

Zod

What is zod

- Validation library
- TypeScript-first schema declaration and validation library.
- The goal is to eliminate duplicative type declarations - **how is this achieved ??**
- With Zod, you declare a validator *once* and Zod will automatically infer the static TypeScript type

Motivation for zod

- Simple
- Designed to be as developer-friendly as possible
- Popular - from 600K weekly downloads in june 2022 to 3.5M in june 2023
- Works in node and browsers
- Works also in javascript not just typescript
- The error thrown are super informative

Motivation for zod for me

- Use all ready defined interface from types directory to define the zod schema
 - is it possible ??
- Simple validation library

Use cases

Client

- Validation of form input
- Dynamic type check of json received from a server (check my [video](#) for motivation but validation here with json schema)

Server

- Validate info from client via http request
- Validate data into schema based database SQL

Simple string validation - safeParse

```
function validateStringSafeParse(  
  val: any
```

```
  val: any
```

```
): SafeParseReturnType<string, string> {
```

```
  const schema = z.string();
```

```
  return schema.safeParse(val);
```

```
}
```

```
.....
```

```
console.log(validateStringSafeParse("111")); // { success: true, data: "111" }
```

```
console.log(validateStringSafeParse(111)); // { success: false, error: Getter }
```

Define the schema

Check value against the schema
safeParse **return an object** with
success : true/false and data | error

[string-validators.ts \(ver 0.1\)](#)

Simple string validation - parse

```
function validateStringParse(val: any): void {  
  const schema = z.string();  
  schema.parse(val);  
}
```

Define the schema

Check value against the schema
Throw if not valid

.....

```
validateStringParse("111"); // ok  
validateStringParse(111); // throw
```

Very informative info thrown

```
ZodError: [  
  {  
    "code": "invalid_type",  
    "expected": "string",  
    "received": "number",  
    "path": [],  
    "message": "Expected string, received number"  
  }  
]
```

[string-validators.ts \(ver 0.1\)](#)

Validate object - sample 1

```
function validatePerson(person: any): void {
```

[object-validators.ts \(ver 0.3\)](#)

```
  const schemaUser = z.object({name: z.string(),age: z.number(),});
```

```
  schemaUser.parse(person);
```

```
}
```

.....

```
const personOk: IPerson = {name: "John Doe",age: 10,};
```

```
validatePerson(personOk); // do not throw
```

```
validatePerson(null); // throw
```

Check value against the schema
Throw if not valid

```
ZodError: [  
  {  
    "code": "invalid_type",  
    "expected": "object",  
    "received": "null",  
    "path": [],  
    "message": "Expected object, received null"  
  }  
]
```


Validate object - sample 2

validatePerson({name : 11}); // should throw

Same function from last slide

.....

**The error are
super informative
!!!!!!**

Path allow to refer to the
object properties

```
ZodError: [
  {
    "code": "invalid_type",
    "expected": "string",
    "received": "number",
    "path": [
      "name"
    ],
    "message": "Expected string, received number"
  },
  {
    "code": "invalid_type",
    "expected": "number",
    "received": "undefined",
    "path": [
      "age"
    ],
    "message": "Required"
  }
]
```

Parse string with limits

```
function validateStringMinMax(val: any): void {  
  const schema = z.string().min(3).max(5);  
  schema.parse(val);  
}
```

Define the schema

Check value against the schema
Throw if not valid

....

`validateStringMinMax("ab12");` // ok , not throw

`validateStringMinMax("ab1222");` // throw

```
ZodError: [  
  {  
    "code": "too_big",  
    "maximum": 5,  
    "type": "string",  
    "inclusive": true,  
    "exact": false,  
    "message": "String must contain at most 5 character(s)",  
    "path": []  
  }  
]
```

display errors concepts

You can use the `.format()` method to convert this error into a nested object.

```
const result = z
  .object({
    name: z.string(),
  })
  .safeParse({ name: 12 });

if (!result.success) {
  const formatted = result.error.format();
  /* {
    name: { _errors: [ 'Expected string, received number' ] }
  } */

  formatted.name?._errors;
  // => ["Expected string, received number"]
}
```

name is a key in the schema !!

Display errors in a form sample 1/2

```
const validationResult = formZodSchema.safeParse({  
  name: getNameVal(),  
  email: getEmailVal(),  
  age: getAgeVal(),  
});
```

Check `validateFormWithZod`
[form-validation.ts \(ver 0.3\)](#)

```
if (validationResult.success) {  
  getNameError().innerText = getEmailError().innerText = getAgeError().innerText = "";  
} else {  
  const formatted = validationResult.error.format();  
  getNameError().innerText = formatted.name?._errors.join(" , ") ?? "";  
  getEmailError().innerText = formatted.email?._errors.join(" , ") ?? "";  
  getAgeError().innerText = formatted.age?._errors.join(" , ") ?? "";  
}
```

Display errors in a form sample 2/2

User From

Name

String must contain at least 4 character(s)

Email

Invalid email

Age

Expected number, received nan

Submit

Following the code from prev slide
- these are the errors we get for
the schema

```
const formZodSchema = z.object({  
  name: z.string().min(4).max(7),  
  email: z.string().email(),  
  age: z.number().min(18).max(65),  
});
```

My repository

[zod-validation-playground](#)

questions

- Can i create schema using already existing interface?? This is the most important question for me - check [here](#) , check also [ts-to-zod](#)
- How the inferred interface can be useful - does it help if i all ready have the interface defined in types directory ??

references

[Official docs](#)

[Zod Makes TypeScript Even Better](#) - nov 2022

[Fixing TypeScript's Blindspot: Runtime Typechecking](#) - sep 2021