

Form Validation in 1.3



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What This Module Covers



HTML 5 validator improvements

Validation message directives

Reusable validation messages

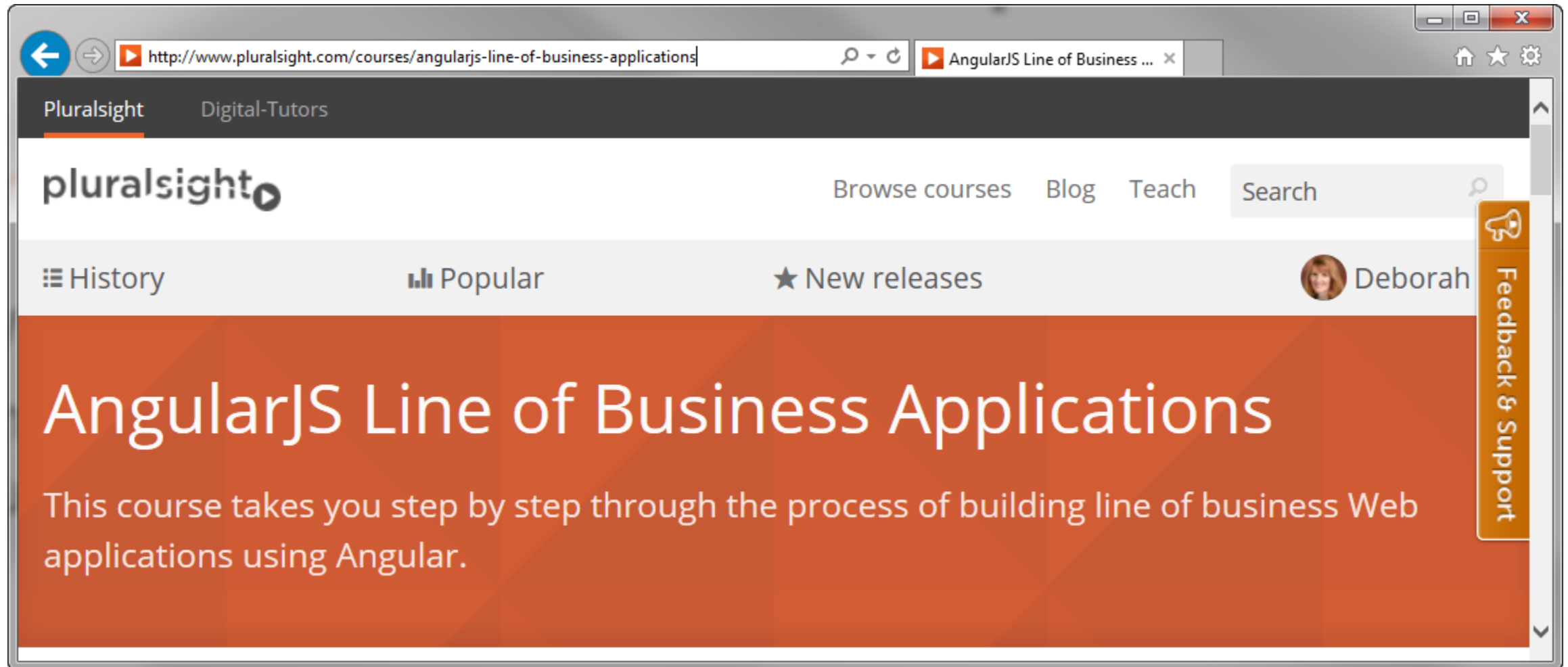
Touch detection

Dynamic element validation

Simplified custom validation

Asynchronous validation

If Form Validation Is New for You



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://www.pluralsight.com/courses/angularjs-line-of-business-applications`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The Pluralsight website header includes the logo, navigation links for 'Browse courses', 'Blog', and 'Teach', and a search bar. Below the header, there are tabs for 'History', 'Popular', and 'New releases', along with a user profile for 'Deborah'. The main content area features a large orange banner with the course title 'AngularJS Line of Business Applications' and a description: 'This course takes you step by step through the process of building line of business Web applications using Angular.' A vertical 'Feedback & Support' button is located on the right side of the banner.

