Model-based Form Validation with Vue.js and Vuelidate



While the most beginner-friendly approach to form validation in Vue.js might be through template-based forms, a much more flexible way is to validate the model instead. Model-based validation tends to be easier to understand and change for larger apps, moving the visual clutter from the template to the model and reducing it significantly. The most well-known library to accomplish this in *Vue* is through <u>Vuelidate</u>.

Installation

As usual, Vuelidate can be installed from NPM or Yarn.

```
# Yarn
$ yarn add vuelidate

# NPM
$ npm install vuelidate --save

Then, in your app bootstrap, enable the Vuelidate plugin.
main.js
import Vue from 'vue';
import Vuelidate from 'vuelidate';
import App from 'App.vue';

Vue.use(Vuelidate);

new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  render: h => h(App)
});
```

Field Validation

To validate fields, add a definition object for properties in your *data* model to the *validations* property of your component. Then import validation functions from *vuelidate/lib/validations* (or custom ones you create). You will then be able to bind to the data property via *v-model* as usual. Validation information will be stored in *this.\$v[propertyName]*.

\$v's Schema:

```
$v[propertyName]: {
 $dirty: boolean,
 $invalid: boolean,
 $error: boolean,
 $pending: boolean,
 $each: object
 [YourValidationName]: boolean
[Nested]: object
<template>
 <form>
  <input type="text" v-model="emailValue"/>
  The email field is required!
  The input must be a proper email!
 </form>
</template>
<script>
import { required, email } from 'vuelidate/lib/validations'
export default {
data() {
  return {
   emailValue: "
  }
 },
validations: {
  emailValue: {
   required,
   email
  }
 }
}
</script>
```

Built-In Validators

Vuelidate provides these validators by default. They can be imported from vuelidate/lib/validators. If you're using Webpack 2 or Rollup with tree shaking, any validators not used in your project will not be bundled with

- required() This field cannot be empty.
- *minLength(length: number)* Minimum length of the field. Works on strings and arrays.
- *maxLength(length: number)* Maximum length of the field. Works on strings and arrays.
- *between(min, max)* Requires a number to be between the minimum and maximum values.
- *alpha()* Only allows alphabetic characters.
- *alphaNum()* Only allows alphanumeric characters.
- *email()* Allow only valid emails.
- sameAs(fieldName: string | getFieldName: function -> string) Allows you to require the input to be the same as another field, specified by fieldName or a function.
- *or(validators...)* Valid when at least one of the specified validators is valid.
- *and(validators...)* Valid when all of the specified validators are valid.

Custom Validations

A custom validator in Vuelidate is simply a function that returns a boolean or a promise that resolves to a boolean.

If you want to ensure that fields contain only the word "tom", you might write a validator like this.

```
tom-validator.js
export const TomValidator = (value, component) => {
  return value === 'tom';
}
```

MyComponent.vue

```
<script>
import { TomValidator } from './tom-validator';
export default {
  data() {
    return {
     inputField: ''
    }
  },

  validators: {
    inputField: {
      TomValidator
    }
  }
}
</script>
```

You might want to go a step further and allow a string to be specified that must be matched. In that case, just create a higher-order function that returns the validator function, like so.

```
match-validator.js
export const MatchValidator = (stringToMatch) => {
  return (value, component) => value === stringToMatch;
}
```

MyComponent.vue