

Mapping Framework Reference Guide

**Version 1.0.0**

**BRMS**

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# Introduction

A Mapping framework (MF) recursively copies data from one object to another. Typically, these data objects will be of different complex types.

MF is built using Dozer framework with several changes as a mapping engine and OpenL Rules Tablets framework as a tool which provides convenient mechanism to define conversion rules in declarative way.

The picture below demonstrates lifecycle of the framework and shows how underlying frameworks are used by mapper.



Figure . Mapper lifecycle sequence diagram

The mapper is used any time you need to take one type of Java Bean and map it to another type of Java Bean. Most field mappings can be done automatically by mapper using reflection.

MF supports simple property mapping, complex type mapping, bi-directional mapping, implicit-explicit mapping, as well as recursive mapping. This includes mapping collection attributes that also need mapping at the element level.

# Links

Dozer framework home page - <http://dozer.sourceforge.net/>

OpenL Tablets home page - <http://openl-tablets.sourceforge.net/>

Mapper home page - <http://openl-tablets.sourceforge.net/mapper>

# Getting started

Add the following dependency to your project’s pom.

<dependency>

<groupId>org.openl.rules</groupId>

<artifactId>org.openl.rules.mapping.dev</artifactId>

<version>1.0.0</version>

</dependency>

Create mapping rules in Excel file, for example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | Destination | aStringField | aStringField |
| Source | Destination | anIntegerField | anIntegerField |

Table. Mappingdefinition

Define one more table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment | |
| import | org.openl.rules.mapping |
| source.package |
| destination.package |

Table. Import definition

where *source.package* and *destination.package* are packages which contains *Source* and Destination classes. Also you can define full java class names. For our sample class names will be source.package.Source and destination.package.Destination.

Add the following code snippet into your code to use mapper:

File mappingRules= **new** File("mapping.xlsx");

Mapper mapper = RulesBeanMapperFactory.*createMapperInstance*(mappingRules);

Source sourceInstance = **new** Source();

sourceInstance.setAStringField("string");

sourceInstance.setAnIntegerField(10);

DestinationdestinationInstance = mapper.map(sourceInstance, Destination.**class**);

After mapper completes mapping new instance of destination.package.Destination class will be returned with following fields’ values: *“string”* for aStringField field and *10* for anIntegerField.

# Overview of Field Mapping Algorithm

The following picture illustrates algorithm which is used during field mapping:

Figure . Single field mapping algorithm

# Mappings

## Rules file format

Mapping file is a valid OpenL Tablets rules file. It should contain tables with all required mapping configuration, custom converter implementation, etc.

## Basic property mapping

### Simple property mapping

In case of need to map srcField of source.package.Source class into destField of destination.package.Destination class you should provide mapping rule such as the following one:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| source.package.Source | destination.package.Destination | srcField | destField |

Table. Simple property mapping

If you need to map destField of destination.package.Destination class into srcField of source.package.Source class you shouldn’t define a new one mapping rule because all mappings are bi-directional by default.

### Implicit property mapping

By default mapping framework maps properties with matching names. Look at the following case: source object has field with name myField and destination object has matching field myField. In this case mapping framework performs mapping for this fields automatically. You can change behavior of this feature using **wildcard** configuration parameter (see [Configuration](#_Configuration) section for more information).

### Recursive mapping

Mapping framework supports full class level mapping recursion. If you have any complex types defined at field level mappings in your object, mapping processor will search the mappings for a class level mapping between the two classes that you have mapped. If you do not have any mappings, it will only map fields that are of the same name between the complex types.

