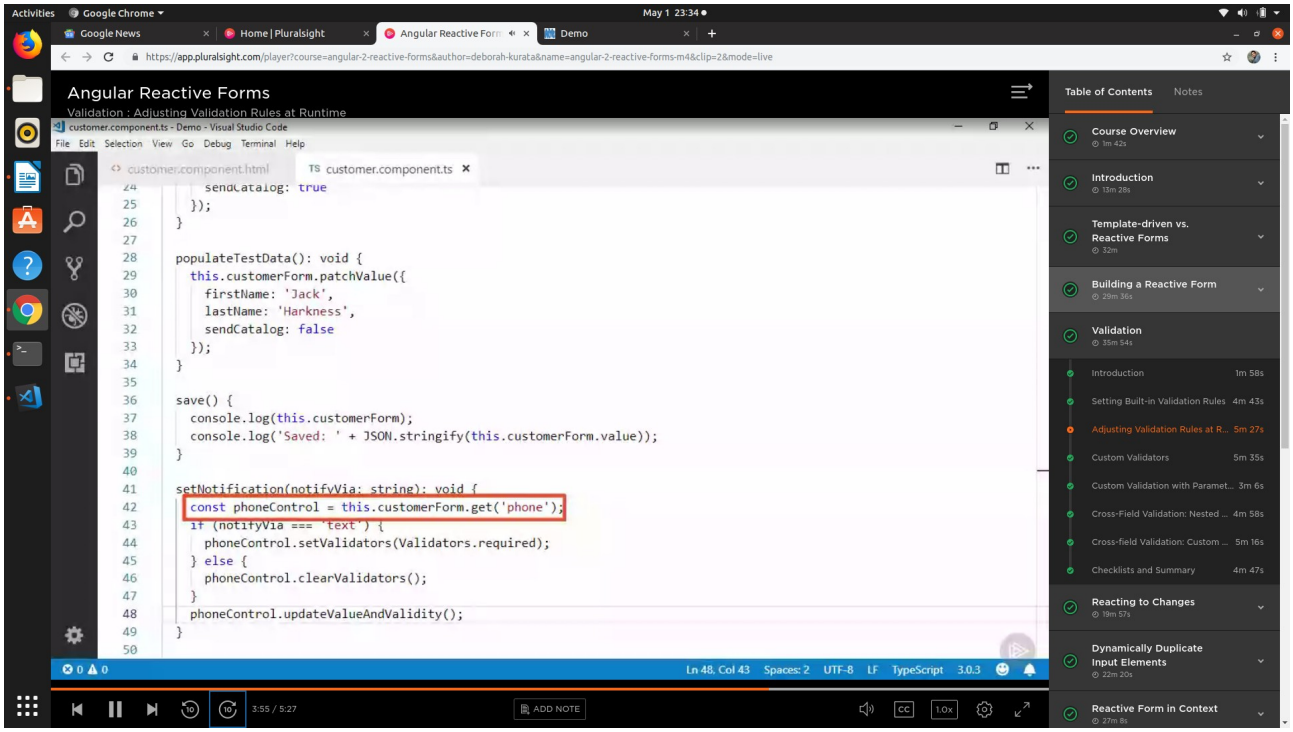
Template image



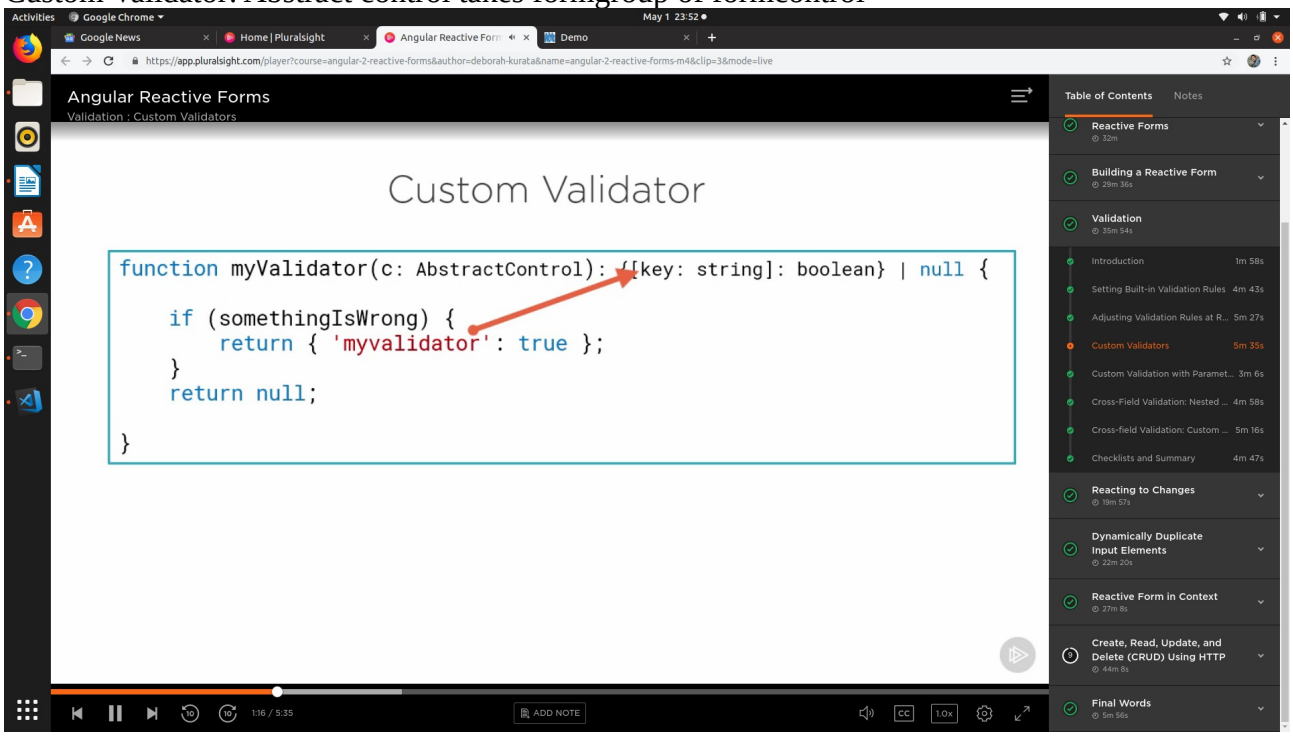
As based on the selection of the radio button phone/email becomes mandatory so the validation will be based on the radio button. To achive that we require a method



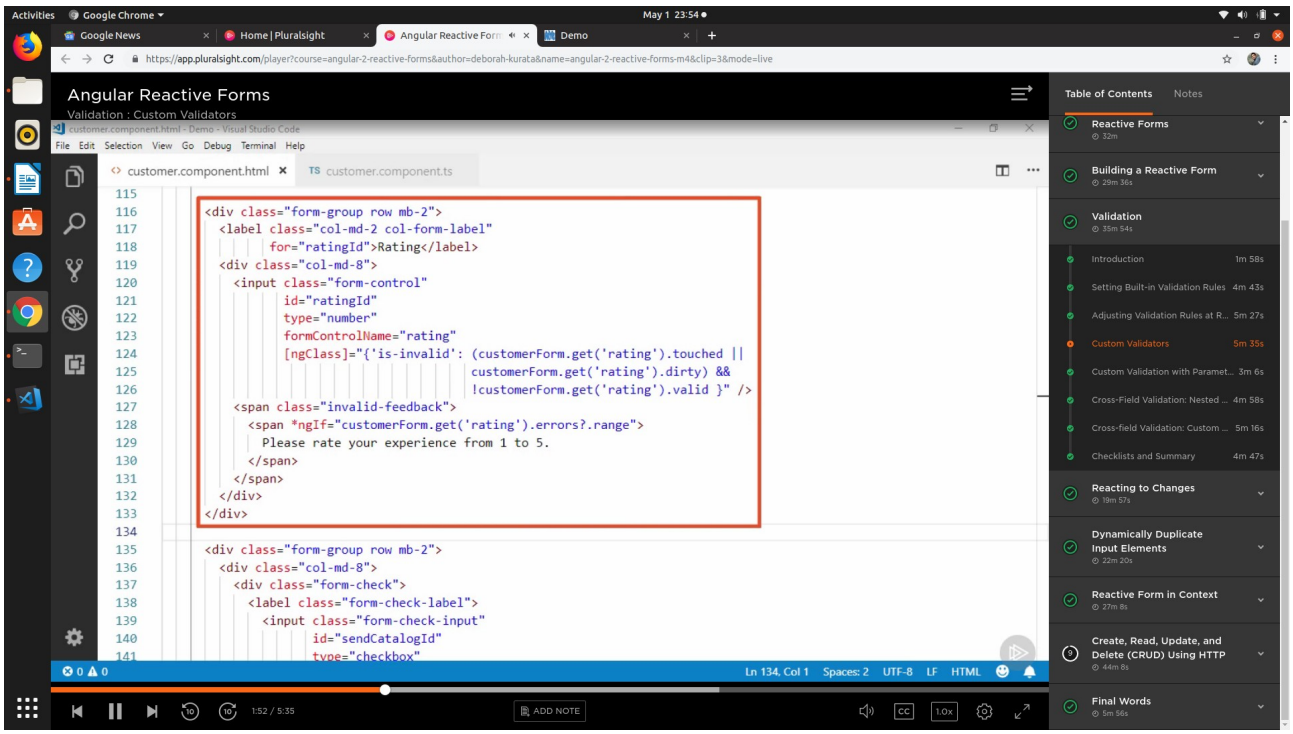
Method Code in the component



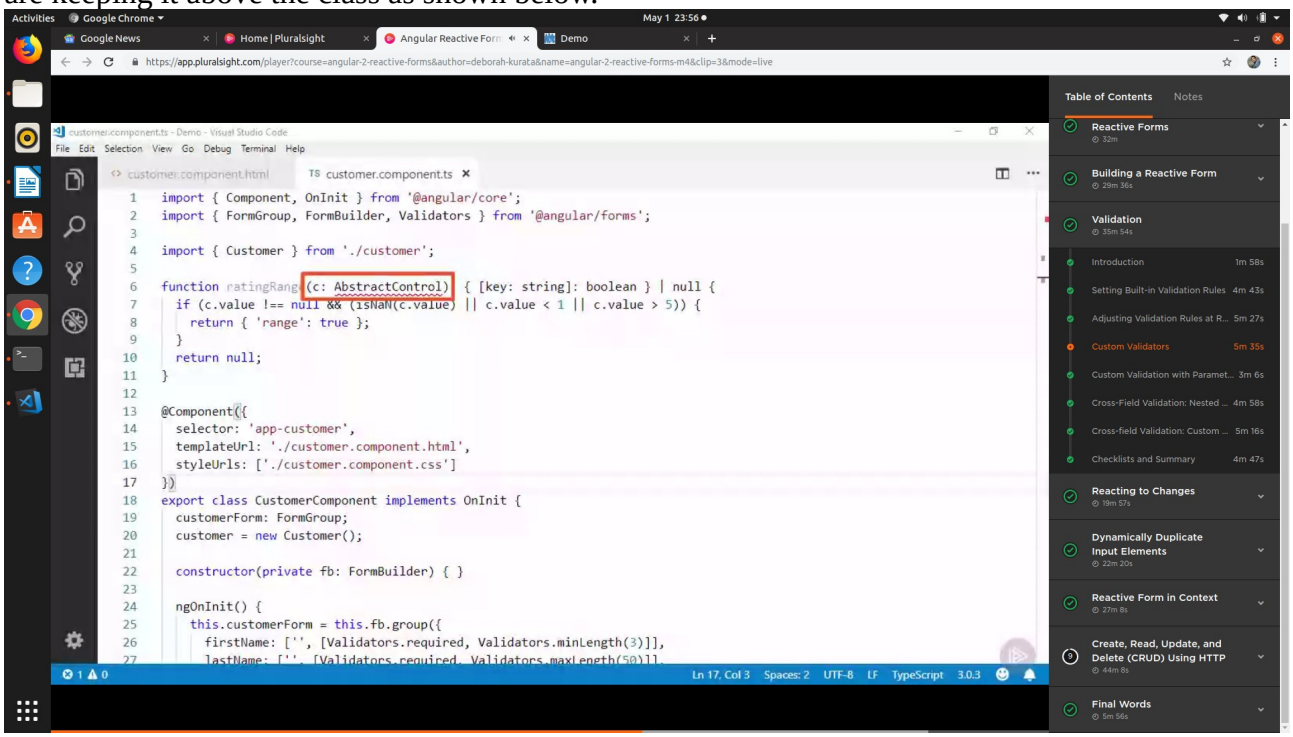
Custom Validator: Abstract control takes formgroup of formcontrol

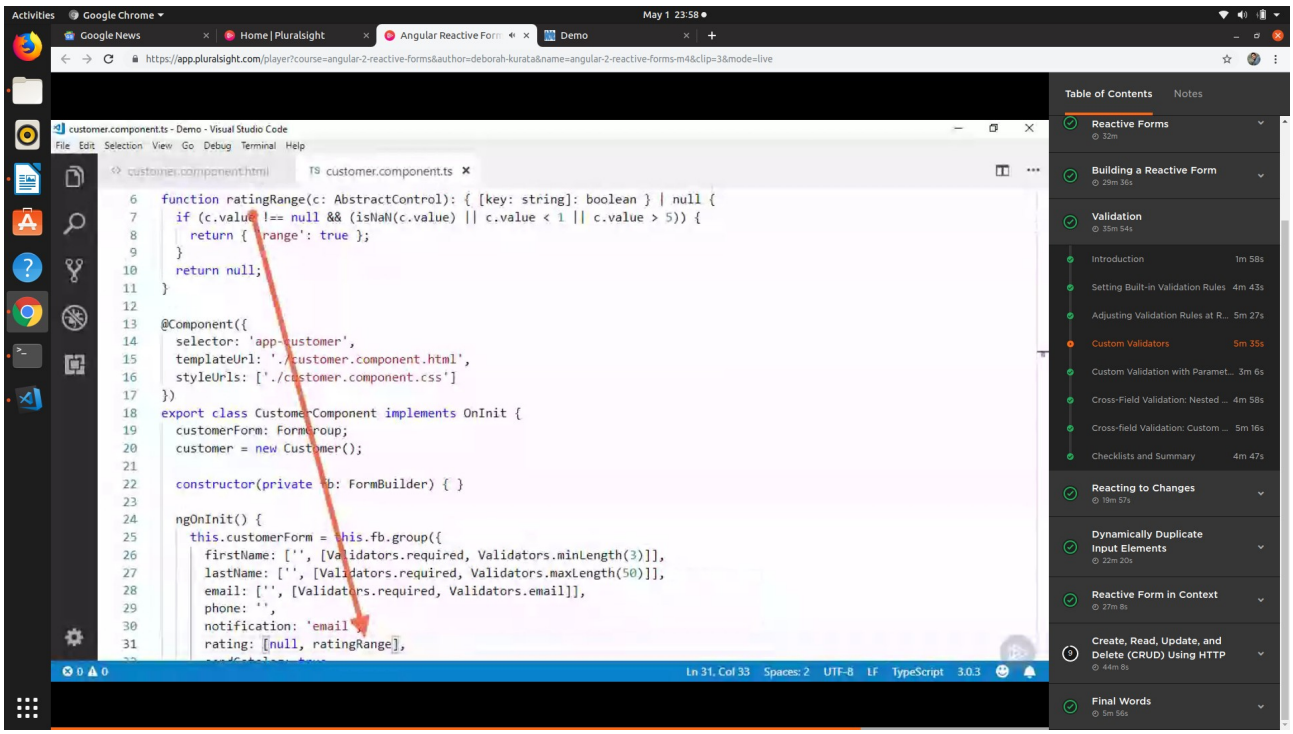


Example:
Html template

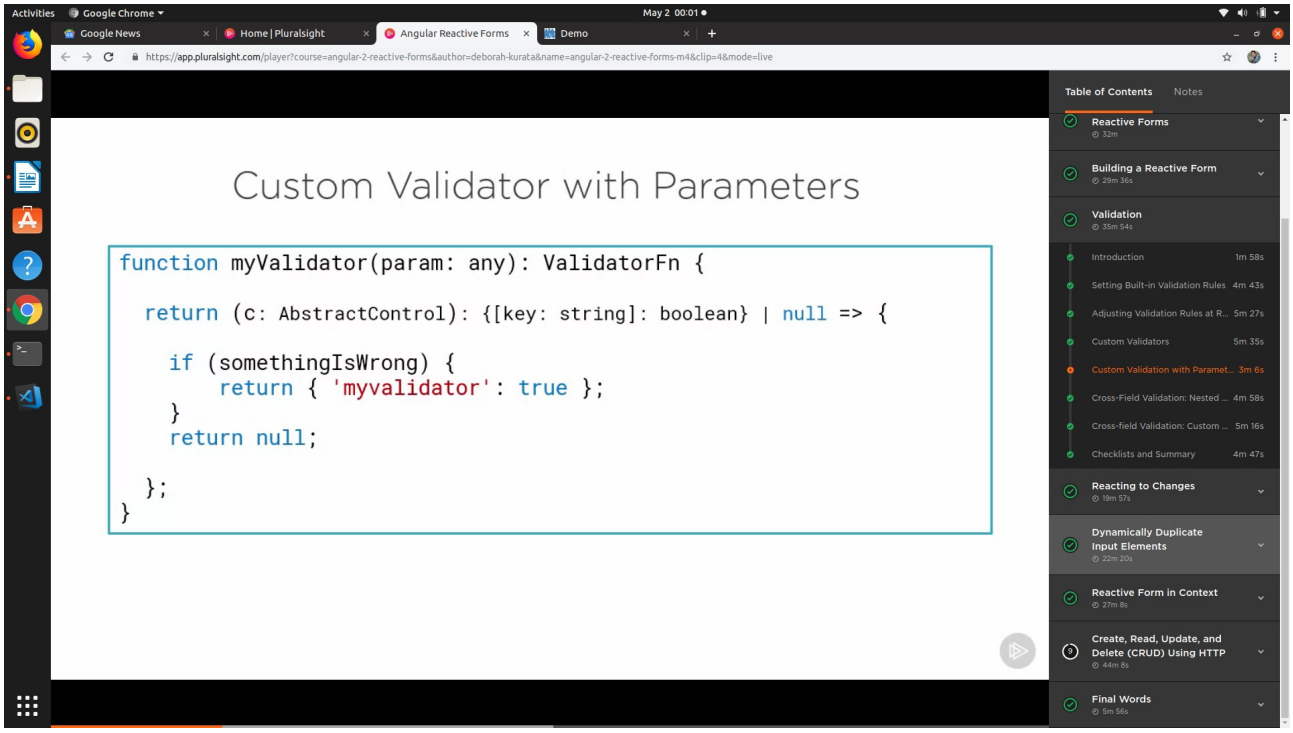


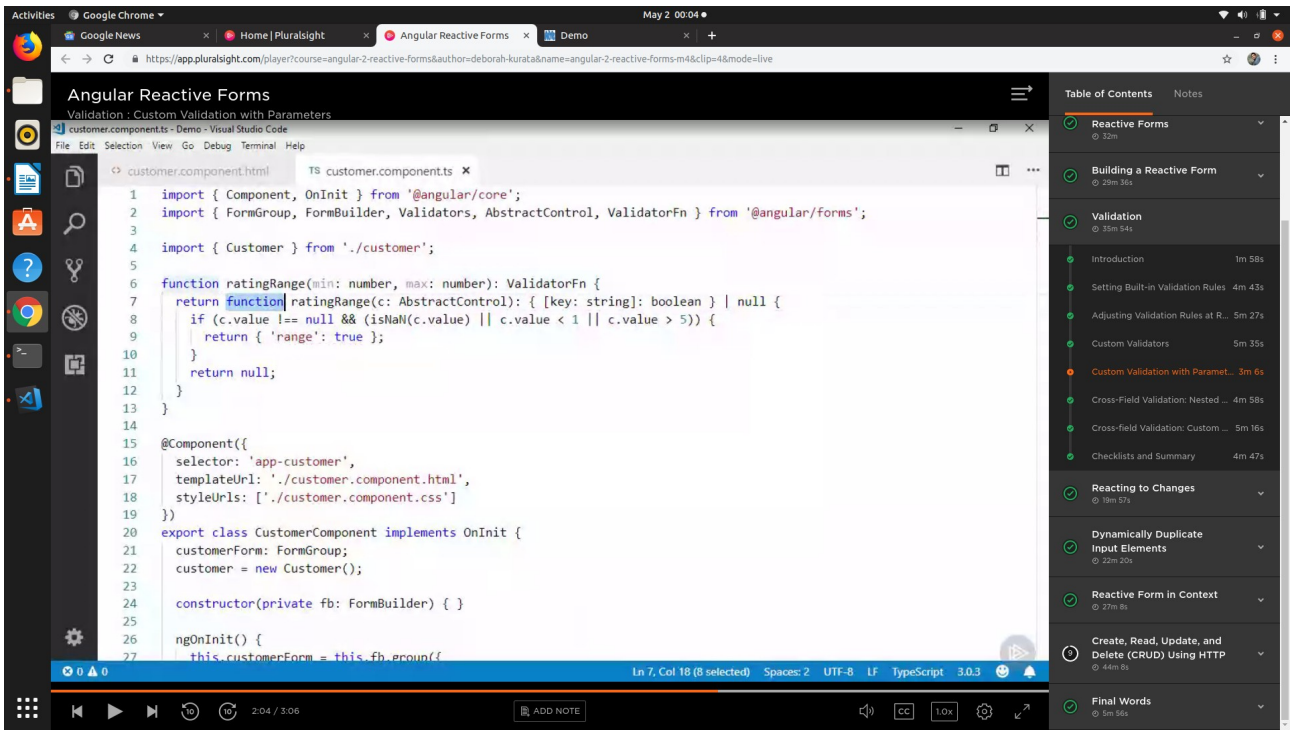
Then we create a method, sicnce this method will only be used by the CustomerComponent so we are keeping it above the class as shown below.



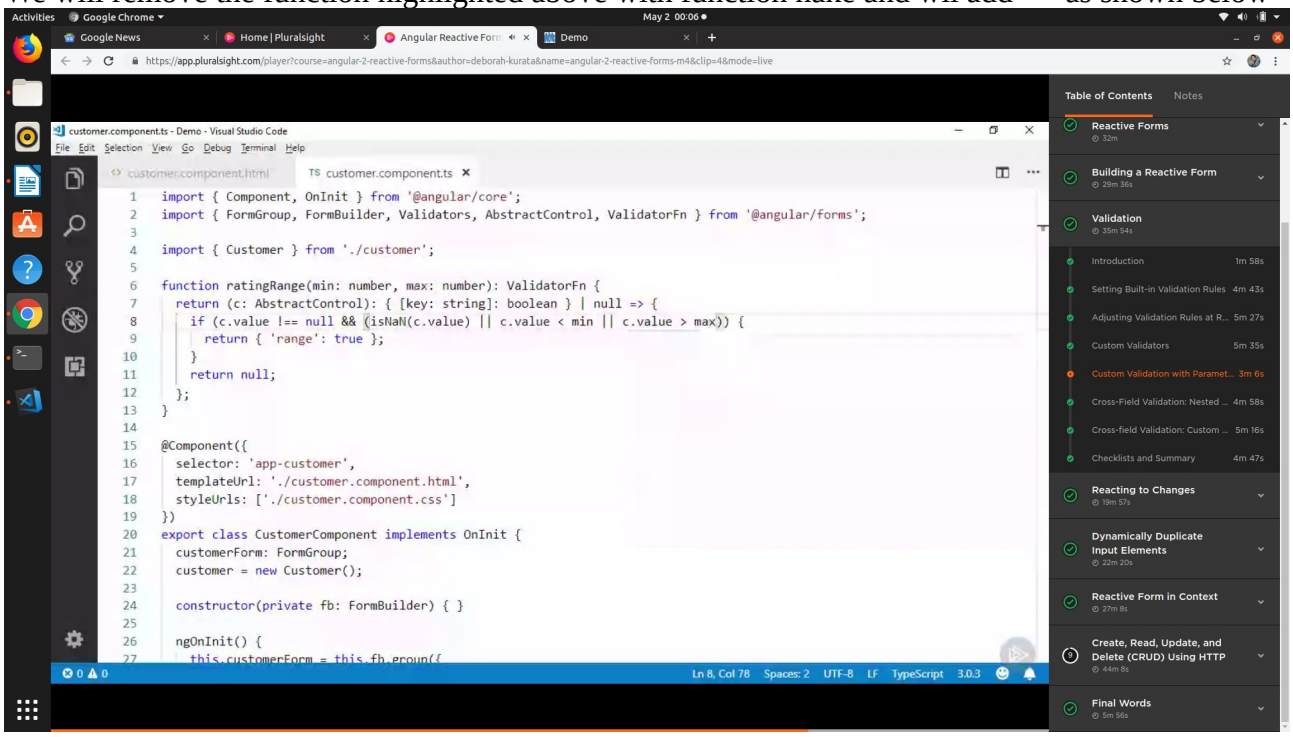


<u>Custom Validator with Parameters:</u> In this scenario we need to create factory function with return type as shown below

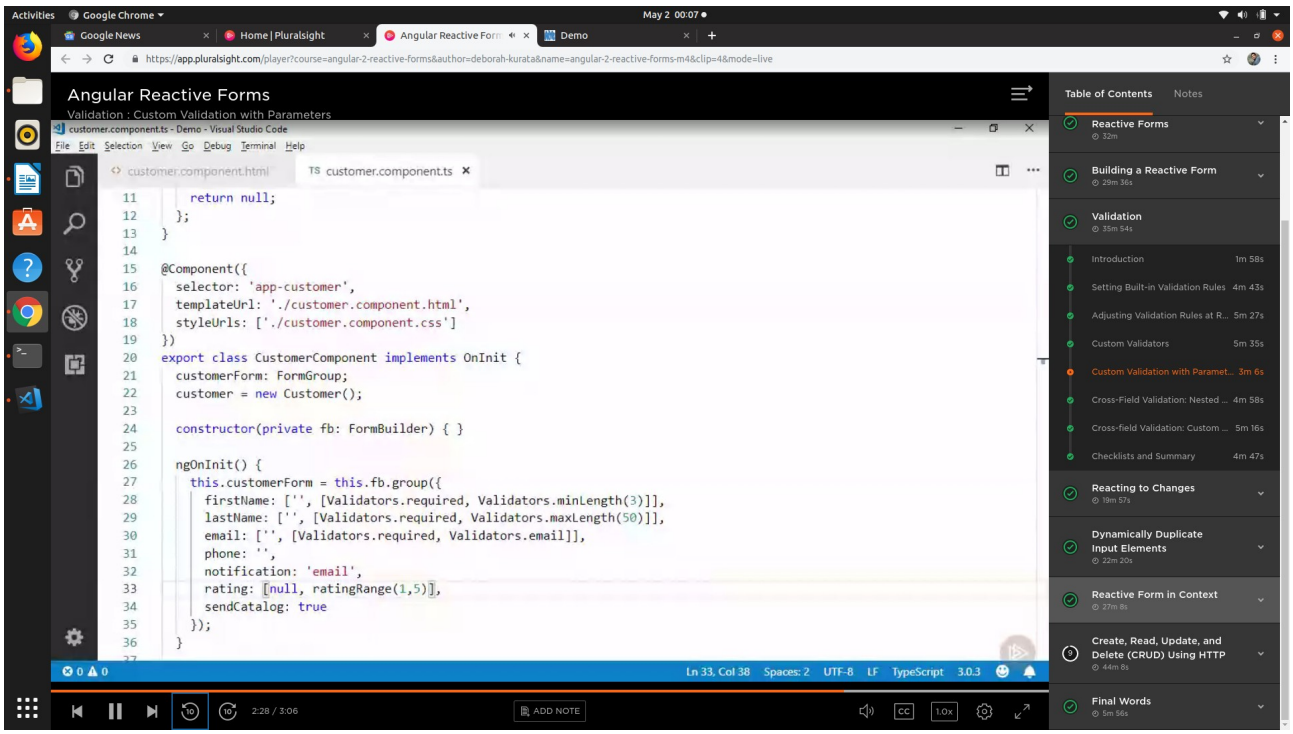




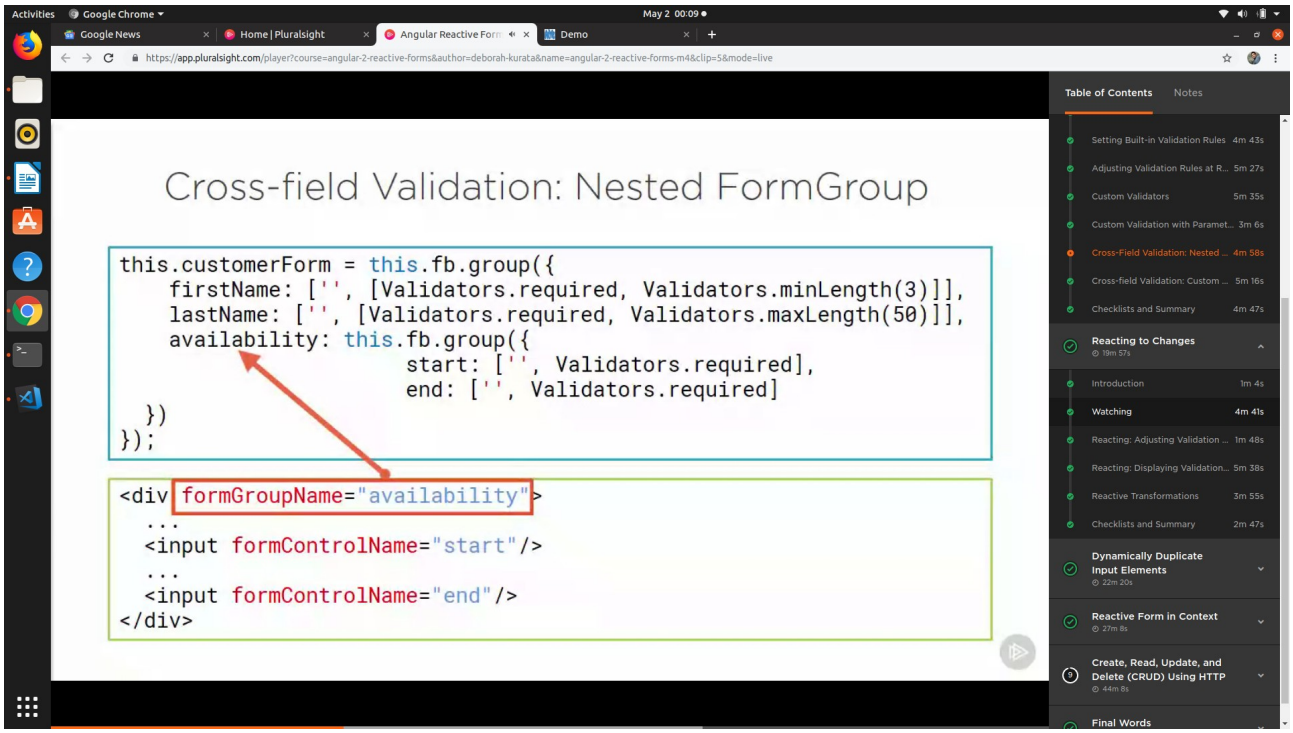
Now we have added the fuction as shown above , we are passing the two paratemet rather making max, min as fixed 1 and 5 in the function discussed earlier.
We will remove the function highlighted above with function nake and wil add => as shown below



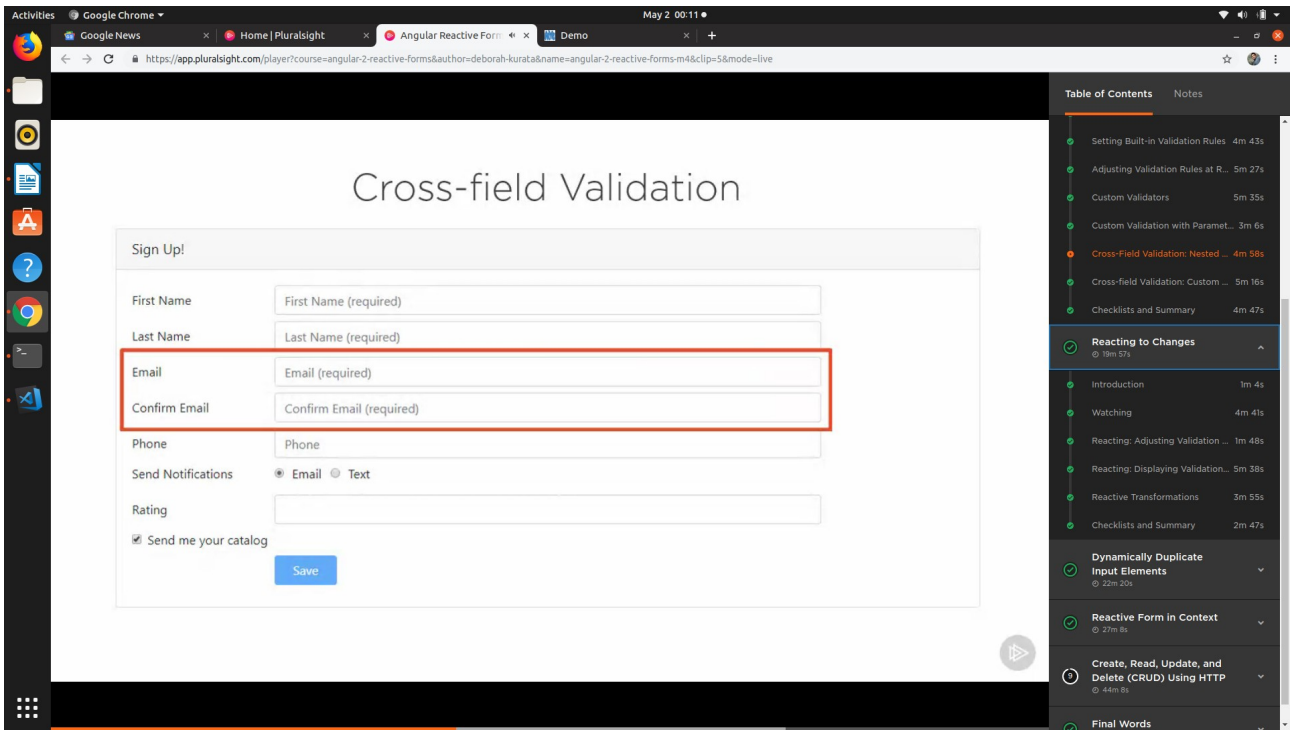
updating the value of range in constructor



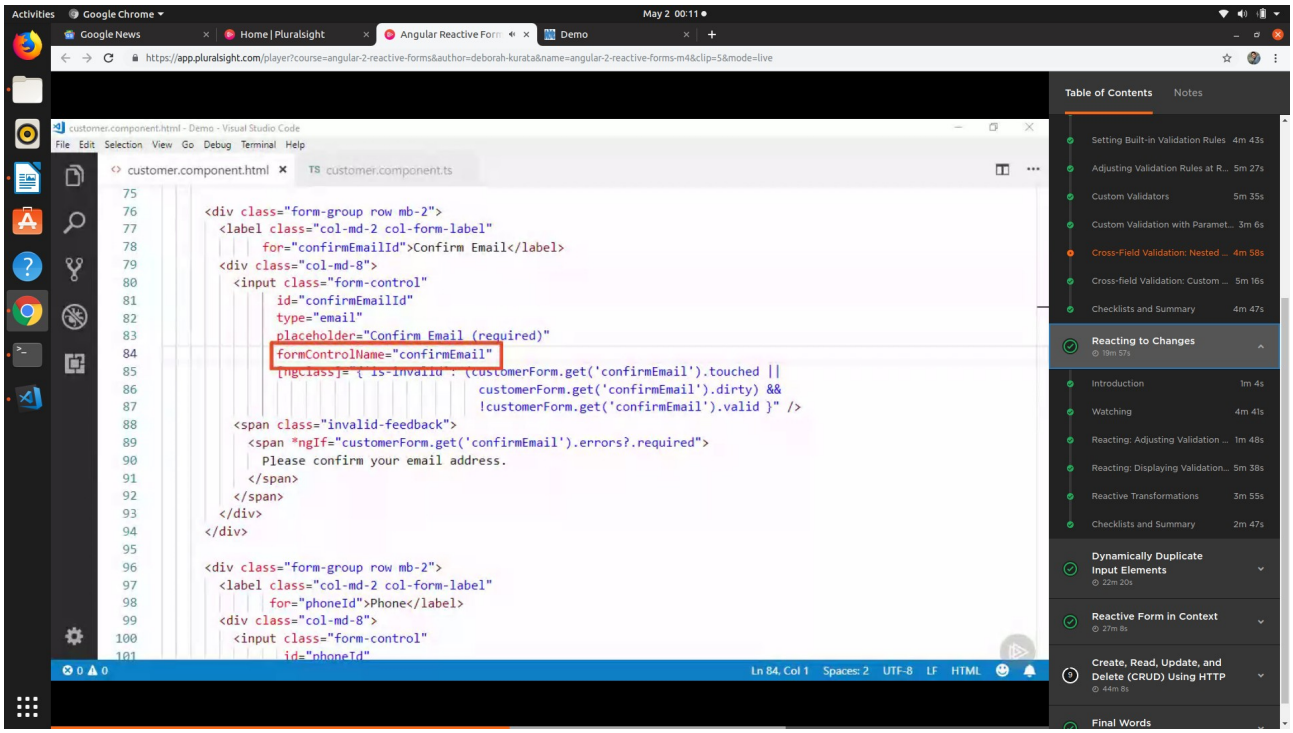
Cross Field Validation: Nested



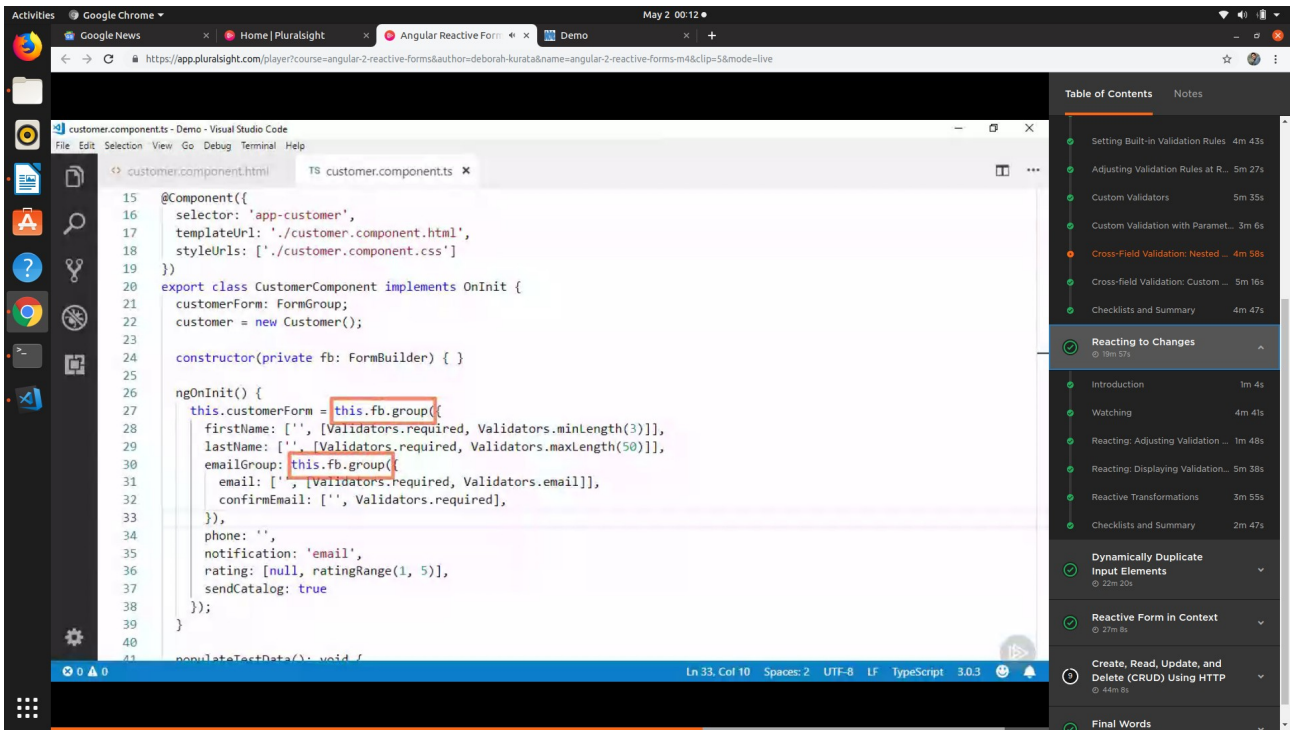
example;



