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## What is Data Transfer Object?

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What is a Data Transfer Object?

153



In MVC are the model classes DTO, and if not what are the differences and do we need both?



63

[model-view-controller](#)

[architecture](#)

[dto](#)

[data-transfer](#)

[data-transfer-objects](#)

edited Feb 16 '16 at 11:21



[Soner Gönül](#)

80.2k 27 148 275

asked Jun 26 '09 at 20:40



[Yaron Naveh](#)

13.1k 24 86 144

@yegor256 and the fact, that book in that article knows how to retrieve data from API and also how to store data into DB, and so violating SRP, is ok? – [Betlista](#) Jan 9 at 12:25

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A Data Transfer Object is an object that is used to encapsulate data, and send it from one subsystem of an application to another.

DTOs are most commonly used by the Services layer in an N-Tier application to transfer data between itself and the UI layer. The main benefit here is that it reduces the amount of data that needs to be sent across the wire in distributed applications. They also make great models in the MVC pattern.

Another use for DTOs can be to encapsulate parameters for method calls. This can be useful if a method takes more than 4 or 5 parameters.

When using the DTO pattern, you would also make use of DTO assemblers. The assemblers are used to create DTOs from Domain Objects, and vice versa.

The conversion from Domain Object to DTO and back again can be a costly process. If you're not

any great benefits  
from the pattern, as  
[Martin Fowler](#)  
[explains here](#)

answered Jun 29 '09 at 13:09



[Benny Hallett](#)

3,741 4 21 25

- 
- 5 "DTO make great models in the MVC pattern" - but shouldn't a model contain all data of the object and DTO be optimized with part of the data? If I have model A and I need to pass it to two subsystems will there be A\_DTO\_1 and A\_DTO\_2 with the relevant fields of each? "DTOs can be to encapsulate parameters for method calls" --> So every class that wraps parameters is DTO even if this is not distributed system? Are't models in MVC the domain object? – [Yaron Naveh](#) Jun 30 '09 at 21:10
- 

- 2 In answer to your first question, I don't think were talking about the same thing. The model in MVC doesn't necessarily need to be a class from your Domain Model. Having said that, it well could be. Using the DTO strips out all of the unnecessary stuff. Just depends on the architecture you're going for. I'm not

or not, it's still an object that encapsualtes a bunch of data to be transferred between (sub)systems, so I'd argue it's a DTO. – [Benny Hallett](#) Jul 6 '09 at 7:49

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9 "Another use for DTOs can be to encapsulate parameters for method calls. This can be useful if a method takes more than 4 or 5 parameters." This is actually an anti-pattern called a Poltergeist or Gypsy Wagon class. If your method needs 4 arguments then give it 4, don't create a class just to move an object into method or a class. – [Wix](#) Dec 10 '10 at 15:11

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1 @Wix, good point. I'd argue however that this is ok if it's semantically correct (say if you pass a settings class with properties rather than the properties themselves as values). What you shouldn't do is throw in all the arguments for the sake of passing a single object, since they may very well be unrelated and cause nightmares untangling later on. – [Aram Kocharyan](#) Sep 21 '12 at 3:03

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2 DTOs should not be used to encapsulate parameters for

introduced in the  
context of remote  
interfaces:  
[martinfowler.com/bliki/LocalDTO.html](http://martinfowler.com/bliki/LocalDTO.html) –  
Rui Oct 1 '13 at  
15:29

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▲  
22 The definition for DTO  
can be found on  
[Martin Fowler's site](http://martinfowler.com/bliki/LocalDTO.html).  
▼ DTOs are used to  
transfer parameters to  
methods and as return  
types. A lot of people  
use those in the UI,  
but others inflate  
domain objects from  
them.

answered Jun 26 '09 at 20:43



blu

7,763 13 58 99

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▲  
16 A DTO is a dumb  
object - it just holds  
properties and has  
getters and setters,  
▼ but no other logic of  
any significance (other  
than maybe a  
compare() or equals()  
implementation).

