

Building Strongly-typed Forms with AngularJS



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Before

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">
</div>

<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="WorkEmail">Work Email</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.workEmail"
    class="form-control" name="WorkEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
</div>

<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="HomeEmail">Home Email</label>
  <input ng-model="vm.customer.homeEmail"
    class="form-control" name="HomeEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
</div>
```

Before

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">  
  >> <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>  
  >> <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"  
      class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">  
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<div class="form-group has-feedback">  
  >> <label class="control-label" for="WorkEmail">Work Email</label>  
  >> <input required ng-model="vm.customer.workEmail"  
      class="form-control" name="WorkEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">  
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">  
  >> <label class="control-label" for="HomeEmail">Home Email</label>  
  >> <input ng-model="vm.customer.homeEmail"  
      class="form-control" name="HomeEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">  
</div>
```

After

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.Name)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkEmail)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomeEmail)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkPhone)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomePhone)
```

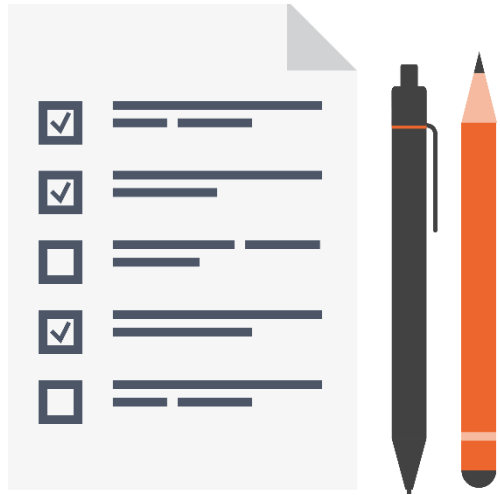
```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkAddress)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomeAddress)
```

Benefits

- ✓ Way (WAY) less markup!
- ✓ Consistency
- ✓ Encapsulation makes changes easier
- ✓ Solution is still flexible!

Overview



Updating our solution

Building a 'form-group' helper

Handling different data types

Magically create better labels

Supporting placeholders

Applying BetterJson and Razor Templates



The FormGroupFor Helper

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">  
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>  
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"  
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text"  
    placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">  
</div>
```

The FormGroupFor Helper

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback"
  ng-class="{
    'has-success': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid,
    'has-error': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid
  }">
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-check-square form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-exclamation-triangle form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>
```


The FormGroupFor Helper

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback"
  ng-class="{
    'has-success': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid,
    'has-error': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid
  }">
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-check-square form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-exclamation-triangle form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>

<div class="form-group has-feedback"
  ng-class="{
    'has-success': (vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$valid,
    'has-error': (vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$invalid
  }">
  <label class="control-label" for="WorkEmail">Work Email</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.workEmail"
    class="form-control" name="WorkEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$valid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-check-square form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$invalid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-exclamation-triangle form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>
```

The FormGroupFor Helper

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback"
  ng-class="{
    'has-success': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid,
    'has-error': (vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid
  }">
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>
  <input required ng-@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.Name)
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Name (ex: John Smith)...">
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$valid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-check-square form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.Name.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.Name.$invalid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-exclamation-triangle form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>

<div class="form-group has-feedback"
  ng-class="{
    'has-success': (vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$valid,
    'has-error': (vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$invalid
  }">
  <label class="control-label" for="WorkEmail">Work Email</label>
  <input required ng-@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkEmail)
    class="form-control" name="WorkEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$valid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-check-square form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
  <span ng-show="(vm.form.WorkEmail.$touched || vm.form.$submitted) && vm.form.WorkEmail.$invalid"
    class="fa fa-2x fa-exclamation-triangle form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>
```

Building the FormGroupFor Helper



Dealing with Different Types of Data

Before

Add New Customer

Enter details for the new customer below.

Name

Full name (ex: John Smith)...

Work Email

user@domain.com...

Home Email

user@domain.com...

Work Phone

(555) 555-5555...

Home Phone

(555) 555-5555...

Work Address

123 Main Street...

Home Address

123 Main Street...

After

Add New Customer

Enter details for the new customer below.

Name

???

WorkEmail

???

HomeEmail

???

WorkPhone

???

HomePhone

???

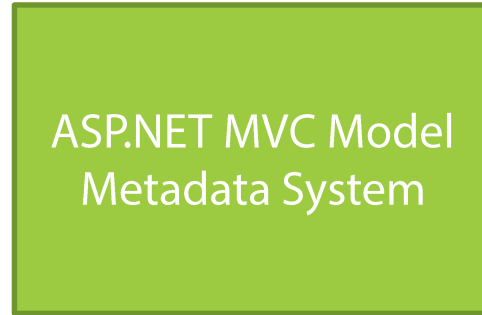
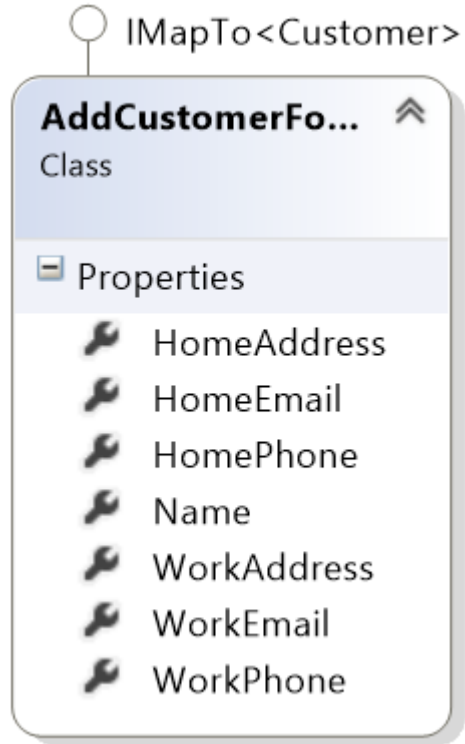
WorkAddress

???

HomeAddress

???

Model Metadata



AddCustomerForm's Model Metadata

Name	Display Name	Data Type	Required?	...
Name	Full Name	String	Y	...
HomeAddress		MultilineText	N	...
...

Possible Uses



Custom
conventions



Better defaults



Additional data
annotations



Validation

The DataType Data Annotation

