Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again.

In this lesson we are going to study the topic of Validations in Struts 2.

Are you ready? Come on!

VALIDATIONS IN STRUTS 2

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In this lesson we will see the issue of validations with the Struts 2 framework.

There are different ways to validate our data that come from HTML forms on behalf of our user. However, Struts 2 allows basic validation in a very simple way directly in the Action class that processes the HTML form simply by adding the validate () method. This method is available automatically as long as our Action class has extended the ActionSupport class.

Within the validate () method is that you can validate each of the values that have been sent from the HTML form by the user.

VALIDATIONS IN THE ACTION TYPE CLASS

```java
public class ValidateUserAction extends ActionSupport {

    private String user;
    private String password;

    @Override
    public void validate() {
        if (this.user == null || "".equals(this.user.trim())) {
            addFieldError("user", "Invalid User");
        } else if (!validUser()) {
            addActionError("Invalid User"));
        }

        if (this.password == null || "".equals(this.password.trim())) {
            addFieldError("password", getText("val.password"));
        } else if (this.password.length() < 3) {
            addFieldError("password", getText("val.pass.min.length"));
        }
    }
}
```

We can see in the code that we are overriding the validate () method inherited from the ActionSupport class.

Within this method what we are doing is the validation of the values that are previously sent by the user from the HTML form.

We see that the first point is to check if the value of the user attribute is equal to zero or empty. In which case, an error message is added, and this error message can be added directly or obtained from a property file as we have seen in the message topic.

We can send different types of errors to show in the view that I send the data of the HTML form (this view is also known as input since it is the data entry of our form to be validated).

The first way to send error messages to our form is by indicating the form field and adding an error message, using the method:

addFieldError (String fieldNameHtml, String error message).

The second way is to send a generic error, not associated to any field but to the page in general. For this we use the method:

addActionError (String error message).

So in the validate () method we can basically make the validations that we consider necessary, and indicate to the user through the aforementioned methods that there is a problem with some field or with the form in general and that it should be corrected as indicated.

Let's see below an example of how we can perform this validation task in Struts 2.

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Por: Ing. Ubaldo Acosta

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