### Data type conversion

Data type conversion is performed automatically by the mapping engine. Currently, supported the following types of conversions (all of them are bi-directional):

* PrimitivetoPrimitiveWrapper
* PrimitivetoCustomWrapper
* PrimitiveWrappertoPrimitiveWrapper
* PrimitivetoPrimitive
* ComplexTypetoComplexType
* StringtoPrimitive
* StringtoPrimitiveWrapper
* String to Complex Type if the Complex Type contains a String constructor
* StringtoMap
* CollectiontoCollection
* CollectiontoArray
* MaptoComplexType
* MaptoCustomMapType
* EnumtoEnum
* Each of these can be mapped to one another: java.util.Date, java.sql.Date, java.sql.Time, java.sql.Timestamp, java.util.Calendar, java.util.GregorianCalendar
* String to any of the supported Date/Calendar Objects.
* Objects containing a toString() method that produces a long representing time in (ms) to any supported Date/Calendar object.

### String to Date conversion

A date format for the String can be specified at the field level so that the necessary data type conversion can be performed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldADateFormat** |
| **ClassA** | **ClassB** | **FieldA** | **FieldB** | **Field A Date Format** |
| Source | Destination | stringField | dateField | yyyy-MM-dd |

Table .Date format configuration at field level

You can define also date format at class level and global level using **dateFormat** configuration parameter (see [Configuration](#_Configuration) section for more information).

## One way mapping

In case of need to map a field pair only in one way you can set it at field level using **oneWay** parameter.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **oneWay** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Is one way?** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | true |

Table .One way mapping definition

When one-way mapping is specified mapping from destField into srcField will be ignored.

## Custom converters

Custom converters are used to perform custom mapping between two objects. When a custom converter is specified for a class A and class B combination, mapper will invoke the custom converter to perform the data mapping instead of the standard mapping logic.

Custom converter can be defined in different ways. The following definition shows the first one.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **convertMethodAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Convert method ( a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | typeCdLookup |

Table .Convert method definition using OpenL Tablets’ method

Parameter **convertMethodAB** tells to mapper that for current field pair should be used typeCdLookup convert method. The following table is our convert method which is defined using OpenL Tablets rules table component (see [OpenL Tablets documentation](#_Links) for more information).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rules String typeCdLookup(String key, String dest) | |
| **C1** | **RET** |
| key |  |
| String |  |
| Codes | Values |
| HOME | 03 |
| CO | 06 |
| TE | 04 |
|  | =error ("No PolicyTypeCd lookup for key " + key); "" |

Table . Custom converter definition using OpenL Tablets component

The following conventions are used for convert methods defition:

* method has to have same name as defined by **convertMethodAB**parameter;
* method has to provide 2 parameters: first has to be assignable from source field type, second has to be assignable from destination field type;
* the destination field should be assignable from method return type.

Note, that convert method cannot be used during reverse mapping. In case of need to map from field B into field A you should provide appropriate convert method using **convertMethodBA** parameter.

### Static Java Method as Custom Converter

In the same way you can use static java method as a convert method. In this case you should provide class name and method name. For example, utils.ConverterUtils.typeCdLookup or ConverterUtils.typeCdLookup (in this case you should define utils package in import section of Enviroment table).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **convertMethodAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Convert method (a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | ConverterUtils.typeCdLookup |

Table .Convert method definition using java static method

### Custom Converter Class

For more advanced functionality you can define your own custom converter implementation class. In this case you have to implement the org.dozer.CustomConverter interface in order for mapper to accept it. Otherwise an exception will be thrown.

**public interface** CustomConverter {

Object convert(Object existingDestinationFieldValue,

Object sourceFieldValue,

Class<?> destinationClass,

Class<?> sourceClass);

}

Custom Converters get invoked even when the source value is null, so you need to explicitly handle null values in your custom converter implementation.

