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 mobile: <input formcontrolname=mobile>>lt;br> Country: <select formcontrolname=country><option *ngfor=let country of countries [value]=country>{country}</select>
save <button type submit=[disabled]=!contactForm.' valid></button>lt;button type=reset(click)=revert()>back>/button>>/form>We also assign each field of our FormControl to an HTML-element using formControlName. You may have noticed, that we are using our first form of validation here. The Send button will be disabled while our contactForm is not valid. If that was a bit quick for you, check out my guide on reactive forms at an angle, where you can find much more detailed information about reactive forms. Building the required fields now that we have created a form for validation, we can finally start thinking about real validation. Probably the first and easiest need for the input form that comes to mind is the field required. Fortunately, Angular has a valid requirement included so the implementation is quite simple. All we have to do is extend FormGroup.It definition of our own, it turns out that the FormControl construnctor not only doesn't take the default value, it also takes an array of crediters. Then come on, the whole field. { return new FormGroup({ email: new FormControl(', [Validators.required]), mobile: new FormControl(', [Validators.required]), country: new FormControl('', [Validators.required]) }); } That's the only thing that exists for him! You should now notice, that the Send button is disabled until all the field forms have a value. Validate email addresses with built-in valid angular now that we have talked about the first use of the item that comes to mind, let's talk about the second one: email address validation. This is an affiliate link. We may receive a commission for purchases made through this link. In fact this one is quite easy, as well, because it's angular along with a valid email, as well. We can just add it to the array of validators like this:src/app/contact.component.tscreateFormGroup() { return new FormGroup({ email: new FormControl(', [Validators.required, Validators.email]), mobile: new FormControl(', [Validators.required]), country: new FormControl('', [Validators.required]) }); } Calm down, right? Was it very basic, Millie? But what if we want to validate something a little more unusual? For that we can create a custom validation. A custom validation is just a function with a specified signature that we transfer to the array of vlaidators just like any other credit. To validate our phone number, we want to create a custom valid, which will check if the input is actually a number (let's keep it simple for this example). Define a custom validator to do so, creating a new folder called validators inside the program directory. Then create a new file called phone-validator.ts.Inside from that file we need to export a function, which takes control or returns the JavaScript map or null.src/app/validators/phone-validator.tsimport {AbstractControl} from the '@angular/forms' export function phoneNumberValidator(Control: AbstractControl): { {[Key: String]: Any } | null {}Inside of that function, we then read the value of the FormControl. Then if the value is valid, or an object if it's not, we return the empty. The purpose of this object is to describe why the value is invalid. We later use it to quickly export specific messages to user.src/app/validators/phone-validator.tsimport { AbstractControl} from '@angular/forms' function of export phoneNumberValidator(control: AbstractControl): { {[key: string]: any } | null { const valid = /^\d+$/.test (control.value) return valid ? null : { invalidNumber: { valid: false, value: control.value } } } In this example, we use a simple regex to test if the value is valid. Using the custom validator to use our new credentials, we need to import it first.src/app/contact/contact.component.tsimport { phoneNumberValidator } from '.. /validators/phone-validator'Afterward, we just use it like any other validator:src/app/contact/contact.component.tscreateFormGroup() { return new FormGroup({ email: new FormControl(', [Validators.required, Validators.email]), mobile: new FormControl(',', [Validators.required, new FormControl(', [Validators.required]) }); } Allowing the user to know why the value is invalid with custom validity, we now have the possibility to check the input in many ways. But if the value is invalid, the only thing that happens to the user is that the send button stays disabled. That's not what a great user experience looks like. To give the user some feedback, we can display a specific error message on the screen where the validate failed. Define GetterTo to be able to check the status of any field form, we need an easy way to access any control. To do this, we are defining some getters in component.src/app/contact/contact.component.tsget mobile() { return this.contactForm.get('mobile'); } get email() { return this.contactForm.get('email'); } set the template to show error messages now we can access any control form and check if it is valid. For example, if the value is lost or not a valid number:src/app/contact/contact.component.htmlMobile: <input formcontrolname=mobile>mobile <span*ngif=mobile.invalid&mobile.errors.required> is required. value must be a number. Note that invalidNumber is the value we defined in our custom credits. Only showing errors if the user has touched with the control we have done above, errors will also appear when the page is loaded only and the user has not even started filling values in it. we dont want this . Instead it will be nice, if errors only appear after the user starts typing. This is an affiliate link. We may receive a commission for purchases made through this link. To implement it, we also need to check whether the control is dirty or touched (on mobile).src/app/contact/contact.component.tsMobile: <input formcontrolname=mobile>mobile&span*ngif=(mobile.dirty || mobile.touched) &mobile.invalid&mobile.errors.required> &/span> value must be a number. Using it to all fields if we apply that to all form fields, your template should look like this:src/app/contact.component.html<form [formgroup]=contactForm (ngsubmit)=onSubmit()> Email: &input formcontrolname=email>email<span*ngif=(email.dirty || email.touched) &email.invalid &&email.errors.required>needed.lt;/span> value <span*ngif=(email.dirty| email.touched) && email.invalid &email.errors.invalidEmail>must be a valid email address.
 mobile: <input formcontrolname=mobile>mobile <span*ngif=(mobile.dirty|mobile.touched) &mobile.invalid &mobile.invalid&mobile.errors.required>required> ارزش باید یک عدد باشد.
 کشور: <select formcontrolname=country><option *ngFor=let country of countries [value]=country *ngfor=let country of countries [value]=country></option *ngFor=let country of countries [value]=country ></select></form> ></select></form> >
Save <button type=submit [disabled]=!contactForm.valid></button> <button type=reset (click)=revert()>Revert</button> Using angular CSS classes to highlight invalid form fieldsIf showing a plain error message is not enough, we also can adjust the appearance of each form-controll using CSS. For that, Angular automatically assigns some classes to each control, depending on its status.. ng-valid .ng-invalid .ng-pending .ng-pristine .ng-dirty .ng-untouched .ng-touchedFor example, if we wanted invalid controls to appear to be red and authentic ones to green, we could use a style sheet like this to accomplish it.src/app/contact/contact.component.css.ng-valid, .ng-valid.required { background-color: lightgreen; } .ng-invalid:not(form) { background-color: lightcoral; } Conclusion in this tutorial, we have learned how to validate our reactive forms at an angle. This is an affiliate link. We may receive a commission for purchases made through this link. If you want to see the full source code, take a look at the GitHub repository between data. If you liked this reading, please share it! Happy coding! Programming!

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