



April 2018, IPT Course
Introduction to Spring 5

Bean Validation

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Agenda for This Session

- ❖ Introduction to declarative bean validation using annotations
- ❖ Novelties in Bean Validation 2.0
- ❖ Main validation annotations (constraints)
- ❖ Example for implementing custom annotation
- ❖ Composite annotation example

Where to Find the Demo Code?

Introduction to Spring 5 demos and examples are available @ GitHub:

<https://github.com/iproduct/course-spring5>

JSR-303: Bean Validation (1)

- ❖ Bean Validation project started in July 2006 as JSR 303
- ❖ The first version was finalized on November 16, 2009
- ❖ The data validation is a cross-cutting concern implemented across all application layers – from presentation to domain services and database persistence
- ❖ Often similar logic is implemented multiple times programmatically in different application layers, which leads to duplication of efforts and code, as well as difficult testing, and decreased code-base evolvability
- ❖ To solve the problem developers often code the validation logic directly in the domain model, which leads to mixing of business logic and data needed for properties validation

JSR-303: Bean Validation (2)

- ❖ JSR 303: Bean Validation provides a comprehensive set of declarative constraints on objects' data, in the form of standardized annotations, which can be applied to fields, methods, method arguments, and classes of JavaBean components such as Spring Beans, JPA Entities, or JSF Managed Beans.
- ❖ There are a lot of predefined annotations, as well as possibility to create own validation annotations and connect them with java classes implementing the cross-cutting validation logic
- ❖ These predefined annotations are living in the package `javax.validation.constraints`

Bean Validation 2.0 (JSR 380)

Bean Validation 2.0 (JSR 380) from 2017 adds new features:

- ❖ Support for validating container elements by annotating type arguments of parameterized types e.g. `List<@Positive Integer> positiveNumbers`
- ❖ Support for `java.util.Optional` and custom container types
- ❖ Support for the JSR 310: A New Java Date/Time API datatypes with `@Past` and `@Future`
- ❖ New built-in constraints: `@Email`, `@NotEmpty`, `@NotBlank`, `@Positive`, `@PositiveOrZero`, `@Negative`, `@NegativeOrZero`, `@PastOrPresent` and `@FutureOrPresent`
- ❖ Leverage the JDK 8 new features (constraints are marked repeatable, parameter names are retrieved via reflection)

Bean Validation Builtin Annotations (1):

- ❖ **@AssertFalse** – a boolean element should be false
- ❖ **@AssertTrue** – a boolean element should be true
- ❖ **@Min, @DecimalMin** – minimal value of number type element
- ❖ **@Max, @DecimalMax** – maximal value of number type element
- ❖ **@Digits** – attributes **fraction** and **integer** for fraction and whole part of a number type element
- ❖ **@Future, @FutureOrPresent** – Date и Calendar validation
- ❖ **@Past, @PastOrPresent** – Date и Calendar validation
- ❖ **@Size** – **min** and **max** size of String (length), Collection, Map or Array (number of elements)

Bean Validation Builtin Annotations (2):

- ❖ **@Null, @NotNull** – the element should or should not be null
- ❖ **@NotBlank** – String not null and at least one character
- ❖ **@NotEmpty** – for CharSequence, Collection, Map, Array
- ❖ **@Email** – email validation
- ❖ **@Pattern** – the element should match to the supplied in **regexp** argument regular expression
- ❖ **@Valid** – this annotation from the package **javax.validation**, enables recursive validation of all properties of the annotated object using their specified constraints
- ❖ It is possible to create composite annotations and custom annotations using **@Constraint, @GroupSequence, @ReportAsSingleViolation, @OverridesAttribute**

Sample Email Constraint Implementation

```
public class Email {  
    @NotEmpty @Pattern("."+@.+\.[a-z]+")  
    private String from;  
    @NotEmpty @Pattern("."+@.+\.[a-z]+")  
    private String to;  
    @NotEmpty  
    private String subject;  
    @Min(1) @Max(10)  
    private Integer priority;  
    @NotEmpty  
    private String body;  
    ... }  
}
```

Bean Validation Custom Annotation

`@Size(min=4, max=4)`

`@ConstraintValidator(validatedBy = PostCodeValidator.class)`

`@Documented`

`@Target({ANNOTATION_TYPE, METHOD, FIELD})`

`@Retention(RUNTIME)`

`public @interface PostCode {`

`public abstract String message() default
 "{package.name.PostCode.message}";`

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

`public abstract Class<? extends ConstraintPayload>[]
 payload() default {};`

`}`

Class PostCodeValidator Implementation

```
public class PostCodeValidator implements
    ConstraintValidator<PostCode, String>
{
    private final static Pattern POSTCODE_PATTERN =
        Pattern.compile("\\d{4}");
    public void initialize(PostCode constraintAnnotation) { }
    public boolean isValid(String value,
        ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
        return POSTCODE_PATTERN.matcher(value).matches();
    }
}
```

Bean Validation – Composite Annotation

```
@ConstraintValidator(validatedBy = {}) @Documented
@Target({ANNOTATION_TYPE, METHOD, FIELD})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Pattern(regexp = "\\d{4}")
@ReportAsSingleViolation
public @interface PostCode {
    public abstract String message() default
        "{package.name.PostCode.message}";
    public abstract Class<?>[] groups() default {};
    public abstract Class<? extends ConstraintPayload>[]
        payload() default {};
}
```

References

- ❖ JSR 303: Bean Validation JavaEE Specification – <http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=303>
- ❖ JSR 380 Bean Validation 2.0 Specification – <https://beanvalidation.org/2.0/spec/>

Thank's for Your Attention!



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