After you created your own implementation of custom converter you should register it for usage in mapper.For example:

Map<String, CustomConverter> converters =

**new** HashMap<String, CustomConverter>();

converters.put("isExists", **new** CustomConverter(){

**public** Object convert(Object existingDestinationFieldValue,

Object sourceFieldValue,

Class<?> destinationClass,

Class<?> sourceClass) {

**return** sourceFieldValue != **null**;

}

});

File source = **new** File("CustomConvertersWithIdTest.xlsx");

Mapper mapper = RulesBeanMapperFactory.*createMapperInstance*(source, converters, **null**);

…

The following mapping demonstrates how custom converter can be referenced by ID from registry of custom converters:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **convertMethodABId** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Convert method (a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | isExists |

Table . Convert method definition by converter ID

### Class Level Custom Converter

Custom converters can be defined at class level.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Converter defaultConverters** | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **convertMethod** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Convert method** |
| Source | Destination | ConverterUtils.typeCdLookup |

Table . Default custom converters definition

Defined default converter is used by mapping processor when appropriate class pair should be mapped but custom converter at field level is not defined.

### Custom Converter Search Algorithm

Mapper uses the following order to find appropriate converter:

* get custom converter by its ID;
* get custom converter by name (either rule or java method);
* get default custom converter.

## Field mapping conditions

Field mapping conditions are used to make a decision at runtime when field mapping should be executed and when shouldn’t. When a field mapping condition is specified for a field A and field B combination, mapper will invoke it at start of field mapping flow (see [Overview of Field Mapping Algorithm](#_Overview_of_Field) section for more information).

Mapping conditions can be defined in different ways. The following definition shows one of them.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **conditionAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Map field ( a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | mapField |

Table . Field mapping condition method definition using OpenL Tablets’ method

Parameter **conditionAB** tells to mapper that for current field pair mapping should be invoked mapField method to make a decision. If method result is true mapper will execute mapping rule; otherwise – skip it. The following table is example of condition method definition using OpenL Tablets method table component (see [OpenL Tablets documentation](#_Links) for more information).

|  |
| --- |
| Method boolean mapField(Object src, Object dest) |
| return src != null; |

Table .Field mapping conditionexample

The following conventions are used for convert methods definition:

* method has to have same name as defined by **conditionAB** parameter;
* method has to provide 2 parameters: first has to be assignable from source field type, second has to be assignable form destination field type;
* method return type must be of boolean type.

Note, that condition method will not be used during reverse mapping. In case of need to use condition during mapping from field B into field A you should provide appropriate method using **conditionBA** parameter.

### Static Java Method as Condition

In the same way you can use static java method as a condition method. In this case you should provide class name and method name. For example, utils.ConditionUtils.mapField or ConditionUtils.mapField (in this case you should define utils package in import section of Environment table).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **conditionAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Condition method (a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | ConditionUtils.mapUtils |

Table .Condition method definition using java static method

### Condition Class

You can define your own field mapping condition implementation class. In this case you have to implement the org.dozer.FieldMappingCondition interface in order for mapper to accept it. Otherwise an exception will be thrown.

**public interface** FieldMappingCondition {

**boolean** mapField(Object sourceFieldValue,

Object destFieldValue,

Class<?> sourceType,

Class<?> destType);

}

*Note*: A field mapping condition gets invoked even when the source value is null, so you need to explicitly handle null values in your implementation.

After you create your own implementation you should register it for usage in mapper. For example:

Map<String, FieldMappingCondition> conditions =

**new** HashMap<String, FieldMappingCondition>();

conditions.put("mapField", **new** FieldMappingCondition() {

**public boolean** mapField(Object sourceFieldValue,

Object destFieldValue,

Class<?> sourceType,

Class<?> destType) {

**return** sourceFieldValue !=**null**;

}

});

File source = **new** File("FieldMappingConditionsWithIdTest.xlsx");

Mapper mapper = RulesBeanMapperFactory.*createMapperInstance*(source, **null**, conditions);

…

The following mapping demonstrates how condition can be referenced by ID from conditions registry:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **conditionABId** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Condition method (a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | mapField |

Table .Condition method definition by ID

### Conditions Search Algorithm

Mapper uses the following order to find appropriate field condition:

* get condition by its ID;
* get condition by name (either rule or java method).