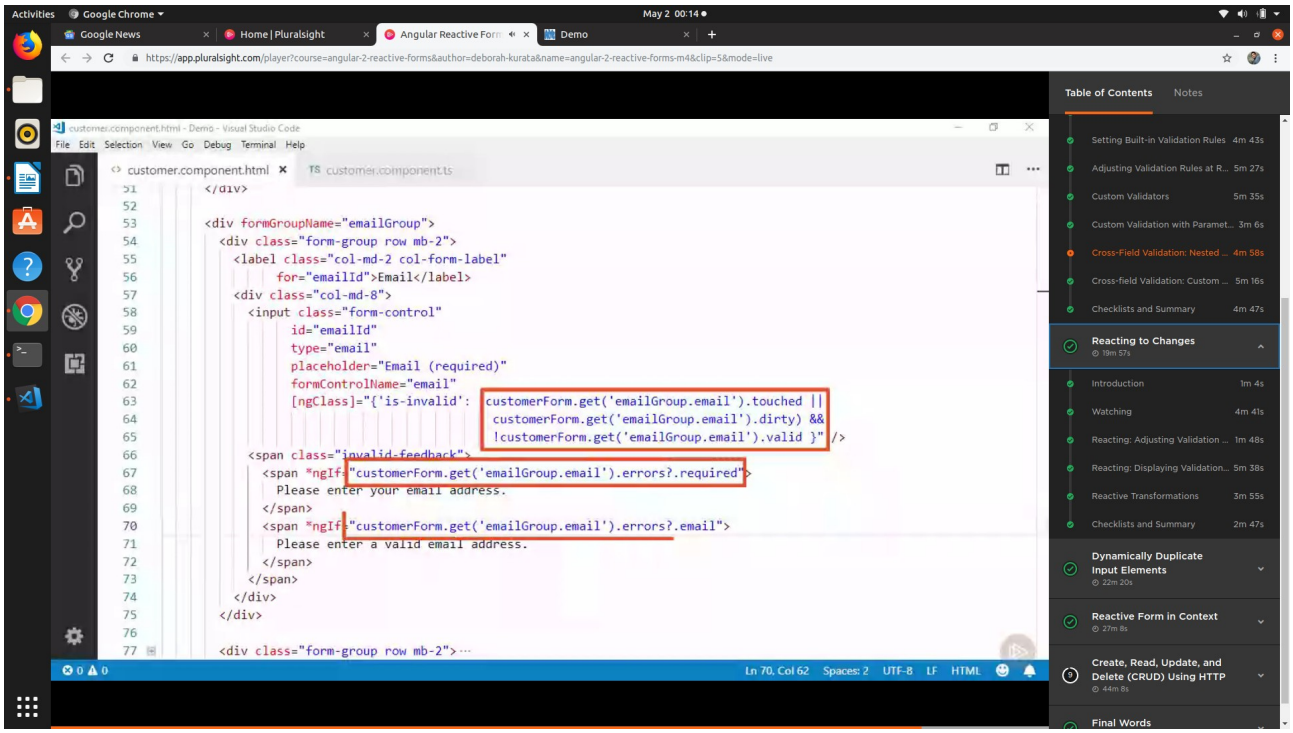
Html Template for Confirm Email

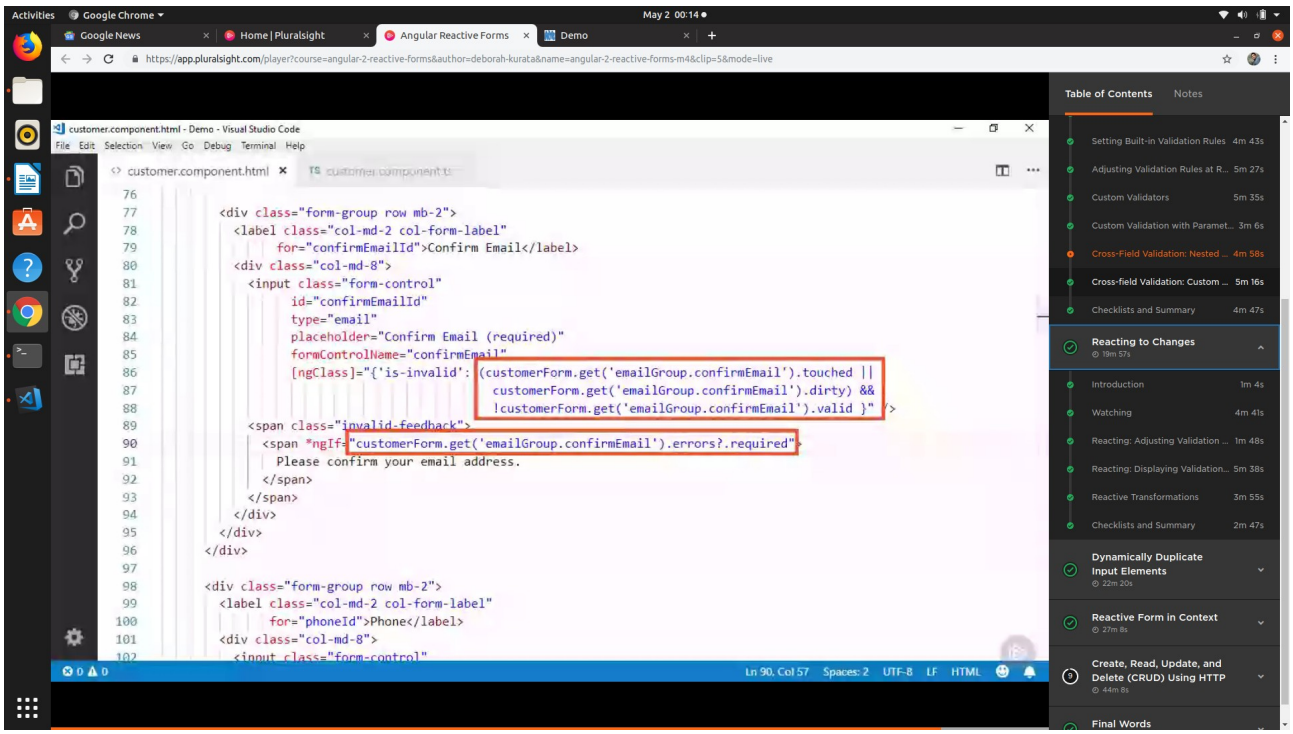


Component updated by adding emailFormGroup



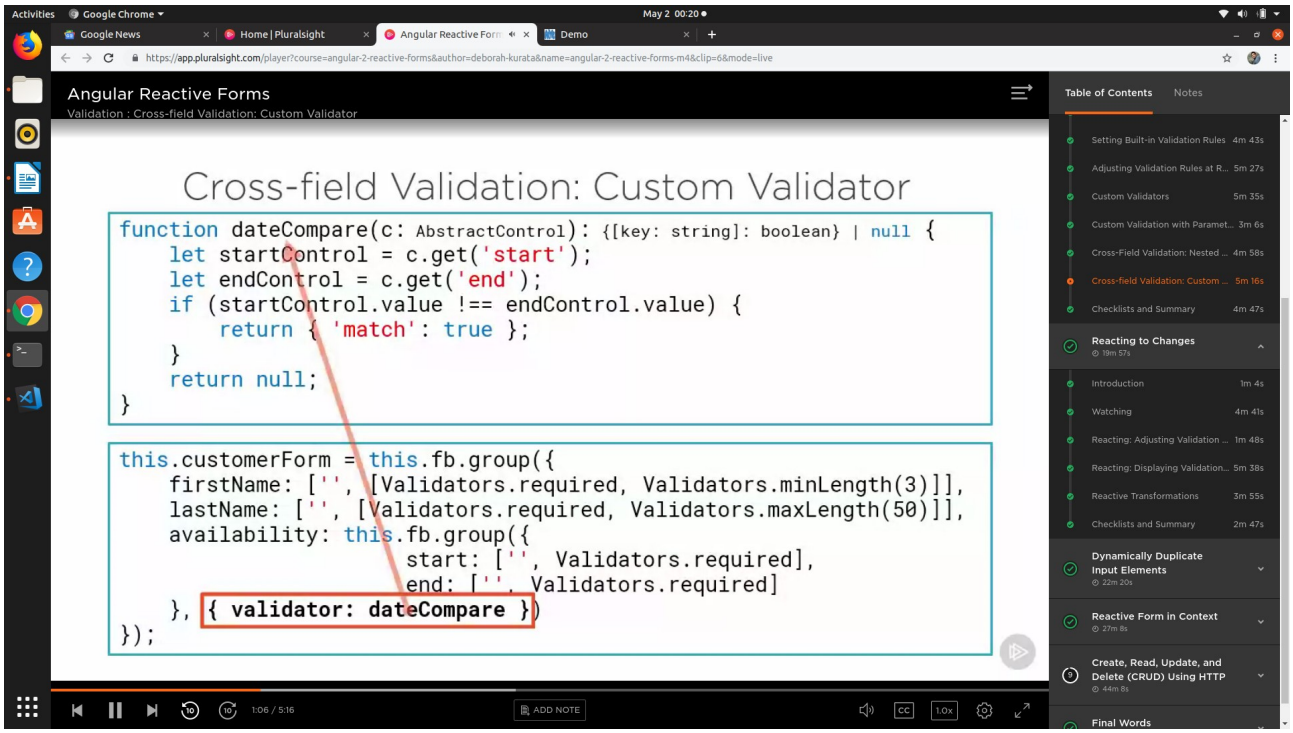
Since code has been moved to the new form groups html needs to be updated for both email and confirmEmail



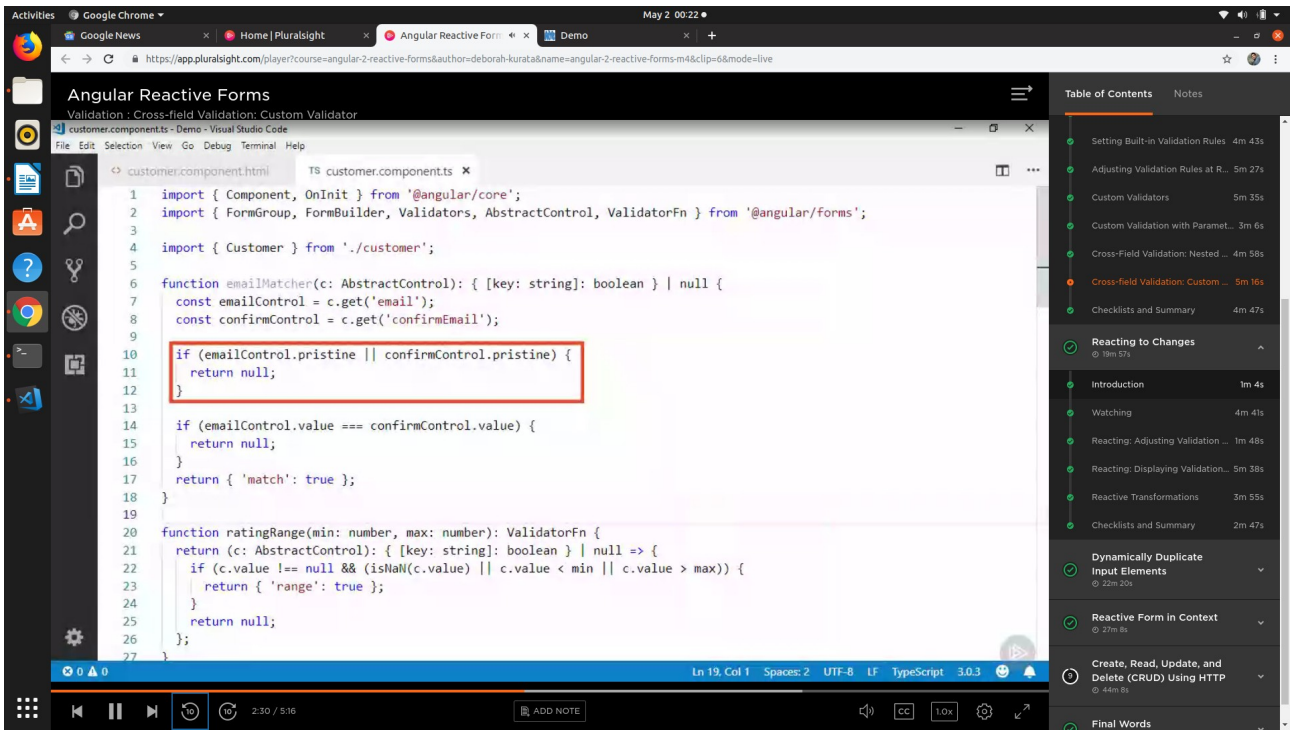


In the above example validation message is not showing up

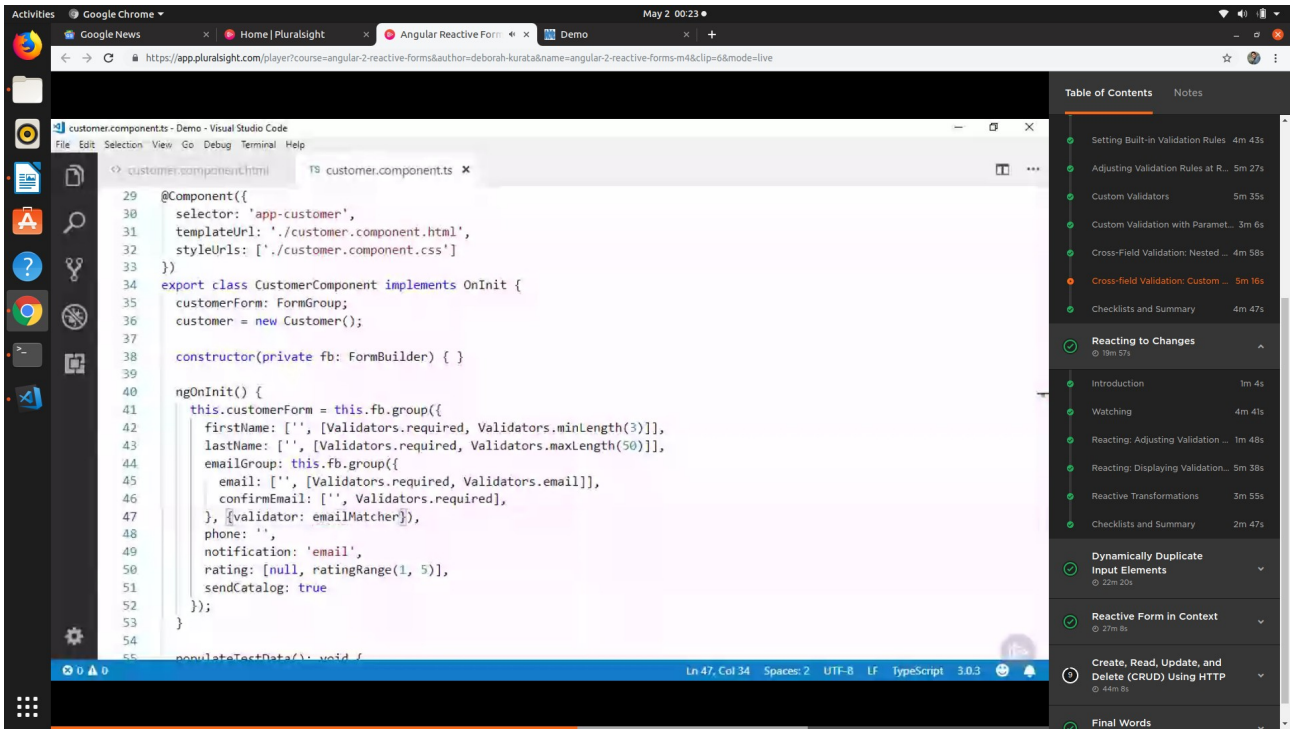
Cross Field Validation:Custom Validator



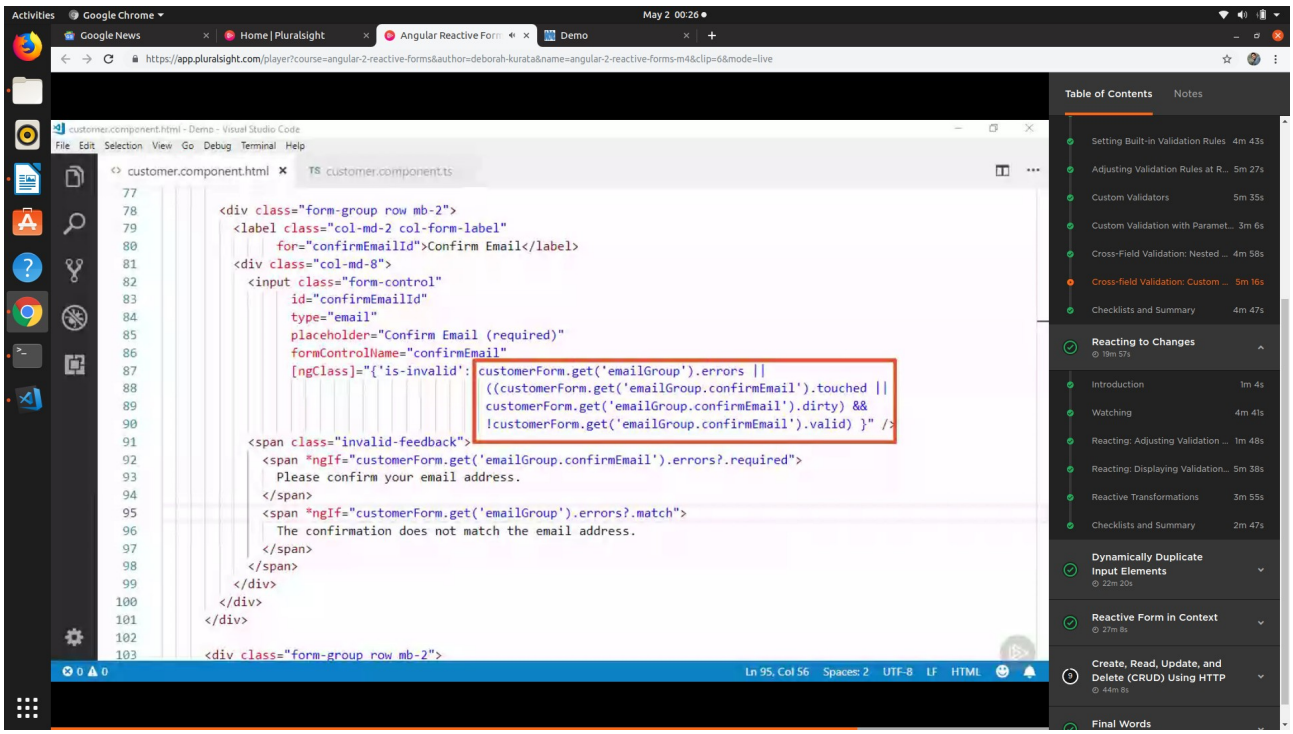
This will add validation to the form group not the form controls.
We have added a new method call emailMatchers.



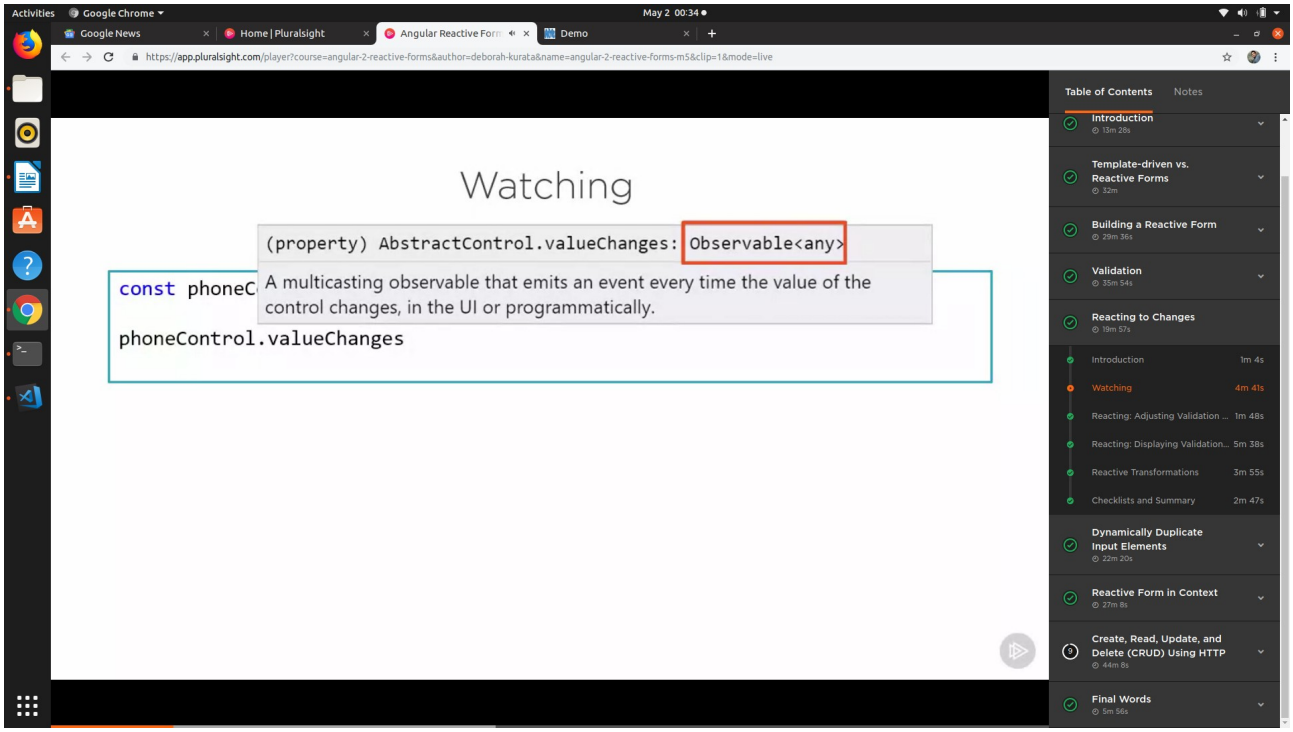
We need to pass the object in the form group



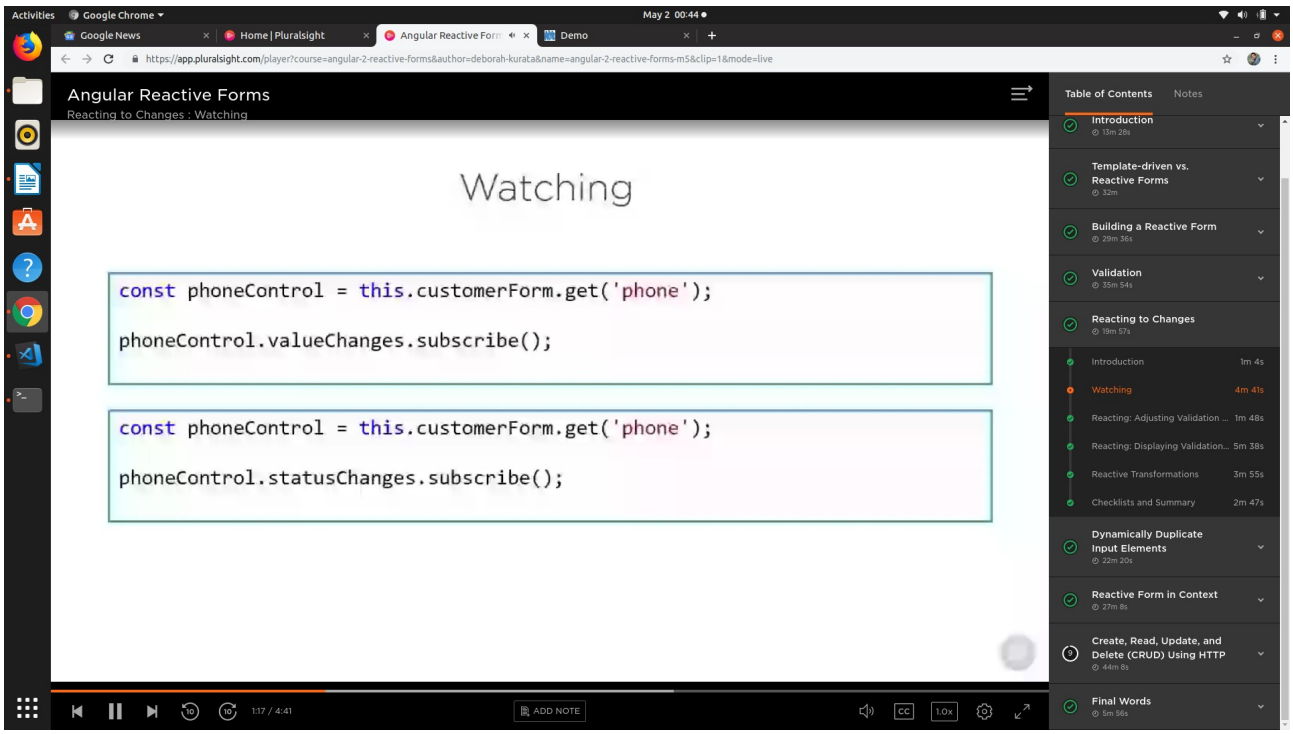
New message is added with customerForm.get(“emailGroup”).errors?.match



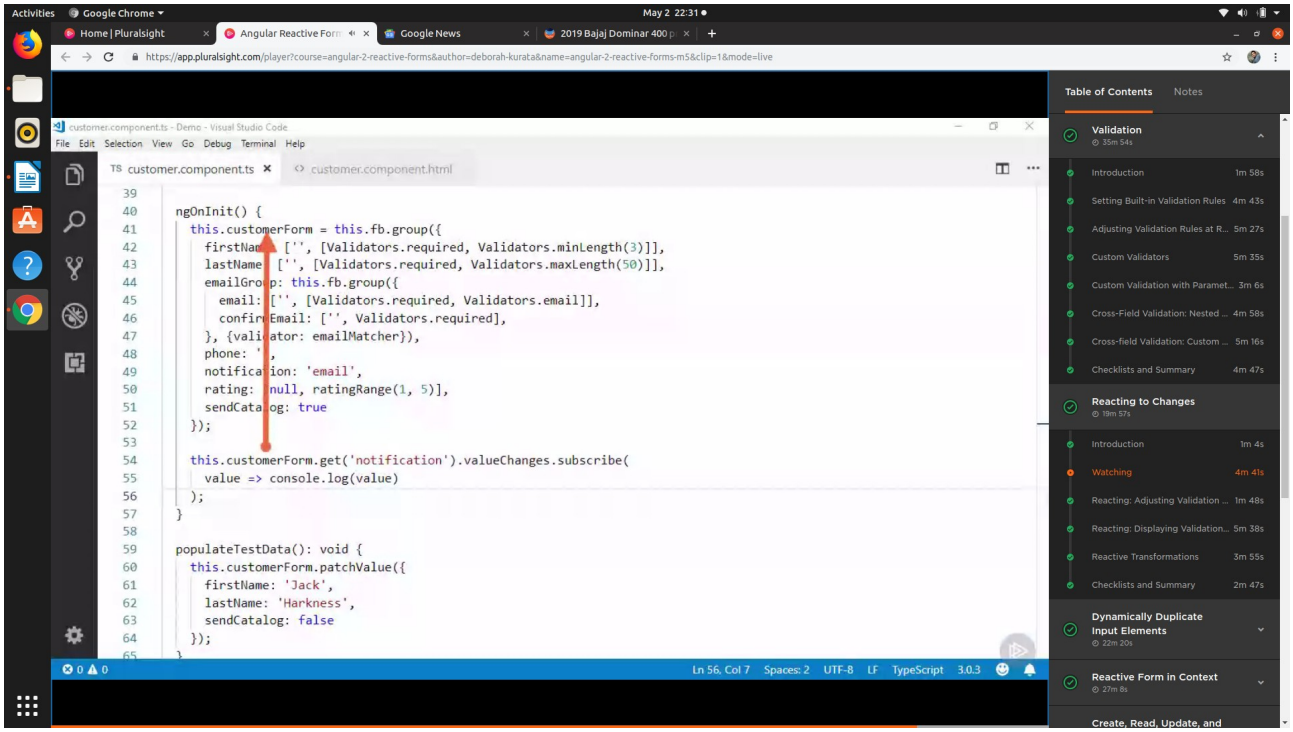
Reacting to Changes



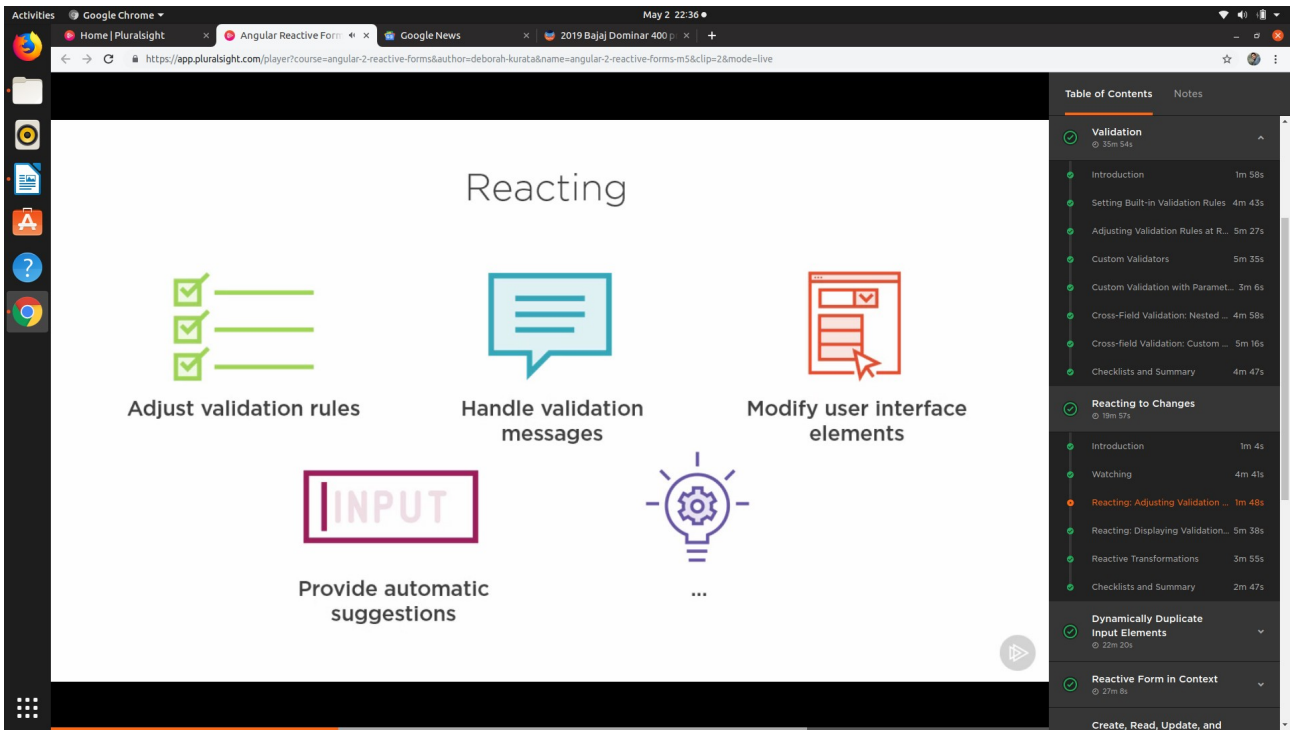
Value change is better than state change. Example if have not touched the element we do not want to show the error.



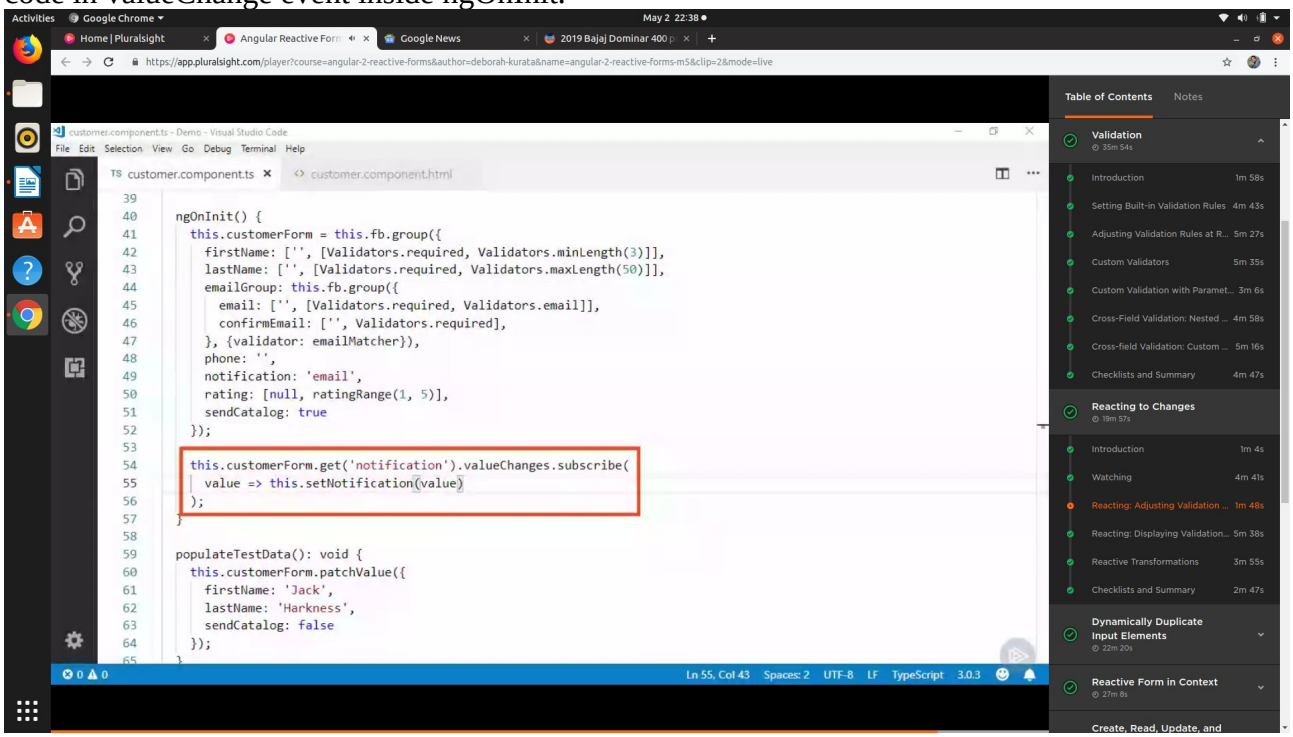
Value change should happen at the ngOnInit but it must be added after the root Form Group otherwise it will be null. As shown below.

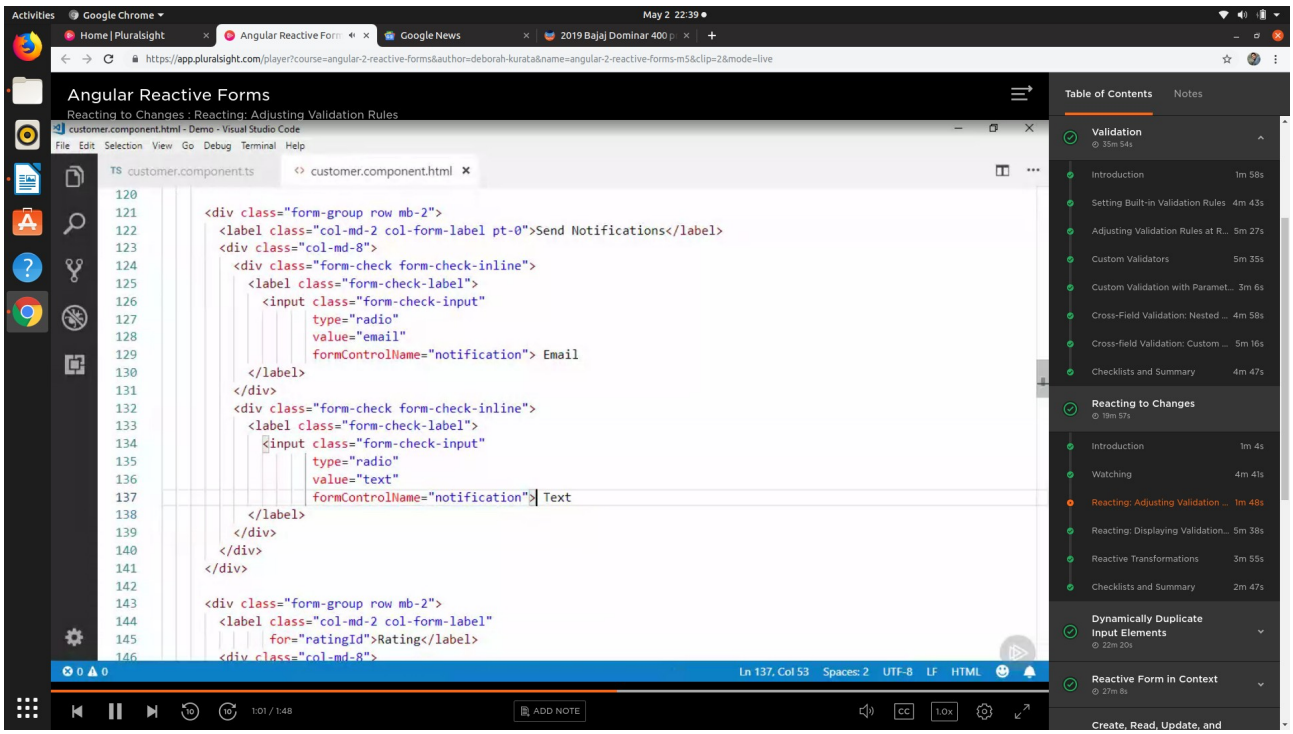


Implementation



With the watchers in placed we can remove the click event from the notification and insted add a code in valueChange event inside ngOnInit.

