# STRUTS FRAMEWORK COURSE

# VALIDATIONS WITH STRUTS 2 FRAMEWORK



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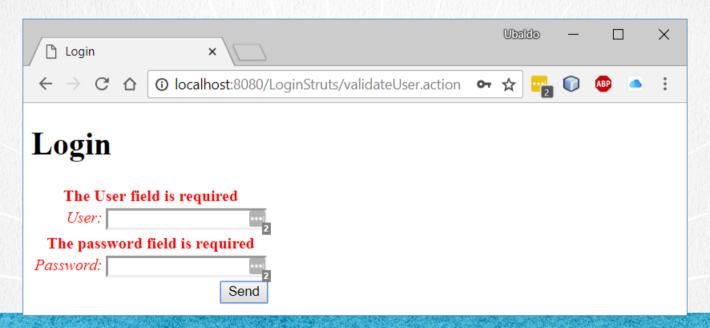




### STRUTS FRAMEWORK COURSE

### **EXERCISE OBJECTIVE**

Create an application to put into practice the concept of Validations with Struts2. At the end we should observe the following:



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### **EXERCISE REQUIREMENT**

We are going to start from the previous exercise called LoginStruts where the Annotations theme was applied.

We are going to copy this project to work on this new lesson, in which we will add the concept of Validation and Error Handling in Struts2.

The login form must validate that both the user and password fields are not null, and also the password must contain at least 3 characters, not less.

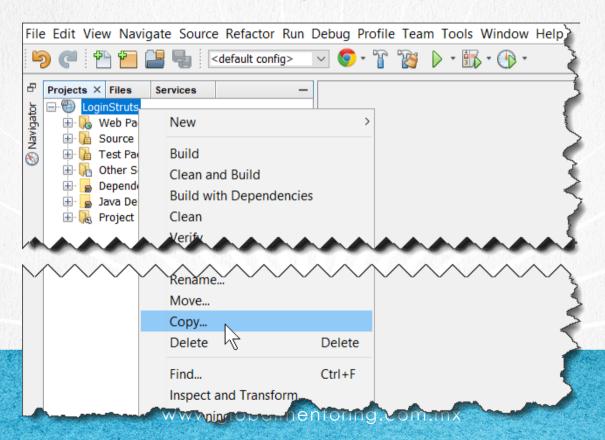
And we will also add error handling. In case the value of the user field is different from "admin", we will return an error message and return to the login.jsp page, otherwise we will send a message that the user is correct and we will redirect to the page of welcome.jsp

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# 1. COPY THE PROJECT

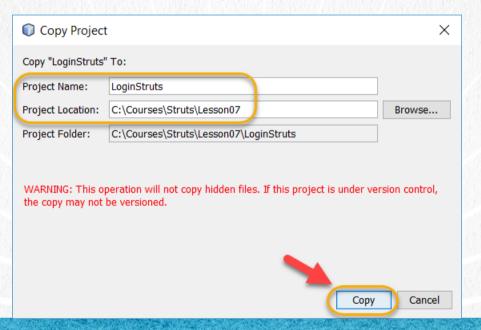
•We created the new project using the copy function on the previous

project:



## 1. COPY THE PROJECT

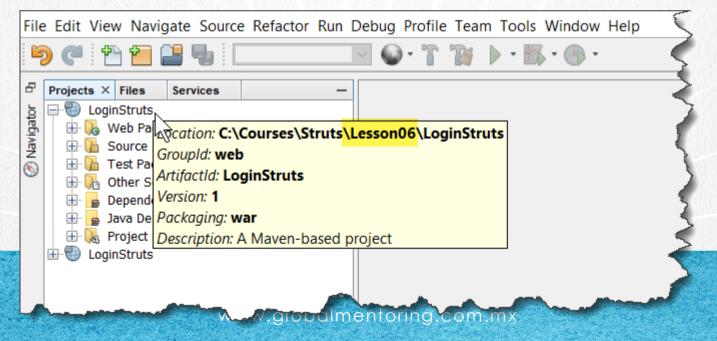
•We write the following values as shown and click on copy. This will not change the name of the Maven project, so we'll leave it:



