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▼ exampleForm: Constructor
  ▼ $aaFormExtensions: Object
    $invalidAttempt: true
    ▼ firstName: Object
      ▶ $element: JQuery[1]
      ▼ $errorMessage: Array[1]
        0: "First Name is required."
          length: 1
          ▶ __proto__: Array[0]
      ▶ $shadFocus: true
      ▶ __proto__: Object
    ▶ $addControl: function (control) {
      $dirty: false
      ▶ $error: Object
      $invalid: true

```



```

<div class="form-group">
  First Name <label class="control-label">{{label}}</label>
  <div [ngClass]="{'has-error':isError}">
    <input type="text" value="" />
  </div>
  <span class="text-danger" *ngForm="let msg of errorMessage"> {{msg}}
</span>
</div>

```

localhost:4200

First Name

Last Name

Email

Phone

Address

Street City State

Submit Form

Disable button in reactive form angular. Angular 7 reactive form disable submit button. React disable button while loading.

In this blog post, you'll learn the Angular Button disable for form invalid Form invalid form validation After clicking submit First, create an application using angular CLI, This post does not cover the creation of an application created from scratch. In Any application, You have a user form that contains input fields and submit button. Input fields have validation like required or email or custom validation We have a Submit button with disabling initially. Once form validation is valid, the Button should be clickable. This example does the following things. Submit button is enabled for form validation to be passed submit button is disabled if the form contains validation errors. Button disable form invalid validation Example In Angular, we do form handling validation using the below two approaches. template-driven forms Reactive form FormModule is required for angular template-driven form validation ReactiveFormsModule is required to import into an application for reactive form validation Import form FormModule,ReactiveFormsModule in application modules import { NgModule } from '@angular/core'; import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser'; import { FormsModule, ReactiveFormsModule } from '@angular/forms'; import { AppComponent } from './app.component'; import { HelloComponent } from './hello.component'; @NgModule({ imports: [ BrowserModule, FormsModule,ReactiveFormsModule ], declarations: [ AppComponent, HelloComponent ], bootstrap: [ AppComponent ] }) export class AppModule { } Button disable template-driven form invalid FormModule is already imported as per the above step, this enables us to use all template driven features in our application Create a component using the Angular CLI command Define the template form variable for the form element In our example, the myForm variable is declared and updated the form tag with the syntax below W declared for two-way binding passing from/to component to model and also gives control as invalid or value changed In button, myForm.invalid returns true if the input is empty, disable becomes true you can also !myForm.valid in place of myForm.invalid Name Submit Button disable reactive driven form invalid In typescript component reactiveForm variable is declared of type FormGroup this is initialized with a null value and validator configured of the required type import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core'; import { FormGroup, FormBuilder, Validators } from '@angular/forms'; @Component({ selector: 'my-app', templateUrl: './app.component.html', styleUrls: ['./app.component.css'] }) export class AppComponent implements OnInit { reactiveForm: FormGroup; constructor(private builder: FormBuilder) { } ngOnInit() { this.reactiveForm = this.builder.group({ age: [null, Validators.required] }); } } In the template HTML component, the form tag is updated with the FormGroup variable name - reactiveForm and input is added with FormControlName with the name of the field. This will be given two ways to binding and form valid and invalid properties.