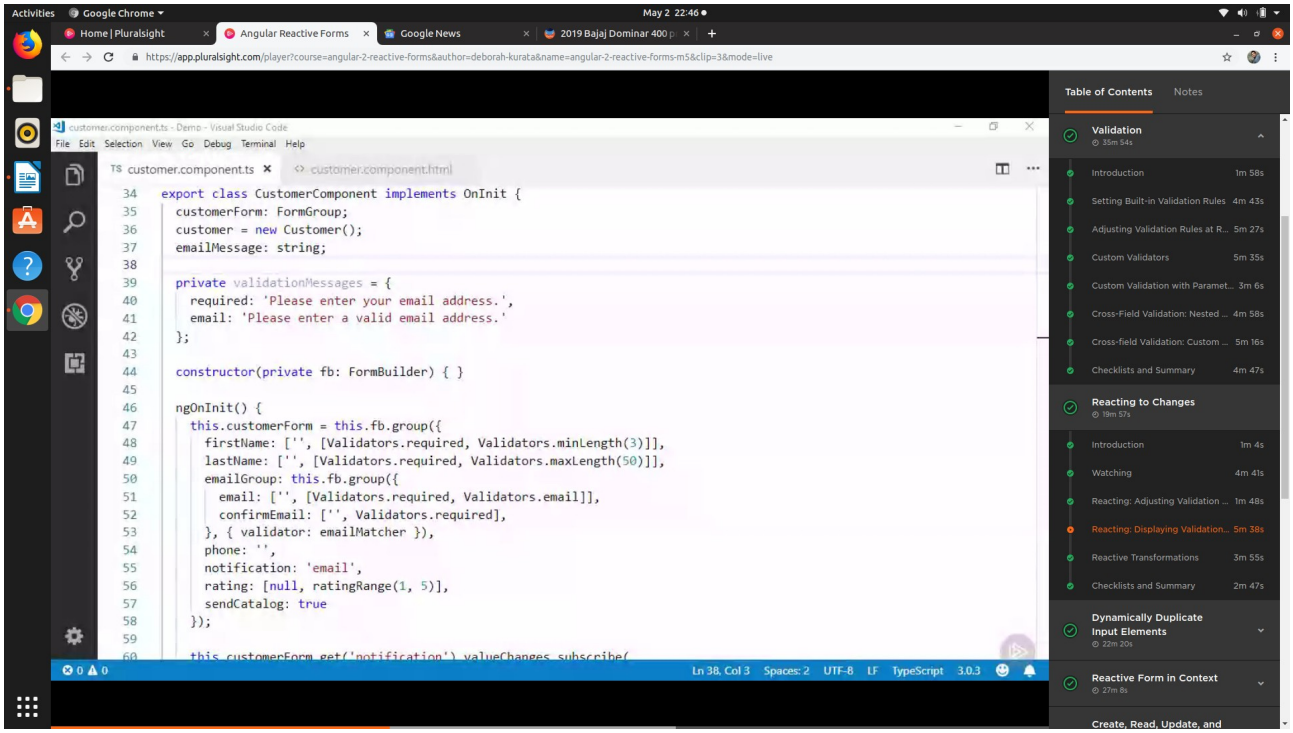




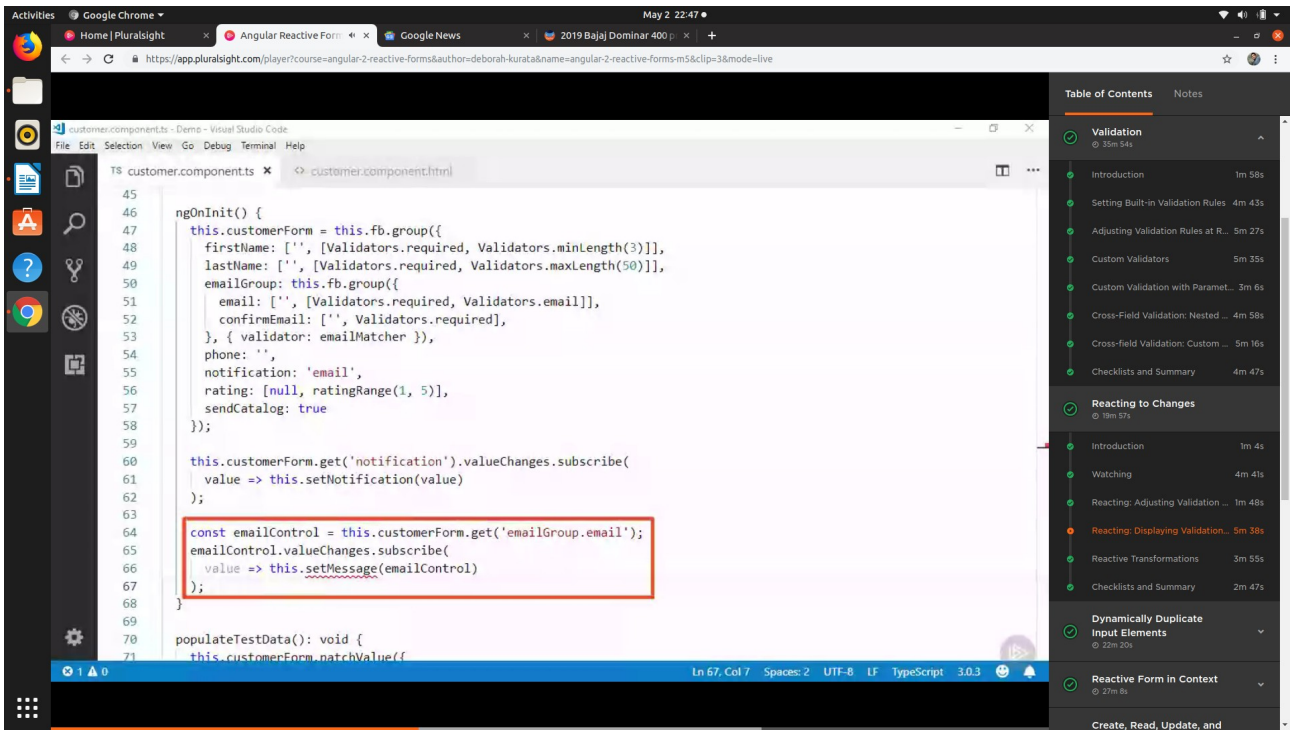
Moving Error Messages to the component class:

Create a datastructure with messages here validMessages and also a variable emailMessage.

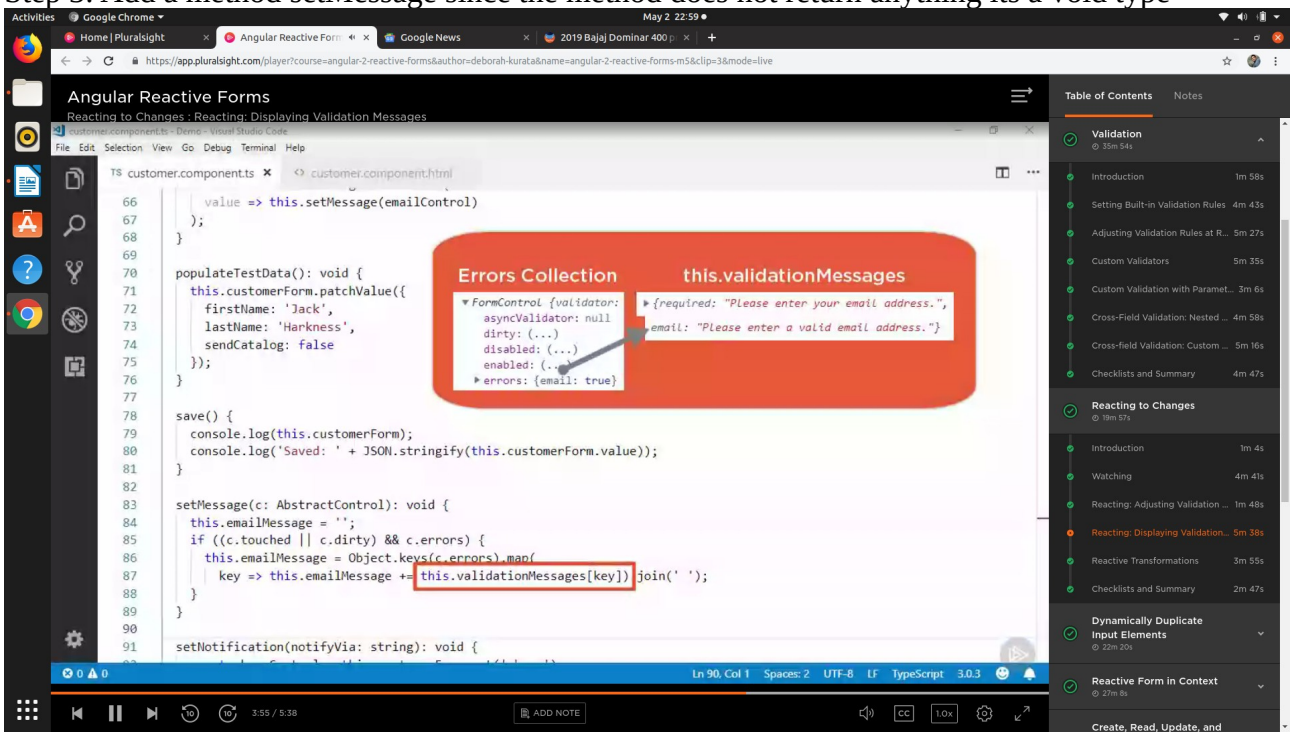
Step1:



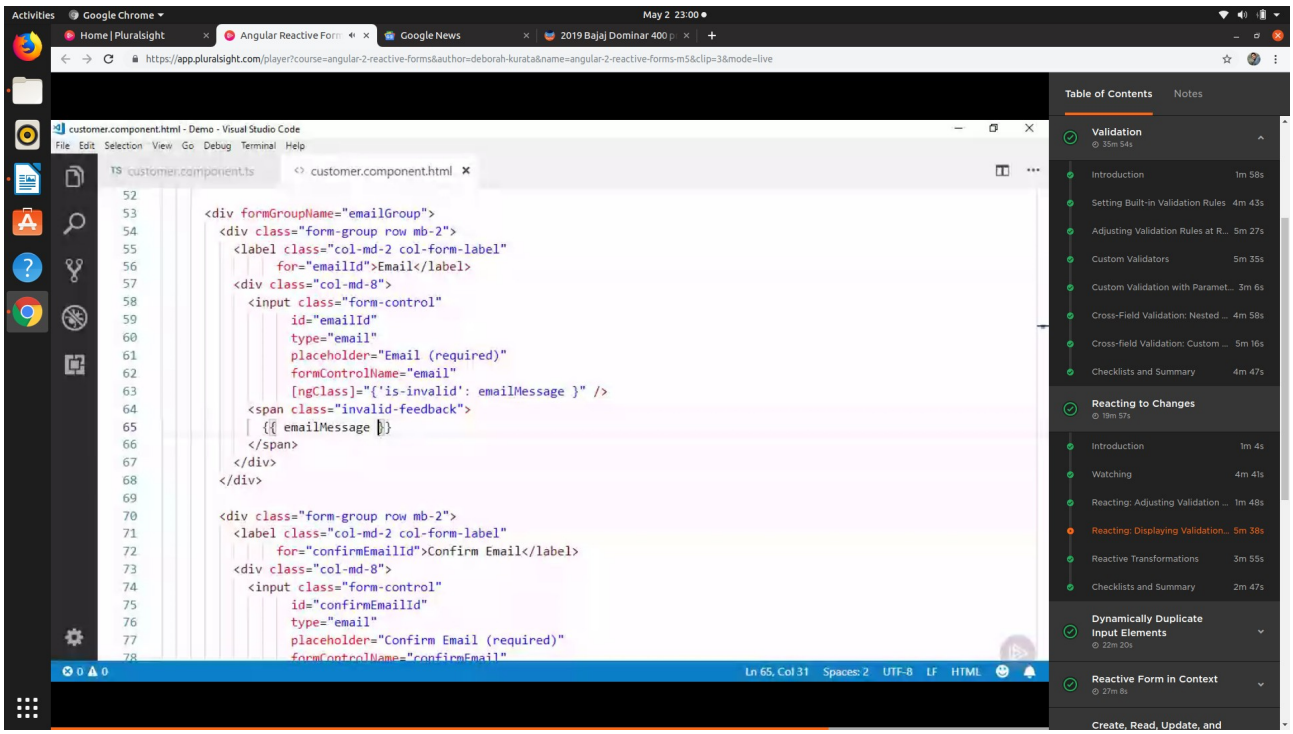
Step2: Add a watcher in ngOnInit as shown below



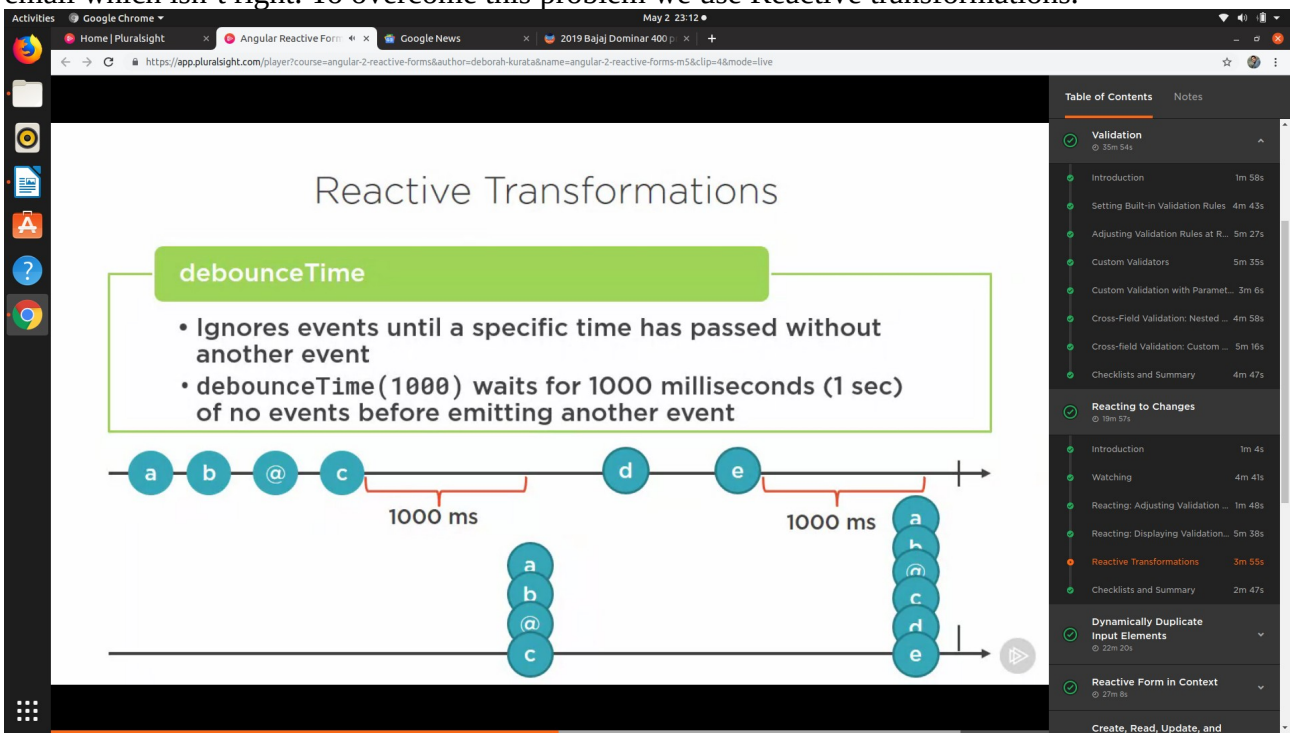
Step 3: Add a method setMessage since the method does not return anything its a void type



Step 4: Remove everything from the class section and add emailMessage and also in span tag add interpolation {{emailMessage}} to display the message

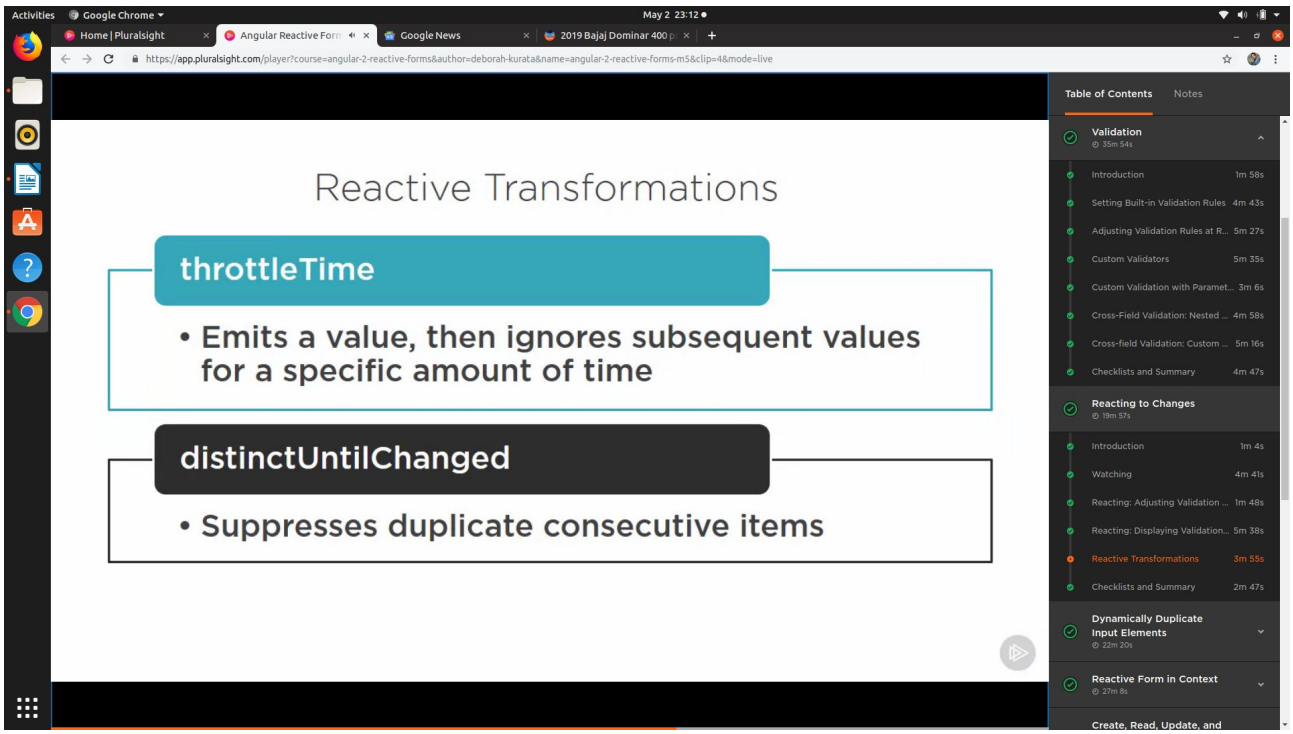


Reactive Transformations: In the above example there is one problem, when we type a single letter in the email input field it will start showing the error even before we havent typed the whole email which isn't right. To overcome this problem we use Reactive transformations.

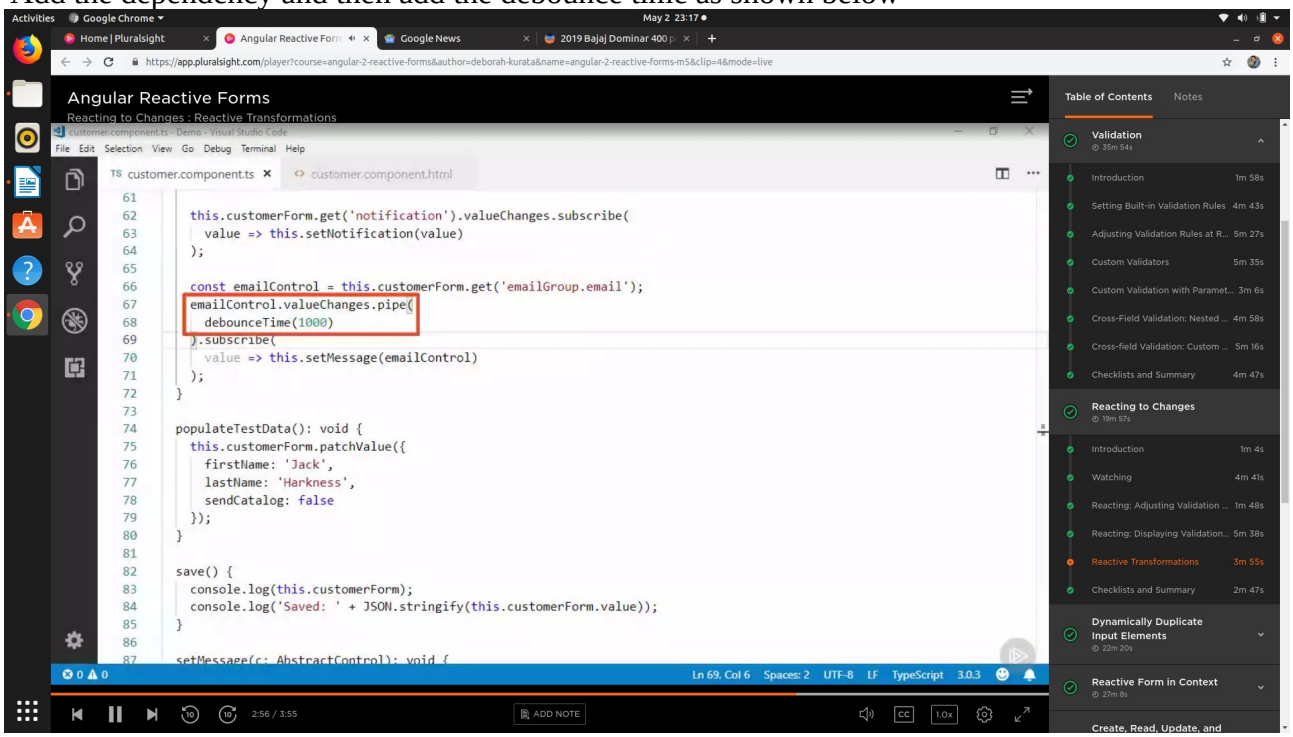


throttleTime : This is useful when we receive way to many events as tracking mouse movements

distinctUntilChange: This is useful when tracking key events to prevent events when only controller shift keys are changed

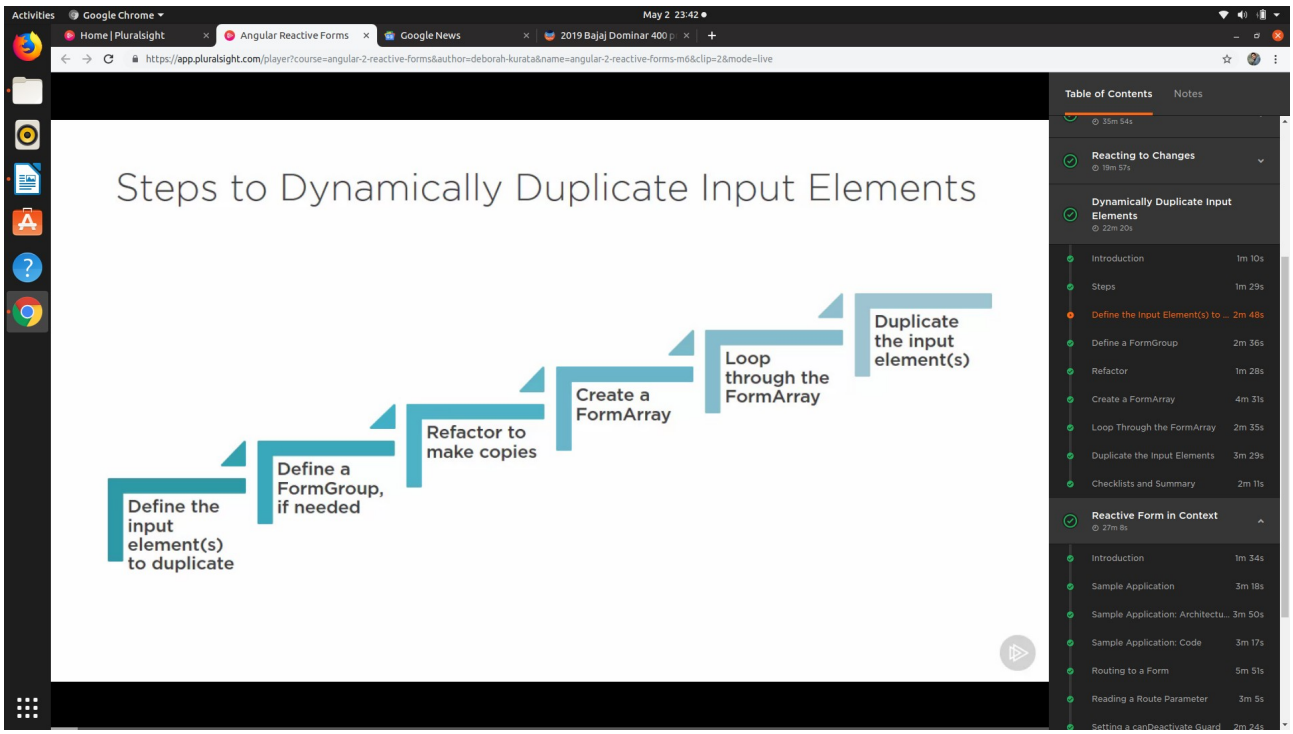


Now adding reactive transformation to the existing code.
Add the dependency and then add the debounce time as shown below

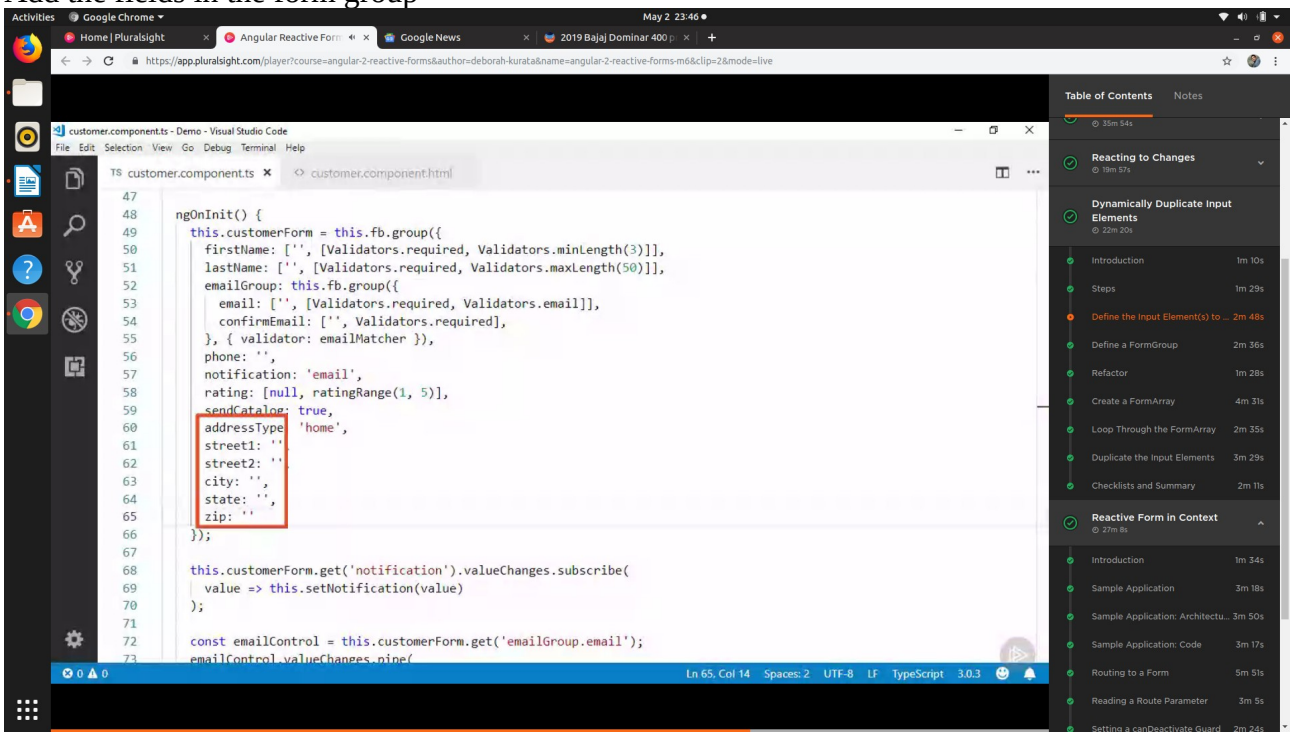


Dynamically Duplicating Input Element

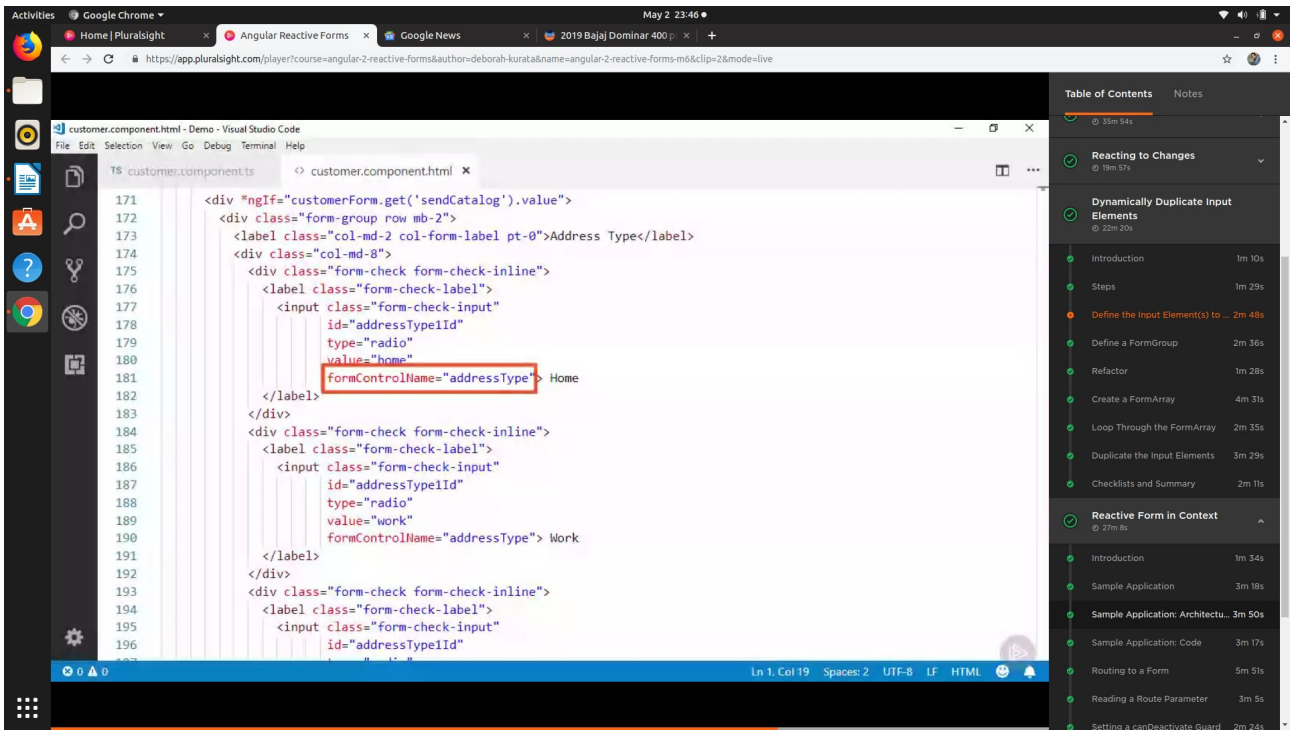
Steps to dynamically ducplicate Input elements



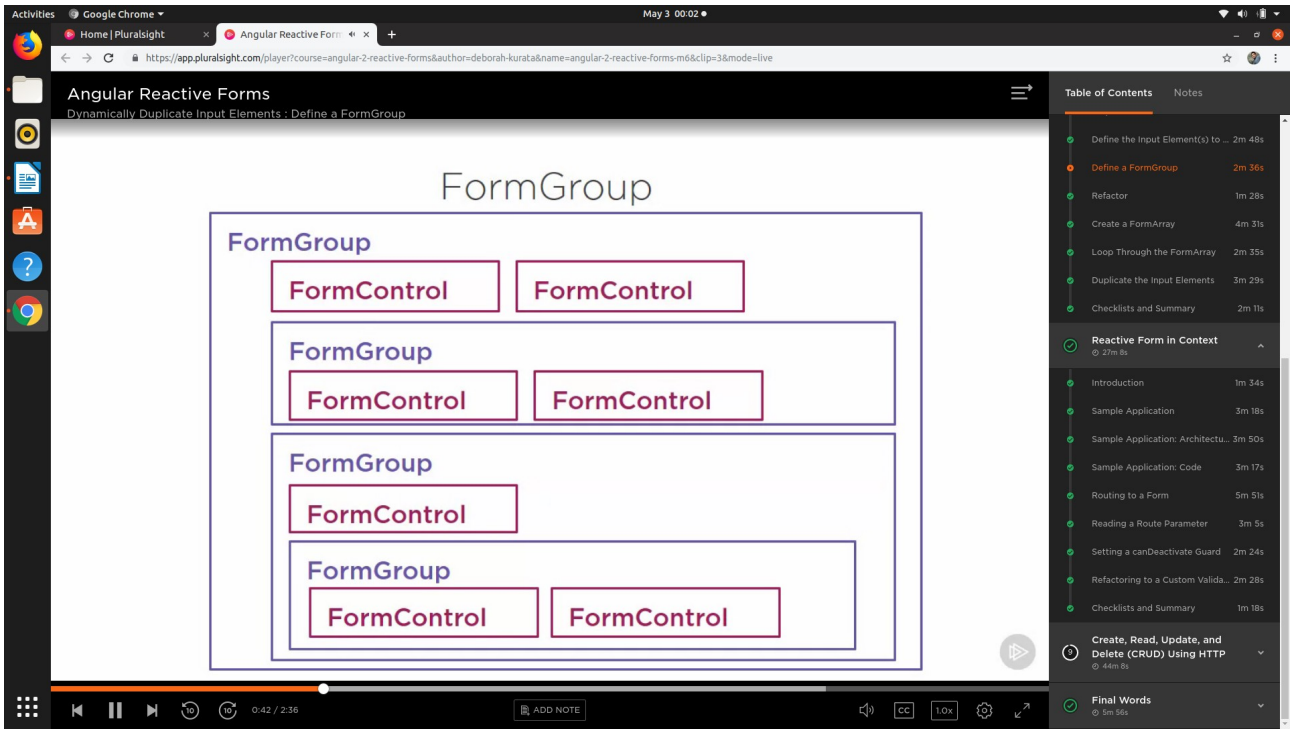
Add the fields in the form group

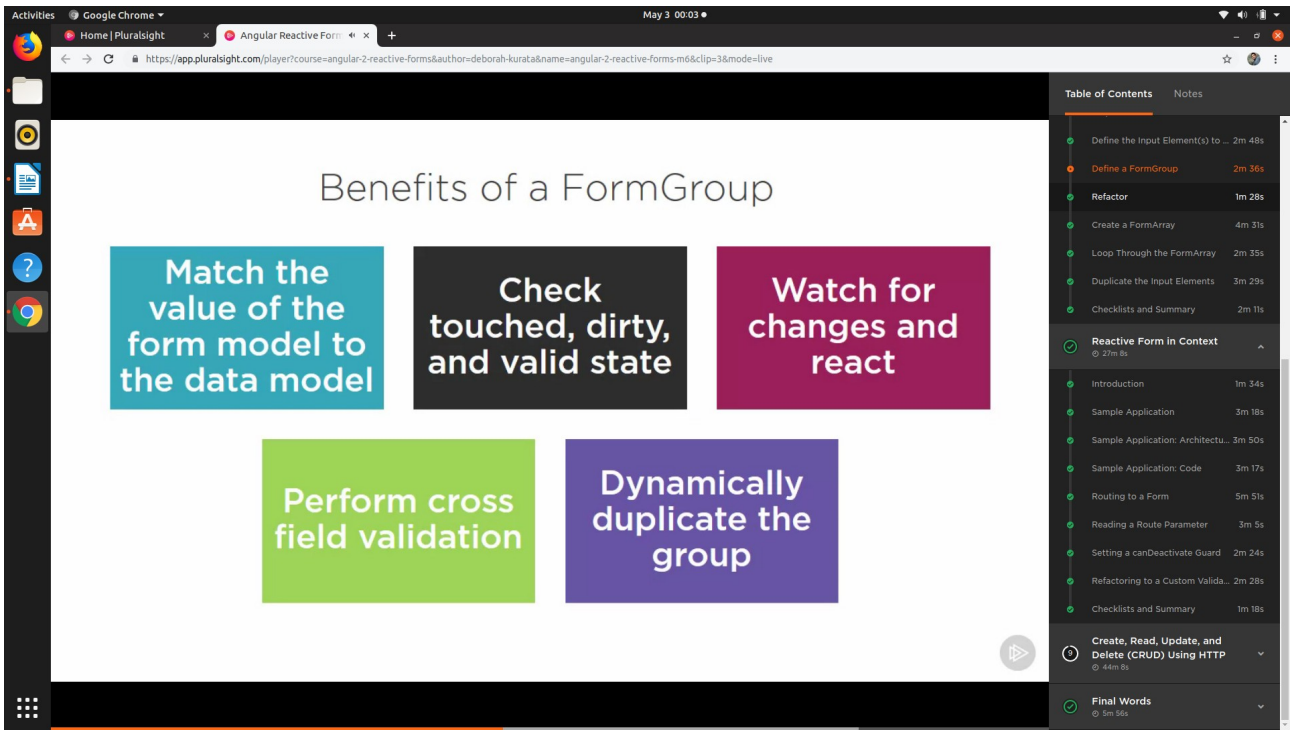


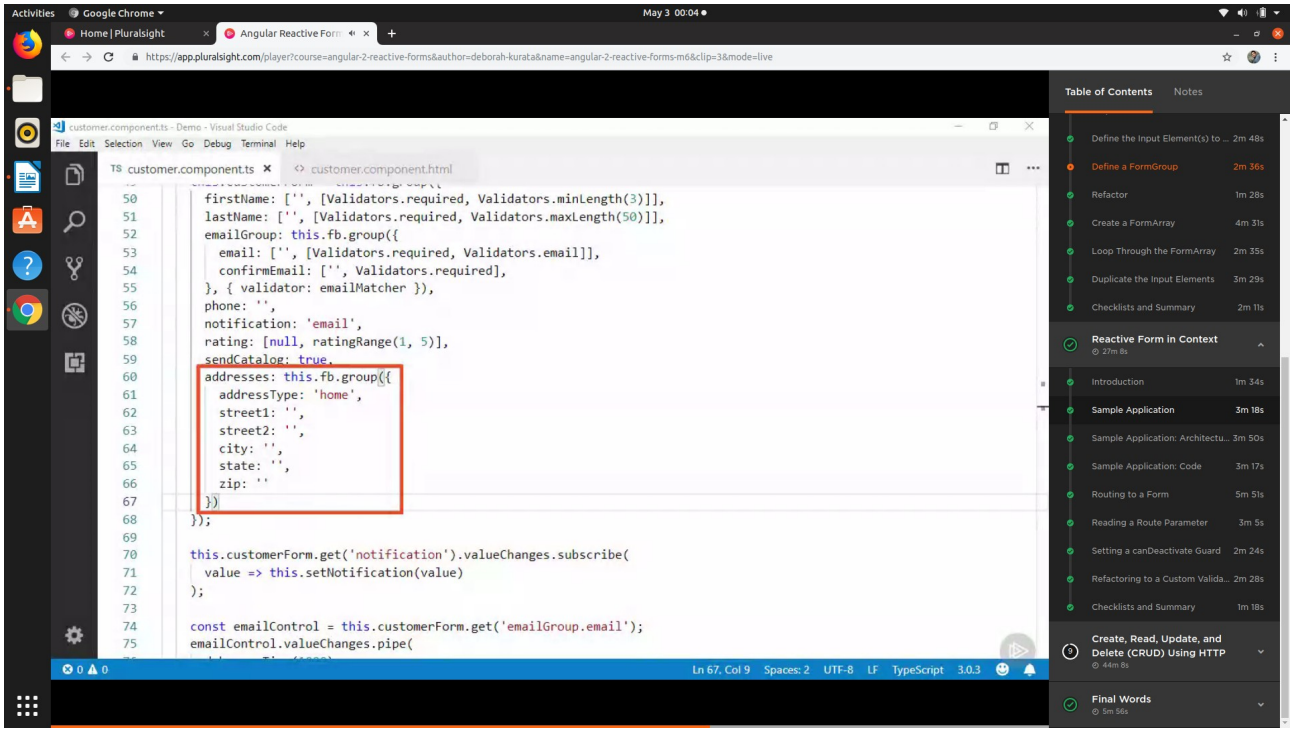
The above name should match the fields in the html