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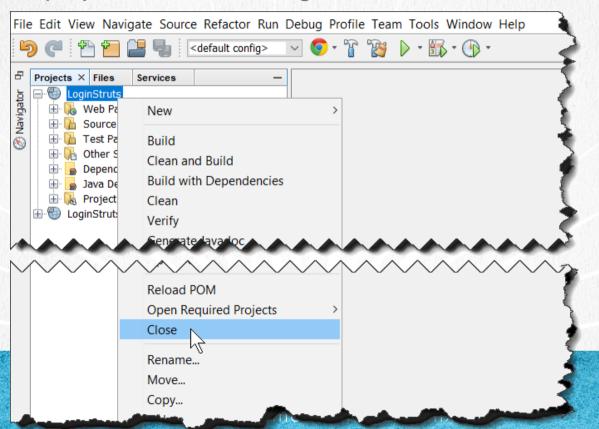
### 2. CLOSE THE PROJECT THAT WE NO LONGER USE

•We close the project that we no longer use, in this case to know which is the project that we must close (Lesson06), we can position ourselves on the name of the project and it will give us more information, including the route where the file is located. So we will know which project to close and which project to leave open:



### 2. CLOSE THE PROJECT THAT WE NO LONGER USE

•We close the project that we no longer use.



# 3. MODIFY THE ACTION CLASS

We modify the ValidateUsuarioAction.java class so that we can add the concept of Validation and error handling in Struts 2.

To handle the concept of validations, what we are going to do is extend the ActionSupport class. As a next step we are going to overwrite the validate () method. And this is where we can take advantage of to make the necessary validations in the attributes of our class, or any other type of validation of our login form in this case.

- To add an error message associated with a field of the login form, we use the method: addFieldError(String fieldname, String errorMessage)
- For handling errors we can use the methods we can use in case of a general error: addActionError(String generalErrorMessage)
- For the handling of messages when it is NOT an error, but only an informative message we use the method: addActionMessage(String message)

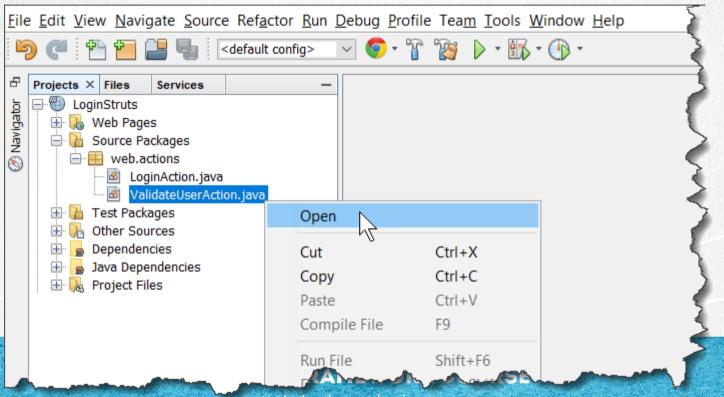
Finally, the @Result annotation with input value was modified to redirect directly to the login.jsp page and not to the action, otherwise the LoginAction.java class is reprocessed, and we do not want that, but once the validate and execute method of the class ValidarusuarioAction.java has been executed, we must go directly to login.jsp in case of error, otherwise we lose the messages that we add to the stack of Struts variables.

Let's see how our class is.

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### 3. MODIFY THE ACTION CLASS

We open the ValidateUsuarioAction.java class to modify it:



# ValidateUserAction.java:

```
package web.actions;
import static com.opensymphony.xwork2.Action.INPUT;
import static com.opensymphony.xwork2.Action.SUCCESS;
import com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionSupport;
import org.apache.logging.log4j.*;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.*;
@Results({
    @Result(name = "success", location = "/WEB-INF/content/welcome.jsp"),
    @Result(name = "input", location = "/WEB-INF/content/login.jsp")
})
public class ValidateUserAction extends ActionSupport {
    private String user;
    private String password;
    Logger log = LogManager.getLogger(ValidateUserAction.class);
```