## Default values

At the field mapping level you can define default value for destination field. It will be set into destination property if source value is *null* (see [High level field mapping algorithm](#_High_level_field) section for more information).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldADefaultValue** | **fieldBDefaultValue** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Field A Default Value** | **Field B Default Value** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | Some value | Another value |

Table . Field default value definition

Default value is a string value which will be converted into field’s type. Currently, default value string can be converted into the following types: primitive types (int, double, short, char, long, boolean, byte, float), wrapper types (java.lang.Integer, java.lang.Double, java.lang.Short, java.lang.Character, java.lang.Long, java.lang.Boolean, java.lang.Byte, java.lang.Float), java.math.BigDecimal, java.math.BigInteger, java.lang.String, java.util.Date, java.util.Calendar, complex types (constructor with java.lang.String parameter should beprovided).

## Empty source mapping

Empty source mapping is a special case of field initialization. The common case for which can be used current type of mapping is constant definition.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **oneWay** | **fieldBDefaultValue** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Is one way?** | **Field B Default Value** |
| Source | Destination |  | destField | true | My constant |

Table . Empty source mapping definition

Empty source mapping is **always** one-way mapping. It should be ignored during reverse mapping.

## Multi source mapping

Multi source mapping is useful when data calculation is required using several sources of input data.

Custom converter should be provided for this type of field mapping.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **oneWay** | **convertMethodAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Is one way?** | **Convert method (a into b)** |
| Source1 | Dest | field1 | destField | true | multiSourceFieldConverter |
| field2 |
| field3 |

Table . Multi source mapping definition

An array of source field values is used as a value for convert method first parameter. The second one is existing destination value.

|  |
| --- |
| Method Object multiSourceFieldConverter(Object[] src, Object dest) |
| String[] result = **new** String[src.length];  **for** (**int**i = 0; i< src.length; i++) {  **if** (src[i] != **null**) {  result[i] = src[i].toString();  }  }  **return** result; |

Table . Custom converter for multi source mapping

Multi source mapping is **always** one-way mapping. It should be ignored during reverse mapping.

## Index mapping

Fields that need to be looked up or written to by indexed property are supported.

### Simple index

Mapping using simple index is a usage of index operator to locate required element in array or collection object.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | Destination | anArrayField[1] | firstField |
| Source | Destination | aListField[1] | secondField |

Table.A simple index mapping definition

Simple index value is 1-based integer value. It means that index starts from value 1 and the first element is at 1 index at the array or collection.

Simple index can be used for destination field definition as usual.

### Mapping to the end of collection

Mapping to the end of collection is a special case of simple index and it’s defined as “0” index. It can be used when you need to map source data into destination element and append destination element to collection. Note that “0” is not index of last element. Mapping processor will create new element, map data into element and append it to the end of collection if this type of index value is used.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | Destination | anArrayField[1] | destField[0] |
| Source | Destination | anArrayField[2] | destField[0] |

Table.Mapping to the end of collection

Index of real element is calculated by mapping processor every time when “0” index appears. This type of index cannot be used for deep mapping definition because index value is changed at runtime. If it’s used in deep mapping an exception will be thrown. Also you should not use it for source field path definition because in this case mapper always returns null value.

### Expression index

Mapper provides ability to define expression to look up array or collection element. Defined expression must be JXpath compliant filter expression.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | Destination | anArrayField[@name=’John’] | firstField |

Table. An expression index mapping definition

Expression index cannot be used for destination field definition. Field mapping which uses expression index should be marked as one-way mapping.

## Deep mapping

Mapper provides ability to map deep properties. An example would be when you have an object with a String property. Your other object has a String property but it is several levels deep within the object graph.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | Destination | srcField.stringField | destField.nestedField.stringField |

Table. Deep mapping usage example

### Field type

Field type parameter can be used to define type which should be used for current field.