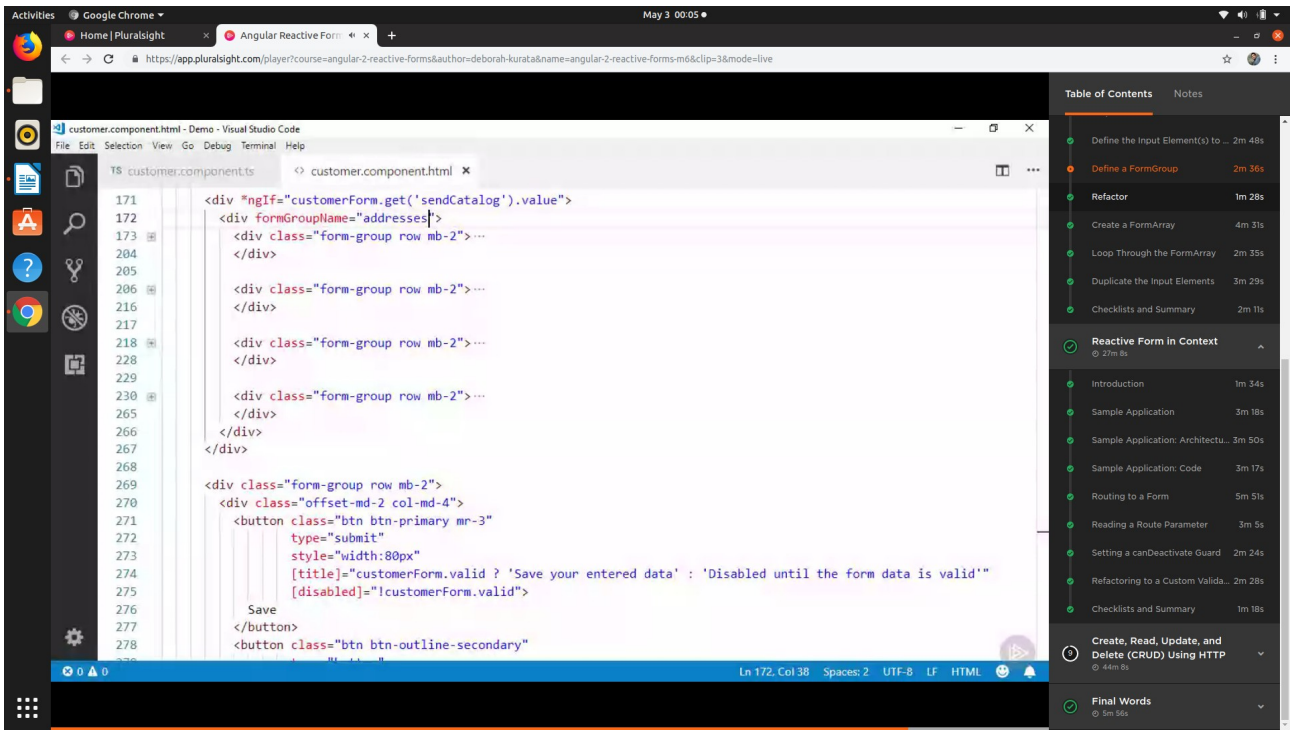
We need a form group for these new fields as per the second step in the steps diagram discussed earlier



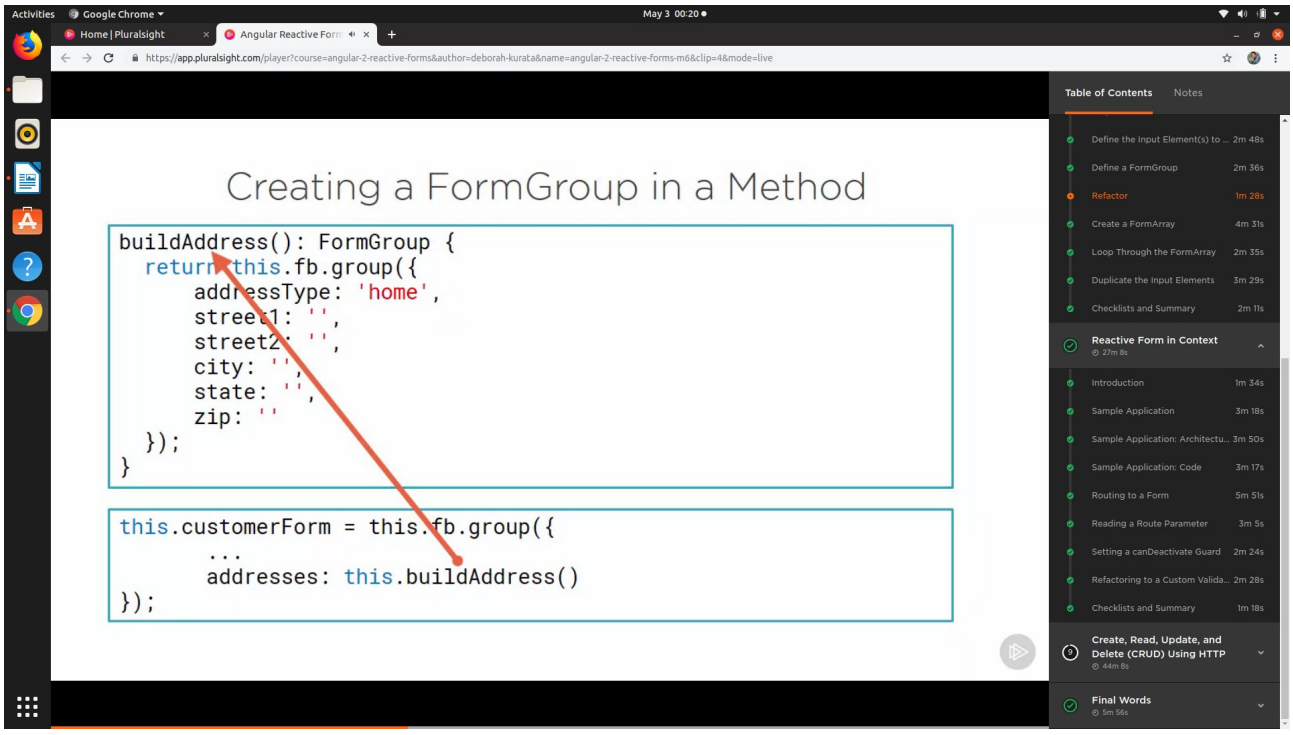


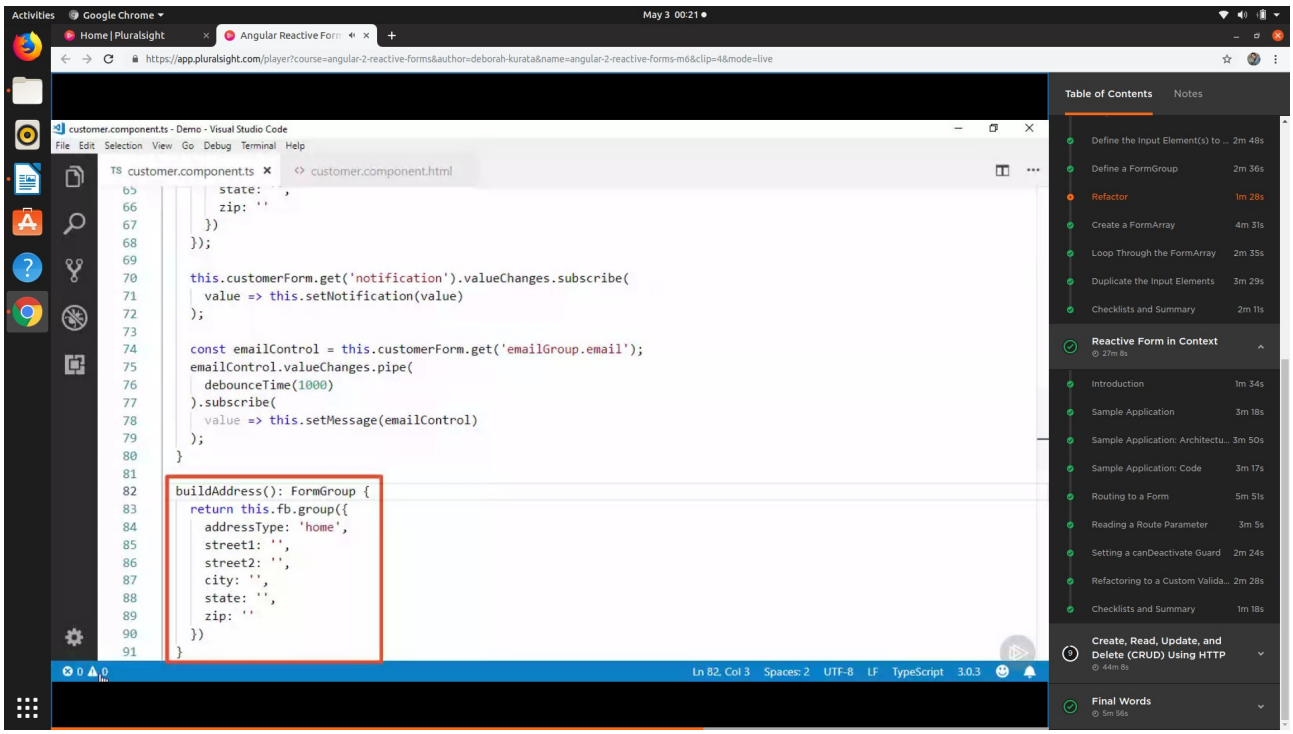


Html Update: Moved the form groups code inside a div tag and added the new form group to it

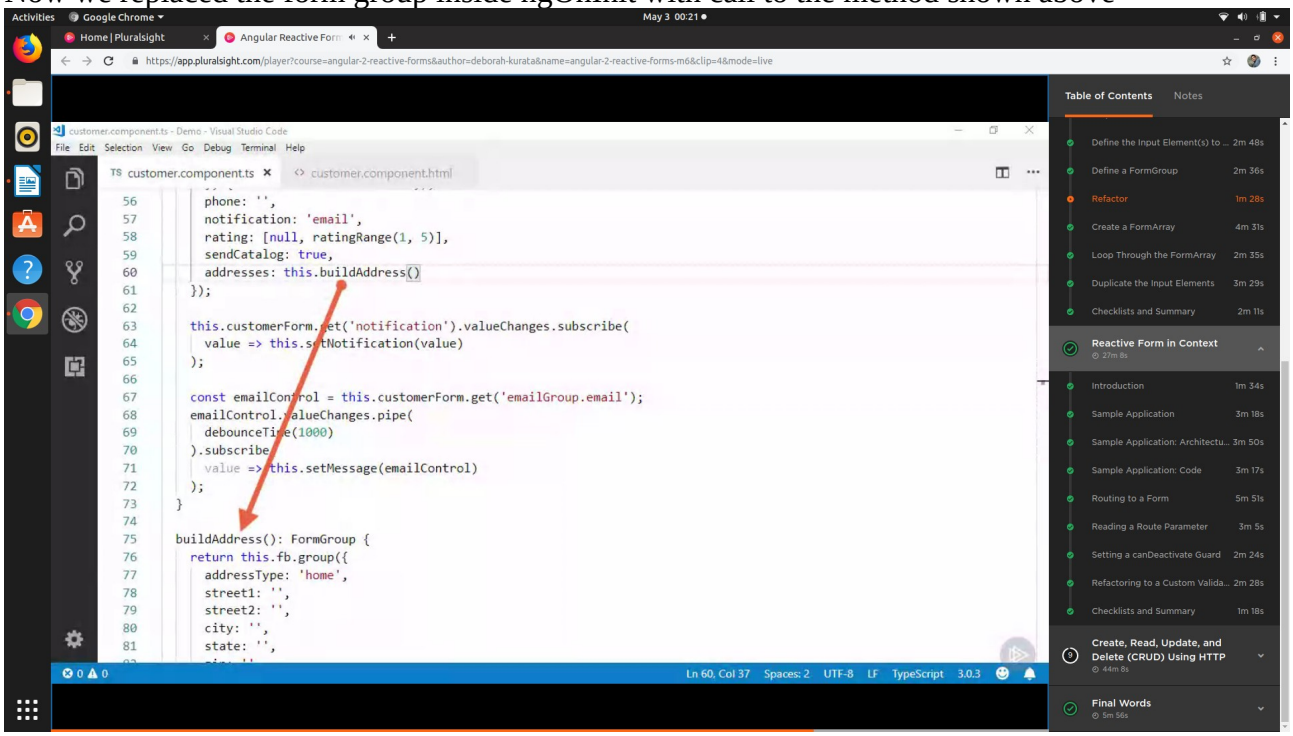


Refactoring to make copies:

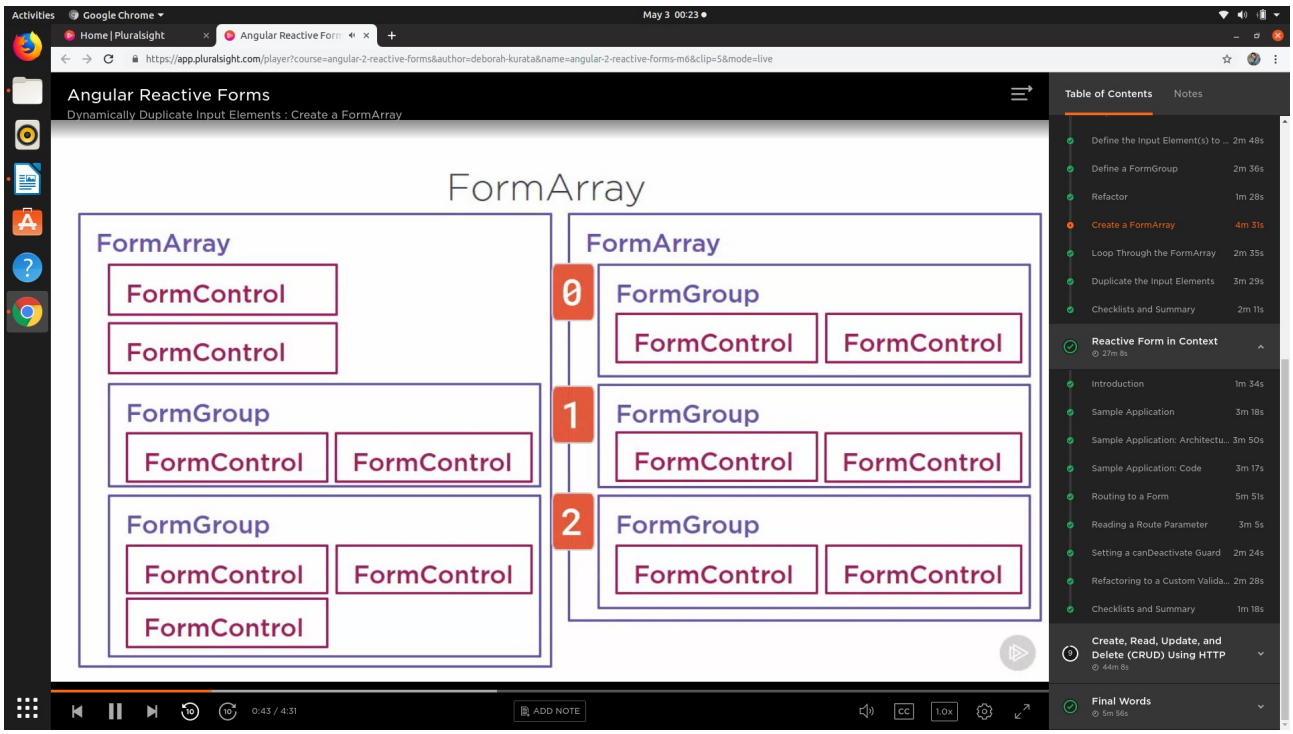




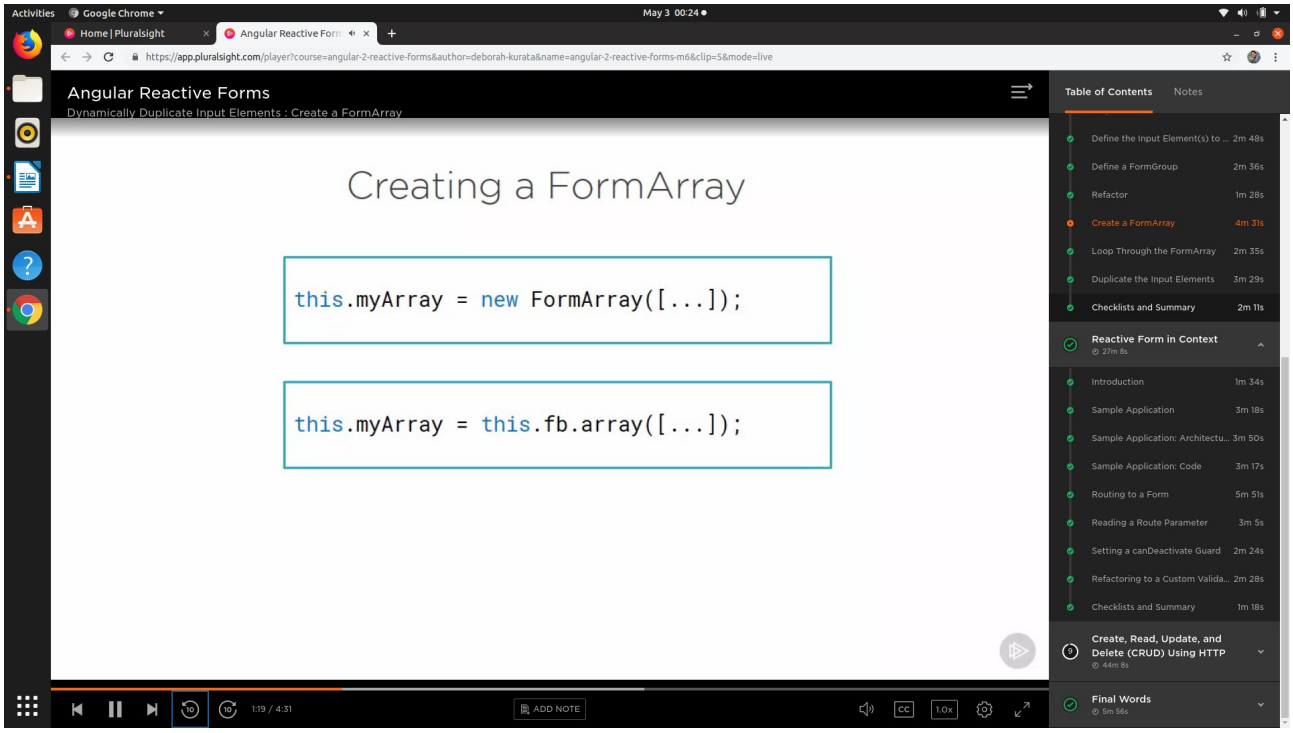
Now we replaced the form group inside ngOnInit with call to the method shown above



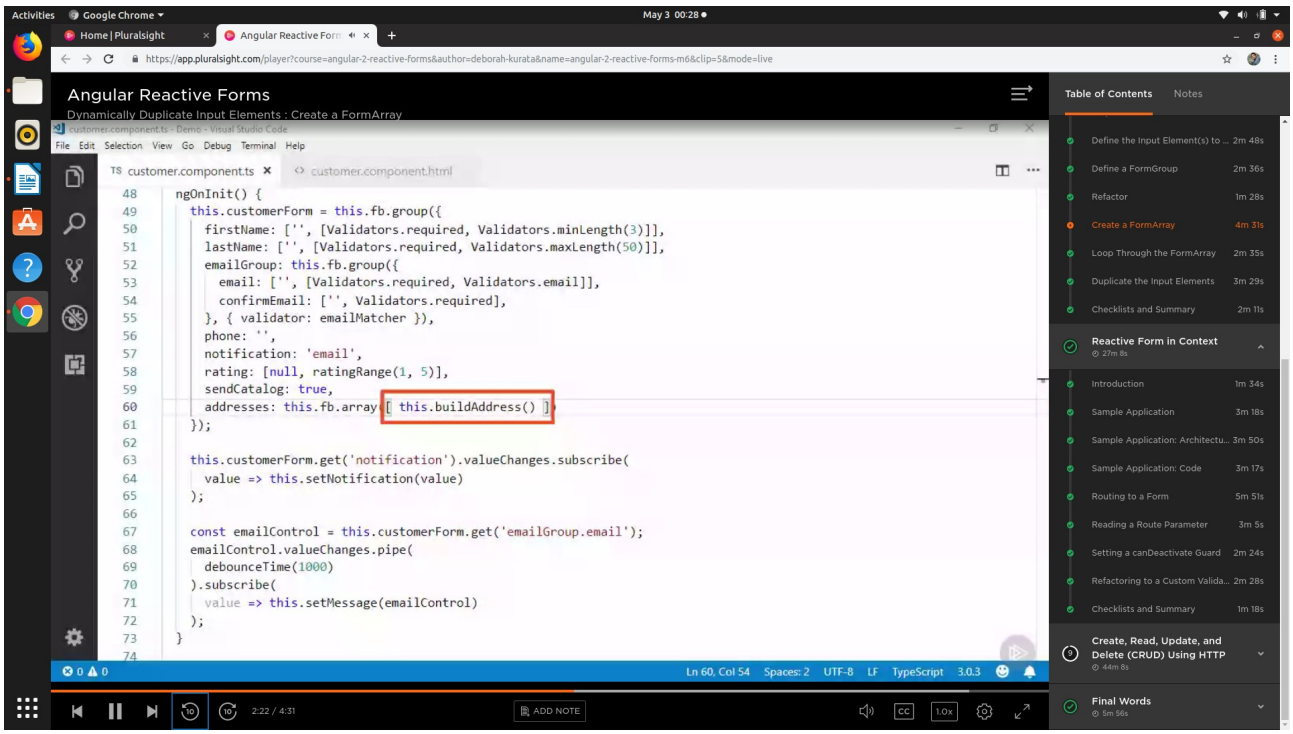
Creating Form Array: In form array fields can be accesses as index just like a normal array. It can have multiple fomr control, groups in it.

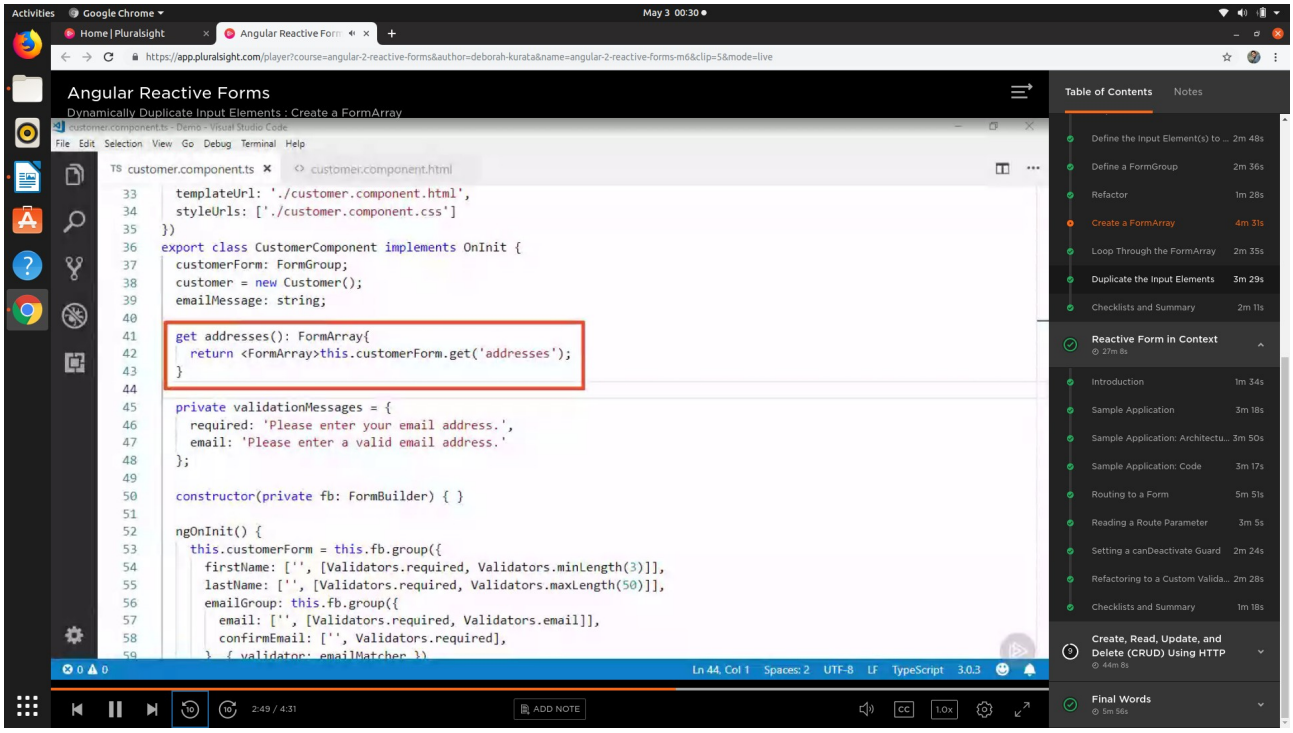


These are the two ways of creating a form array.As we are familiar with the form builder approach we will use it instead.

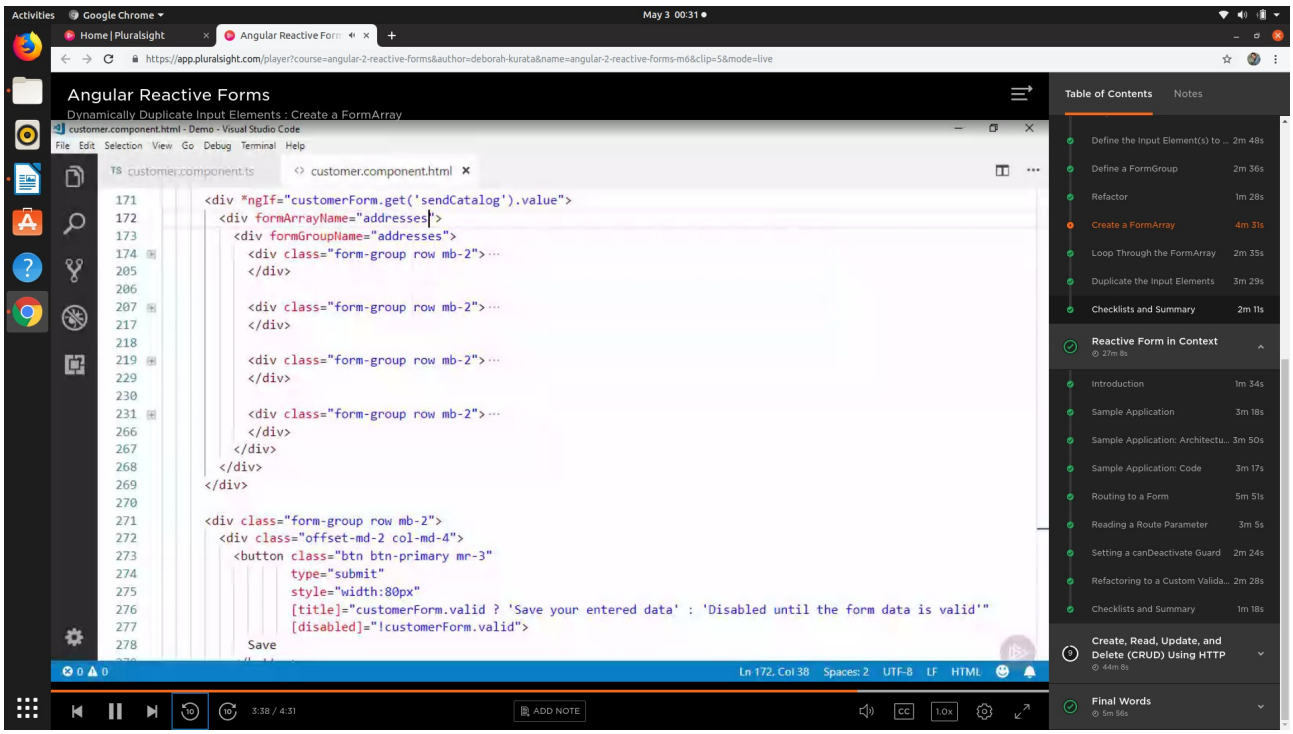


Form Array as address is created below with method call to build address so that array is initialized when first time form is called.

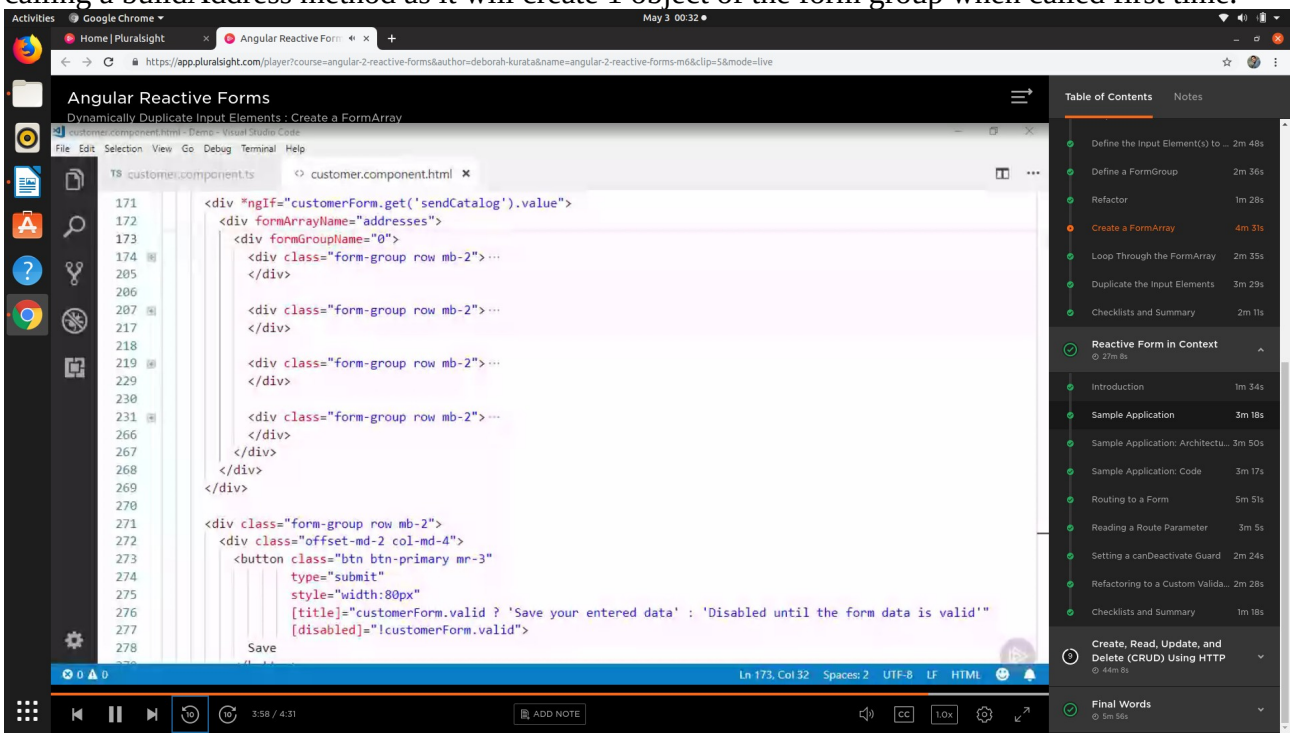




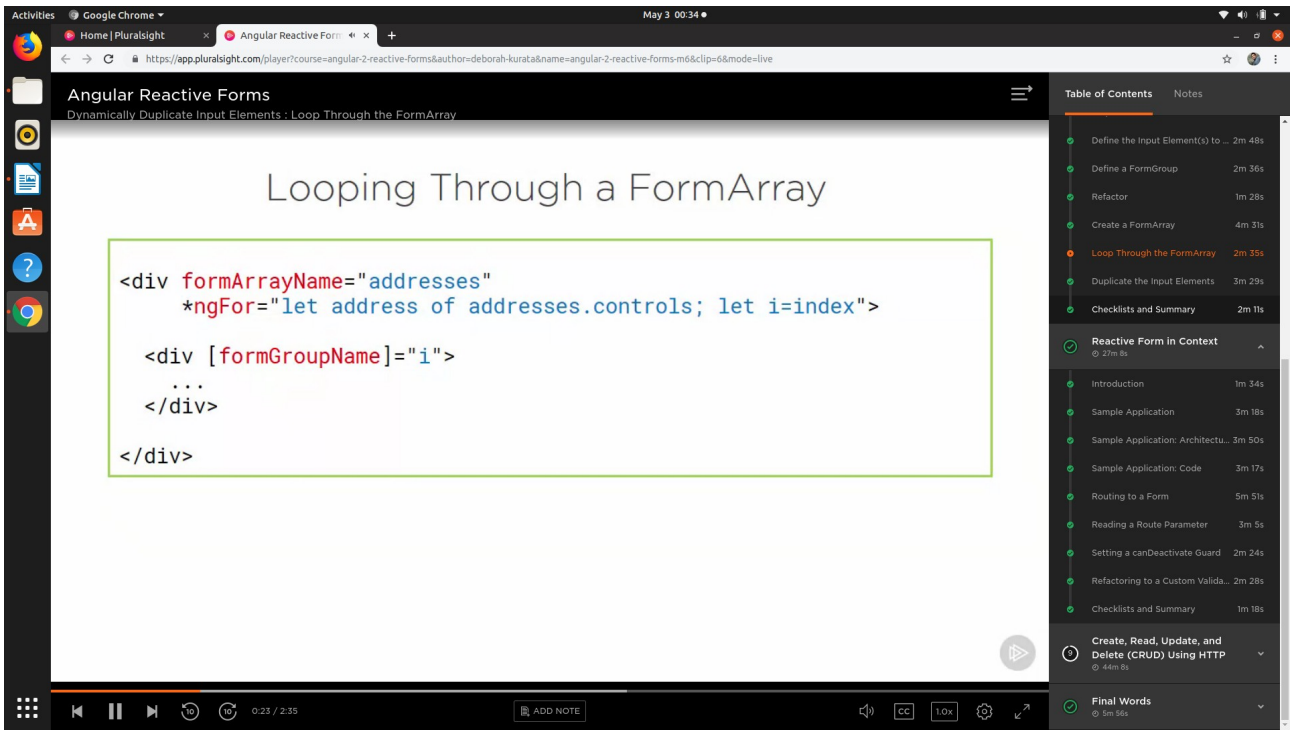
Now we put our html code inside a new div and gave it the name of the form array



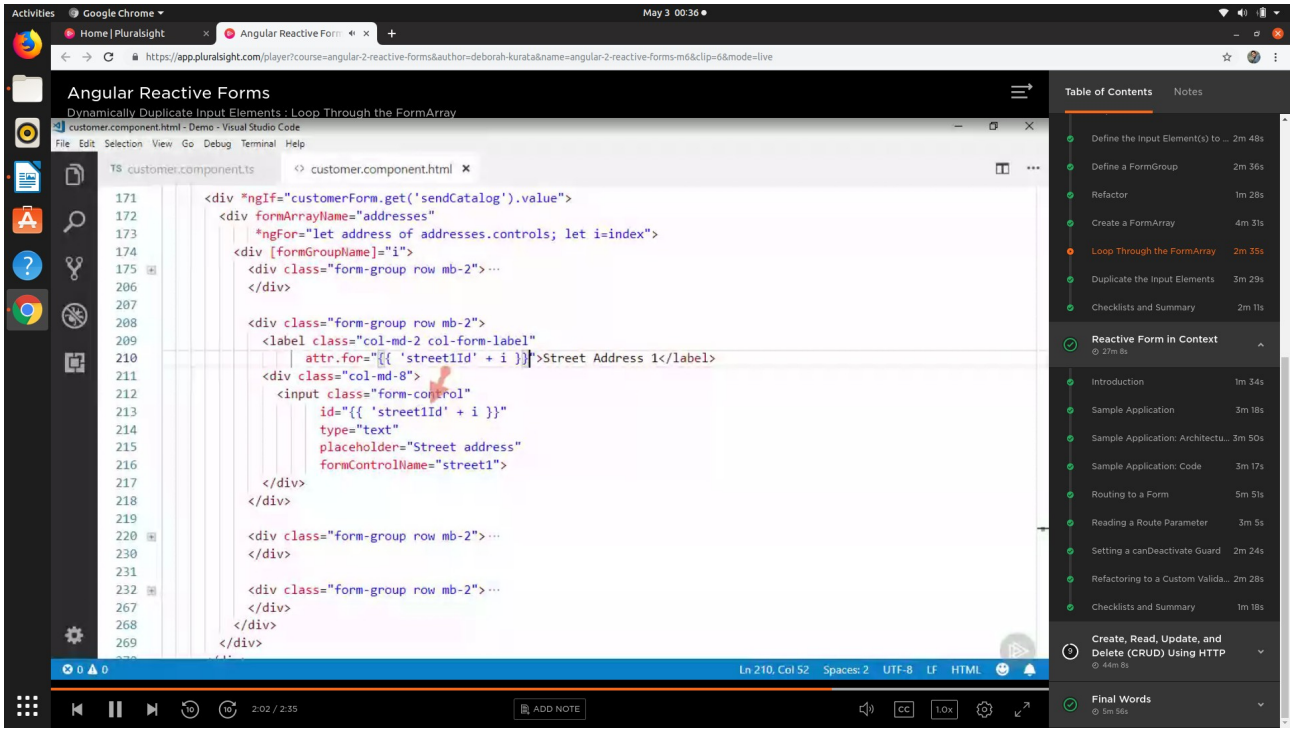
Now we will make our form group inside the div as value 0, as in the component code we are calling a buildAddress method as it will create 1 object of the form group when called first time.



