SCHEMATA

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1 Introduction

Generic purpose schema library for serialization and validation of data.

This library is used by CL-REST-SERVER for API serialization and validation. It features:

- Validation using schemas.
- Serialization and unserialization using schemas.
- Generation of (random) data from schemas. (incomplete implementation atm)
- JSON-Schema parsing (incomplete implementation atm).
- Integration with Common Lisp type system.
- A schema class metaclass.

2 Installation

With Quicklisp: (ql:quickload "schemata")

3 Usage

3.1 Schema definition

```
Use [DEFSCHEMA], page 8for defining schemas.
  Schema example:
     (schemata:defschema customer
         (object "customer"
                  ((id string :external-name "id" :accessor
                       customer-id :documentation "customer id")
                   (number string :external-name "number" :required nil
                                    :accessor customer-nr :documentation
                           "customer number")
                   (name string :external-name "name" :accessor
                         customer-name :documentation "customer name")
                   (address-1 string :external-name "address1"
                                       :required nil :documentation
                              "customer first address")
                   (address-2 string :external-name "address2"
                                       :required nil :documentation
                              "customer second address")
                   (postal-code string :external-name "postalcode"
                                         :required nil :documentation
                                "postal code")
                   (postal-area string :external-name "postalarea"
                                         :required nil :documentation
                                "postal area")
                   (country string :external-name "country" :required nil
                            :documentation "country code")
                   (phone string :external-name "phone" :required nil
                                  :documentation "phone")
                   (fax string :external-name "fax" :required nil
                                :documentation "fax")
                   (email string :external-name "email" :required nil
                                  :documentation "email"))
                  (:documentation "customer data fetched")))
```

3.2 Validation using schemas

Use [VALIDATE-WITH-SCHEMA], page 9.

3.3 Serialization using schemas

```
Via generic-serializer library.

Use [SERIALIZE-WITH-SCHEMA], page 9.

(with-output-to-string (s)
```

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3.4 Unserialization using schemas

```
Use [UNSERIALIZE-WITH-SCHEMA], page 8.
   (unserialize-with-schema
        (find-schema 'user-schema)
        (json:decode-json-from-string data)
        :json)
```

3.5 Patch and updates

See [PATCH-WITH-SCHEMA], page 9and [POPULATE-WITH-SCHEMA], page 9.

4 Schema types

4.1 Type schemas

```
Schemas can be built from Common Lisp types:

SCHEMATA> (defparameter *s* (schema string))

*S*

SCHEMATA> *s*

#<TYPE-SCHEMA STRING {1006FBBD13}>

SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *s* "22")

NIL

SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *s* 22 :error-p nil)

#<VALIDATION-ERROR "~s is not of type: ~a" {100152EB13}>
```

4.2 Object schema

Object schemas are built using the syntax: (object name attributes options). Attributes are specified as: (attribute-name attribute-type &rest options).

The attribute-type is parsed as a schema.

Possible attribute options are: 'required', 'required-message', 'default', 'accessor', 'writer', 'reader', 'parser', 'validator', 'add-validator', 'formatter', 'external-name', 'serializer', 'unserializer', 'slot'.

Example:

4.3 List schema

Homogeneous list of schemas are specified via list-of.

Example:

```
SCHEMATA> (defparameter *s* (schema (list-of integer)))
*S*

SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *s* '(1 2 "foo"))
; Evaluation aborted on #<SCHEMATA:VALIDATION-ERROR "~s is not of type: ~a" {1006ECA323}>.

SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *s* '(1 2 3))
NIL
```

4.4 Schema references

Defined schemas can be referenced via either '(schema schema-name)' or '(ref schema-name)' (they are identical).

```
Example:
```

```
SCHEMATA> (defschema person
```

```
(object person
                    ((name string))))
#<OBJECT-SCHEMA {1006F8A813}>
SCHEMATA> (defparameter *list-of-person* (schema (list-of (ref person))))
*LIST-OF-PERSON*
SCHEMATA> *list-of-person*
#<LIST-SCHEMA {1006F8C2A3}>
SCHEMATA> (parse-with-schema *list-of-person* '((("name" . "Mariano")) (("name" . "Peter"))
(((NAME . "Mariano")) ((NAME . "Peter")))
SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *list-of-person* '((("name" . 22)) (("name" . "Peter"))))
; processing (DEFMETHOD SCHEMA-VALIDATE ...); Evaluation aborted on #<SB-PCL::NO-APPLICABLE
SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *list-of-person* '((("name" . 22)) (("name" . "Peter"))))
; Evaluation aborted on #<SCHEMATA: VALIDATION-ERROR "~s is not of type: ~a" {10082EB883}>.
SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *list-of-person* '((("name" . "Mariano")) (("name" . "Peter
SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema *list-of-person* '((("names" . "Mariano")) (("name" . "Pete
; Evaluation aborted on #<SCHEMATA:VALIDATION-ERROR "Attributes not part of schema: ~a" {10
```