For example, srcField defined as a BaseType type and destField defined as a DestType type. The DestType type is super type of CustomType type. At runtime destField is CustomType value and you need to tell mapper to map srcField into destField as BaseType value into CustomType value instead of BaseType value into DestType value because, for example, CustomType value has extra data that should be mapped. In this case you can use **fieldBType** parameter to define required type of field.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldBType** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Field B Type** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField[0] | CustomType |

Table. Field type casting example

Field type can be used for destination field and collection elements only.

### Type hints

Type hints concept the same as a field type concept but it’s provided for deep mapping use case.

Field type hints value is array of class names (see [OpenL Tablets documentation](#_Links) for more information about array definitions). Each of them will be used as a type of appropriate field in defined field path.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldBHint** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Field B Hint** |
| Source | Destination | srcField.stringField | destField.nestedField.stringField | DestType, NestedType |

Table. Type hints usage example

Field type hints can be simplified if you would like to skip class type definition for appropriate field in defined field path.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldBHint** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Field B Hint** |
| Source | Destination | srcField.stringField | destField.nestedField.stringField | ,NestedType |

Table. Simplified type hints definition example

Note that leading comma is not omitted because we should keep correspondence between fields and hints. Trailing commas can be omitted, for example, NestedType, , , is equal NestedType but NestedType,,,OtherType is not equal NestedType,OtherType.

## Configuration

Configurations are used to set default mapping parameters.

By default, the mapper uses the following policies during mapping process:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Value** | **Description** |
| MapNulls | true | Defines how null values will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| MapEmptyStrings | true | Defines how empty strings will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| TrimStrings | false | Defines how strings will be processed: trim operation will be executed or not. |
| Fields are required | false | Defines that fields are required and they cannot be null. |
| Apply wildcard | true | Defines that mapping processor will map matching fields implicitly. |

Table . Mapping default policies

In accordance with business needs policies could be changed with configuration components. Configuration can be applied at global level and at class level. Configurations are optional.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data GlobalConfiguration globalConfiguration** | | | | | |
| **mapNulls** | **trimStrings** | **mapEmptyStrings** | **requiredFields** | **dateFormat** | **wildcard** |
| **Map Nulls** | **Trim Strings** | **Map Empty Strings** | **Fields are required** | **Date format** | **Wildcard** |
| FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | MM-dd-yyyy | FALSE |

Table . Mapping process configuration definition at global level

Global configuration must be only one. If there is several definitions, an exception will be thrown.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data ClassMappingConfiguration classConfiguration** | | | | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **mapNulls** | **trimStrings** | **mapEmptyStrings** | **requiredFields** | **dateFormat** | **wildcard** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Map Nulls** | **Trim Strings** | **Map Empty Strings** | **Fields are required** | **Date format** | **Wildcard** |
| A | B | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | MM-dd-yyyy | FALSE |

Table . Mapping process configuration definition at class level

A class level configuration will be used by mapper for specified class pair mapping independent of mapping direction.

## Configuration Priority

Mapping processor uses the following order to get appropriate mapping configuration:

* field level configuration;
* class level configuration;
* global level configuration;
* default mapping policy.

## Context based mapping

Mapping flow can be changed by user at runtime using mapping parameters. Mapping parameters can be used by custom converters and field mapping conditions.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **convertMethodABId** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Convert method (a into b)** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | convertMethodId |

Table . Convert method definition by converter ID

In case of using mapping parameters you should to provide implementation of org.dozer.BaseMappingParamsAwareCustomConverter class. The BaseMappingParamsAwareCustomConverter defines extended **convert** method which should be implemented by user. The following example shows how can be used mapping parameters:

Map<String, CustomConverter> converters =

**new** HashMap<String, CustomConverter>();

converters.put("convertMethodId", **new**BaseMappingParamsAwareCustomConverter(){

**public** Object convert(MappingParameters params,

Object existingDestinationFieldValue,

Object sourceFieldValue,

Class<?> destinationClass,

Class<?> sourceClass) {

**return** params.get("value");

}

});

File source = **new** File("mapping.xlsx");