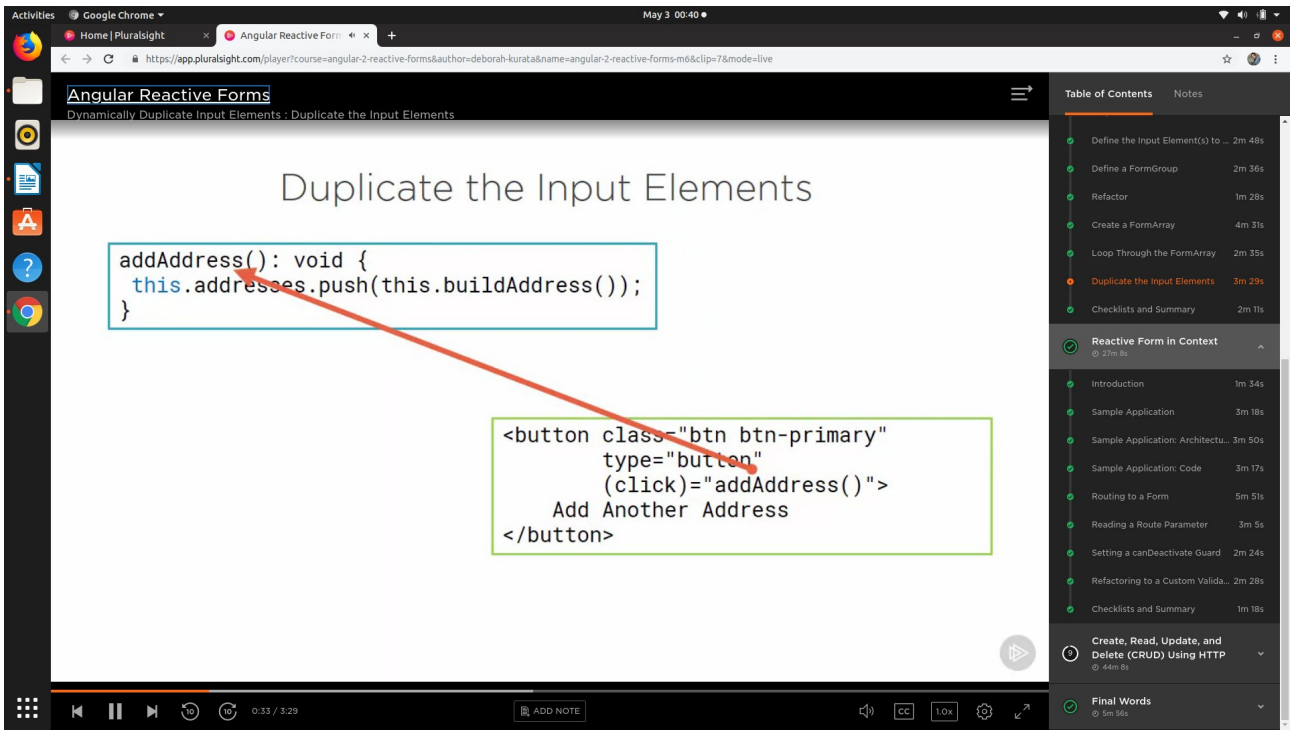
Looping through the Form Array:



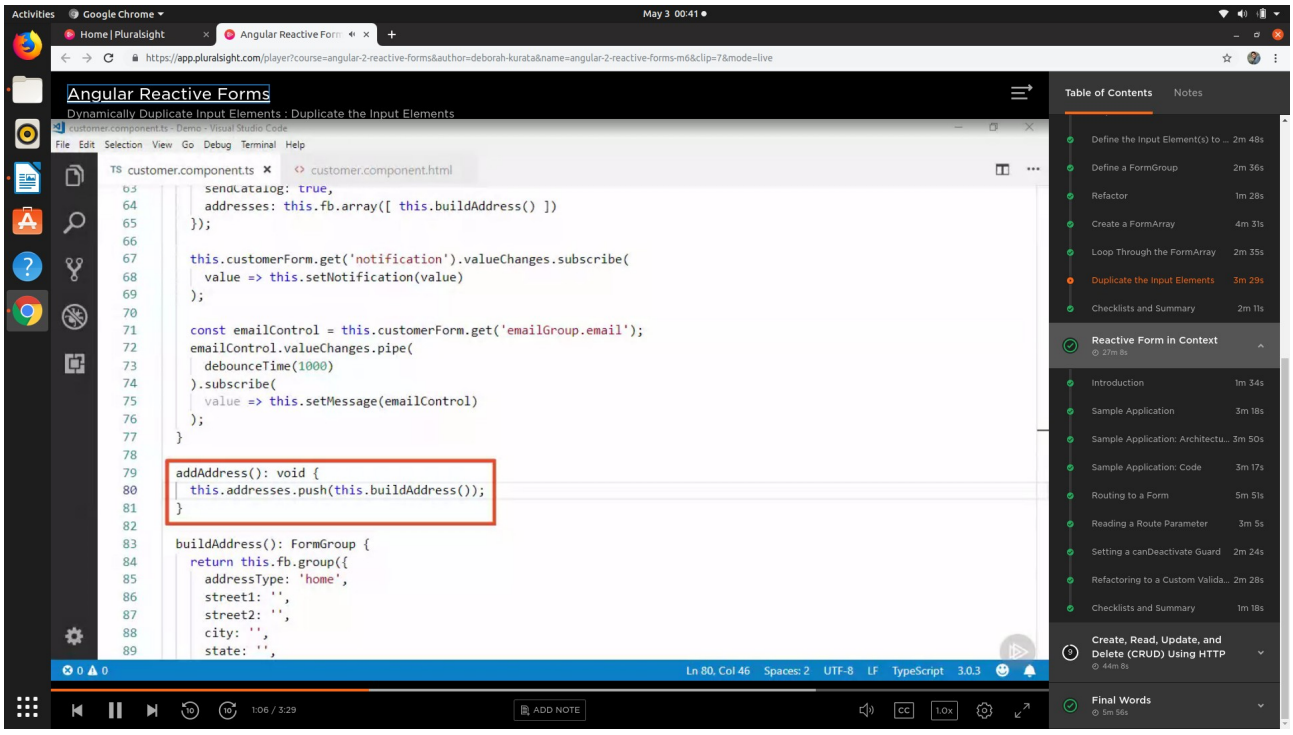
for in the individual fields inside the aray will be replaced by attr.for field and the id of the individual field will be updated as shown below



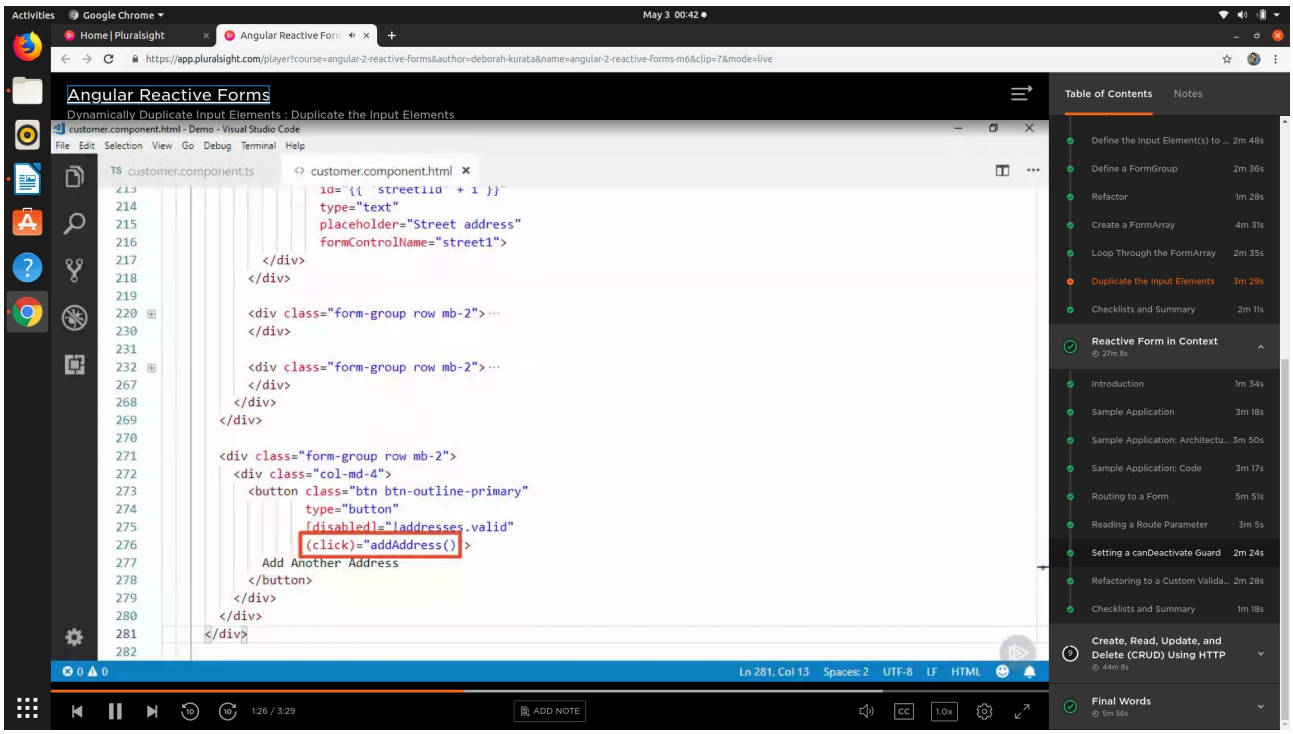
Duplciate the Input Elements:



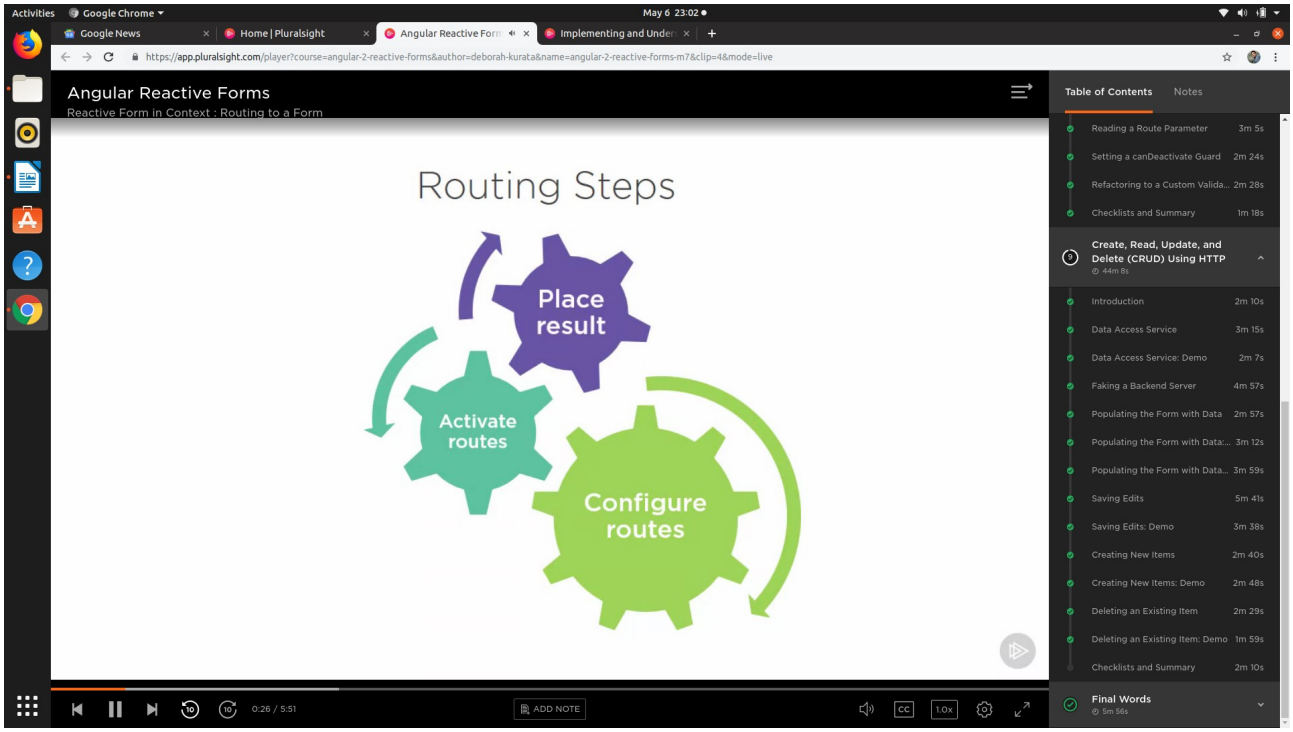
Add a new method in the component

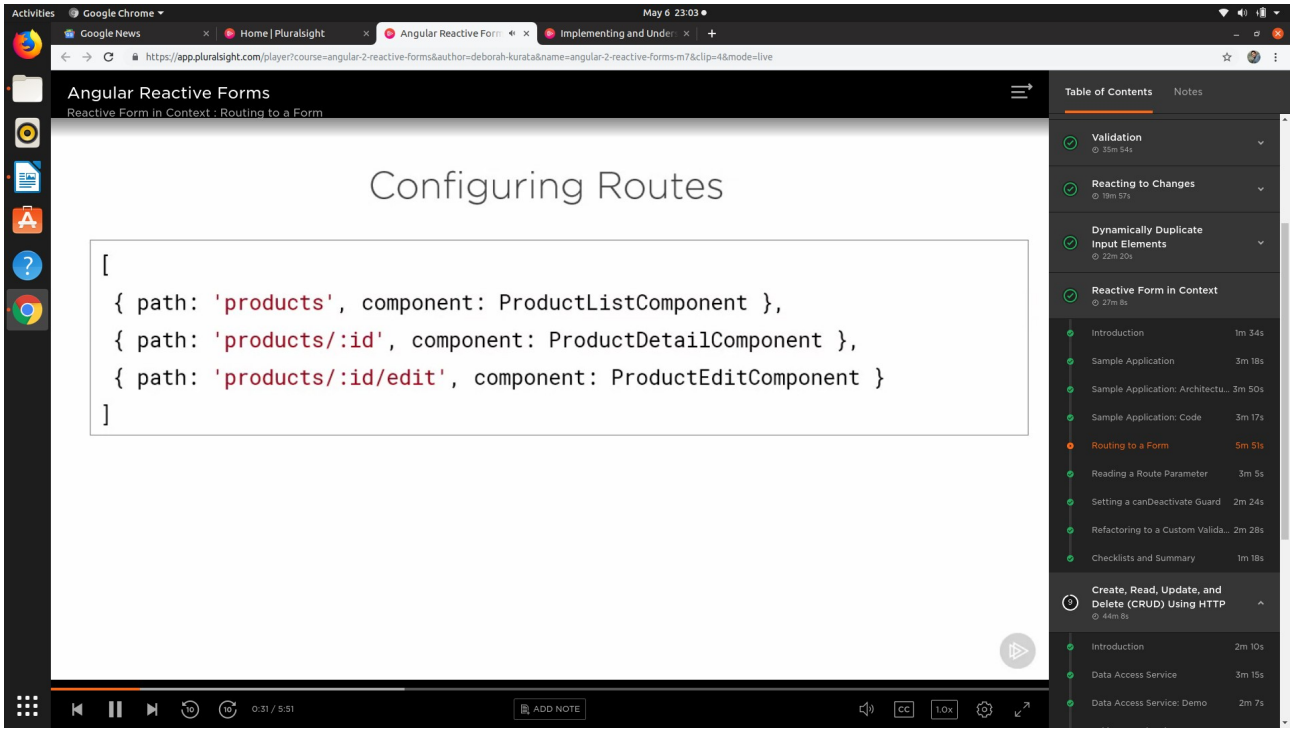


Adding a button for creating a multi value

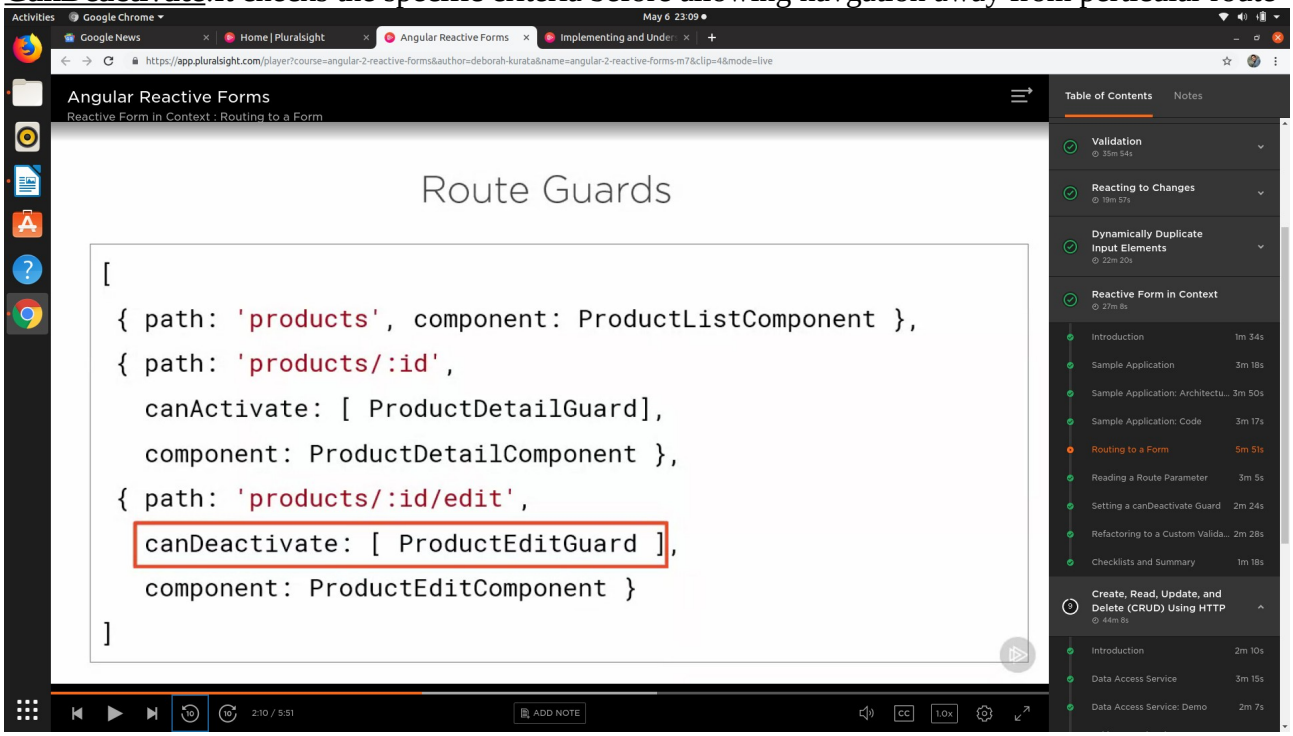


Reactive Form In Context

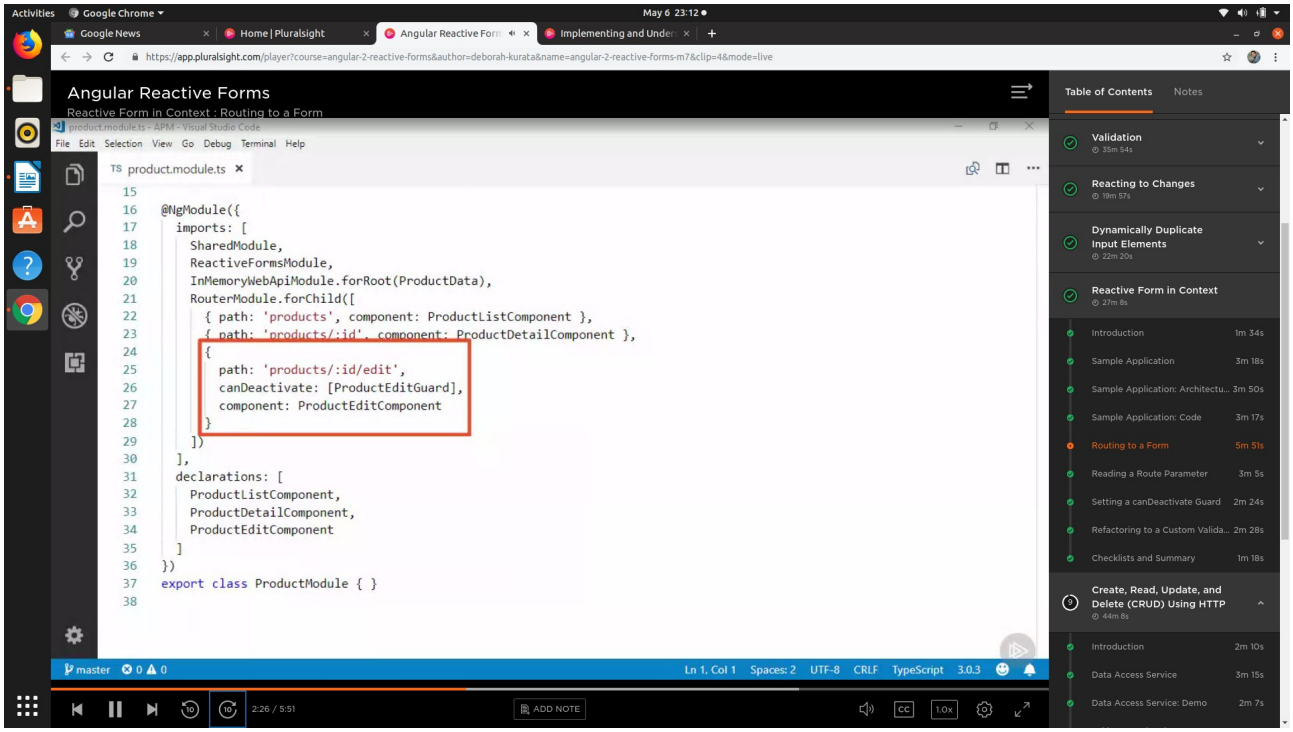




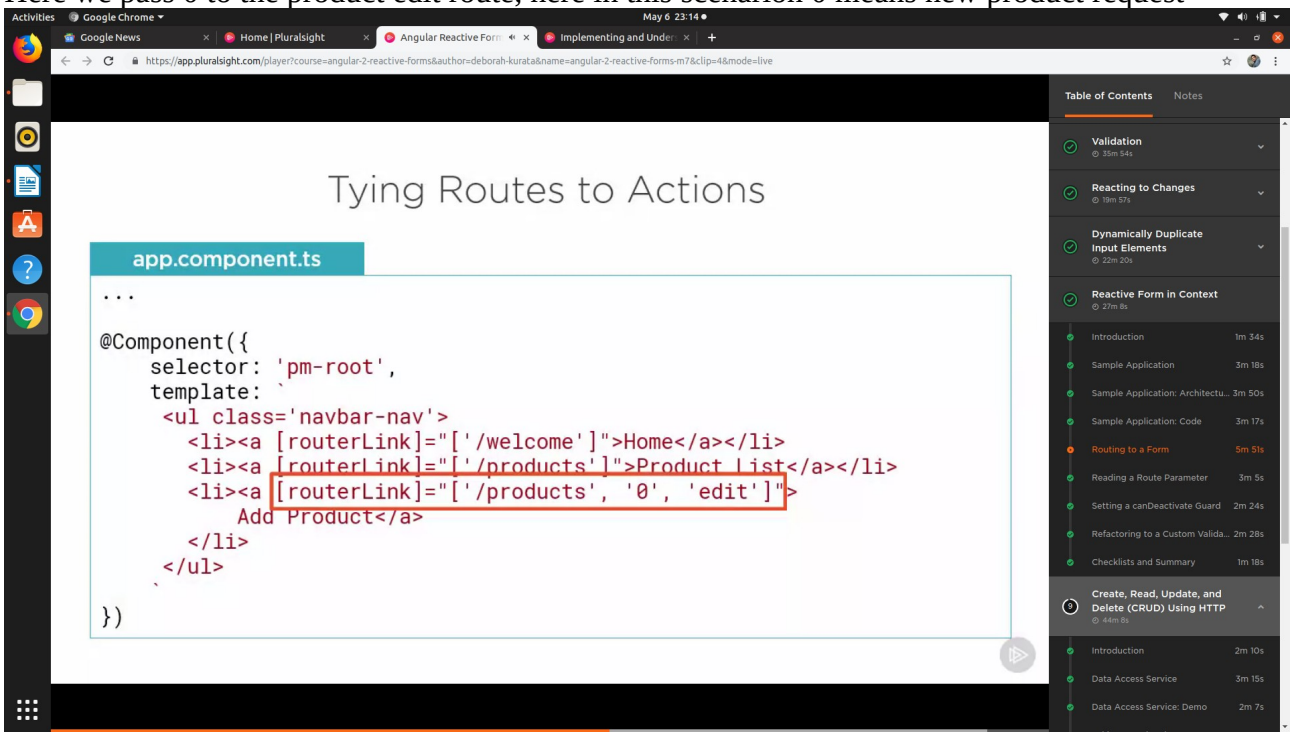
canActivate: This route checks the specific criteria before allowing navigation to perticular route.
CanDeactivate:It checks the specific criteria before allowing navgation away from perticular route

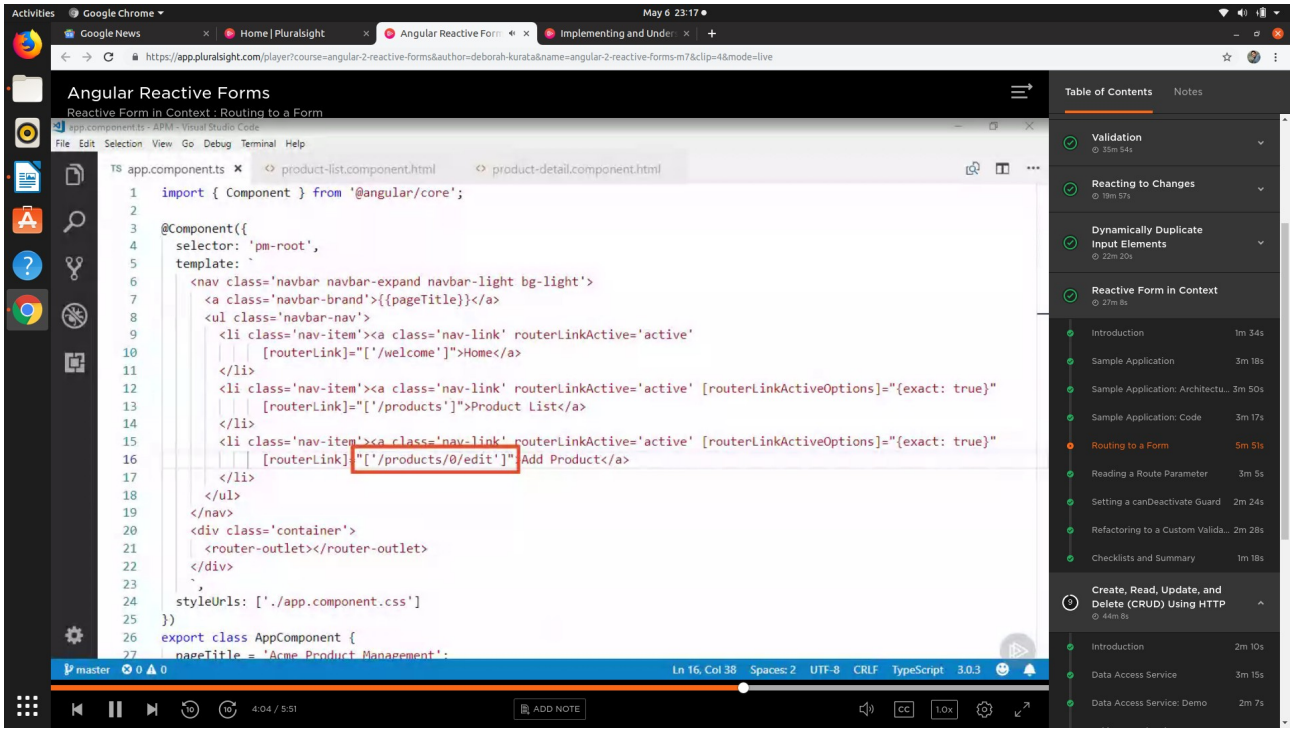


Example:

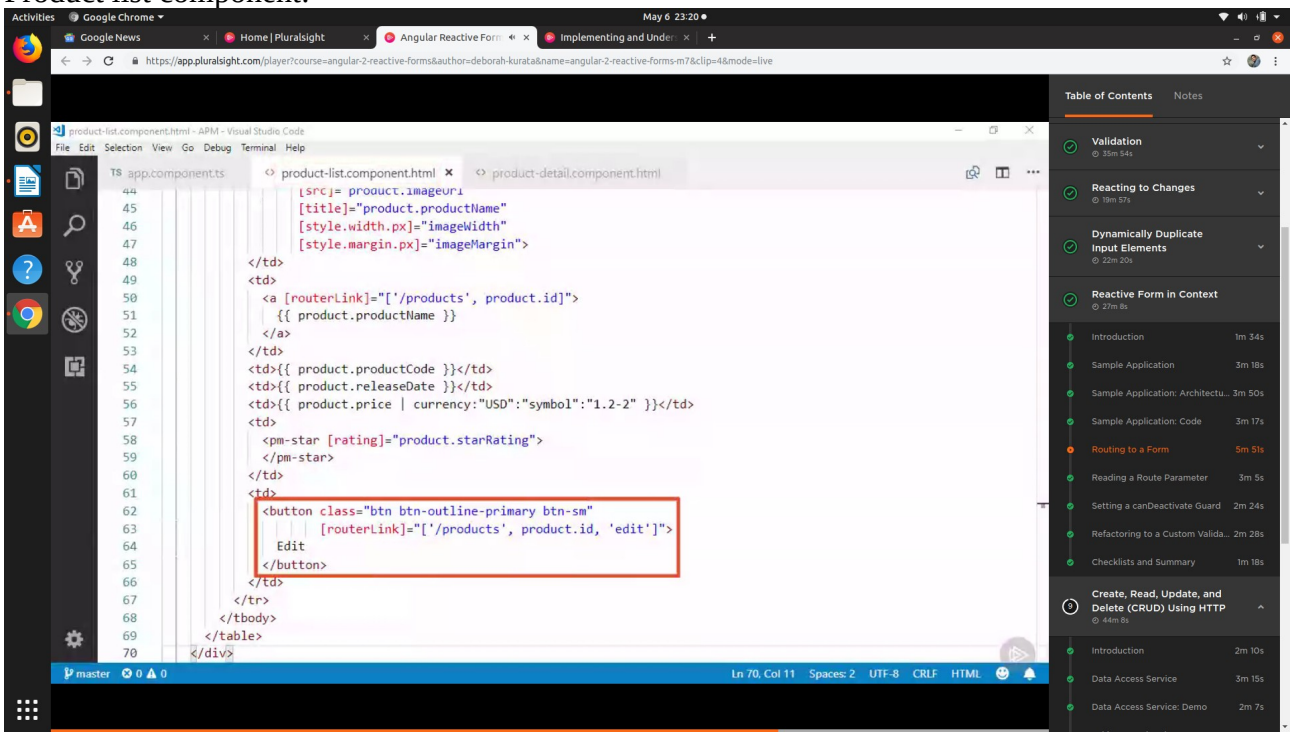


Tying route to action using router link directive and use property binding to map router link to an array.
Here we pass 0 to the product edit route, here in this scenarion 0 means new product request

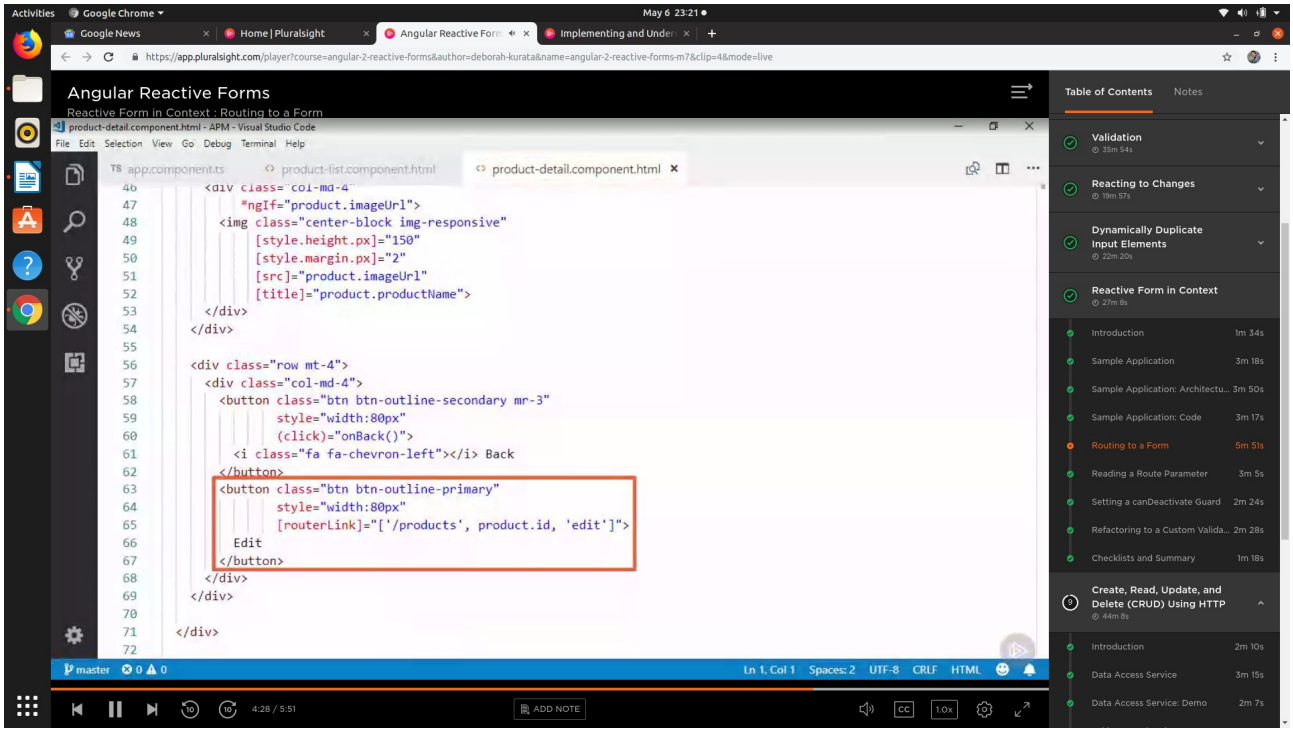




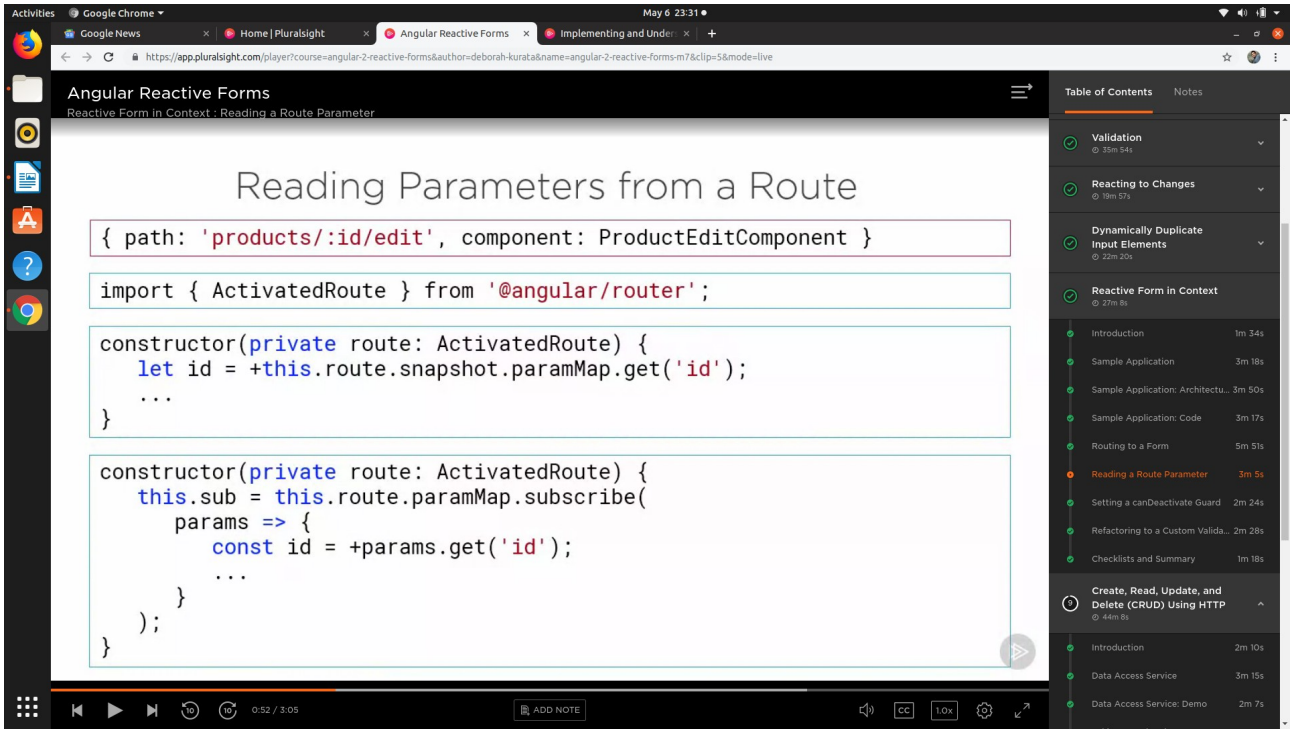
Product list component:



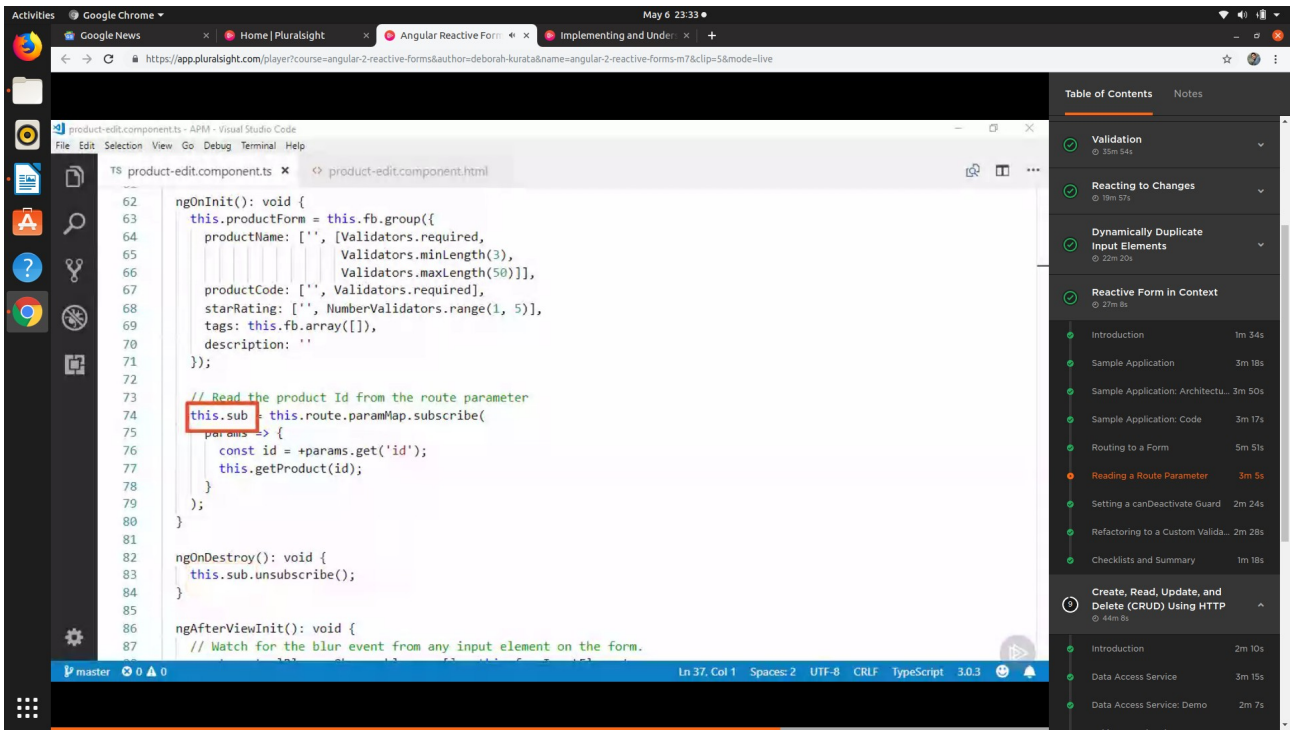
Product Detail:



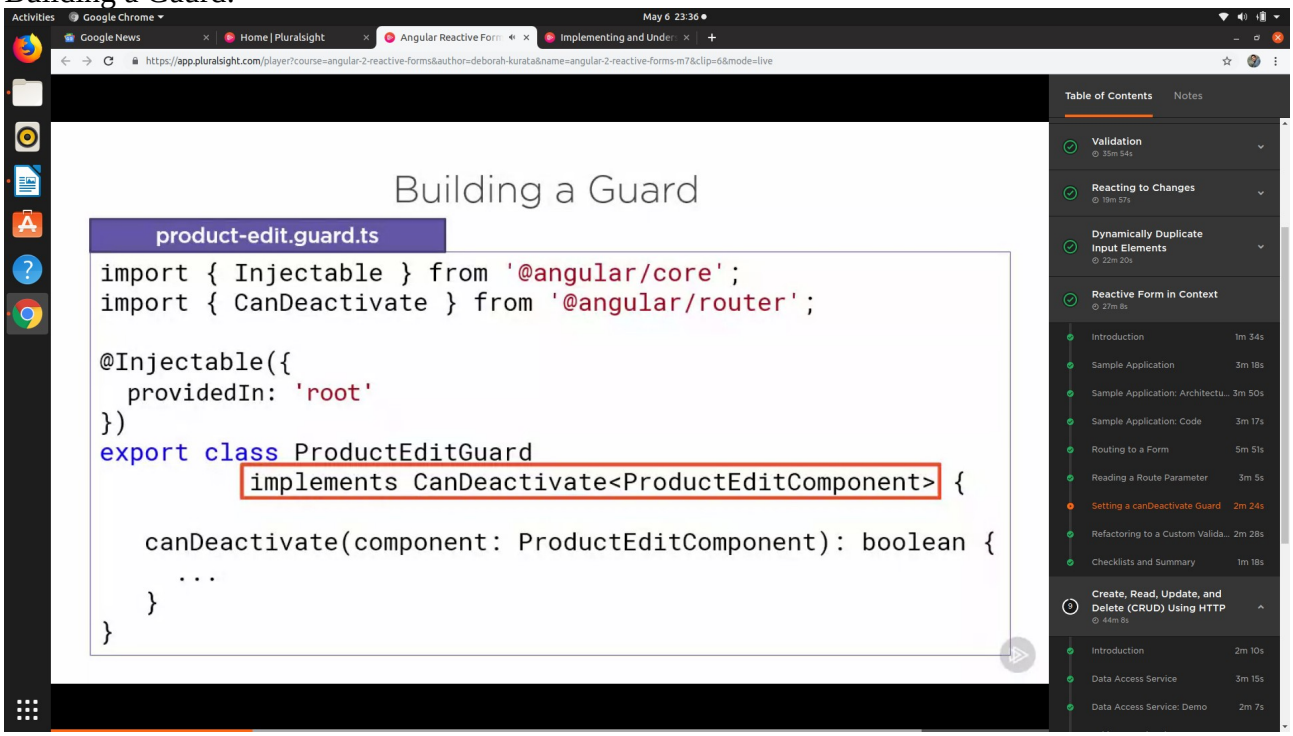
For Reading parameter from the routes we use ActivatedRoutes service.
It can be retrived using two ways
1) **Snapshot:** Use this approach if you need to get only the initial value of the parameter
2)Using **observable:** If we need the parameter to change without changing the page then we should use the observable approach. It provides notifications when url parameter changes.

