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AngularJS Directives, Forms, & Validation

Software Craftsmanship Guild



Lesson Goals

Introduce the basic concepts behind creating your own angularjs directives.

Learn about some of the directives that can assist with forms and validation.



Angular Directives

Angular makes it relatively easy to add our own directives for use in our applications. Directives can have their own scope, can build complex html templates, and can define events (click, mouse enter, mouse leave, etc.)

Writing your own directives is pretty advanced stuff, you'll need a strong working knowledge of HTML and JavaScript to build interesting things.



Example: Movie Ratings Directive

Let's say that we want to create a directive for our movie application that allows uses to dynamically select a rating based on a maximum number of stars provided.

It should support choosing a rating by clicking a star, hovering over stars should animate nicely, and the label should be able to be changed via attributes.

The end result should be something like this:





The ng-model Directive

The key to form validation lies in attaching the ng-model directive to each form field you would like to validate.

ng-model provides <u>two-way data-binding</u> which synchronizes the model values to the view, so that when one changes, the other automatically updates.



Angular Validation

Some browsers have some validation built in, especially for HTML5 controls. When using a framework like angularjs we often want to disable those features (since they don't behave the same across browsers).

To do this, we put a *novalidate* attribute on the form.

<form name="reviewForm" ng-controller="ReviewController as reviewCtrl"
 ng-submit="reviewCtrl.addReview(display.book)" novalidate>



Built-In Validation

AngularJS has the following validation attributes built-in for you to use.

Note that angular will also work with type="email" and other HTML5 input types automatically.

Class	Usage	
required	Makes a field required	
ng-minlength	Makes sure a form input is at least n characters	
ng-maxlength	Makes sure a form input is less than n characters	
ng-pattern	Ensures an input matches a regex pattern	
min	Minimum numeric value	
max	Maximum numeric value	



CSS Classes for Validation

These classes are automatically added to form elements if you use the ng-model directive.

You can add these styles to your CSS file for nice effects.

Class	Usage	
ng-pristine	Added when a form field value has not been changed by the user.	
ng-dirty	Added when the user changes the value of a form field.	
ng-valid	Added when the data in the field is valid	
ng-invalid	Added when the data in the form does is not valid	



Checking Form Fields Manually

Expression	Description
formName.inputFieldName.\$pristine	true if user has not field
formName.inputFieldName.\$dirty	true if user has modified field
formName.inputFieldName.\$valid	true if the form field is valid
formName.inputFieldName.\$invalid	true if the form field is invalid
formName.inputFieldName.\$error	Contains all of the validations on the form field and if they are valid or invalid



Why do we Care?

So we can show error messages conditionally if a field is dirty and invalid:

Your review must be at least 25 characters

This is not long enough.