### Submit button disable example Reactive Form

Submit reactiveForm.valid= {{ reactiveForm.valid }} reactiveForm.invalid = {{ reactiveForm.invalid }} reactiveForm.status = {{ reactiveForm.status }} reactiveForm.disabled = {{ reactiveForm.disabled }} And output is stackblitz example You can check to complete the latest working code angular material divider stackblitz Can't bind to 'FormGroup' since it isn't a known property of 'form' error This error is that FormGroup is not able to find the corresponding module in your component. The Fix is to please import FormModule, and ReactiveFormsModule in your app.module.ts I have a FormGroup that was created like that: form: FormGroup; constructor(private formBuilder: FormBuilder) { } this.form = this.formBuilder.group({ name: [' ', Validators.required], email: [' ', Validators.required, Validators.email] }); When an event occurs I want to disable those inputs, so, in the HTML I added: Where isDisabled is a variable I toggle to true when the said event happens. As you can imagine, I get the message: It looks like you're using the disabled attribute with a reactive form directive. If you set disabled to true when you set up this control in your component class, the disabled attribute will actually be set in the DOM for you. We recommend using this approach to avoid 'changed after checked' errors. Example: form = new FormGroup({ first: new FormControl({value: 'Nancy', disabled: true}), Validators.required}, last: new FormControl('Drew', Validators.required) }); So, with the example this warning shows and with a little search I found that I should declare my controls like: name: [{ value: '', disabled: this.isDisabled }, Validators.required] The problem is: It is not toggling between disabled/enabled when the variable changes between true/false How is the correct way of having a variable controlling if an input is enabled or disabled? I don't want to do it manually (ex: this.form.controls['name'].disabled) because it doesn't seem a very reactive way, I would have to call it inside a good amount of methods. Probably not a good practice. Thx In this article we will learn different approaches of validating all form fields when user clicks on submit button for Angular Reactive Forms. We will also learn how to disable the submit button if the form is invalid.ContentsWhen working with forms we have 2 options: the first one is to disable the submit button if the form is invalid (meaning there is at least one invalid field) and the second option is to validate the form before the HTTP POST action is executed by the code and display a message to the user to fix any pending validation errors. Let's take a look at these scenarios in the following sections.For this example we will use Bootstrap (v3) framework for the CSS styles.The first option we have when working with forms is to disable the submit button if the form is invalid. This approach is OK for very small forms such as login forms, where we only have 2 fields (user/email and password). It is easy for the user to guess it is needed to inform both fields before the submit button becomes available.Let's take a look at the code that renders the form above. It is the file simple-form.component.ts:import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core'; import { FormGroup, FormBuilder, Validators } from '@angular/forms'; @Component({ selector: 'app-simple-form', templateUrl: './simple-form.component.html', styles: [] }) export class SimpleFormComponent implements OnInit { form: FormGroup; constructor(private formBuilder: FormBuilder) { } ngOnInit() { this.form = this.formBuilder.group({ email: [null, [Validators.required, Validators.email]], password: [null, Validators.required] }); } } In the code above we have an Angular Reactive Forms with only 2 fields: email and password and both are required.Now let's take a look at the simple-form.component.html code: Email Password Submit The submit button will only be enabled if the form is valid (disabled="form.valid"), meaning the email must be informed (and also must be a valid email) and the password also must be informed.Please note that in this form we do not have any visual indicator that the email and password fields are required. We also do not display any validation error message. So the user have to guess that something is missing before the submit button is enabled.However, specially when working with enterprise projects, we have forms with lots of fields. And disabling the submit form when the form is invalid is not appropriate. Let's take a look at a different approach in the next example.Let's create a new form with some more fields. For this example, we will work on the validate-fields-submit-form.component.ts:import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core'; import { FormGroup, FormBuilder, Validators, FormControl } from '@angular/forms'; @Component({ selector: 'app-validate-fields-submit-form', templateUrl: './validate-fields-submit-form.component.html', styles: [] }) export class ValidateFieldsSubmitFormComponent implements OnInit { form: FormGroup; constructor(private formBuilder: FormBuilder) { } ngOnInit() { this.form = this.formBuilder.group({ name: [null, Validators.required], email: [null, [Validators.required, Validators.email]], address: this.formBuilder.group({ street: [null, Validators.required], street2: [null], zipCode: [null, Validators.required], city: [null, Validators.required], state: [null, Validators.required], country: [null, Validators.required] }); } } In this form we have name, email and a set of address fields. Note that the fields related to the address are grouped under the form control named address.Now let's see the code for the template validate-fields-submit-form.component.html: Name Email Address Address 2 Zip Code City State / Province / Region Country Submit Reset Since we are using Bootstrap classes in our project, each form-group is a row of our form. For the fields we want to occupy an entire row we can use the class col-sm-12 (part of the Bootstrap grid system). For the fields we want a more complex layout (street, street2 and zipCode), we can wrap the fields in a form-group DIV and we can use the classes col-md-6, col-md-3, col-md-\* to set the width that each field will occupy (just remember that the sum of the col-md-X needs to be 12). The address fields are also wrapped in a DIV so the reactive control group can be linked to the HTML template form as well.Displaying Bootstrap validation stylesBootstrap 3 has built-in validation styles for form fields.For error styles, it consists in adding has-error class along with form-group class. We can also add icons by adding the class has-feedback.For this example, we will consider a field has validation error when the field is not valid and it has been touched (meaning it has received focus). Please check the references at the end of this post for more information about the states of form controls.We can use Angular ngClass directive to display the validation styles in our form fields. Now imagine doing this for all 7 fields of our small form? We are going to repeat a lot of code. Instead, we are going to create some helper functions in our ValidateFieldsSubmitFormComponent. You can also create a Helper or Util class in your project with these functions so you do not repeat the code in all your form components or you can create a super/base form class and use Angular inheritance.isFieldValid(field: string) { return !this.form.get(field).valid && this.form.get(field).touched; } displayFieldCss(field: string) { return { 'has-error': this.isFieldValid(field), 'has-feedback': this.isFieldValid(field) }; } And in our HTML template we simply call displayFieldCss passing the name of the form control (field):[ngClass]="displayFieldCss(name)" Just remember that if you have nested controls you need to pass the complete path of the control:[ngClass]="displayFieldCss('address.street") Displaying the validation error messageTo display the validation error message of each field and also the X icon when the field is invalid we can create a presentational component (or dumb component).In the field-error-display.component.ts we will have the following Input properties:import { Component, OnInit, Input } from '@angular/core'; @Component({ selector: 'app-field-error-display', templateUrl: './field-error-display.component.html', styleUrls: ['./field-error-display.component.css'] }) export class FieldErrorDisplayComponent { @Input() errorMessage: string; @Input() displayError: boolean; } And in the field-error-display.component.html template: (error) And some styles:.error-msg { color: #a94442; } .fix-error-icon { top: 27px; } In each of our form controls (fields) we can simply use the following code to display the error messages: Much better than repeating the Bootstrap code 7 times in our small form!Displaying the required field asterisk (\*)To display the red asterisk in each field using Bootstrap styles, we can use the following CSS:.control-label.required:after { color: #a400; content: '\*'; position: absolute; margin-left: 5px; top: 7px; } Then, in the labels of the required fields we can add the class required along with the Bootstrap label class control-label. Angular does not have a way of retrieving if a form control is required programmatically. There is an open issue about this topic. For this reason we need to apply the required class manually in all labels. Or you can code a separate logic that will retrieve all required fields right after the form is created/initialized.Now the user has visual indicators for some required fields, but still can miss a field or other and click on the submit button anyway. So let's go to the next step.When we click on the submit button, we want to submit the form only if it is valid. If it is not valid, we want to display the validation errors so the user is able to fix them before submitting the form again:onSubmit() { if (this.form.valid) { console.log('form submitted'); } else { // validate all form fields } } To validate all form fields, we need to iterate throughout all form controls:Object.keys(this.form.controls).forEach(field => { // {1} const control = this.form.get(field); // {2} control.markAsTouched({ onlySelf: true }); // {3 }; Angular does not have a method or function that we can use to iterate each control, so we will use Object.keys from EcmaScript to retrieve all the keys from the form ({1}). Each