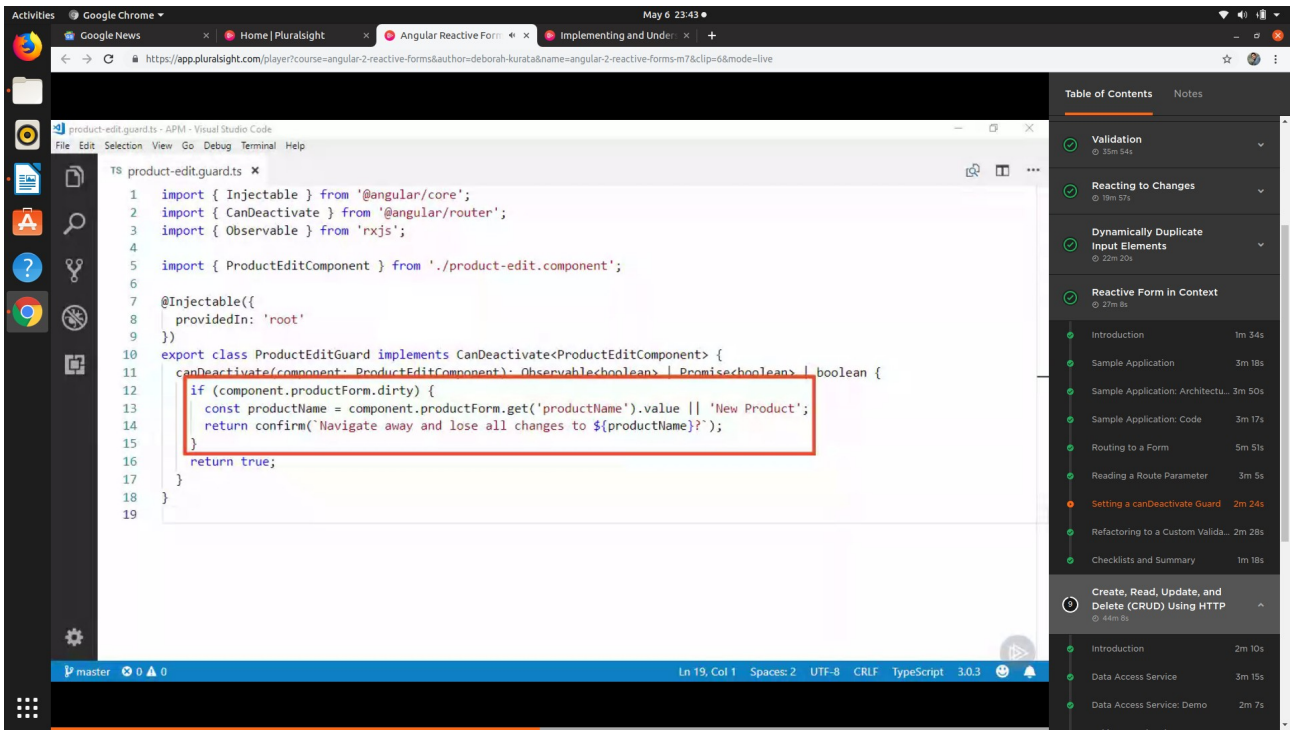


To ensure the subscription is appropriately cleaned up we need to call **ngOnDestroy** method to unsubscribe.

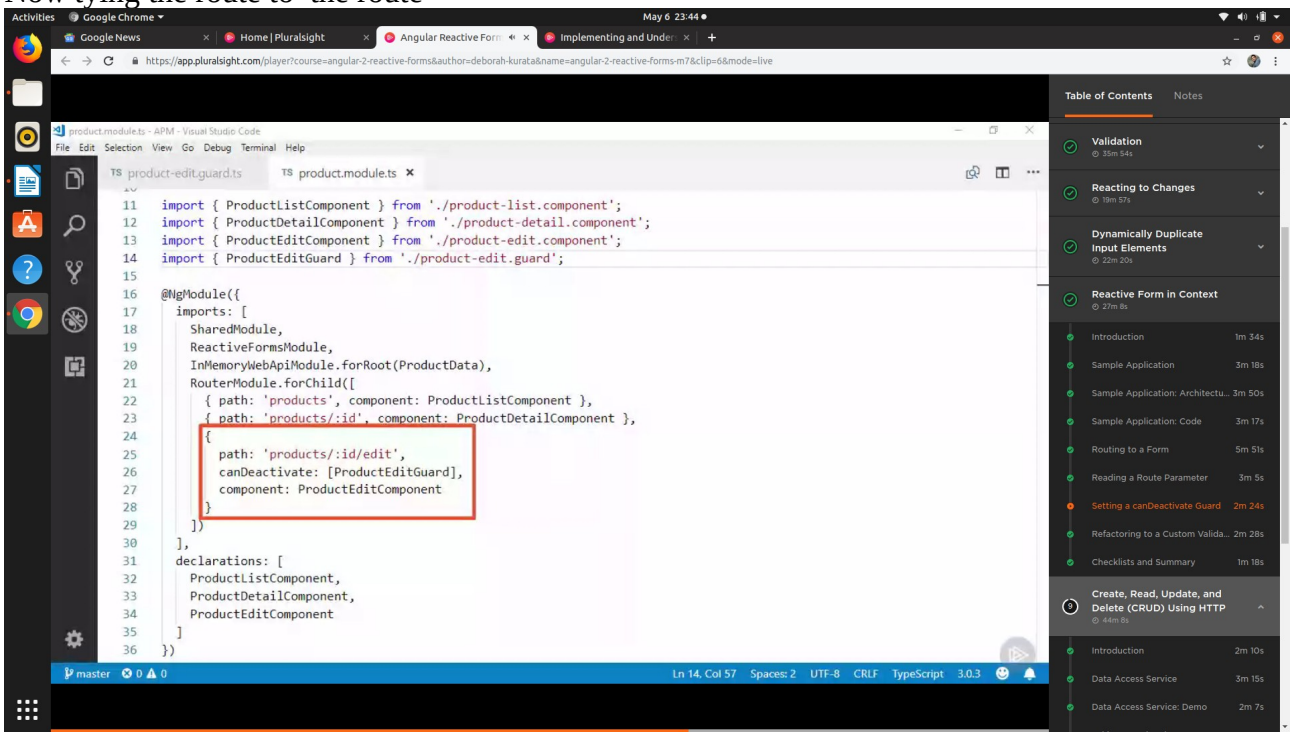


Building a Gaurd:

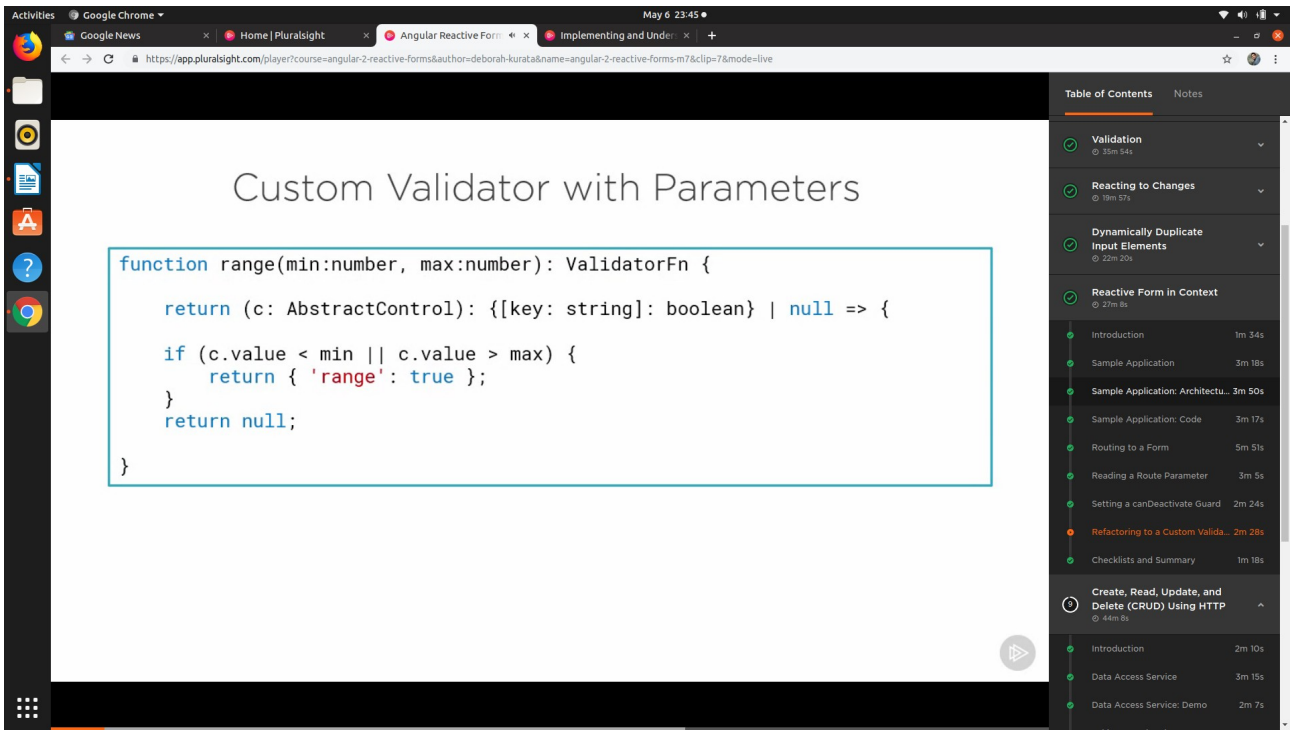




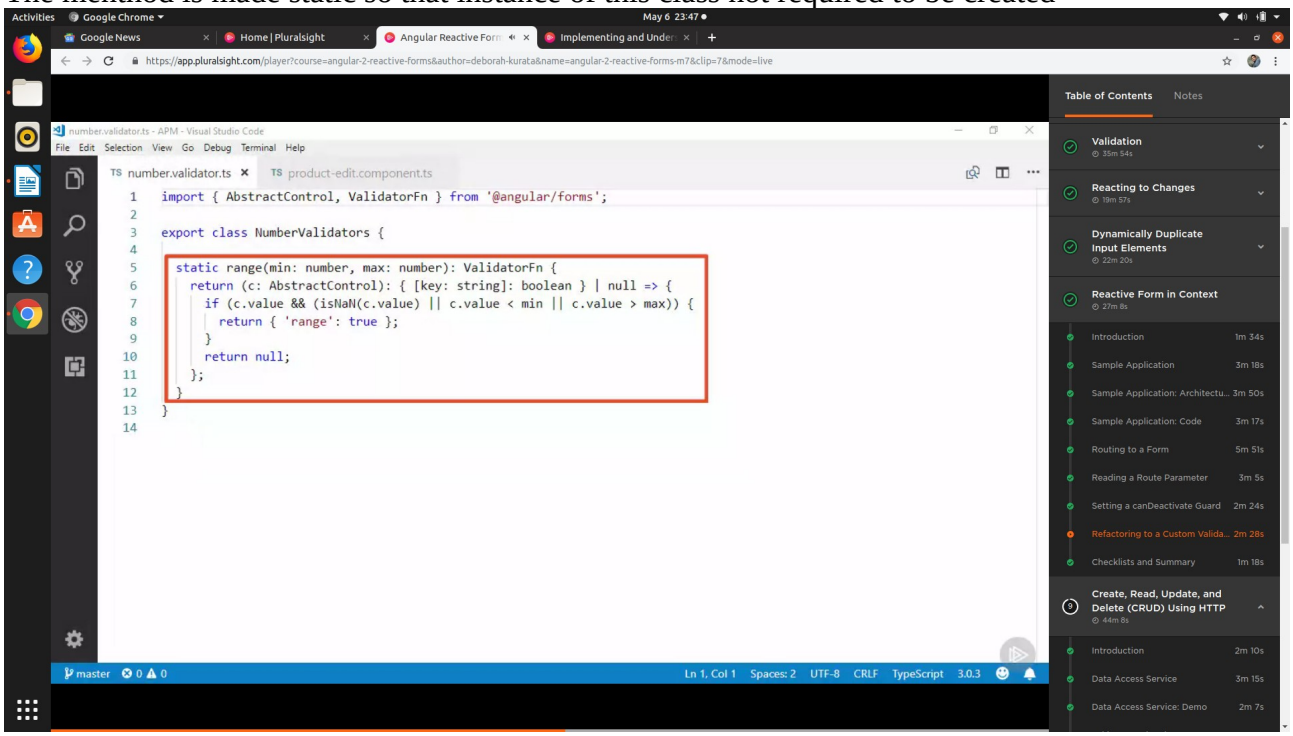
Now tying the route to the route



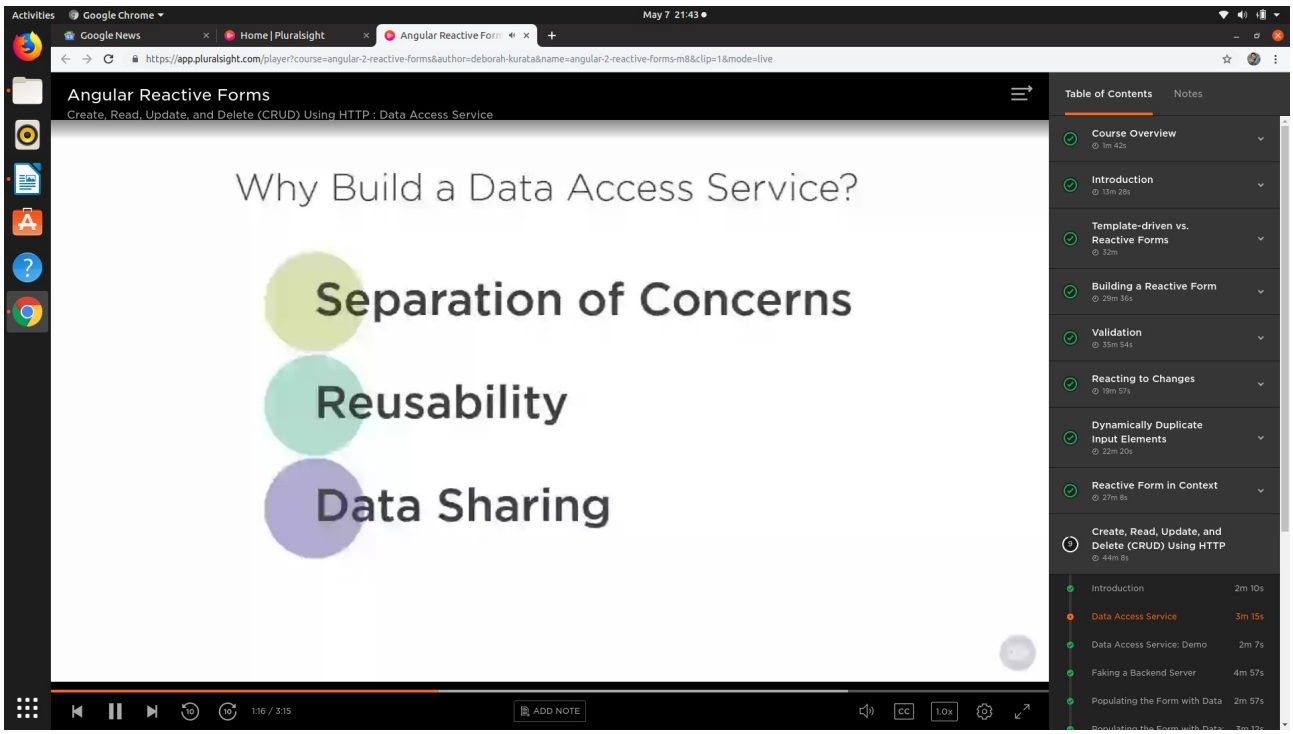
Custom Validator: We will create a custom validator in a seperate file that can be used by other applications as well in the same project.

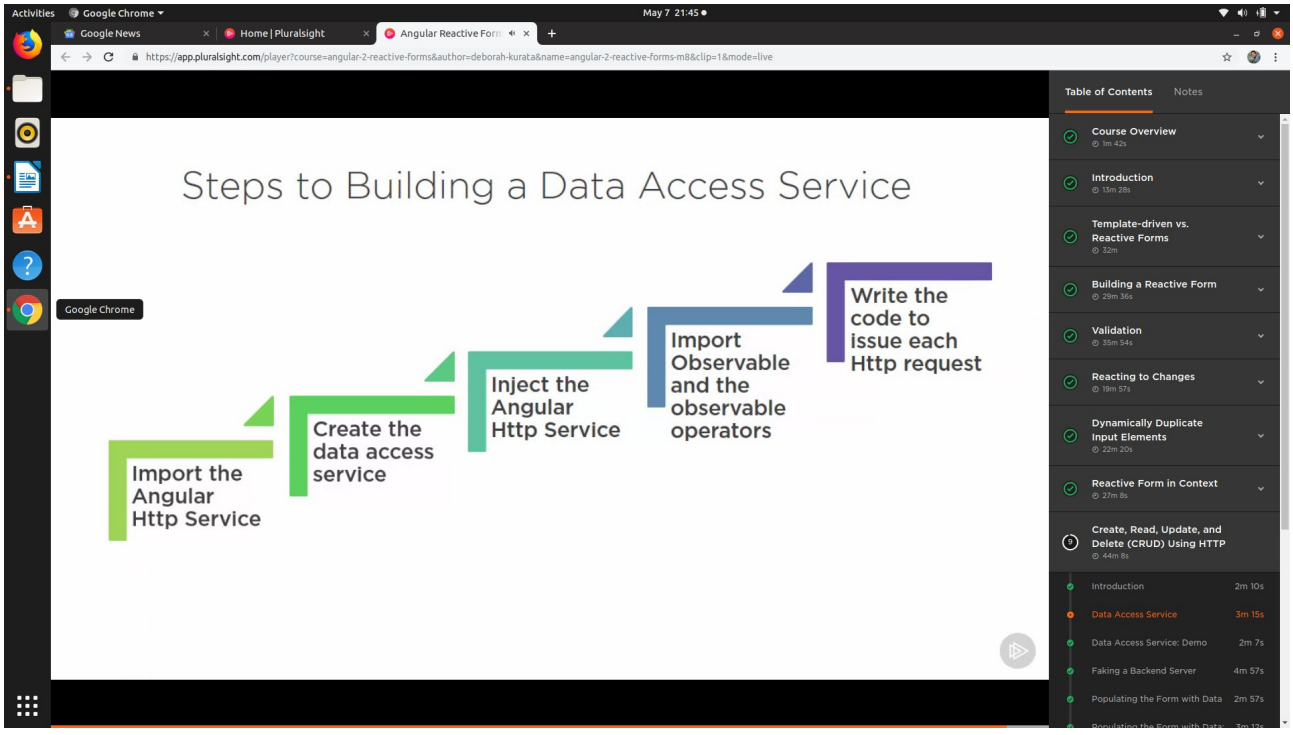


The menthod is made static so that instance of this class not required to be created

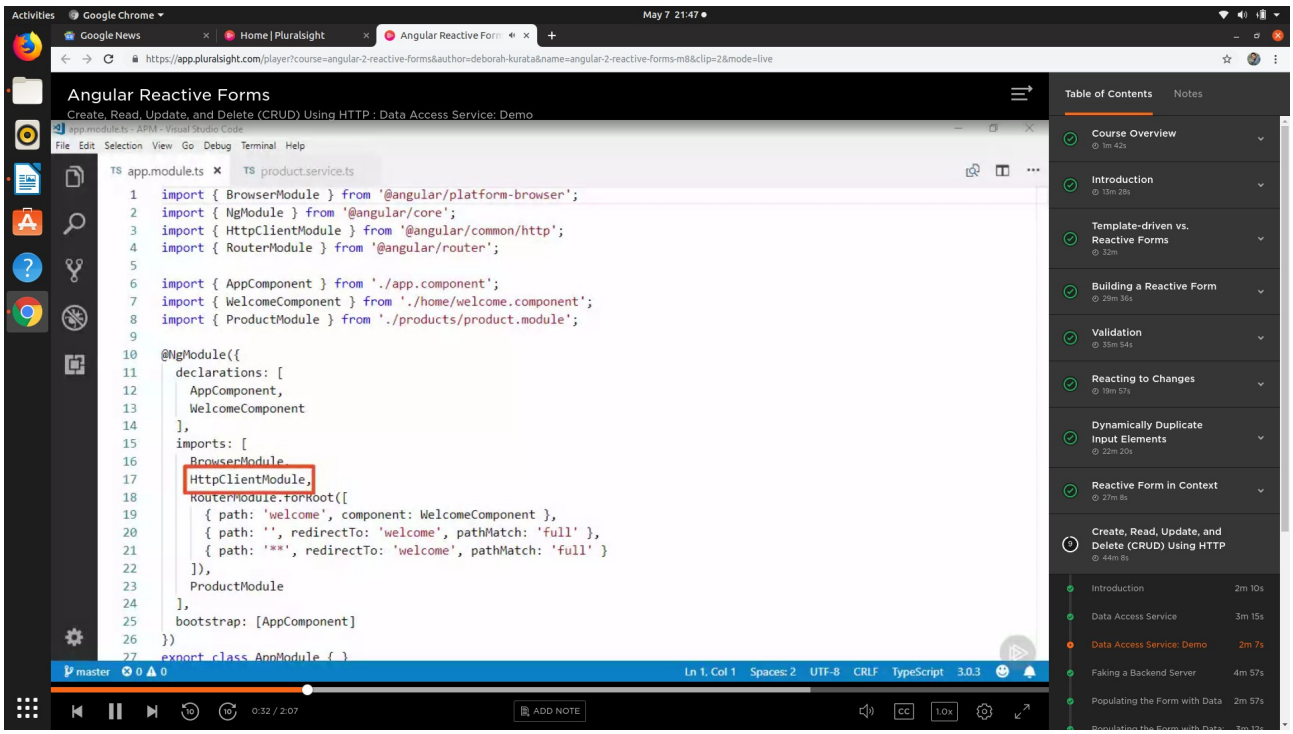


Create, Update, Read and Delete

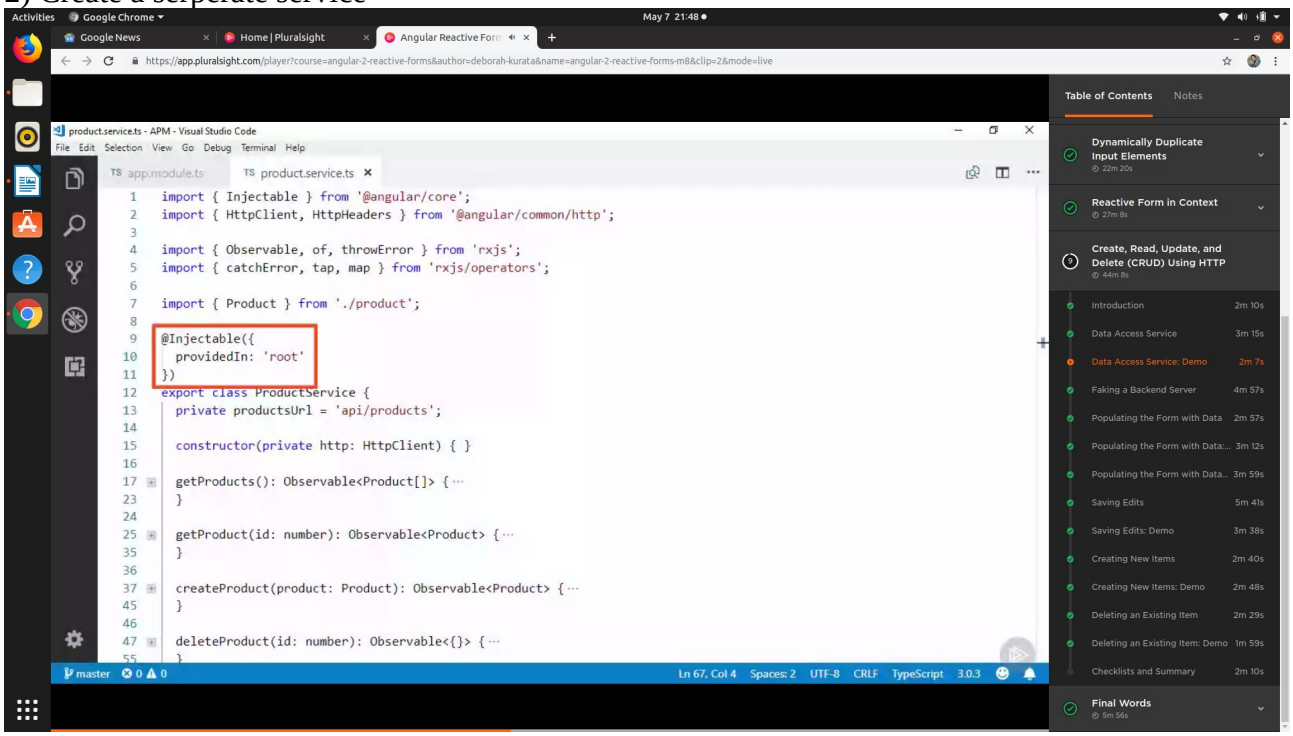




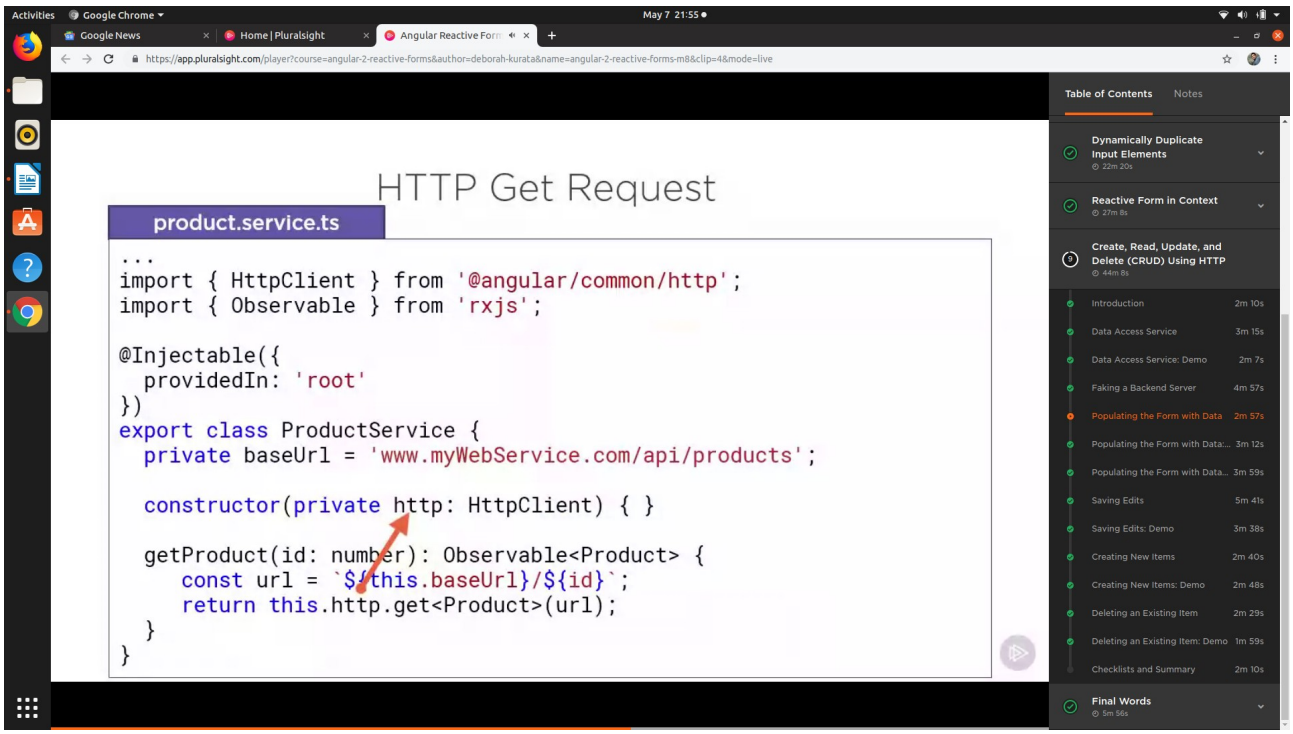
Steps for creating a service:
1) Import HttpClientModule

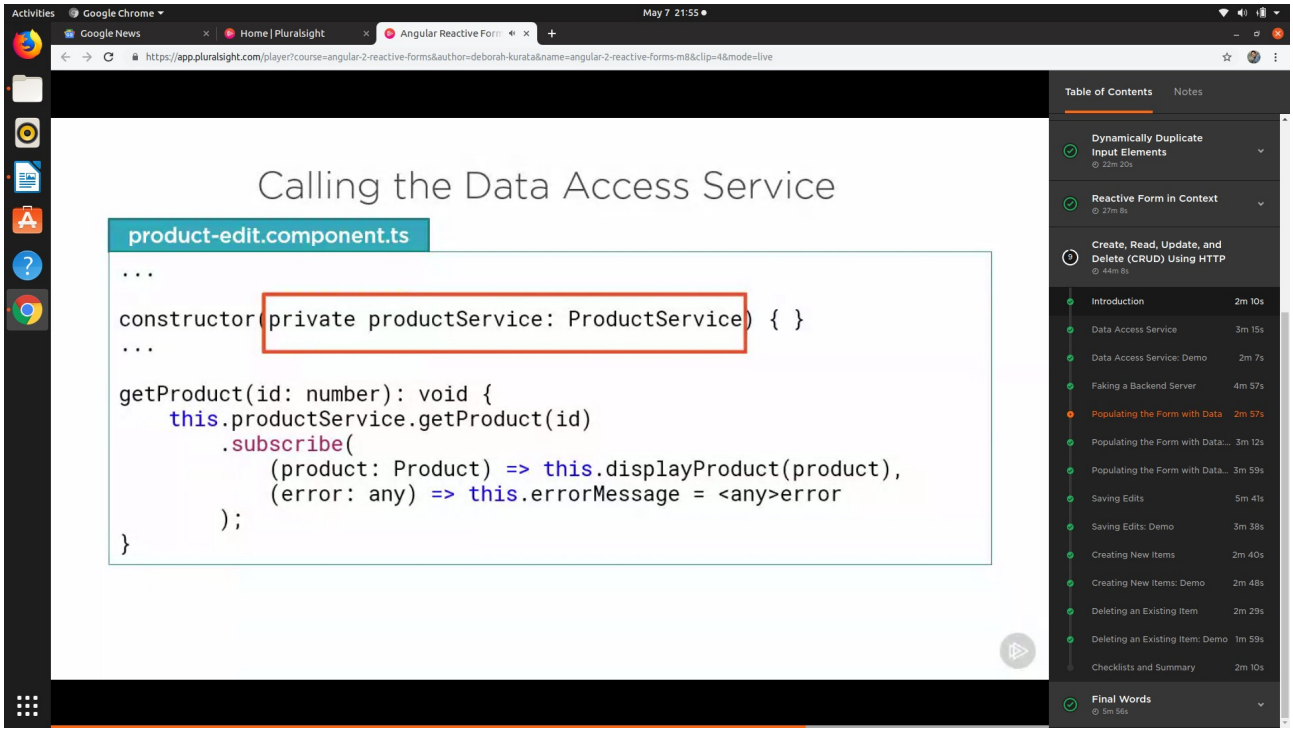


2) Create a serperate service

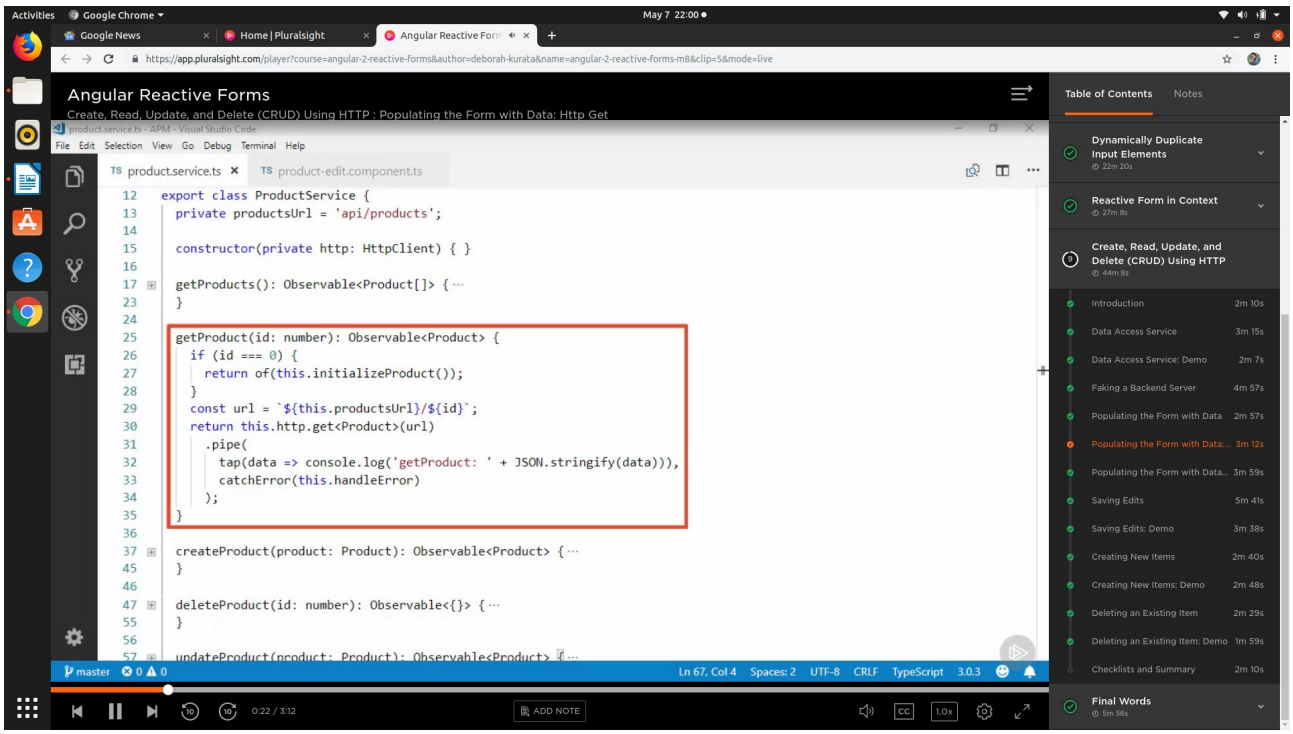


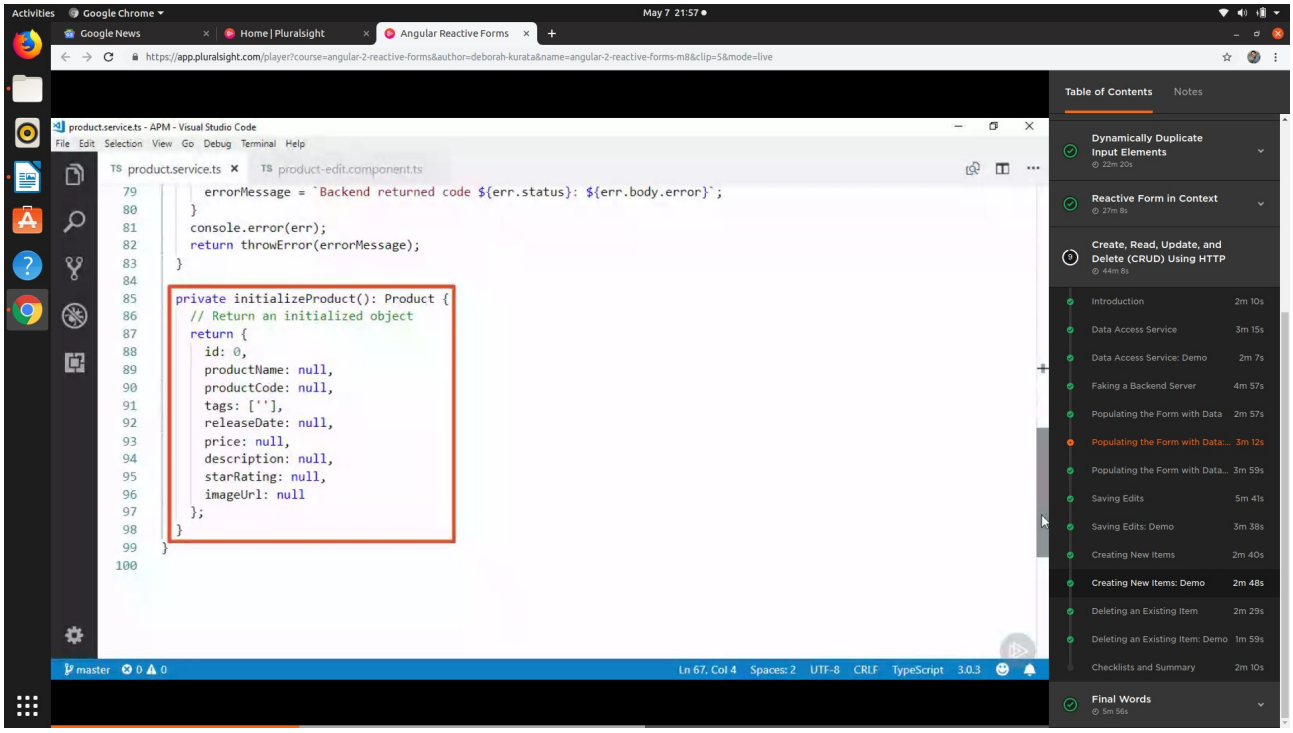
For Getting the Data:



