

# Form & Form Validation

Lap Nguyen  
alan@d.foundation



# Agenda

1. Native form elements
2. Form in React
3. Manage complex forms
4. Some best practices

# Native form elements

- [Reference](#)
- Basic elements:
  - `<input>`
  - `<select>`
  - `<textarea>`
  - ...
- [Built-in validation](#)

# Form in React

Concept: Controlled vs uncontrolled input.

# Manage complex forms

Management libraries:

- [React-hook-form](#) <
- [Formik](#)

Validation libraries:

- [Zod](#) <
- [Yup](#)

# react-hook-form

- Hook-based & functional approach to form management
- Leverages existing HTML markup (element)
- Light-weight: 8.5kb (Formik 15kb, Redux Form 26.4kb)
- Performant by minimizing re-renders & validate computation
- Built-in support for validation libraries such as Zod or Yup
- Focus on simplicity & great DX

Manage complex forms

# Zod

- TypeScript-first schema declaration and validation library
- Zero dependencies
- Light-weight: 8kb minified + zipped
- Concise, chainable interface
- Functional approach: [parse, don't validate](#)

# Some best practices

- Use meaningful HTML elements: `<form>`, `<label>`, `<input>`, ...
- Label each input with `<label>`
- Use element attributes to access built-in browser features: `type`, `name`, `id`, `for`, `autocomplete`, ...
- Prioritize native form controls over custom-built
- Ensure successful form submission with visual cues
- Design forms with UX in mind
  - Accessibility
  - Validation



# References

- [Validation with Zod](#)
- [WAI-ARIA compliant combobox](#)
- [Sign-in form best practices](#)

# Thank You



# Q&A