key is just the name of the control, so we need to retrieve the control object ({2}), and then, we can mark the control as touched ({3}) to trigger the validation. Just remember that in this example we are using the expression!this.form.get(field).valid && this.form.get(field).touched for invalid fields. If you use other status such as dirty (meaning the control value has changed) to validate the control, then you need to adjust the logic above accordingly.If we execute the code now, we will notice that only the name and email will have validation errors. This is because the code above will only work if you do not have FormGroups. If you have a form with nested controls, then we will need a different logic. So let's refactor and move the code above into a method:validateAllFormFields(formGroup: FormGroup) { // {1} Object.keys(formGroup.controls).forEach(field => { // {2} const control = formGroup.get(field); // {3} if (control instanceof FormControl) { // {4} control.markAsTouched({ onlySelf: true }); } } else if (control instanceof FormGroup) { // {5} this.validateAllFormFields(control); // {6} } }); } A Reactive Form is an instance of FormGroup ({1}). So our method will receive the reference of the form. We will iterate throughout each key of the form ({2}) and will retrieve the control object ({3}). Now comes the important part. A form can have a FormGroup, which is a group of fields. If it is a field ({4}), then we mark the control as touched (or dirty) according to the logic applied in your project. If it is a group of fields ({5}), then we need to call the same method again ({6}) until all levels of the form controls have been validated. In case you need to handle validation messages for the FormControls as well, you can modify the code to also mark the FormGroup as touched by simply removing the { onlySelf: true } parameter. When we pass onSelf: true to the markAsDirty or markAsTouched (or other markAs\* methods) Angular only marks the control itself. Without this option, Angular will mark the control and its parent.In the onSubmit method we will call the validateAllFormFields ({7}) passing the form to the method.onSubmit() { if (this.form.valid) { console.log('form submitted'); } } else { this.validateAllFormFields(this.form); // {7} } } An Angular Reactive Form is like the tree data structure. Each FormControl is a leaf and each FormGroup is a node with children. The root node is the form reference itself. So to traverse a form and visit all its controls we need a recursive method passing the root as starting node.If we click on the submit button we will trigger the validation and the validation error messages will be displayed on the page:The code we developed for this example can be used in any Angular Reactive Form. The only thing that might be different is how the CSS framework you chose to use in your project handles the validation styles applied to each form control.There is a simpler way of achieving the same result as our second example without iterating all the form controls and marking them as touched (or dirty).Our third example consists in creating a flag to control when the user attempts to submit the form.The HTML code is the same as the second example, so we'll focus only on the component AngularTypeScript code for the submit-flag-form.component.ts.First, we need to declare a boolean attribute:private formSubmitAttempt: boolean; We will also change the logic for the onSubmit method:onSubmit() { this.formSubmitAttempt = true; if (this.form.valid) { console.log('form submitted'); } } Whenever the user tries to submit the form, we will flag formSubmitAttempt as true. This way, we do not need to execute the validateAllFormFields method from the previous example.Since we have a new variable to help us verifying if we need to display the validation messages or not, we also need to change the expression that returns if a field is valid or not:isFieldValid(field: string) { return (!this.form.get(field).valid && this.form.get(field).touched) || (this.form.get(field).untouched && this.formSubmitAttempt); } In this case, we add a new condition to the field validation. If the user attempts to submit the form and the field has not been touched, then the validation error messages will be displayed on the HTML template.It is important to combine the formSubmitAttempt with the opposite state we used in the first part of the condition. For this example it is touched and untouched, but if you use dirty for the first condition, you need to combine formSubmitAttempt with the control pristine state.And at last, when the user clicks on the reset button:reset() { this.form.reset(); this.formSubmitAttempt = false; } The form will be reseted (values will be reseted to their initial value and the control states touched, dirty and invalid will be unmarked) - and the flag the attempt will receive value false so the validation messages can be hidden/removed from the page.Both examples have the same output, however, we were able to achieve the same result with less lines of code in the second example.Source code and live demo Source code available on GitHub Live demoReferences:Happy coding!



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