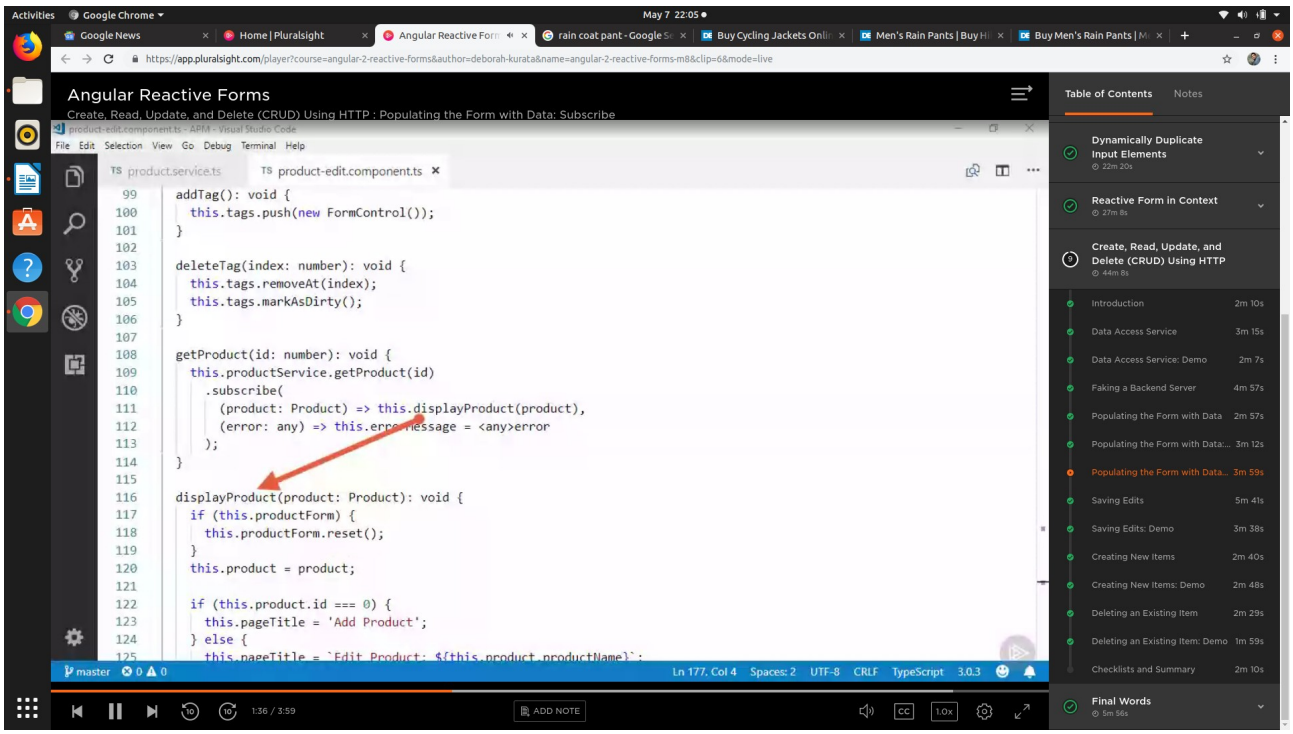


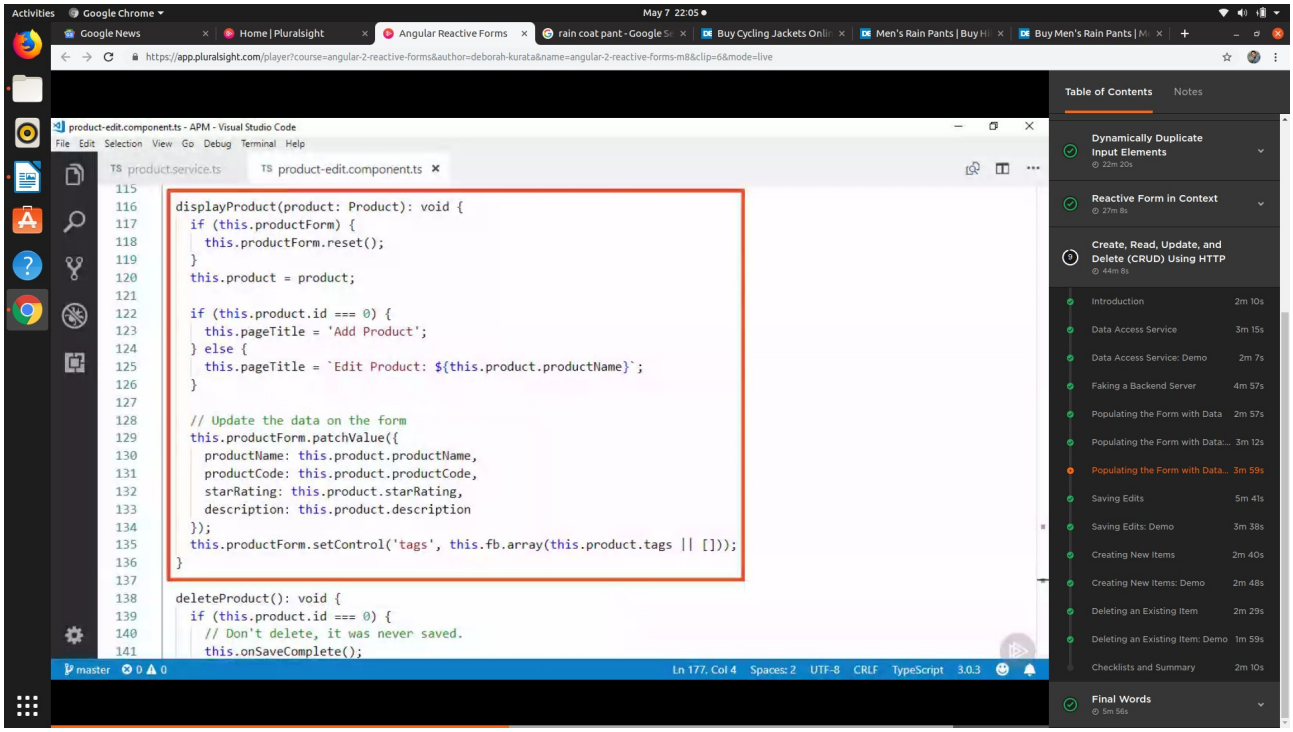
Example:
Create a method in the service class



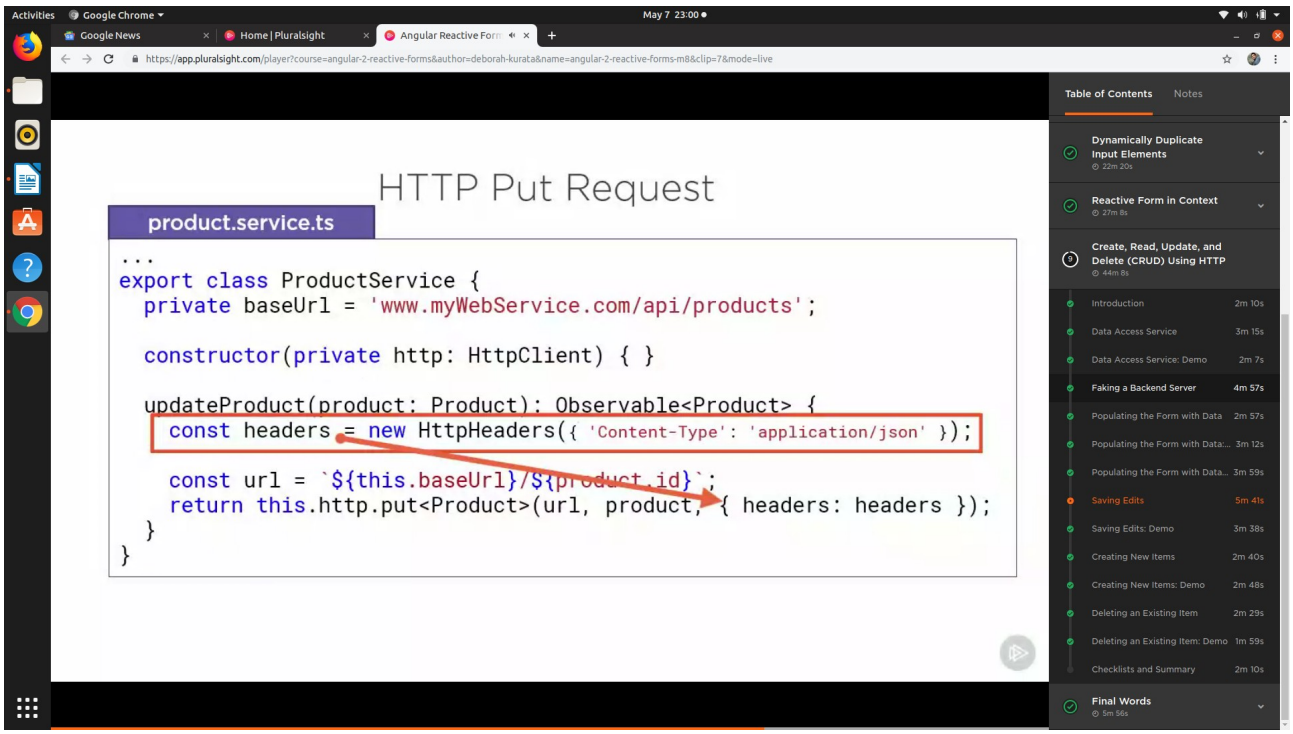


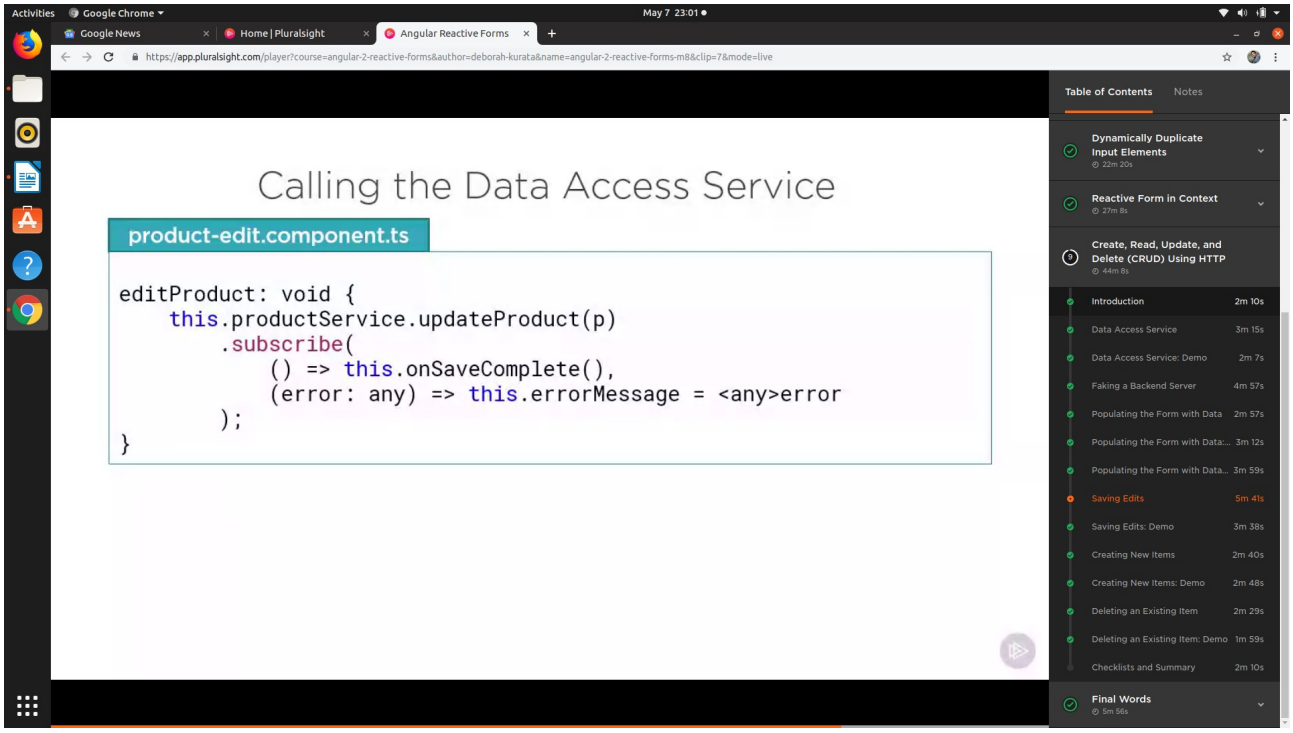
Consuming the service in the Component



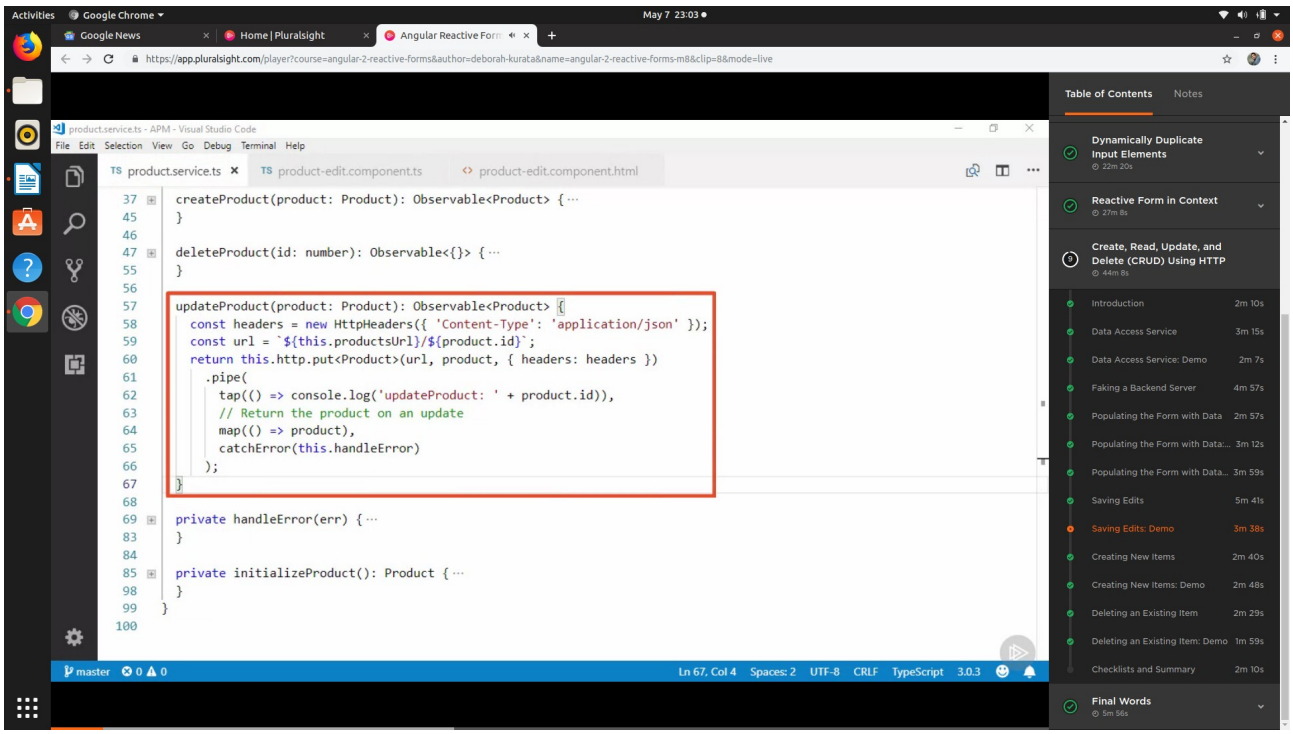


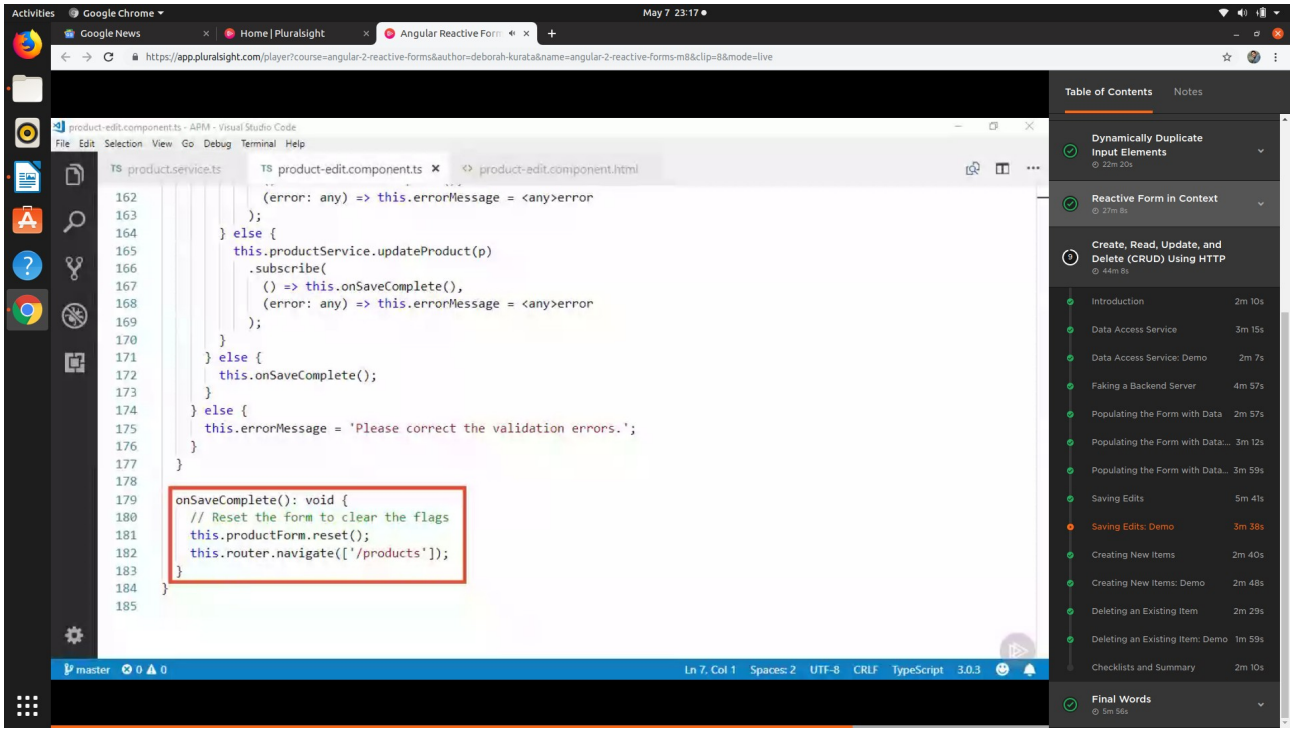
Updating the Data:



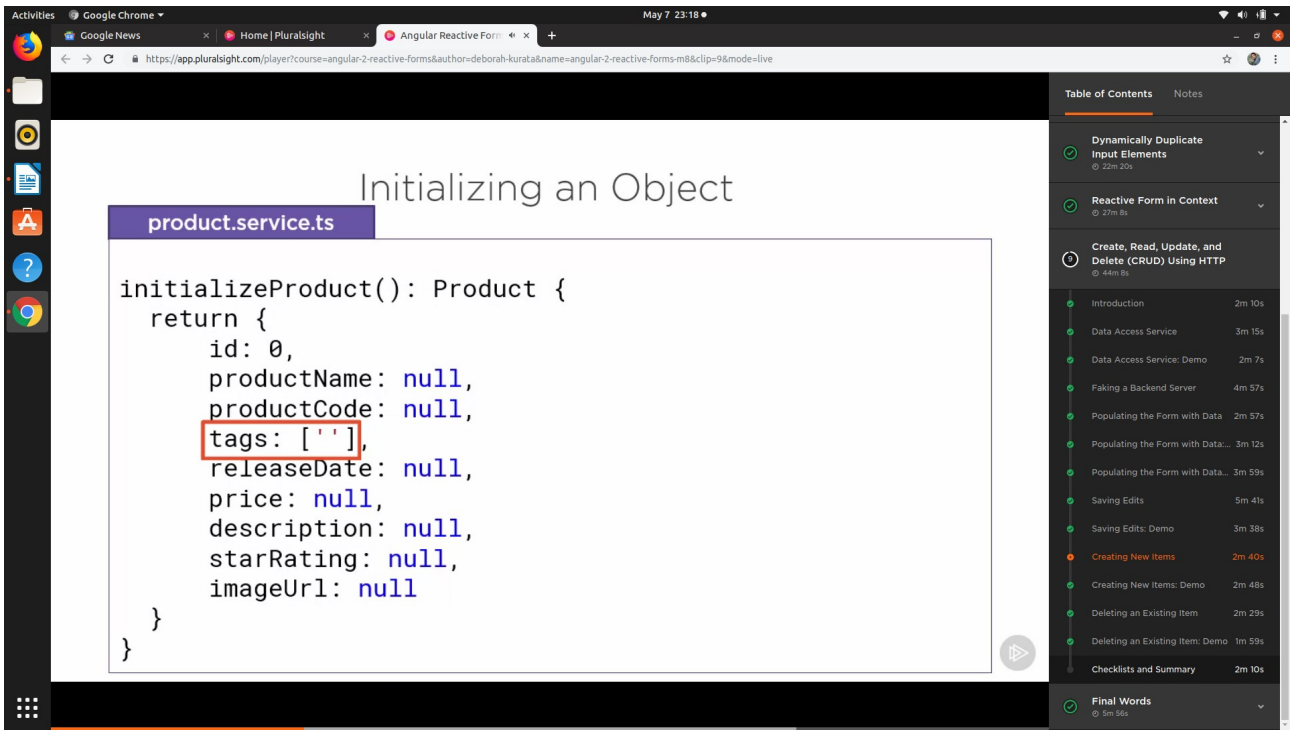


Edit Example:





Creating a new Field:


Initializing an Object
product.service.ts
initializeProduct(): Product {
return {
id: 0,
productName: null,
productCode: null,
tags: [''],
releaseDate: null,
price: null,
description: null,
starRating: null,
imageUrl: null
}
}
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Deleting an Existing Item: Demo 1m 59s
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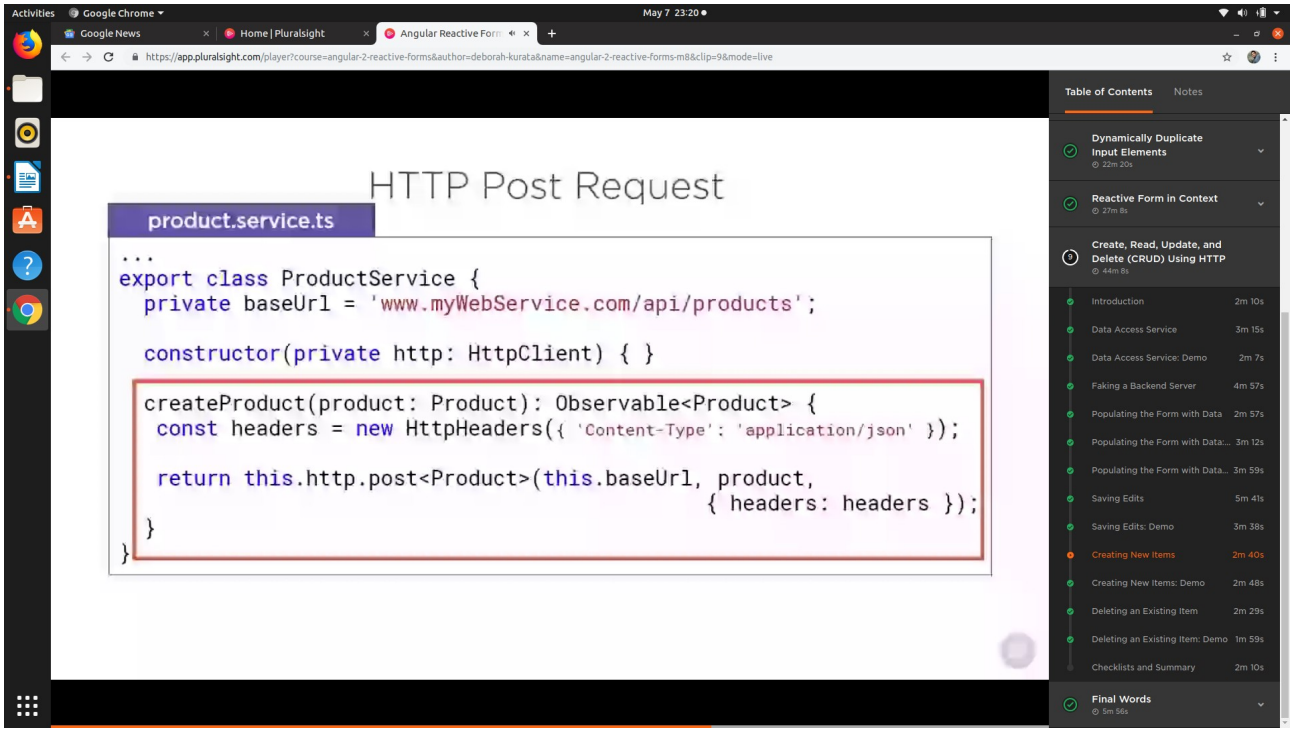
HTTP Post Request
product.service.ts
...
export class ProductService {
private baseUrl = 'www.myWebService.com/api/products';
constructor(private http: HttpClient) { }
createProduct(product: Product): Observable<Product> {
const headers = new HttpHeaders({ 'Content-Type': 'application/json' });
return this.http.post<Product>(this.baseUrl, product,
{ headers: headers });
}
}
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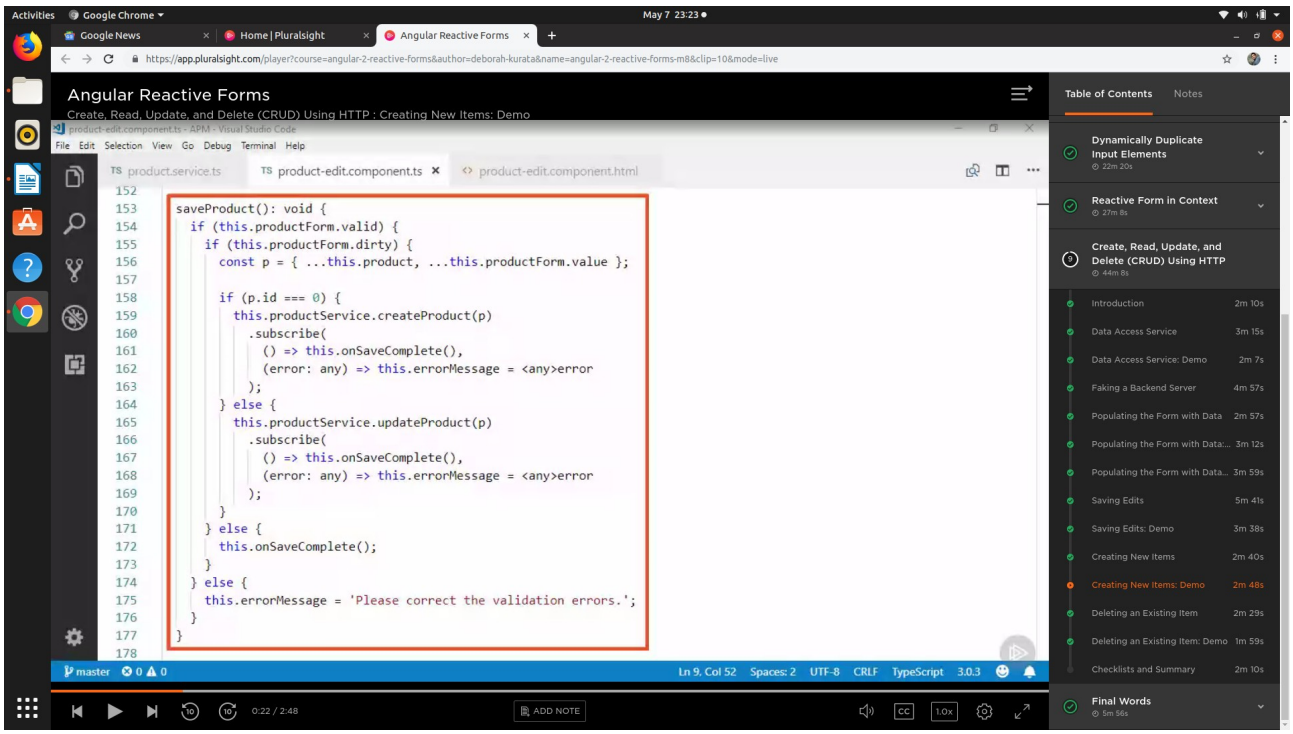
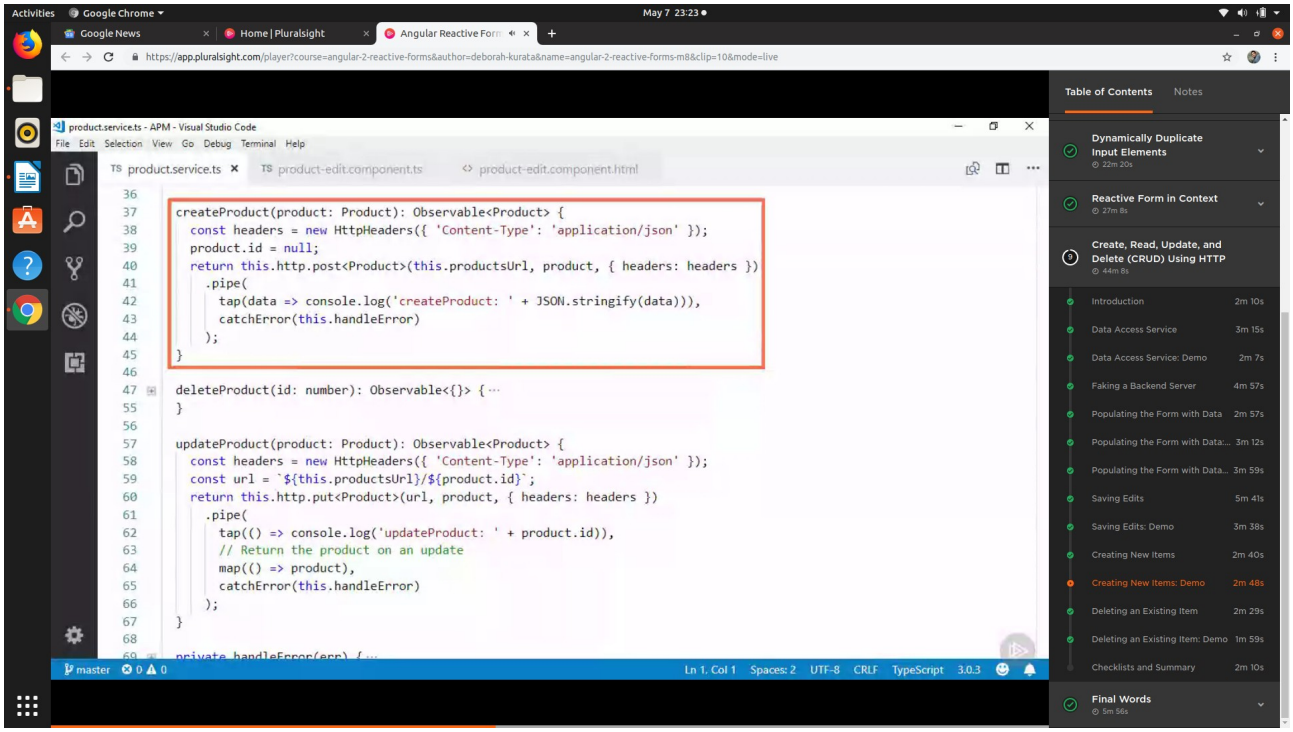
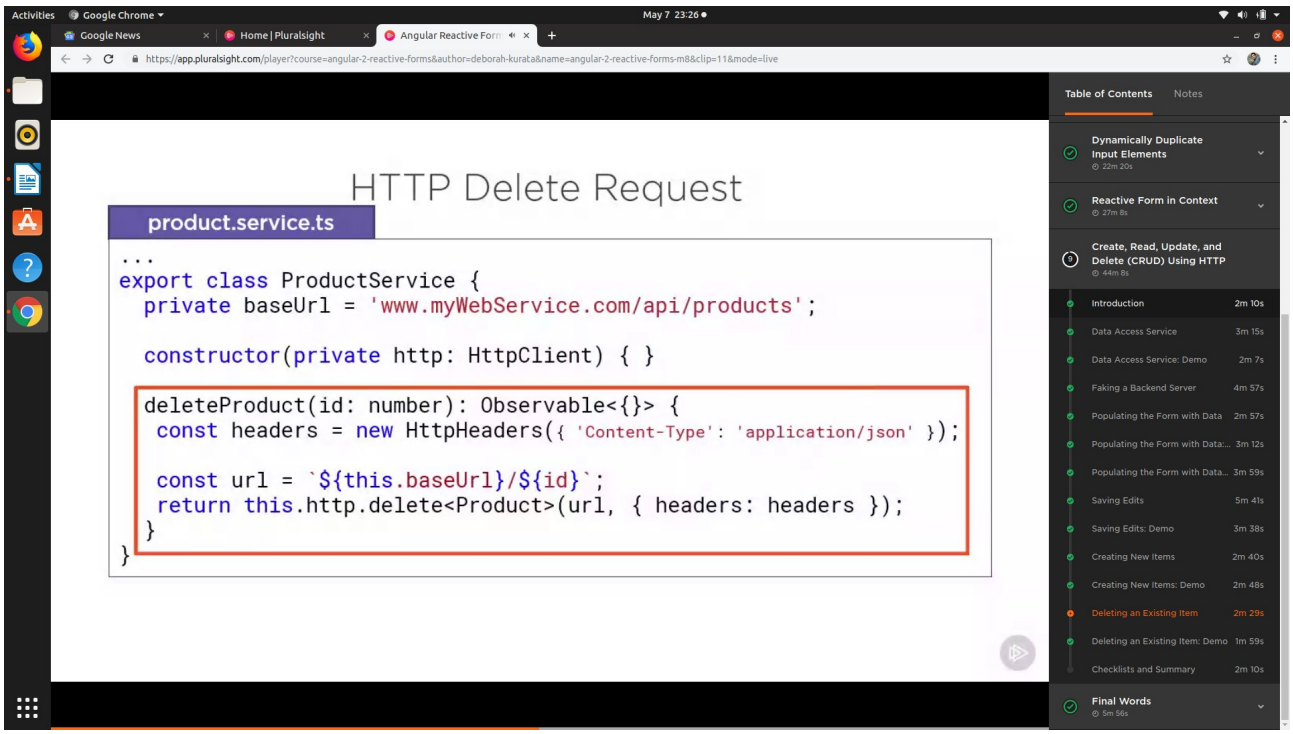




Deleting:
Here ife we notice in the below method Observable<{}> has a curly braces inside as delete does not return anything as the object is already deleted.


