

验证 (Validation)

javax validation

自定义验证annotation

1. 使用javax.validation自带验证

Step1(声明字段约束):

为字段添加注解:

```
//
@NotBlank(message = "{name.empty.error}")//message18n
private String name;

//
@Size(min = 6)
private String pass;

//
@Past
private Date pastDate;

//
@Future
private Date futureDate;

//
@Pattern(regexp = "[0-9]+")
private String patterStr;

//
@Range(min = 0, max = 100)
private Integer num;

//
@email
private String email;

//
@Valid
private SubEntity subEntity;
```

在i18n文件中添加:

```
name.empty.error=name\u4E0D\u80FD\u4E3A\u7A7A
```

Step2(开启参数验证):

在接口传入参数前添加@Valid注解:

```
        @PostMapping("test")
        public ValidTestEntity test(@RequestBody @Valid ValidTestEntity
entity) {
            return entity;
        }
```

2. 自定义验证逻辑

Step1(注解类):

```
@Target({ FIELD })
@Retention(RUNTIME)
//
@Constraint(validatedBy = MyValidator.class)
public @interface MyChecker {
    String message() default "{myChecker.error}";

    //
    Class<?>[] groups() default {};

    //
    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
}
```

Step2(验证逻辑):

```
public class MyValidator implements ConstraintValidator<MyChecker, String>
{
    //
    @Override
    public void initialize(MyChecker constraintAnnotation) {
        System.out.println(constraintAnnotation.message());
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isValid(String s, ConstraintValidatorContext
constraintValidatorContext) {
        //
        if ("myValidator".equals(s))
            return true;
    }
}
```

```
        return false;
    }
}
```

Step3(自定义注解的使用):

与javax.validation提供的注解无异

样例:<http://git.acca.com.cn:7990/projects/OPRA-GIT/repos/opra-mas/browse/opra-mas-server>

是否需要架构提供一些预制的验证，主文件相关？