Mapper mapper = RulesBeanMapperFactory.*createMapperInstance*(source, converters, **null**);

MappingContext context = **new** MappingContext();

MappingParameters params = **new** MappingParameters();

params.put("value", "value1");

context.setParams(params);

Destinationdest **= mapper.map(**source**,** Destination**.**class**, context);**

…

In case of using OpenL mehod as a custom converter or java static class you should extend method signature with org.dozer.MappingParameters formal parameter, for example:

|  |
| --- |
| Method Object convertMethod(MappingParameters params, Object src, Object dest) |
| **return** params.get(“value”); |

Table . Custom converter which uses mapping parameters

Mapping processor uses the following rules to find appropriate OpenL method or java static method if you are using it as a convert method:

* If mapping parameters are defined by user mapping processor tries to find convert method with extended signature. If method is found mapper will invoke it else mapper tries to find method with usual signature;
* If mapping parameters are not defined by user mapping processor tries to find convert method with usual signature.

Mapping processor uses the same approach for field mapping conditions. In case of using mapping parameters for field mapping conditions you should provide implementation of org.dozer.BaseMappingParamsAwareFieldMappingCondition class as a condition method.

## Custom bean factories

You can configure mapper to use custom bean factories to create new instances of destination data objects during the mapping process. By default mapper just creates a new instance of any destination objects using a default constructor. You can specify your own bean factories to instantiate the data objects.

Your custom bean factory must implement the org.dozer.BeanFactory interface.

**public interface** BeanFactory {

Object createBean(Object source,

Class<?> sourceClass,

String targetBeanId);

}

Finally you should update configuration for target class.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data ClassMappingConfiguration classConfiguration** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **classABeanFactory** | **classBBeanFactory** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Class A Bean Factory** | **Class B Bean Factory** |
| A | B | ClassABeanFactory | ClassBBeanFactory |

Table .Bean factory using example

Dozer framework provides org.dozer.factory.JAXBBeanFactory and org.dozer.factory.*XMLBeanFactory* classes to support JAXB and XMLBeans objects.

## Create method

You can configure mapper to use custom static create methods to create new instances of destination data objects during the mapping process.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **fieldACreateMethod** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Field A Create Method** |
| Source | Destination | srcField | destField | CreateMethodClass.createMethod |

Table. Field type casting example

Create method is a java static method with no parameters.

**public class** CreateMethodClass {

**public static** CustomType createMethod() {

**return new** CustomType();

}

}

## Mapping inheritance

In case of mapping subclasses that also have base class attributes you don’t need to define for this attributes individual mappings if they are already defined for super class mapping. For example, we have the following classes:

**public class** Source {

**private** String firstField;

**private** String secondField;

…

}

**public class** ParentDest {

**private** String firstField;

…

}

**public class** ChildDest **extends** ParentDest {

**private** String secondField;

…

}

Next, we defined the following mapping:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** |
| Source | ParentDest | firstField | firstField |
| Source | ChildDest | secondField | secondField |

Table. Mapping attributes of parent class

In case of mapping Source object into ChildDest mapping processor will use mappings of Source-ParentDest class pair to map attributes of super class (Source.firstField into ParentDest.firstField in our example).

### Overriding

Super mapping definition can be overridden. You should define a new one field mapping which uses same field paths and appropriate class pair.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Mapping mappings** | | | | |
| **classA** | **classB** | **fieldA** | **fieldB** | **convertMethodAB** |
| **Class A** | **Class B** | **Field A** | **Field B** | **Convert Method (a into b)** |
| Source | ParentDest | firstField | firstField |  |
| Source | ChildDest | firstField | firstField | customConvertMethod |

Table. Overriding mapping attributes of parent class

For our example mapping processor will use the first field mapping definition for classes Source and ParentDest and the second one for classes Source and ChildDest.