HTTP Delete Request
product.service.ts
...
export class ProductService {
private baseUrl = 'www.myWebService.com/api/products';
constructor(private http: HttpClient) { }
deleteProduct(id: number): Observable<{}> {
const headers = new HttpHeaders({ 'Content-Type': 'application/json' });
const url = `${this.baseUrl}/${id}`;
return this.http.delete<Product>(url, { headers: headers });
}
}
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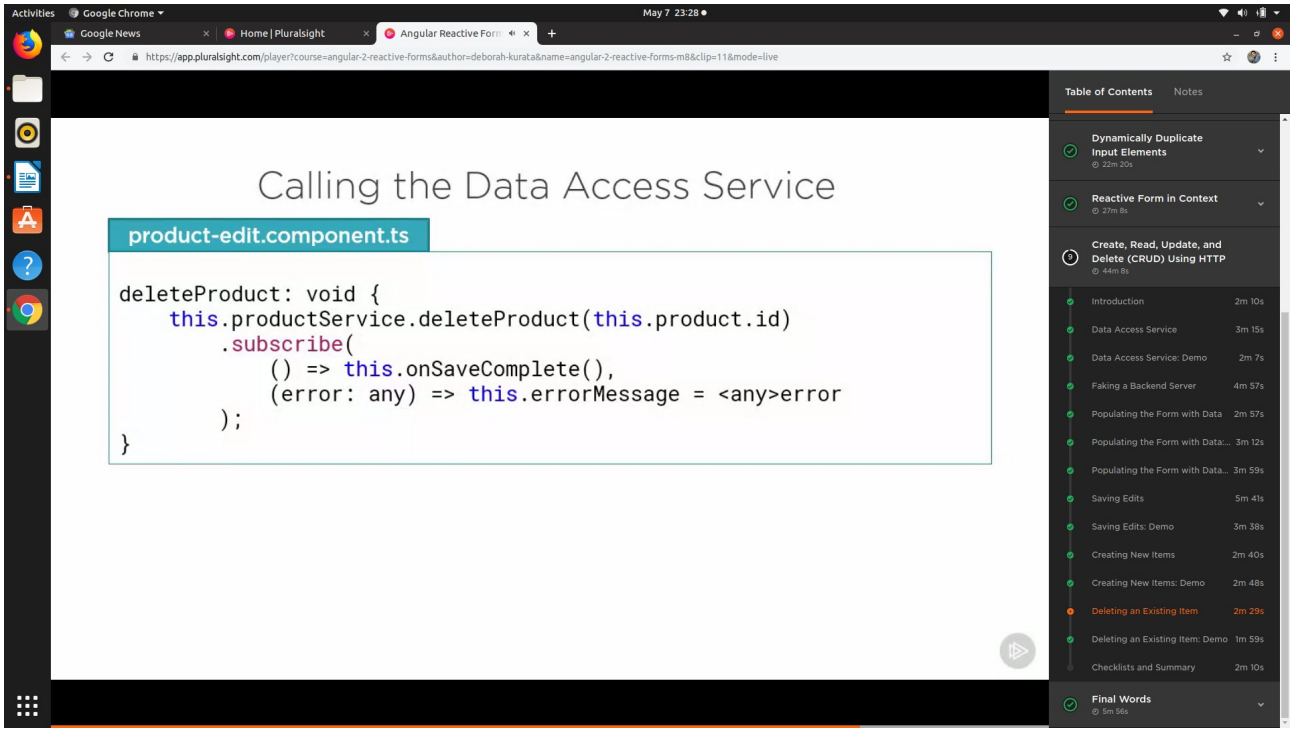
Calling the Data Access Service
product-edit.component.ts
deleteProduct: void {
this.productService.deleteProduct(this.product.id)
.subscribe(
() => this.onSaveComplete(),
(error: any) => this.errorMessage = <any>error
);
}
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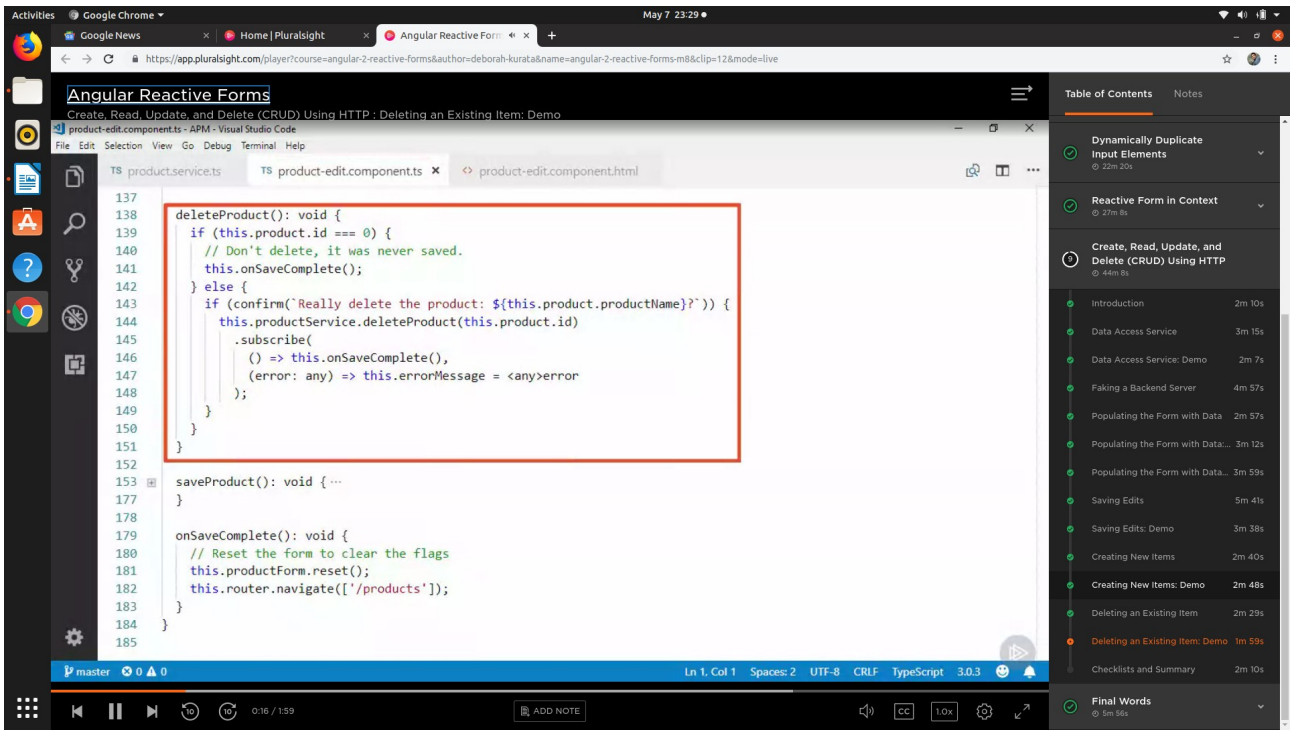
Example:


Angular Reactive Forms
Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) Using HTTP : Deleting an Existing Item: Demo
product-edit.component.ts - APM - Visual Studio Code
deleteProduct(): void {
if (this.product.id === 0) {
// Don't delete, it was never saved.
this.onSaveComplete();
} else {
if (confirm(`Really delete the product: ${this.product.productName}?`)) {
this.productService.deleteProduct(this.product.id)
.subscribe(
() => this.onSaveComplete(),
(error: any) => this.errorMessage = <any>error
);
}
}
}
saveProduct(): void {
}
onSaveComplete(): void {
// Reset the form to clear the flags
this.productForm.reset();
this.router.navigate(['/products']);
}
}
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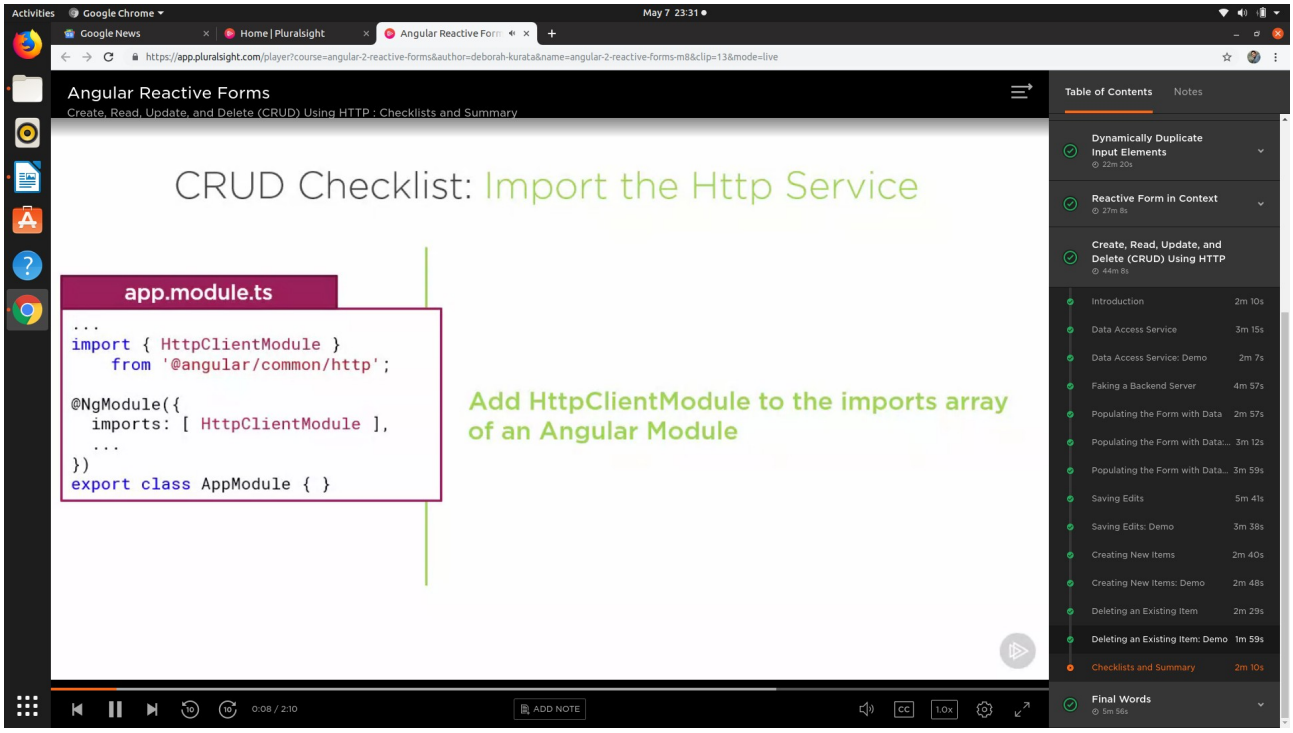
Checklist:


Angular Reactive Forms
Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) Using HTTP : Checklists and Summary
CRUD Checklist: Import the Http Service
app.module.ts
...
import { HttpClientModule }
from '@angular/common/http';
@NgModule({
imports: [HttpClientModule],
...
})
export class AppModule { }
Add HttpClientModule to the imports array of an Angular Module
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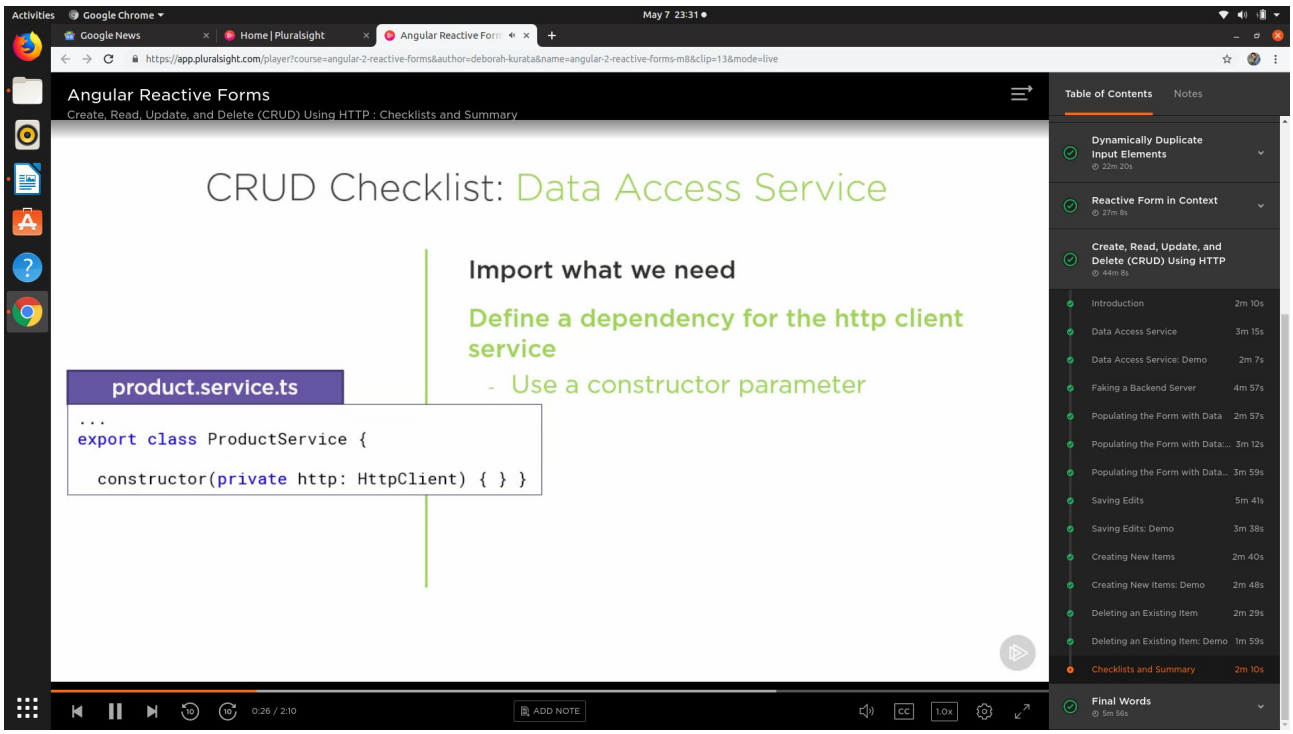
Activities
Google Chrome
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Angular Reactive Forms
https://app.pluralsight.com/player?course=angular-2-reactive-forms&author=deborah-kurata&name=angular-2-reactive-forms-m8&clip=13&mode=live
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Checklists and Summary 2m 10s
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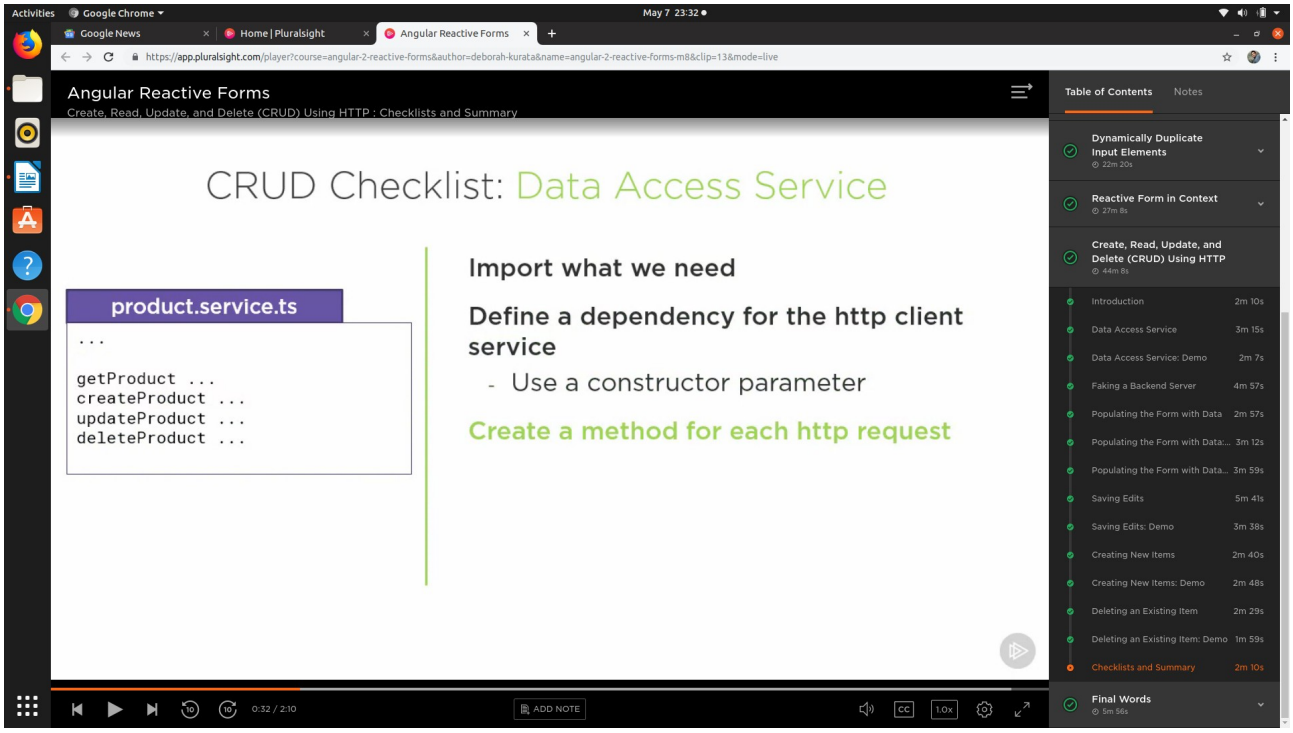
CRUD Checklist: Data Access Service
Import what we need
Define a dependency for the http client service
- Use a constructor parameter
product.service.ts
...
export class ProductService {
constructor(private http: HttpClient) { } }
0:26 / 2:10
ADD NOTE
1.0x


Activities
Google Chrome
May 7 23:32
Google News
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Angular Reactive Forms
https://app.pluralsight.com/player?course=angular-2-reactive-forms&author=deborah-kurata&name=angular-2-reactive-forms-m8&clip=13&mode=live
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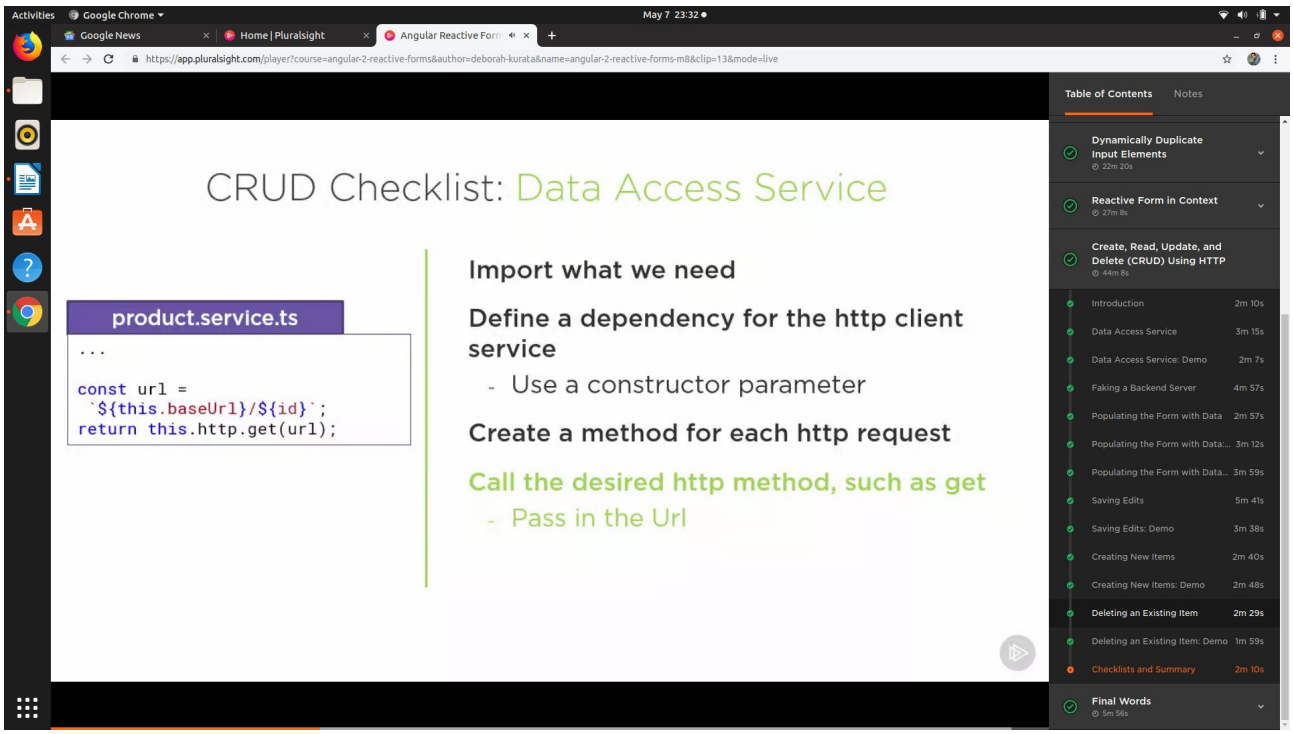
CRUD Checklist: Data Access Service
Import what we need
Define a dependency for the http client service
- Use a constructor parameter
Create a method for each http request
product.service.ts
...
getProduct ...
createProduct ...
updateProduct ...
deleteProduct ...
0:32 / 2:10
ADD NOTE
1.0x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CRUD Checklist: Data Access Service
product.service.ts
...
const url =
`${this.baseUrl}/${id}`;
return this.http.get(url);
Import what we need
Define a dependency for the http client service
- Use a constructor parameter
Create a method for each http request
Call the desired http method, such as get
- Pass in the Url
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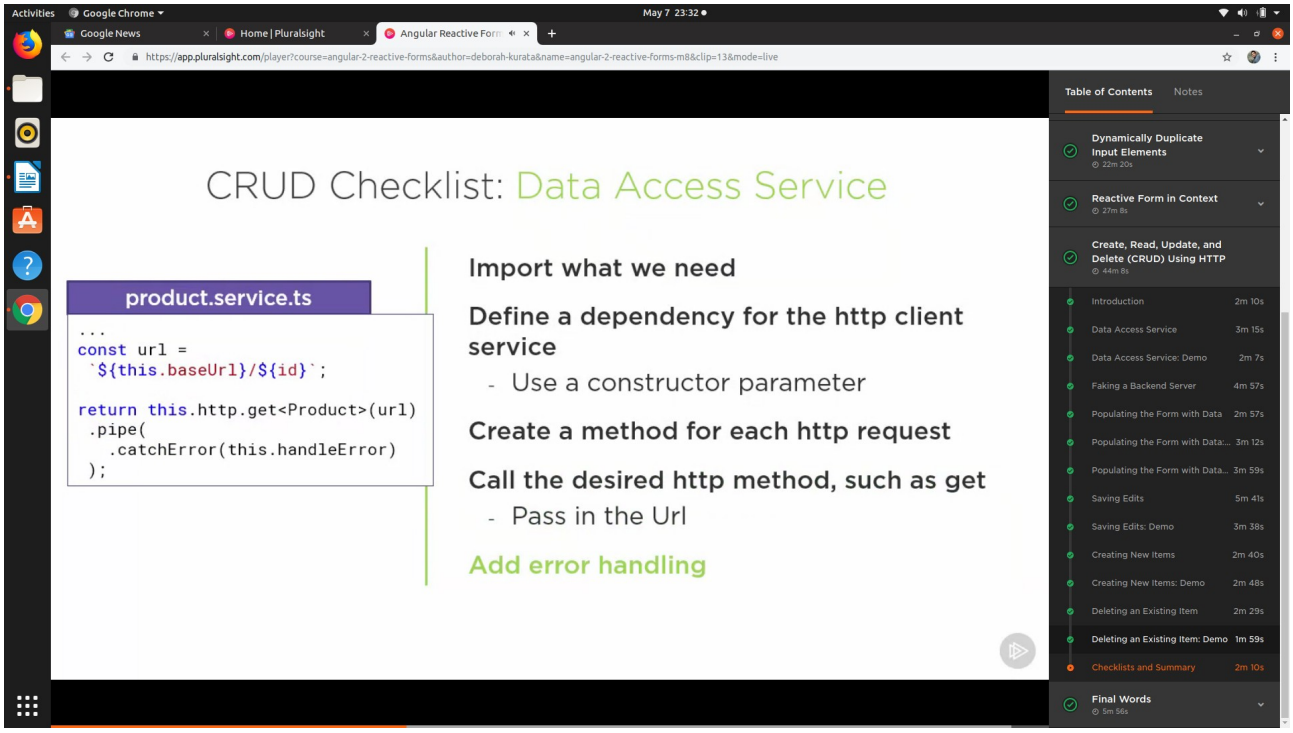
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CRUD Checklist: Data Access Service
product.service.ts
...
const url =
`${this.baseUrl}/${id}`;
return this.http.get<Product>(url)
.pipe(
.catchError(this.handleError)
);
Import what we need
Define a dependency for the http client service
- Use a constructor parameter
Create a method for each http request
Call the desired http method, such as get
- Pass in the Url
Add error handling
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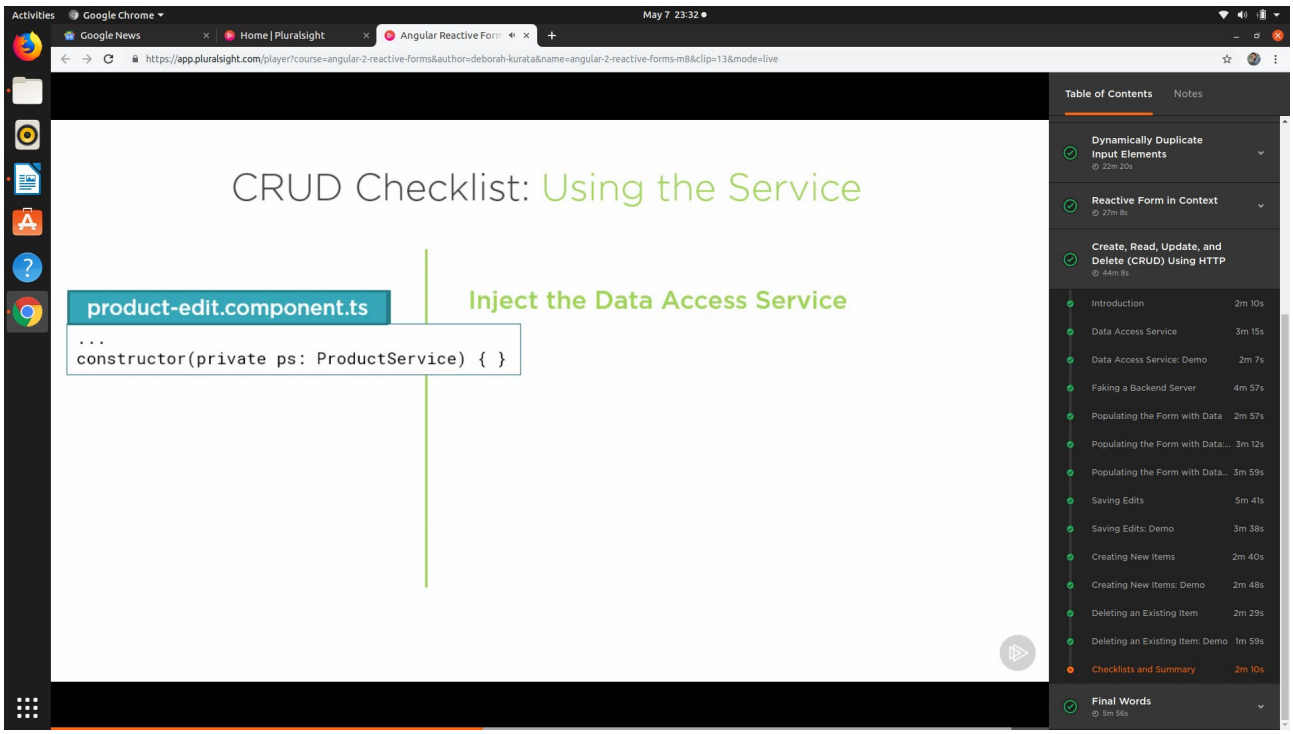
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CRUD Checklist: Using the Service
product-edit.component.ts
...
constructor(private ps: ProductService) { }
Inject the Data Access Service
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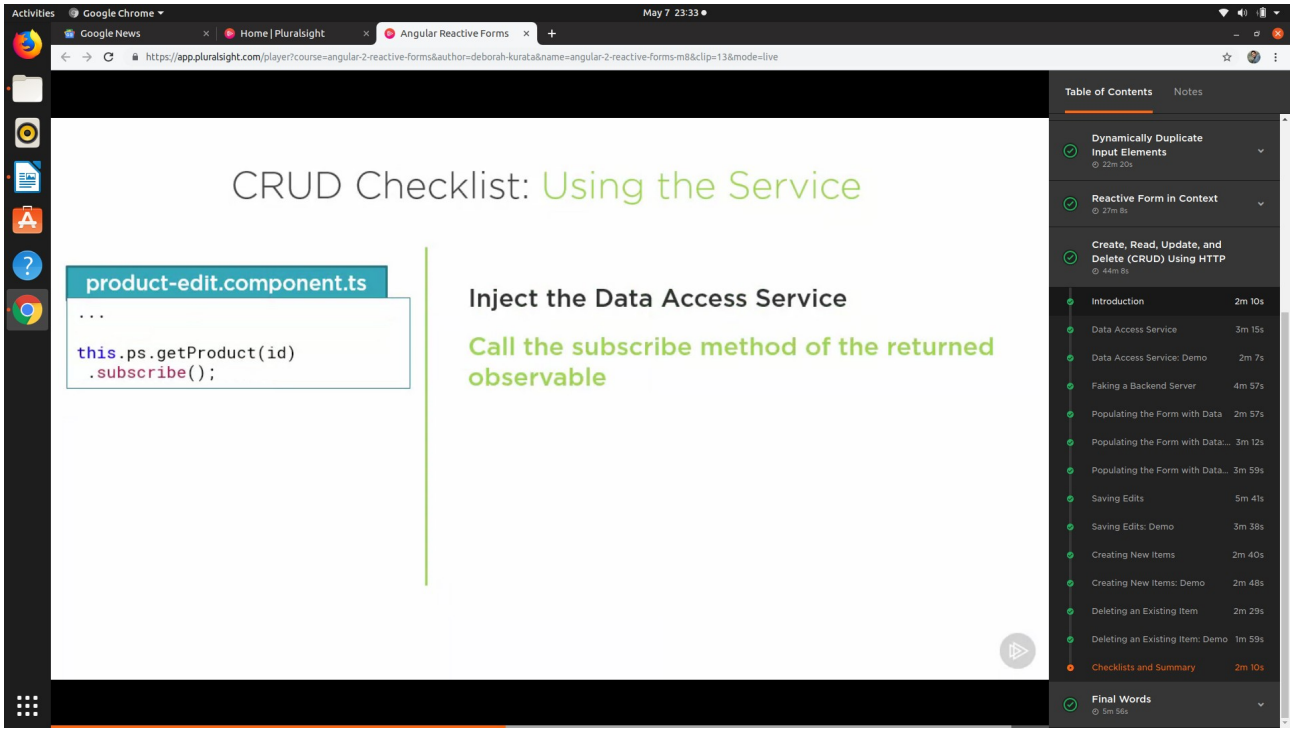
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CRUD Checklist: Using the Service
product-edit.component.ts
...
this.ps.getProduct(id)
.subscribe();
Inject the Data Access Service
Call the subscribe method of the returned observable
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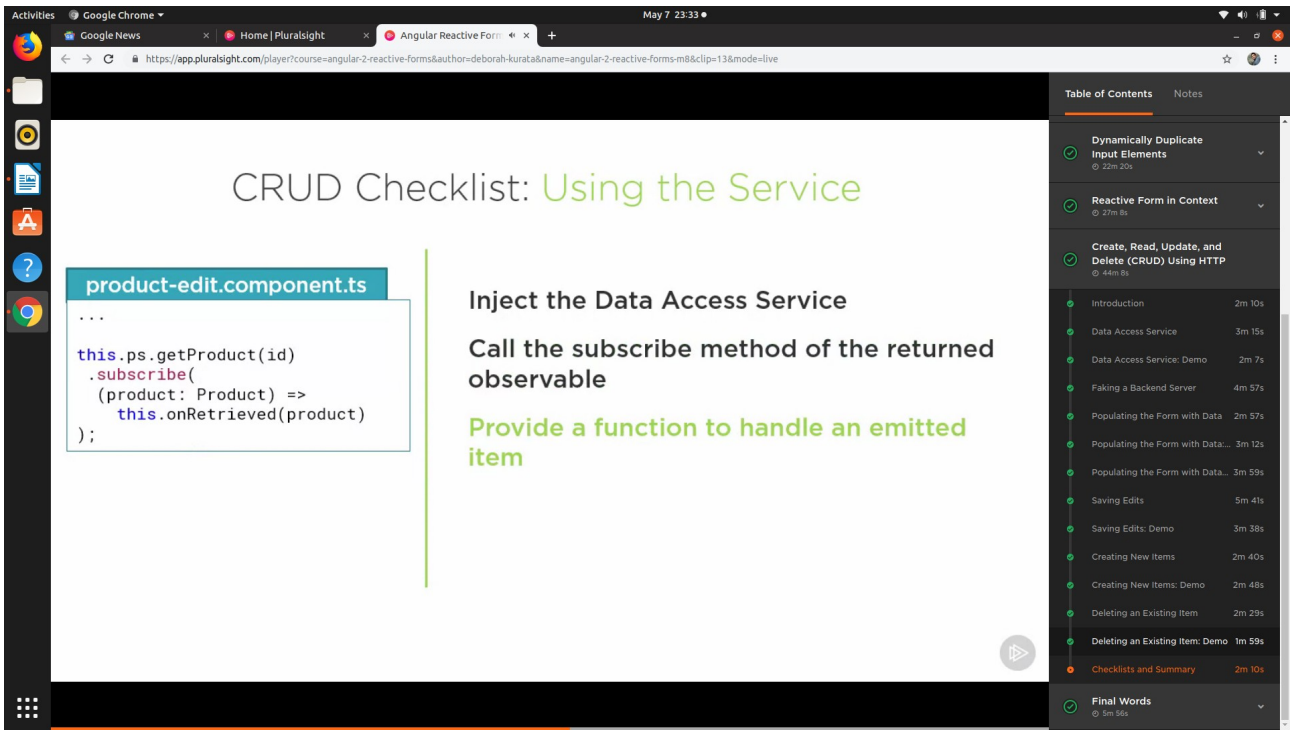
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CRUD Checklist: Using the Service
product-edit.component.ts
...
this.ps.getProduct(id)
.subscribe(
(product: Product) =>
this.onRetrieved(product)
);
Inject the Data Access Service
Call the subscribe method of the returned observable
Provide a function to handle an emitted item
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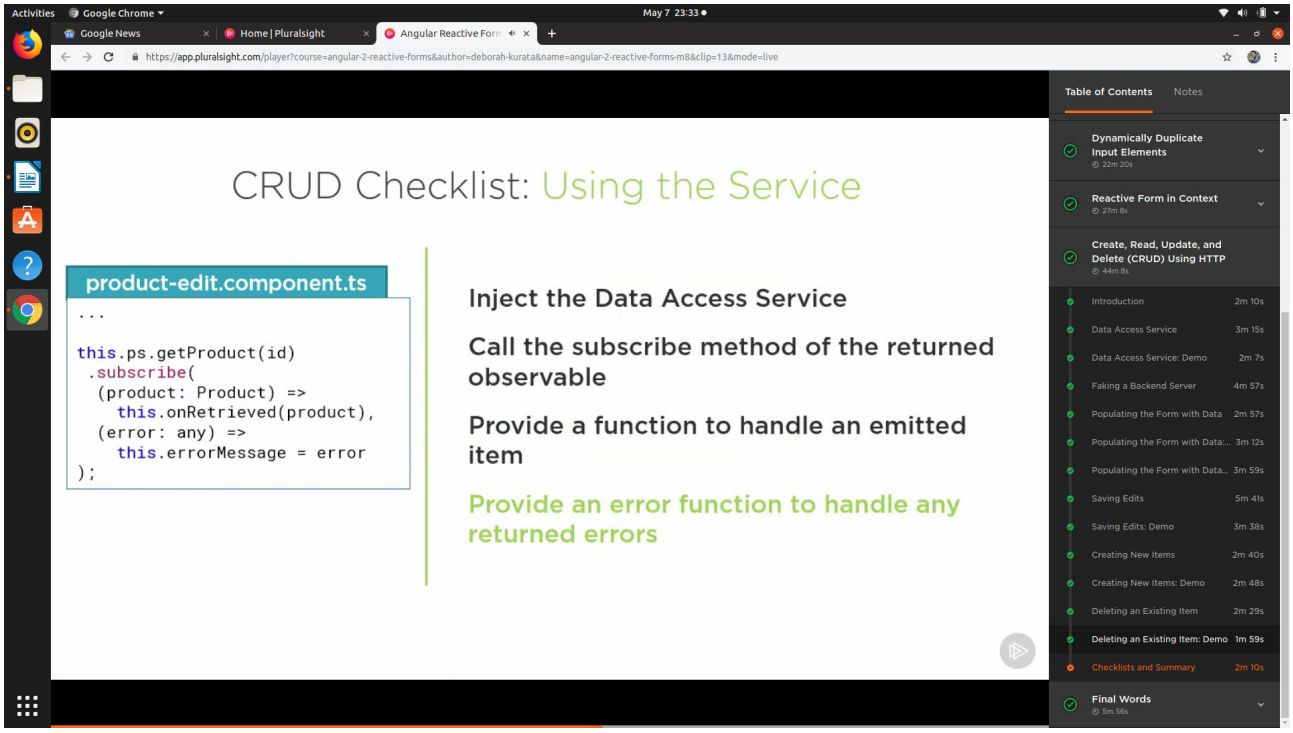
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CRUD Checklist: Using the Service
product-edit.component.ts
...
this.ps.getProduct(id)
.subscribe(
(product: Product) =>
this.onRetrieved(product),
(error: any) =>
this.errorMessage = error
);
Inject the Data Access Service
Call the subscribe method of the returned observable
Provide a function to handle an emitted item
Provide an error function to handle any returned errors
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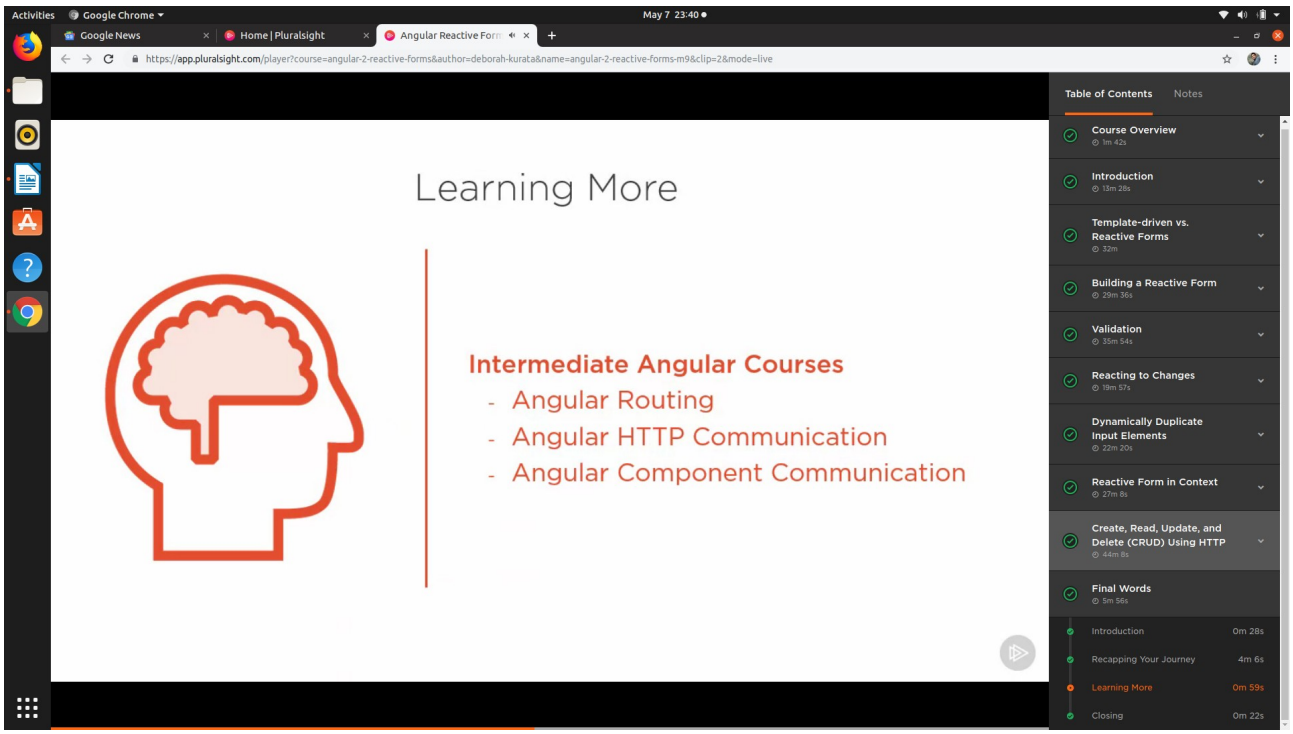
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