4.5 SATISFIES-SCHEMA type

Schemata integrates with the Lisp type system via the SATISFIES-SCHEMA type. Schemas can be thought as types over data. Defined schemas can be checked using TYPEP and CHECK-TYPE with the type '(satisfies-schema schema-name)'.

Example:

4.6 SCHEMA-CLASS metaclass

SCHEMA-CLASS classes get an schema attached.

```
Example:
```

```
SCHEMATA> (validate-with-schema (find-class 'person) '(("name" . "Mariano") ("age" . 'asdf) #<VALIDATION-ERROR 'ASDF is not of type: INTEGER {100109F833}>
```

```
SCHEMATA> (generic-serializer:with-serializer :json (generic-serializer:serialize (make-instance 'person :name "Mariano" :age 44)))|
{"name":"Mariano", "age":44}
```

5 Reference

5.1 SCHEMATA package

SCHEMATA [PACKAGE]

External definitions

Macros

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA (schema-def)

[Macro]

Wrapper macro for schema definitions.

SCHEMATA: DEF-SCHEMA-CLASS (name direct-superclasses direct-slots &rest options)

[Macro]

Helper macro to define schema classes

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-PARSER (sb-pcl::object)

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-REQUIRED-P (sb-pcl::object)

SCHEMATA: DEFSCHEMA (name schema)

[Macro]

[Generic-Function]

[Generic-Function]

Register SCHEMA under NAME. The schema can then be accessed via FIND-SCHEMA.

Generic functions

SCHEMATA:SCHEMA-DOCUMENTATION (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: UNSERIALIZE-WITH-SCHEMA (schema data format)	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-NAME ($sb ext{-}pcl ext{::}object$)	[Generic-Function]
${\tt SCHEMATA:ATTRIBUTE-ADD-VALIDATOR}\ (sb ext{-}pcl::object)$	[Generic-Function]
${\tt SCHEMATA:ATTRIBUTE-ACCESSOR}\ (sb-pcl::object)$	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-TYPE ($sb ext{-}pcl ext{::}object$)	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA:OBJECT-NAME (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: OBJECT-ATTRIBUTES (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA:OBJECT-CLASS (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
${\tt SCHEMATA:ATTRIBUTE-EXTERNAL-NAME}\ (sb ext{-}pcl::object)$	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-GENERATOR (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
${ t SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-VALIDATOR} \ (sb-pcl::object)$	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: PARSE-WITH-SCHEMA (schema string-or-data) Parses the string to an association list using the schema	[Generic-Function]
SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-TYPE (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]
${\tt SCHEMATA:ATTRIBUTE-FORMATTER}$ (sb-pcl::object)	[Generic-Function]

Functions

SCHEMATA: SERIALIZE-WITH-SCHEMA (schema input &optional

[Function]

(serializer generic-serializer::*serializer*) (stream generic-serializer::*serializer-output*))

SCHEMATA: VALIDATION-ERROR (message &rest args)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-READER (attribute)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: VALIDATE-WITH-SCHEMA (schema data & key (collect-errors [Function] *collect-validation-errors*) (error-p *signal-validation-errors*))

Validate input using schema. Useful for validating resource operations posted content (for :post and :put methods). Input can be a string or an association list.

Args: - schema (symbol or schema): The schema - data (alist): The data to validate. - format (keyword): The data format. - collect-errors (boolean): If true, collect all the validation errors. If false, return the first validation error found. Default: true. - error-p (boolean): If true, when validation errors are found, a validation error is signaled. If false, the validation errors are returned as the function result and no error is signaled.

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-TYPE-NAME (attribute)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: PATCH-WITH-SCHEMA (schema object data)

[Function]

Populate CLOS objects from data + schema. Only populates attributes available in DATA, validating them. Useful for PATCH rest api operations implementations. DATA should be an association list.