Typically model  
classes in MVC  
(assuming .net MVC  
here) are DTOs, or  
collections/aggregates



Eric Petroelje

52.1k 8 101 166

- 
- 1 What you are describing is a LocalDTO: [martinfowler.com/bliki/LocalDTO.html](http://martinfowler.com/bliki/LocalDTO.html) – Rui Oct 1 '13 at 15:30
  - 2 One case where it is useful to use something like a DTO is when you have a significant mismatch between the model in your presentation layer and the underlying domain model. In this case it makes sense to make presentation specific facade/gateway that maps from the domain model and presents an interface that's convenient for the presentation. – Amitābha Aug 14 '15 at 3:21
- 



10

In general **Value Objects** should be Immutable. Like *Integer* or *String* objects in Java. We can use them for transferring data between software layers. If the software layers or services running in different remote nodes like in a microservices environment or in a legacy Java Enterprise App. We must make almost exact copies of

```

|-----|
| SERVICE 1 | --> Credent
|-----|

```

In legacy Java  
Enterprise Systems  
DTOs can have  
various EJB stuff in it.

I do not know this is a  
best practice or not  
but I personally use  
**Value Objects** in my  
Spring MVC/Boot  
Projects like this:

```

      |-----|
----|
-> Form |
|
      | Controller |
Repository |
<- View |
|
      |-----|
----|

```

**Controller** layer  
doesn't know what are  
the entities are. It  
communicates with  
**Form** and **View Value  
Objects**. Form  
Objects has JSR 303  
Validation annotations  
(for instance  
**@NotNull**) and **View  
Value Objects** have  
Jackson Annotations  
for custom  
serialization. (for  
instance  
**@JsonIgnore**)

Service layer  
communicates with  
repository layer via  
using Entity Objects.  
Entity objects have  
JPA/Hibernate/Spring  
Data annotations on it.

The inter-layer communication is prohibited because of circular/cyclic dependency.

User Service ----> XX (

Some **ORM**

Frameworks have the ability of projection via using additional interfaces or classes. So repositories can return View objects directly. There for you do not need an additional transformation.

For instance this is our User entity:

```
@Entity
public final class User {
    private String id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String phone;
    private String fax;
    private String address;
    // Accessors ...
}
```

But you should return a Paginated list of users that just include id, firstname, lastname. Then you can create a View Value Object for ORM projection.

```
public final class UserView {
    private String id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    // Accessors ...
}
```

You can easily get the paginated result from



interfaces for  
projections.

`List<UserListItemView>`

Don't worry for other  
conversion operations

`BeanUtils.copy`  
method works just  
fine.

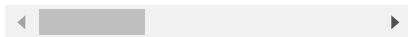
edited Aug 19 '17 at 15:17

answered Oct 27 '12 at 18:06



**Firat KÜÇÜK**

2,588 1 33 42



1) To me the best  
answer to the question  
what is a DTO is that  
DTOs are simple  
objects that should not  
contain any business  
logic or methods  
implementation that  
would require testing.

2) Normally your  
model (using the MVC  
pattern) are intelligent  
models, and they can  
contain a lot of/some  
methods that do some  
different operations for  
that model specifically  
(not business logic,  
this should be at the  
controllers). However,  
when you transfer  
data (eg. calling a  
REST  
(GET/POST/whatever)  
endpoint from

to transmit the big sized object with code that is not necessary for the endpoint, will consume data, and slow down the transfer.

answered Mar 18 '15 at 12:52



[Thiago Burgos](#)

599 1 10 13



5

With MVC data transfer objects are often used to map domain models to simpler objects that will ultimately get displayed by the view.

From [Wikipedia](#):

Data transfer object (DTO), formerly known as value objects or VO, is a design pattern used to transfer data between software application subsystems. DTOs are often used in conjunction with data access objects to retrieve data from a database.

edited Mar 6 '17 at 11:26



[Liam](#)

16.2k 16 76 129

answered Jun 26 '09 at 20:41



[Dan](#)

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a [DTO](#). – Pavan Jan  
22 at 21:40

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-2



DTOs exist in the face  
of the conventional  
wisdom of  
DonotRepeatYourself.  
Be very careful and be  
absolutely SURE you  
need a DTO

answered Jun 27 '18 at 3:03



[Simbosan](#)

49 3

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2 This does not really  
provide an answer to  
the question: "What  
is a Data Transfer  
Object?" –  
[O.O.Balance](#) Jun 27  
'18 at 3:30

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1 "and do we need  
both?" That's part of  
the question –  
[Simbosan](#) Jun 27  
'18 at 21:11

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Sure. But why not  
attempt to answer  
the whole question,  
explain a bit more? I  
read your answer  
and it did not  
enlighten me at all. –  
[O.O.Balance](#) Jun 28  
'18 at 2:45

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