

# custom annotation in Java

You can create a **custom annotation** in Java to validate if a phone number:

- Starts with `+20`
- Has a total length of 12 characters

# custom annotation in Java

Add this to your `pom.xml` :

```
xml
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<dependency>
  <groupId>jakarta.validation</groupId>
  <artifactId>jakarta.validation-api</artifactId>
  <version>3.0.2</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.hibernate.validator</groupId>
  <artifactId>hibernate-validator</artifactId>
  <version>8.0.1.Final</version>
</dependency>
```

- ✓ `jakarta.validation-api` is the interface (includes `@Constraint`)
- ✓ `hibernate-validator` is the implementation

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>jakarta.validation</groupId>
  <artifactId>jakarta.validation-api</artifactId>
  <version>3.0.2</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.hibernate.validator</groupId>
  <artifactId>hibernate-validator</artifactId>
  <version>8.0.1.Final</version>
</dependency>
```

# custom annotation in Java

## 1. Create the Annotation

```
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import jakarta.validation.Constraint;
import jakarta.validation.Payload;

import java.lang.annotation.*;

@Documented
@Constraint(validatedBy = PhoneValidator.class)
@Target({ElementType.FIELD, ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.PARAMETER})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface ValidPhone {

    String message() default "Invalid phone number. It must start with +20 and be 12 characters long";

    Class<?>[] groups() default {};

    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
}
```

# custom annotation in Java

✓ @Documented

java

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@Documented

- **Purpose:** Ensures that your custom annotation appears in the **JavaDoc**.
- **Effect:** When you generate documentation with tools like Javadoc, this annotation will be included in the generated docs.

# custom annotation in Java

## ✓ What is JavaDoc?

JavaDoc is a tool provided by Java to generate **HTML documentation** for your Java code from specially formatted **comments** in your source files.

It helps **developers understand what your classes, methods, and fields do** — directly from the source code.

### 📄 After running JavaDoc tool → It creates:

- `User.html` that shows:
  - Class description
  - Field info
  - Method info
  - Return values, parameters, etc.

# custom annotation in Java

✓ `@Constraint(validatedBy = PhoneValidator.class)`

java

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```
@Constraint(validatedBy = PhoneValidator.class)
```

- **Purpose:** Tells the Java Validation framework that this annotation uses a custom **validator class** to perform the validation logic.
- **validatedBy** : Points to the class ( `PhoneValidator` ) that implements the logic to check if the value is valid.

# custom annotation in Java

✓ @Target({ ... })

java

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```
@Target({ElementType.FIELD, ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.PARAMETER})
```

- **Purpose:** Defines where this annotation can be applied.

ElementType	Meaning
FIELD	Used on class fields (e.g., private String phone;)
METHOD	Used on getters or setters
PARAMETER	Used on method parameters (e.g., controller arguments)

# custom annotation in Java

✓ `@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)`

java

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```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
```

- **Purpose:** Specifies how long the annotation is retained.
- **`RUNTIME`** : The annotation will be available **at runtime**, which is required for validation frameworks to detect and use it via reflection.

Other options (not useful here):

- **`SOURCE`** : Annotation is only in source code (e.g., `@Override`)
- **`CLASS`** : Annotation is in bytecode but not available at runtime



# custom annotation in Java

✓ String message()

java

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```
String message() default "Invalid phone number. It must start with +20 and be 12 characters long."
```

- This defines the **default error message** that will be returned if the validation fails.
- You can **override this message** when you use the annotation:

java

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```
@ValidPhone(message = "Phone format is wrong")  
private String phone;
```

# custom annotation in Java

✓ `Class<?>[] groups()`

java

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```
Class<?>[] groups() default {};
```

- Used to assign the validation constraint to one or more **validation groups**.
- **Use case:** You might want to validate different fields depending on the context (e.g., registration vs update).
- Most of the time, you don't need to use this unless you're doing **group-based validation**.
- 💡 **Think of it as: Who should this validation apply to?**

# custom annotation in Java

✓ `Class<? extends Payload>[] payload()`

java

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```
Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
```

- This is a hook for attaching **custom metadata** (called "payloads") to a constraint.
- Rarely used in simple cases.
- Mostly used by frameworks or for **custom reporting, error severity**, etc.
- 💡 Think of it as: Extra information you can attach to violations (e.g., severity = CRITICAL)

# custom annotation in Java

## 💡 Summary Table

Element	Meaning	Required?	Usually Customized?
<code>message()</code>	Default validation error message	✓ Yes	✓ Often customized
<code>groups()</code>	For group-based validation	✓ Yes	✗ Rarely used
<code>payload()</code>	Custom metadata for constraint	✓ Yes	✗ Rarely used

# custom annotation in Java

## 2. Create the Validator Class

java

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```
import jakarta.validation.ConstraintValidator;
import jakarta.validation.ConstraintValidatorContext;

public class PhoneValidator implements ConstraintValidator<ValidPhone, String> {

    @Override
    public boolean isValid(String phone, ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
        if (phone == null) return false;
        return phone.startsWith("+20") && phone.length() == 12;
    }
}
```

# custom annotation in Java

## 3. Use the Annotation in a DTO or Entity

java

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```
public class UserDTO {  
  
    @ValidPhone  
    private String phone;  
  
    // constructor, getter, setter  
}
```

## 4. Trigger Validation (Spring Example)

If you're using Spring Boot:

java

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```
@PostMapping("/register")
public ResponseEntity<String> registerUser(@RequestBody @Valid UserDTO user) {
    return ResponseEntity.ok("Phone is valid");
}
```

### ✓ Output

If you send:

- ✓ +201234567890 → Valid
- ✗ 201234567890 → Invalid
- ✗ +201234 → Invalid



# custom annotation in Java





# custom annotation in Java