```
public string HomeAddress { get; set; }
```



Home Address

123 Main Street...

The DataType Data Annotation

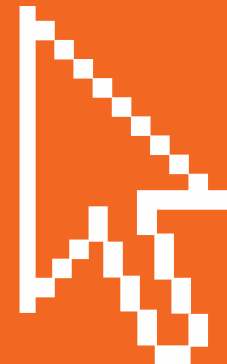
```
[DataType(DataType.MultilineText)]  
public string HomeAddress { get; set; }
```



Home Address

123 Main Street...

Adding Support for MultilineText Properties



Generating Better Labels

Before

Work Email

user@domain.com...

Home Email

user@domain.com...

After

WorkEmail

HomeEmail

Generating Better Labels

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkEmail, "Work Email")
```



Work Email

Property

WorkEmail



Convention!



Desired Label

Work Email

Humanizer



```
PM> Install-Package Humanizer
```

Truncate text:

```
"Long text to truncate".Truncate(10) => "Long text..."
```

Humanize enums:

```
EnumUnderTest.MemberName.Humanize() => "Member name"
```

Date and times:

```
DateTimeOffset.AddHours(1).Humanize() => "an hour from now"
```

Humanizer



```
PM> Install-Package Humanizer
```

Humanize camel case:

```
"camelCaseInputStringIsTurnedIntoSentence".Humanize()  
=> "Camel case input string is turned into  
sentence"
```

Humanize Pascal case:

```
"PascalCaseInputStringIsTurnedIntoSentence".Humanize() =>  
"Pascal case input string is turned into sentence"
```

Humanizer

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkEmail)
```



Humanizer



Work Email

Humanizer

```
[Display(Name = "Full Name")]  
public string Name { get; set; }  
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.Name)
```



ASP.NET MVC
Model Metadata
System

+



Full Name

Adding Humanizer to Our FormGroup Helper



Adding Placeholders to Our Forms

Before

Work Email

user@domain.com...

Home Email

user@domain.com...

After

Work Email

???

Home Email

???

Reasonable Defaults

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkPhone)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomePhone)
```



Humanizer



Work Phone

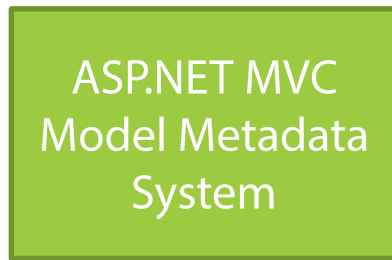
Work Phone...

Home Phone

Home Phone...

Reasonable Defaults

```
[Display(Name = "Full Name",  
    Prompt = "Full Name (ex: John Doe)...")]  
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.Name)
```



+



Full Name

Full Name (ex: John Doe)...

Adding Support for Placeholders



What We've Accomplished

<!-- More above... -->

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="Name">Name</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.name"
    class="form-control" name="Name" type="text" placeholder="Full name (ex: John Smith)...">
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="WorkEmail">Work Email</label>
  <input required ng-model="vm.customer.workEmail"
    class="form-control" name="WorkEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
  <label class="control-label" for="HomeEmail">Home Email</label>
  <input ng-model="vm.customer.homeEmail"
    class="form-control" name="HomeEmail" type="email" placeholder="user@domain.com...">
</div>
```

<!-- And below!... -->

What We've Accomplished

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.Name)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkEmail)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomeEmail)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkPhone)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomePhone)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.WorkAddress)
```

```
@customer.FormGroupFor(x => x.HomeAddress)
```

- ✓ Code reduction:
 - ✓ 28 fewer lines of code
 - ✓ 21 fewer tags
 - ✓ 35 fewer attributes
- ✓ No more CSS classes
- ✓ Still AngularJS-powered!

What We've Accomplished

Full Name

Work Email

Home Email

Work Phone

Home Phone

- ✓ Code reduction:
 - ✓ 28 fewer lines of code
 - ✓ 21 fewer tags
 - ✓ 35 fewer attributes
- ✓ No more CSS classes
- ✓ Still AngularJS-powered!
- ✓ Intelligent defaults

There's More Metadata Where That Came From...

Validation Attribute	Description
<code>CustomValidationAttribute</code>	Uses a custom method for validation.
<code>DataTypeAttribute</code>	Specifies a particular type of data, such as e-mail address or phone number.
<code>EnumDataTypeAttribute</code>	Ensures that the value exists in an enumeration.
<code>RangeAttribute</code>	Designates minimum and maximum constraints.
<code>RegularExpressionAttribute</code>	Uses a regular expression to determine valid values.
<code>RequiredAttribute</code>	Specifies that a value must be provided.
<code>StringLengthAttribute</code>	Designates maximum and minimum number of characters.
<code>ValidationAttribute</code>	Serves as base class for validation attributes.

Up Next...

Validation!