Pluralsight Digital-Tutors

pluralsight

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History Popular ★ New releases Deborah

AngularJS Line of Business Applications

This course takes you step by step through the process of building line of business Web applications using Angular.

Feedback & Support

HTML 5 Validator Improvements

Angular 1.2.x

It mostly worked

Depending on the version of 1.2 you were using

Angular 1.3

It fully works

HTML 5 Validator Improvements



HTML 5 input type validation now works
Validation errors are defined on `$error`

Displaying Validation Messages

Angular 1.2.x

```
<span class="help-block has-error"
  ng-if="classForm.inputEmail.$dirty">
  <span ng-show="classForm.inputEmail.$error.required">
    Email is required.
  </span>
  <span ng-show="classForm.inputEmail.$error.minlength">
    Instructor's email must be at least 6 characters.
  </span>
  <span ng-show="classForm.inputEmail.$error.email">
    Instructor's email must be a valid email address.
  </span>
</span>
```

Angular 1.3

```
<span class="help-block has-error"
  ng-if="classForm.inputEmail.$dirty"
  ng-messages="classForm.inputEmail.$error">
  <span ng-message="required">
    Email is required.
  </span>
  <span ng-message="minlength">
    Instructor's email must be at least 6 characters.
  </span>
  <span ng-message="email">
    Instructor's email must be a valid email address.
  </span>
</span>
```

ngMessages Directive

Shows and hides
validation messages

Based on \$error
object

In the order specified

ngMessage Directive

Shows or hides one validation message

Requires a parent ngMessages directive

Is defined on a child HTML element

angular-messages.js

- ngMessages and ngMessage directives are in a separate .js file
- Include the angular-messages.js file in the project
- Add a script tag for the angular-messages.js file
- And define a dependency on ngMessages

Displaying Validation Messages



Use `ngMessages` and `ngMessage` for

Better control

Cleaner code

Use them to define message order

Or to display multiple messages

Reusing Validation Messages

Angular 1.2.x

Manual process

Angular 1.3

ng-messages-include="errorMessages.html"

Using ng-messages-include

1. Create an HTML file for the common messages
2. Include the HTML file in the same element as ngMessages
3. Override any messages as required

Creating the Messages File

```
<span ng-message="required">
```

```
This item cannot be blank.</span>
```

```
<span ng-message="minlength">
```

```
You have not met this item's minimum length.</span>
```

```
<span ng-message="maxlength">
```

```
You have exceeded this item's maximum length.</span>
```

Including the Messages File

```
<span class="help-block has-error"
      ng-if="classForm.inputInstructorEmail.$dirty"
      ng-messages="classForm.inputInstructorEmail.$error"
      ng-messages-include="app/errorMessages.html"
      ng-messages-multiple>
  <span ng-message="email">
    Instructor's email must be a valid email address.
  </span>
</span>
```

Overriding a Message

```
<span class="help-block has-error"
      ng-if="classForm.inputInstructorEmail.$dirty"
      ng-messages="classForm.inputInstructorEmail.$error"
      ng-messages-include="app/errorMessages.html"
      ng-messages-multiple>
  <span ng-message="email">
    Instructor's email must be a valid email address.
  </span>
  <span ng-message="minlength">
    Instructor's email must be at least 6 characters in length.
  </span>
</span>
```

Reusing Validation Messages



Create an HTML file containing the messages to reuse

Use `ng-message-include` to include the messages

Override messages as needed

Touched Detection

Angular 1.2.x

Detect dirty/pristine, valid/invalid

Angular 1.3

Detect touched

\$touched

\$untouched

Set on blur

NOTE: Does not necessarily mean
"touched"

Touched Detection



Use `$touched` to

Display a message

Perform an operation

After the user leaves an input element

Dynamic Element Binding

Online Class Scheduler Class List + Add Class

Edit: Middle Earth: A History

Class Name	<input type="text" value="Middle Earth: A History"/>
Start Date	<input type="text" value="01/20/2015"/>
End Date	<input type="text" value="05/09/2015"/>
Instructor's Email	<input type="text" value="took@pcc.edu"/>
Custom Field 1	<input type="text" value="test 1"/>
Custom Field 2	<input type="text" value="test 2"/>
Custom Field 3	<input type="text" value="test 3"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Relive Middle Earth adventures through tales and songs."/>

```
vm.fields = [  
  {"label":"Custom Field 1",  
   "data":"test 1"},  
  {"label":"Custom Field 2",  
   "data":"test 2"},  
  {"label":"Custom Field 3",  
   "data":"test 3"}  
];
```

Dynamic Element Binding

Angular 1.2.x

Manual solution

Angular 1.3

Properly binds to dynamically
generated input elements

Dynamic Element Binding



If you need to define input elements dynamically ...