# ValidateUserAction.java:

```
@Action("validateUser")
@Override
public String execute() {
    //If it is valid user we show the welcome.jsp page
    if (validUser()) {
        addActionMessage(getText("user.valid"));
        return SUCCESS;
    } else {
        //If it is user NOT valid, we return to the login
        return INPUT;
    }
}
```

# ValidateUserAction.java:

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

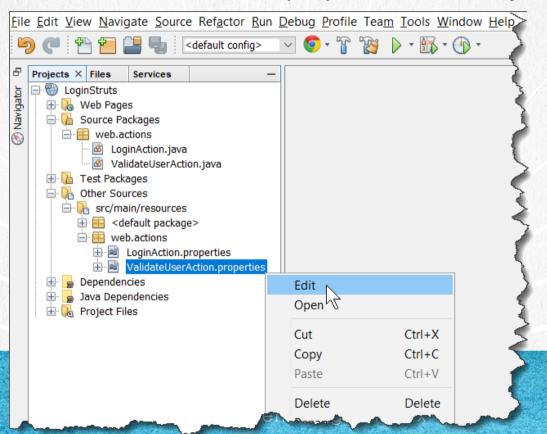
if (this.password == null || "".equals(this.password.trim())) {
        addFieldError("password", getText("val.password"));
    } else if (this.password.length() < 3) {
        addFieldError("password", getText("val.pass.min.length"));
    }
}</pre>
```

# ValidateUserAction.java:

```
private boolean validUser() {
    //Value of valid user = "admin" in hard code
    return "admin".equals(this.user);
public String getUser() {
    return user;
public void setUser(String user) {
    this.user = user;
public String getPassword() {
    return password;
public void setPassword(String password) {
    this.password = password;
```

# 4. MODIFY THE PROPERTIES FILE

•We open the file ValidateUserAction.properties to modify it :



# ValidateUserAction.properties:

Click to download

```
#Values for the welcome page
welcome title: Welcome
welcome.message: User Value:
welcome return: Return
#Validations
user.valid: The user is valid
user invalid: The user is invalid
#To reload the login page in case of error (result = input)
form user: User
form.password: Password
form.but.ton: Send
form.title: Login
val.user: The User field is required
val.password: The password field is required
val.pass.min.length: The password must contain at least 3 characters
```

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# 5. MODIFY THE JSP

Now we modify the JSP of login.jsp to adapt it to the new changes in the validation topic and the messages that we must show.

The changes are minimal, since most of the details are automatically handled by Struts, when associating from the moment an error is reported in the validate method of the ValidateUsuarioAction.java class, the name of the form field was indicated refers to that error in case it occurs.

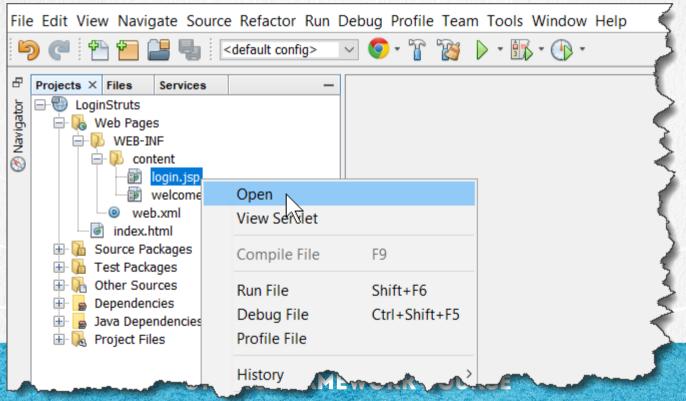
However, more general errors, such as actionError, we must work with the tag: <s:actionerror />

Finally, to add CSS styles automatically managed by Struts, we must add the tag <s: head /> before closing the tag </ head> of our HTML document.

### STRUTS FRAMEWORK COURSE

### 5. MODIFY THE JSP

•We open the login.jsp file:



# login.jsp:

