```
function validate_dog_name(the_string)
{
        if ((the_string.length > 0) && (allalphabetic(the_string)) && (the_string.length <= 20))
        {
          return true;
        }
        else
        {
          return false;
        }
}
```

Each method accepts the value from the particular text box by passing it into the `the_string` property (`function validate_dog_name(the_string)`). The `if` statement in each method does most of the work. In the `validate_dog_name` method, the `if` statement attempts to check three requirements for the dog name. The first part of the statement uses the `length` method to make sure the length of the string is greater than zero. If the length of the string is not greater than zero, the user did not enter anything in the text box. Next, the `if` statement passes `the_string` to an `allalphabetic` method to determine if the text box contains only alphabetic characters (you will look at the function shortly). Finally the `if` statement checks the string length again to make sure it has not exceeded 20 characters. The `&&` symbol is an `AND` symbol that requires that all three of these checks be true for the complete `if` statement to be considered true. If all three are true, the `if` statement returns `true` to the `validate_input` method. If any of the three are false, the `if` statement returns `false` to the `validate_input` method.

> *Programming note—JavaScript strings include built-in methods that automatically exist once a variable has been created and set with a string value. In the examples in this chapter, you use both the `length` method and the `match` method. The `length` method returns the length of the string. The `match` method determines if the string contains a set of characters that has been passed into the method (see the next example).*

`dog_name`, `dog_breed`, and `dog_color` all require that only alphabetic characters be allowed. So you created the `allalphabetic` method that can be called by each validation method instead of repeating the same code.

```
function allalphabetic(the_string)
{
    var letters = /^[a-zA-Z ]+$/;
    if (the_string.match(letters))
    {
      return true;
    }
    else
    {
      return false;
    }
}
```