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-WRITER (attribute)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-SPEC (schema)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: POPULATE-WITH-SCHEMA (schema object data & key exclude)

[Function]

Populate CLOS objects from data + schema. Attributes members of EXCLUDE parameter are not populated.

 ${\tt SCHEMATA:FIND-SCHEMA}\ (name\ \& {\bf optional}\ (errorp\ t))$

[Function]

Find a schema definition by name

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE-OPTIONAL-P (attribute)

[Function]

SCHEMATA: GENERATE-SCHEMA-FROM-CLASS (class)

[Function]

Generate a schema from CLASS, using reflection.

SCHEMATA:SCHEMA-CLASS-SCHEMA (schema-class)

[Function]

Generate a schema using the schema class meta info

SCHEMATA:FIND-OBJECT-ATTRIBUTE (object attribute-name & key

[Function]

(error-p t)

Classes

SCHEMATA: VALIDATION-ERROR

[Class]

Class precedence list: validation-error, error, serious-condition, condition, t

SCHEMATA: ATTRIBUTE

[Class]

Class precedence list: attribute, schema, attribute-properties, standardobject, t

Slots:

- name type: symbol; initarg: :name; reader: schemata:attribute-name; writer: (setf schemata:attribute-name)
- type type: schemata:schema; initarg: :type; reader: schemata:attribute-type; writer: (setf schemata:attribute-type)
- accessor type: (or null symbol); initarg: :accessor; reader: schemata:attribute-accessor; writer: (setf schemata:attribute-accessor)
- writer type: (or null trivial-types:function-designator); initarg: :writer
- reader type: (or null trivial-types:function-designator); initarg: :reader
- slot type: (or null symbol); initarg: :slot; reader: schemata::attribute-slot; writer: (setf schemata::attribute-slot)

SCHEMATA: LIST-SCHEMA

[Class]

Class precedence list: list-schema, schema, standard-object, t

Slots:

• elements-schema — type: (not null); initarg: :elements-schema; reader: schemata::elements-schema; writer: (setf schemata::elements-schema)

Schema of the elements of the list

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-CLASS

[Class]

Metaclass for schema objects

Class precedence list: schema-class, standard-class, class, specializer, metaobject, standard-object, t

Slots:

• schema-name — type: (or null string symbol); initarg: :schema-name; reader: schemata::schema-name; writer: (setf schemata::schema-name)

SCHEMATA: OBJECT-SCHEMA

[Class]

Class precedence list: object-schema, schema, standard-object, t

Slots:

• name — type: (or string symbol); initarg: :name; reader: schemata:object-name; writer: (setf schemata:object-name)

The name of the object.

- attributes type: list; initarg: :attributes; reader: schemata:object-attributes; writer: (setf schemata:object-attributes)
- class type: (or null symbol); initarg: :class; reader: schemata:object-class; writer: (setf schemata:object-class)
- ignore-unknown-attributes type: boolean; initarg: :ignore-unknown-attributes; reader: schemata::ignore-unknown-attributes; writer: (setf schemata::ignore-unknown-attributes)
- serializer type: (or null trivial-types:function-designator); initarg: :serializer; reader: schemata::object-serializer; writer: (setf schemata::object-serializer)
- unserializer type: (or null trivial-types:function-designator); initarg: :unserializer; reader: schemata::object-unserializer; writer: (setf schemata::object-unserializer)

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-REFERENCE-SCHEMA

[Class]

Class precedence list: schema-reference-schema, schema, standard-object, t Slots:

• name — type: symbol; initarg: :schema-name; reader: schemata::schema-name; writer: (setf schemata::schema-name)

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA [Class]

Class precedence list: schema, standard-object, t

Slots

- documentation type: (or null string); initarg: :documentation; reader: schemata:schema-documentation; writer: (setf schemata:schema-documentation)
- generator type: t; initarg: :generator; reader: schemata:schema-generator; writer: (setf schemata:schema-generator)

SCHEMATA: TYPE-SCHEMA

[Class]

Class precedence list: ${\tt type-schema}$, ${\tt schema}$, ${\tt standard-object}$, ${\tt t}$

Slots:

• type — type: t; initarg: :type; reader: schemata:schema-type; writer: (setf schemata:schema-type)

SCHEMATA: SCHEMA-OBJECT

[Class]

Class precedence list: schema-object, standard-object, t

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