

Search less. Build more. Use Stack Overflow for Teams at work to share knowledge with your colleagues. Free 30 day trial. [Start your trial](#).

How to create Custom Data Annotation Validators

Asked 9 years, 6 months ago Active 2 years, 7 months ago Viewed 55k times

Wanting to create custom data annotation validation. Are there any useful guides / samples on how to create them?

45

Firstly:

StringLength with minimum and maximum length. I'm aware .NET 4 can do this, but want to do the same in .NET 3.5, if possible being able to define minimum length only (at least x chars), maximum length only (up to x chars), or both (between x and y chars).

★

15

Secondly:

Validation using modulus arithmetic - if the number is a valid length, I wish to validate using the Modulus 11 algorithm (I have already implemented it in JavaScript, so I guess it would just be a simple porting?)

🕒

Update:

Solved second problem, was just a case of copying over the JavaScript implementation and making a few tweaks, so don't need a solution for that.

asp.net

asp.net-mvc-2

data-annotations

edited Aug 16 '12 at 18:26



Rap

5,850

1

38

77

asked Aug 5 '10 at 10:13



SamWM

4,496

10

51

81

2 Answers

To create a custom data annotation validator follow these guidelines:

1. Your class has to inherit from `System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations.ValidationAttribute` class.

By using our site, you acknowledge that you have read and understand our [Cookie Policy](#), [Privacy Policy](#), and our [Terms of Service](#).



That's it.



IMPORTANT Caution



Sometimes developers check that value is not null/empty and return false. This is *usually* incorrect behaviour, because that's on `Required` validator to check which means that your custom validators should only validate non-null data but return `true` otherwise (see example). This will make them usable on mandatory (required) and non-mandatory fields.

Example

```
public class StringLengthRangeAttribute : ValidationAttribute
{
    public int Minimum { get; set; }
    public int Maximum { get; set; }

    public StringLengthRangeAttribute()
    {
        this.Minimum = 0;
        this.Maximum = int.MaxValue;
    }

    public override bool IsValid(object value)
    {
        string strValue = value as string;
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(strValue))
        {
            int len = strValue.Length;
            return len >= this.Minimum && len <= this.Maximum;
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```

All properties can be set in attribute as you wish to set them.
Some examples:

```
[Required]
[StringLengthRange(Minimum = 10, ErrorMessage = "Must be >10 characters.")]

[StringLengthRange(Maximum = 20)]
```

By using our site, you acknowledge that you have read and understand our Cookie Policy, Privacy Policy, and our Terms of Service.



When a particular property isn't set, its value is set in the constructor, so it always has a value. In above usage examples I deliberately added the `Required` validator as well, so it's in sync with the above **caution** I've written.

Important

So this validator will still work on your model value that's not required, but when it's present it validates (think of a text field in a web form, that's not required, but if a user enters a value in, it has to be valid).

edited Feb 24 '14 at 16:59



demoncodemonkey
10.4k 7 50 91

answered Aug 5 '10 at 10:39



Robert Koritnik
92.5k 45 250 374

1 so, in case of null value should `IsValid` return true? – [onof](#) Aug 5 '10 at 10:53

So how do you add extra options, e.g. `[MyValidator(Min=1, Max=20)]`, Where both Min/Max (or just one) are optional? – [SamWM](#) Aug 5 '10 at 11:07

2 @onof: Yes. In that case it should return `true`. – [Robert Koritnik](#) Aug 5 '10 at 11:58

@Sam: I edited my answer and included an example of exactly what you're trying to do in the first scenario. – [Robert Koritnik](#) Aug 5 '10 at 12:08

@Rap it works for me in MVC 5. [msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc679289\(v=vs.110\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc679289(v=vs.110).aspx) – [demoncodemonkey](#) Feb 25 '14 at 8:26

Use the [CustomValidationAttribute](#) together with a validate function with signature

```
7 public static ValidationResult Validate(MyType x, ValidationContext context)
```

Example (for a string property)



```
using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;
```

```
public class MyClass
{
    [CustomValidation(typeof(MyClass), "Validate")]
    public string MyProperty { get; set; }
```

By using our site, you acknowledge that you have read and understand our [Cookie Policy](#), [Privacy Policy](#), and our [Terms of Service](#).



```
    ? new ValidationResult(null)
    : ValidationResult.Success;
}
```

answered Jul 13 '17 at 9:07

[Micha Wiedenmann](#)**15.6k** 17 70 111

What is the ValidationContext context argument used for? – [slasky](#) Feb 22 '18 at 21:45

@petryuno1 You could use it to get the model if you happen to need to look at other properties in your validation. e.g., var model = (MyClass)context.ObjectInstance; – [Jason Butera](#) Jun 8 '18 at 15:22