# Appendix . Mapping bean fields

Mapping definition element fields are described in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Required** | **Defaultvalue** | **Description** |
| classA | Class<?> | ✓yes |  | Class name of first object to mapping. |
| classB | Class<?> | ✓yes |  | Class name of second object to mapping. |
| fieldA | String[] | ✓yes |  | Field name of first object to mapping. |
| fieldB | String | ✓yes |  | Field name of second object to mapping. |
| convertMethodAB | String | no |  | OpenL rule which used as a convert method or java class static method. |
| convertMethodBA | String | no |  | OpenL rule which used as a convert method or java class static method. |
| convertMethodABId | String | no |  | Id of convert method |
| convertMethodBAId | String | no |  | Id of convert method |
| oneWay | Boolean | no | false | Defines one- or bi-directional mapping. |
| mapNulls | Boolean | no | true | Defines how null values will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| mapEmptyStrings | Boolean | no | true | Defines how empty strings will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| trimStrings | Boolean | no | false | Defines how strings will be processed: trim operation will be executed or not. |
| fieldACreateMethod | String | no |  | Name of create method which will be used to create field A value object instance or java class static method. |
| fieldBCreateMethod | String | no |  | Name of create method which will be used to create field B value object instance or java class static method. |
| fieldADefaultValue | String | no |  | Default value of field. |
| fieldBDefaultValue | String | no |  | Default value of field. |
| fieldADateFormat | String[] | no |  | Date format string for field A value. |
| fieldBDateFormat | String | no |  | Date format string for field B value. |
| fieldAHint | Class<?>[][] | no |  | Type hints for field A. Used for deep mapping only. |
| fieldBHint | Class<?>[] | no |  | Type hints for field B. Used for deep mapping only. |
| fieldAType | Class<?>[] | no |  | Type of field A value. |
| fieldBType | Class<?> | no |  | Type of field B value. |
| fieldARequired | Boolean | no | false | Defines that field is required and it cannot be null. |
| fieldBRequired | Boolean | no | false | Defines that field is required and it cannot be null. |
| conditionAB | String | no |  | OpenL boolean condition expression which defines that current mapping will be used in mapping process or not. |
| conditionBA | String | no |  | OpenL boolean condition expression which defines that current mapping will be used in mapping process or not. |
| conditionABId | String | no |  | Id of condition method. |
| conditionBAId | String | no |  | Id of condition method. |

Table. Mappingbeanfields

# Appendix . ClassMappingConfiguration bean fields

ClassMappingConfiguration definition element fields are described in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Required** | **Defaultvalue** | **Description** |
| classA | Class<?> | ✓yes |  | Class name of first object to mapping. |
| classB | Class<?> | ✓yes |  | Class name of second object to mapping. |
| classABeanFactory | Class<?> | no |  | Bean factory class. |
| classBBeanFactory | Class<?> | no |  | Bean factory class. |
| mapNulls | Boolean | no | true | Defines how null values will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| mapEmptyStrings | Boolean | no | true | Defines how empty strings will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| trimStrings | Boolean | no | false | Defines how strings will be processed: trim operation will be executed or not. |
| requiredFields | Boolean | no | false | Defines that fields are required and they cannot be null. |
| wildcard | Boolean | no | true | Defines that mapping processor will map matching fields implicitly. |
| dateFormat | String | no |  | Default date format which will be used for string to date conversion and vise versa. |

Table .ClassMappingConfiguration bean fields

# Appendix . GlobalConfiguration bean fields

GlobalConfiguration definition element fields are described in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Required** | **Defaultvalue** | **Description** |
| mapNulls | Boolean | no | true | Defines how null values will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| mapEmptyStrings | Boolean | no | true | Defines how empty strings will be processed: skipped or mapped as usual. |
| trimStrings | Boolean | no | false | Defines how strings will be processed: trim operation will be executed or not. |
| requiredFields | Boolean | no | false | Defines that fields are required and they cannot be null. |
| wildcard | Boolean | no | true | Defines that mapping processor will map matching fields implicitly. |
| dateFormat | String | no |  | Default date format which will be used for string to date conversion and vise versa. |