The binding and validation will now work appropriately

Use reflective calls to access form elements

Custom Validation

Online Class Scheduler Class List + Add Class

Edit: Middle Earth: A History

Class Name	<input type="text" value="Middle Earth: A History"/>
Start Date	<input type="text" value="01/20/2015"/>
End Date	<input type="text" value="05/09/2015"/>
Instructor's Email	<input type="text" value="took@pcc.edu"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Relive Middle Earth adventures through tales and songs."/>

Enhanced Custom Validators

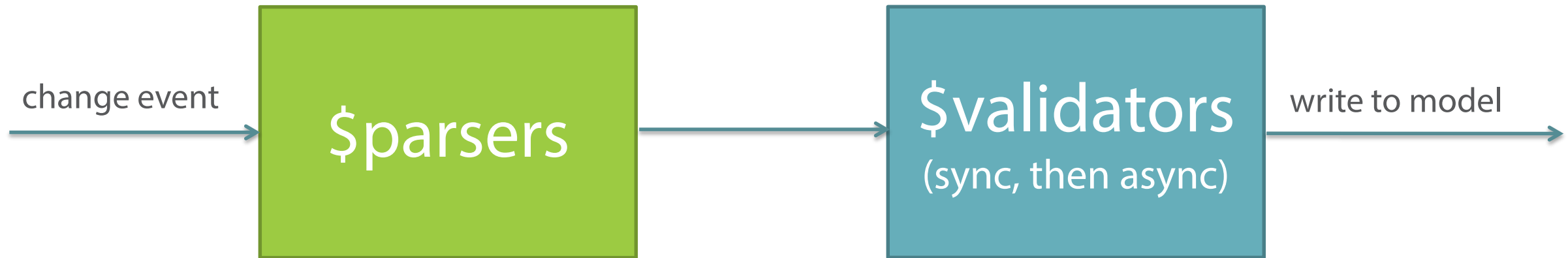
Angular 1.2.x

\$parsers and \$formatters were used to build custom validation

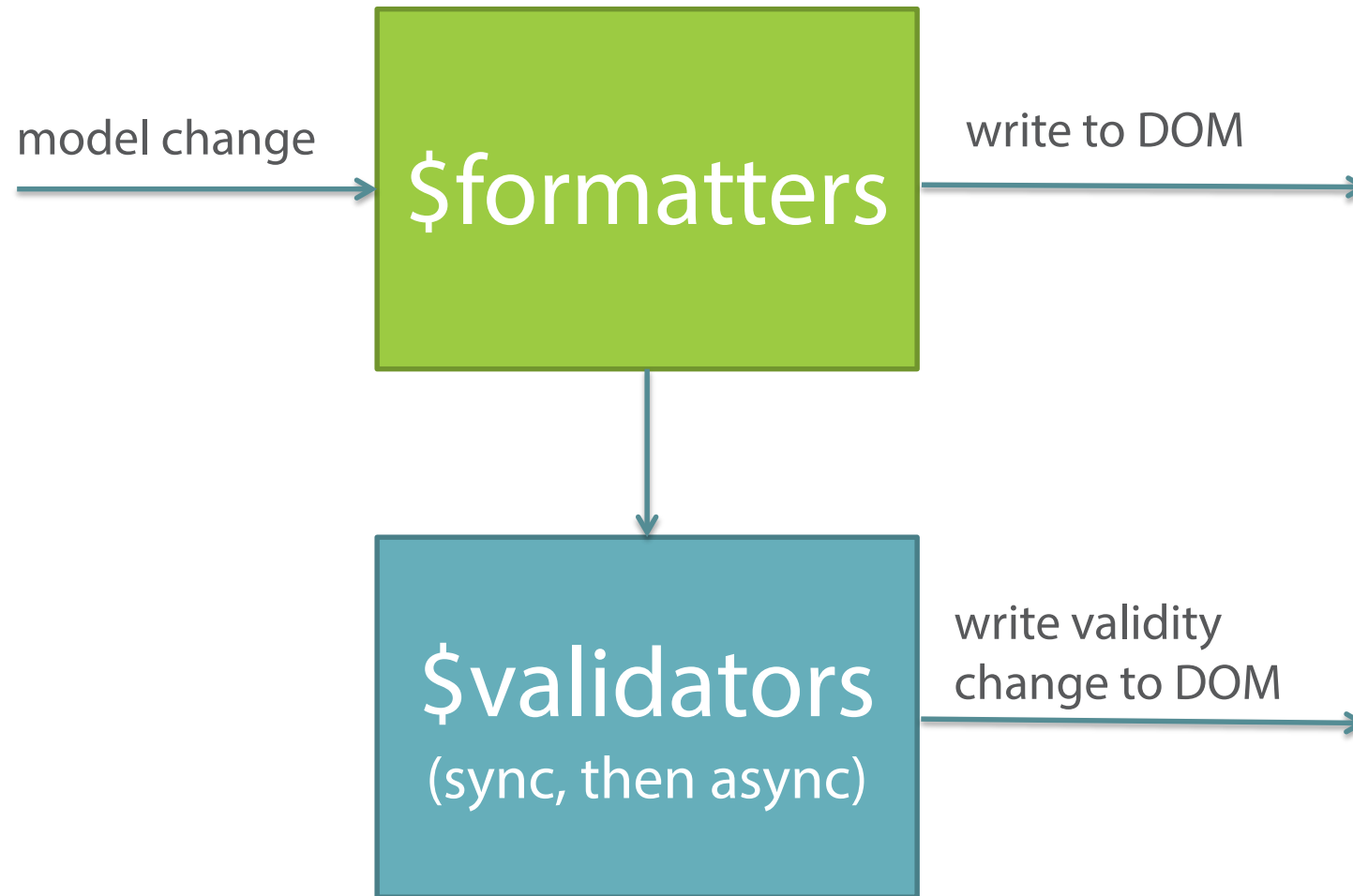
Angular 1.3

New \$validators simplifies custom validation

Pipeline: View to Model



Pipeline: Model to View



\$validators

Collection of validators

Key => Validator name

Value => Validation function

Parameter => Model Value

Returns => True or False

```
ngModel.$validators.dateRangeValidator =  
    function (modelValue) {  
        return Date.parse(modelValue) >=  
            Date.parse(scope.beginDate);  
    };
```

Enhanced Custom Validators



It is now easier to build custom validation functions

Use the new `$validators`

Asynchronous Validation

Online Class Scheduler Class List + Add Class

Edit: Middle Earth: A History

Class Name	<input type="text" value="Middle Earth: A History"/>
Start Date	<input type="text" value="01/20/2015"/>
End Date	<input type="text" value="05/09/2015"/>
Instructor's Email	<input type="text" value="took@pcc.edu"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Relive Middle Earth adventures through tales and songs."/>

Asynchronous Validation

Online Class Scheduler Class List + Add Class

Edit: Middle Earth: A History

Class Name Duplicate class name. Please enter a different name.

Start Date

End Date

Instructor's Email

Description

Asynchronous Validation Is Great For



Duplicate value checking

Validation against server-side business rules

Asynchronous Validation

Angular 1.2.x

Manual process

Angular 1.3

New `$asyncValidators` simplifies asynchronous validation

\$asyncValidators

Collection of validators

Key => Validator name

Value => Validation function

Parameter => Model Value

Returns => A promise

\$pending

```
ngModel.$asyncValidators.duplicateClassName =  
  function (modelValue) {  
    var defer = $q.defer();  
    classResource.get({ classId: classId,  
                      className: modelValue },  
                    function (response) {  
                      defer.reject("Exists");  
                    },  
                    function (response) {  
                      defer.resolve();  
                    });  
    return defer.promise;  
  };
```


Asynchronous Validation



It is now easier to build custom asynchronous validation functions

Use the new `$asyncValidators`

Use the new `$pending` status as needed

What This Module Covered



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