Implementing Form Validations in React.js

In this lab we will implement the methodology for validating the React.js form. We will implement the form validations for Email and Password.

Task 1: Create a component of name FormValidation, and add the following code in it.

Define the state object in the constructor

```
constructor (props) {
   super(props);
   this.state = {
     email: ",
     password: ",
     formErrors: {email: ", password: "},
     emailValid: false,
     passwordValid: false,
     formValid: false
   }
}
```

The above code contains state properties like email, password, emailValid, passwordValid, formValid and the formError object.

Task 2: Add the following methods for defining validation rules

```
validateField(fieldName, value) {
  let fieldValidationErrors = this.state.formErrors;
  let emailValid = this.state.emailValid;
  let passwordValid = this.state.passwordValid;
  switch(fieldName) {
   case 'email':
    emailValid = value.match(/^([\w.\%+-]+)@([\w-]+\.)+([\w]{2,})$/i);
    fieldValidationErrors.email = emailValid?": 'is invalid';
    break;
   case 'password':
    passwordValid = value.length >= 6;
    fieldValidationErrors.password = passwordValid ? ": ' is too short';
    break;
   default:
    break;
  this.setState({formErrors: fieldValidationErrors,
           emailValid: emailValid,
           passwordValid: passwordValid
          }, this.validateForm);
}
validateForm() {
  this.setState({formValid: this.state.emailValid && this.state.passwordValid});
```

The **validateField** method defines validation rules for Email and Password. If the field is invalid, them **formValidationErrors** will store validation error messages. Finally the **formErrors** object will contain the state of the form. The **validateForm** method set the state for the form validation.

Task 3: Add the following method in the component class for handling input changes for all textboxes

Task 4: Add the following method to set the error class

```
errorClass(error) {
   return(error.length === 0 ? " : 'has-error');
}
```

Task 5: Add the following markup for rendering the form

```
render () {
  return (
   <form className="demoForm">
    <h2>Sign up</h2>
    <div className="panel panel-default">
     <FormErrors formErrors={this.state.formErrors} />
    </div>
    <div className={`form-group ${this.errorClass(this.state.formErrors.email)}`}>
     <label htmlFor="email">Email address</label>
     <input type="email" required className="form-control" name="email"
      placeholder="Email"
      value={this.state.email}
      onChange={this.handleUserInput.bind(this)} />
    </div>
    <div className={`form-group ${this.errorClass(this.state.formErrors.password)}`}>
     <label htmlFor="password">Password</label>
     <input type="password" className="form-control" name="password"
      placeholder="Password"
      value={this.state.password}
      onChange={this.handleUserInput.bind(this)} />
    </div>
    <button type="submit" className="btn btn-primary" disabled={!this.state.formValid}>Sign
up</button>
   </form>
 )
```

The above markup will render the form with all validations. Note that, the markup uses the **FormErrors** custom component. This component will be used to show all error messages based on **formErrors** state passed to it.

Task 6: Add a new component for showing FormError as shown in the following code

The above code shows the validation summary based on error messages.

Run the application