```
<%@page contentType="text/html" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<%@taglib prefix="s" uri="/struts-tags" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
< ht.ml>
    <head>
        <title><s:text name="form.title" /></title>
        <s:head />
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1><s:text name="form.title" /></h1>
        <s:actionerror/>
        <s:form action="validateUser">
            <s:textfield key="form.user" name="user" />
            <s:password key="form.password" name="password" />
            <s:submit key="form.button" name="submit" />
        </s:form>
    </body>
</html>
```

# 6. MODIFY THE JSP

Now we modify the JSP of welcome.jsp to adapt it to the new changes in the issue of validations and the messages that we must show.

The changes are minimal. In this file what we are going to add is the CSS style so that Struts automatically adds the style to the messages that we add. For this we must add the tag <s:head /> before closing the tag </ head> of our HTML document.

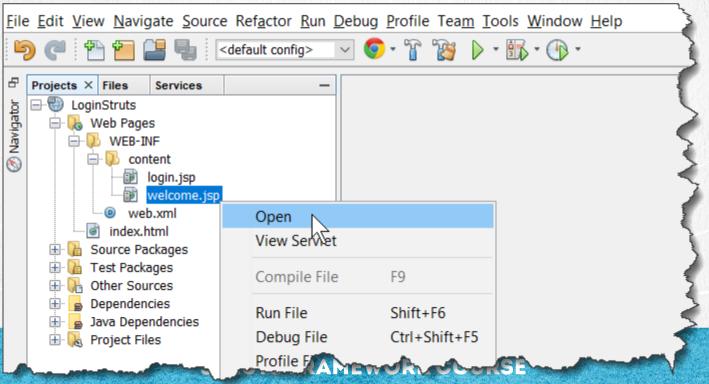
And because this page is the one that will be used in case the flow is successful, then to display the success messages (actionMessage) sent from the execute method of the ValidateUserAction.java class when the provided user is correct, we must work with the tag: <s:actionmessage />

Let's see how our JSP is.

### STRUTS FRAMEWORK COURSE

### 6. MODIFY THE JSP

•We open the file welcome.jsp:

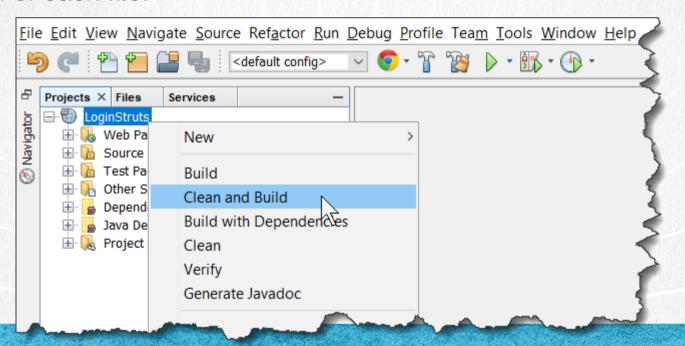


# welcome.jsp:

```
<%@ page contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8" %>
<%@ taglib prefix="s" uri="/struts-tags" %>
< ht.ml>
    <head>
        <title><s:text name="welcome.title" /></title>
        \langle s: head / \rangle
    </head>
    <body>
         <h1><s:text name="welcome.title" /></h1>
        <s:actionmessage/>
        \langle h2 \rangle
             <s:text name="welcome.message" /> <s:property value="user"/>
        </h2>
        < div >
             <a href="<s:url action="login"/>"><s:text name="welcome.return" /></a>
        </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

### 7. EXECUTE CLEAN & BUILD

•We execute the Clean & Build command as shown, to obtain the latest version of each file:



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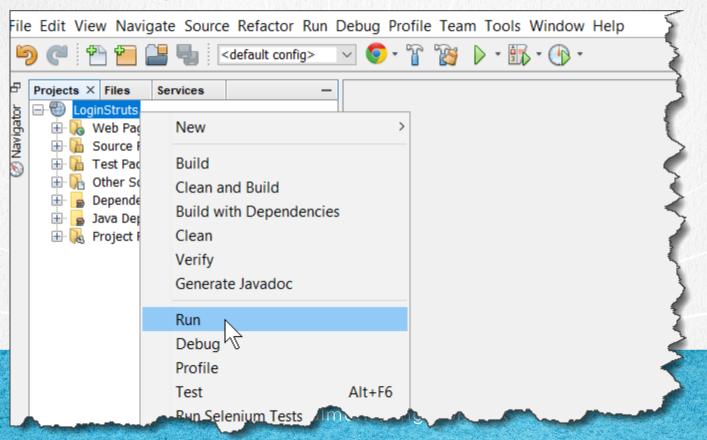
### 7. EXECUTE CLEAN & BUILD