Table .GlobalConfiguration bean fields

# Appendix . Converter bean fields

Converter definition element fields are described in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Required** | **Description** |
| classA | Class<?> | ✓yes | Class name of first object to mapping. |
| classB | Class<?> | ✓yes | Class name of second object to mapping. |
| convertMethod | String | ✓yes | Convert method name |

Table .Converter bean fields

# Appendix . Date and Time format

Date and time formats are specified by *date and time pattern* strings. Within date and time pattern strings, unquoted letters from 'A' to 'Z' and from 'a' to 'z' are interpreted as pattern letters representing the components of a date or time string. Text can be quoted using single quotes (') to avoid interpretation. ''represents a single quote. All other characters are not interpreted; they're simply copied into the output string during formatting or matched against the input string during parsing.

The following pattern letters are defined (all other characters from 'A' to 'Z' and from 'a' to 'z' are reserved):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Letter** | **DateorTimeComponent** | **Presentation** | **Examples** |
| G | Eradesignator | [Text](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#text) | AD |
| y | Year | [Year](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#year) | 1996; 96 |
| M | Monthinyear | [Month](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#month) | July; Jul; 07 |
| w | Weekinyear | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 27 |
| W | Weekinmonth | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 2 |
| D | Dayinyear | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 189 |
| d | Dayinmonth | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 10 |
| F | Day of week in month | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 2 |
| E | Dayinweek | [Text](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#text) | Tuesday; Tue |
| a | Am/pmmarker | [Text](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#text) | PM |
| H | Hourinday (0-23) | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 0 |
| k | Hourinday (1-24) | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 24 |
| K | Hourinam/pm (0-11) | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 0 |
| h | Hourinam/pm (1-12) | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 12 |
| m | Minuteinhour | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 30 |
| s | Secondinminute | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 55 |
| S | Millisecond | [Number](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#number) | 978 |
| z | Timezone | [Generaltimezone](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#timezone) | Pacific Standard Time; PST; GMT-08:00 |
| Z | Timezone | [RFC 822 timezone](http://download.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html#rfc822timezone) | -0800 |

Table .Letter patterns

Pattern letters are usually repeated, as their number determines the exact presentation:

* **Text:** For formatting, if the number of pattern letters is 4 or more, the full form is used; otherwise a short or abbreviated form is used if available. For parsing, both forms are accepted, independent of the number of pattern letters.
* **Number:** For formatting, the number of pattern letters is the minimum number of digits, and shorter numbers are zero-padded to this amount. For parsing, the number of pattern letters is ignored unless it's needed to separate two adjacent fields.
* **Year:** For formatting, if the number of pattern letters is 2, the year is truncated to 2 digits; otherwise it is interpreted as number.

For parsing, if the number of pattern letters is more than 2, the year is interpreted literally, regardless of the number of digits. So using the pattern "MM/dd/yyyy", "01/11/12" parses to Jan 11, 12 A.D.

The following examples show how date and time patterns are interpreted in the U.S. locale. The given date and time are 2001-07-04 12:08:56 local time in the U.S. Pacific Time time zone.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DateandTimePattern** | **Result** |
| "yyyy.MM.dd G 'at' HH:mm:ss z" | 2001.07.04 AD at 12:08:56 PDT |
| "EEE, MMM d, ''yy" | Wed, Jul 4, '01 |
| "h:mm a" | 12:08 PM |
| "hh 'o''clock' a, zzzz" | 12 o'clock PM, Pacific Daylight Time |
| "K:mm a, z" | 0:08 PM, PDT |
| "yyyyy.MMMMM.dd GGG hh:mmaaa" | 02001.July.04 AD 12:08 PM |
| "EEE, dMMMyyyyHH:mm:ssZ" | Wed, 4 Jul 2001 12:08:56 -0700 |
| "yyMMddHHmmssZ" | 010704120856-0700 |

Table .Patterns usage examples