•We must observe a result similar to the following:

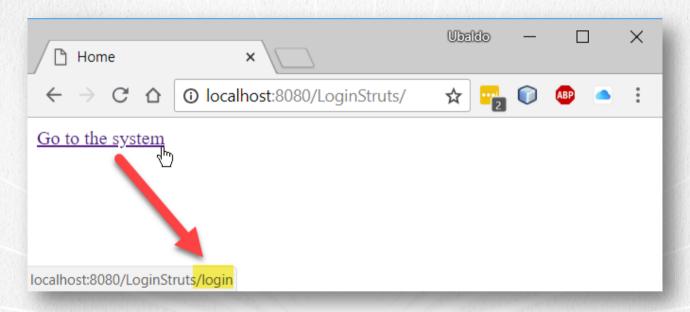


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•We execute the LoginStruts application as follows:

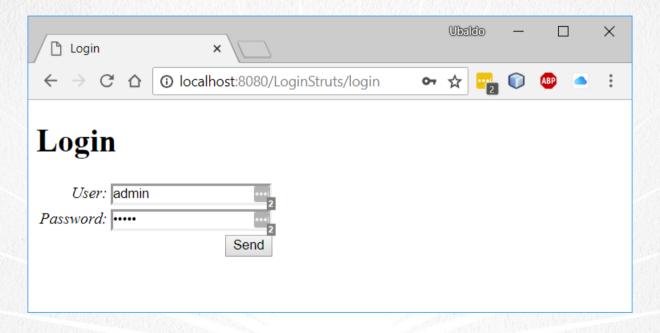


•We run the application as follows:



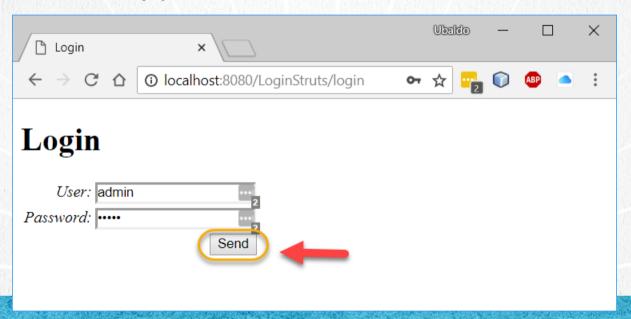
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•It shows us the login page with the new CSS styles of Struts 2:



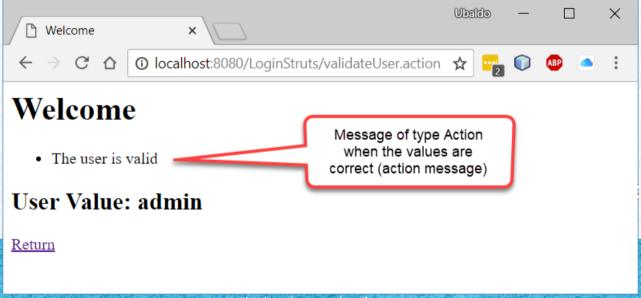
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•We look at the form, and if we provide the value of "admin" in the user field it will direct us to the path of /validateUser and the result will be "success" showing us as a result the welcome.jsp view:

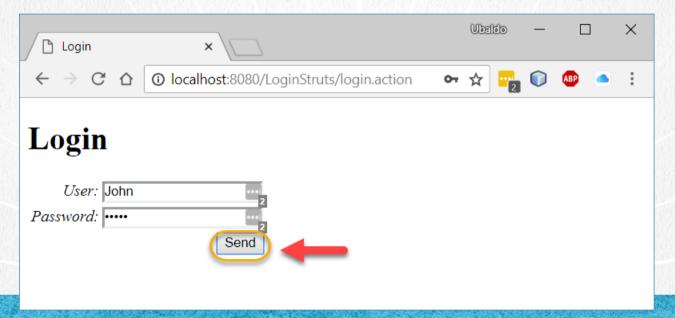


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•We observe the value provided by the user, and we see that the action that was executed is the path of: /validateUser, showing us the view of welcome.jsp, and also the message of type action message indicating that the user is valid:

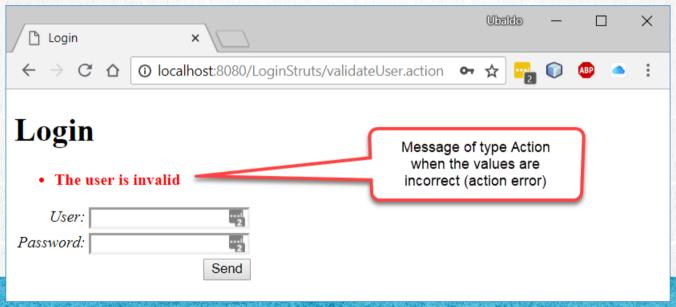


•We return to the login.jsp view and look at the form, and if we provide the value other than "admin" in the user field, it will direct us to the path of /validateUser and the result will be "input" showing us the result of login.jsp again.:



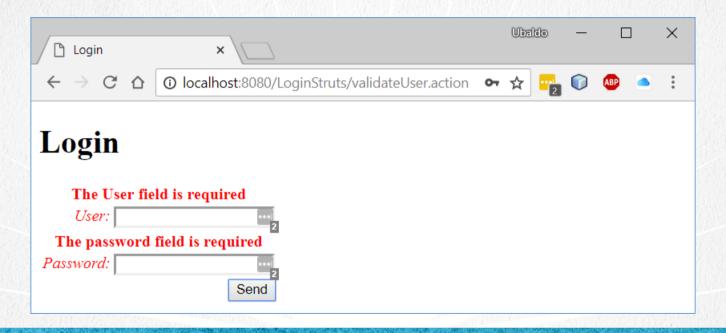
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•We see that the action that was executed is the path of: validateUser, and because the user value was not equal to "admin", then it returned as a result the "input" string, showing us again the login.jsp view. In addition, we add a message of type action error in the validate method of the class ValidateUserAction.java to indicate that the value of the user entered is wrong.



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•If we send empty values, we see that the validate method of the ValidateUsuarioAction.java class is executed and it returns the respective messages in each field that throws an error.



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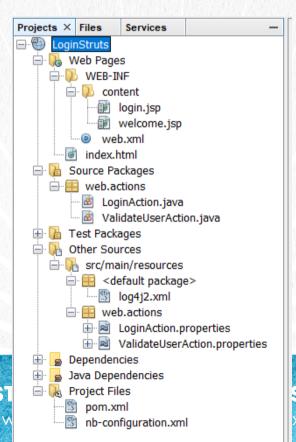
•If we send the correct user value, but the password value is less than 3 characters, we also receive an error, and it shows it on the login.jsp page :



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### FINAL STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT

At the end of the exercise the structure should be as follows.



### FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

If for some reason the exercise fails, several things can be done to correct it:

- 1. Stop the Glassfish server
- 2. Make a Clean & Build project to have the most recent version compiled
- 3. Restart the project (deploy the project to the server again)

If the above does not work, you can try loading the resolved project which is 100% functional and rule out configuration problems in your environment or any other code error.



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### **EXERCISE CONCLUSION**

With this exercise we put into practice the handling of Validations in Struts 2.

Although there are more ways to make validations in Struts 2, we already have the bases to start working with this powerful feature.

In addition we saw in a general way the way to send both error and success messages to the views, and in this way to notify not only the validations at the field level of the form, but also at a general level of the result of the error view (input) and welcome view (success).



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# **ONLINE COURSE**

# STRUTS 2 FRAMEWORK

By: Eng. Ubaldo Acosta





### STRUTS FRAMEWORK COURSE