

ASDV 2620, Web App II

Standard JSF Converters-Validation

Conversions (Reference, Geary & Horstman textbook, chapter 7)

The JSF Conversion and Validation Process The user fills in a field of a web form. When the user clicks the submit button, the browser sends the request value to the server, using an HTTP request. In the *Apply Request Values phase*, the JSF implementation stores the request values in component objects.

The request value is stored in the component object is called a submitted value.

1. All request values are strings.

The web application deals with all types, such as int, Date, or custom types.

A conversion process transforms the incoming strings to those types.

The converted values are not immediately transmitted to the corresponding beans. Instead, they are first stored inside the component objects as **local values**.

2. After conversion, the local values are validated.

After **all local values have been validated**, the *Update Model Values* phase starts, and the local values are stored in beans, as specified by their value references.

JSF uses a two-step approach to make it easier to preserve model integrity. As all programmers know only too well, users enter wrong information with distressing regularity. Suppose some of the model values had been updated before the first user error was detected. The model might then be in an inconsistent state, and it would be tedious to bring it back to its old state. **For that reason, JSF first converts and validates ALL user input.**

From the browser to the serverside component object and finally to the model bean.

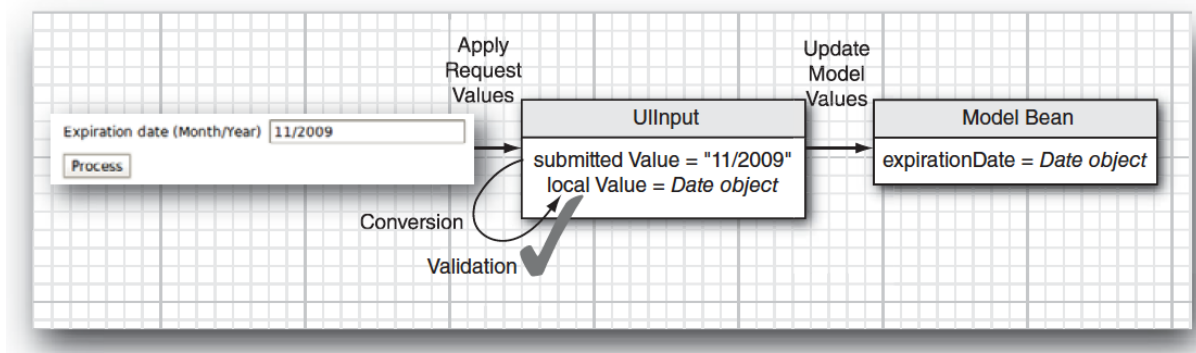


Figure 7-1 A value travels from the browser to the model

Using Standard Converters

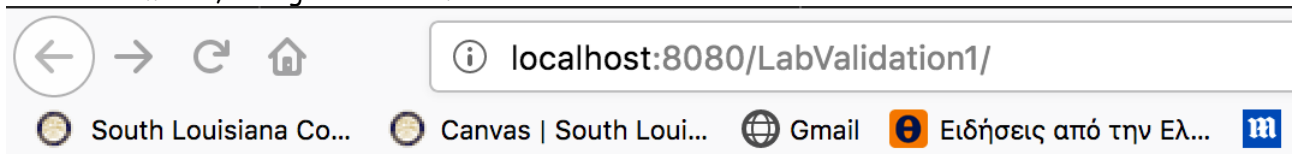
Conversion of Numbers and Dates

A web application stores data of many types, but the web user interface deals exclusively with strings.

For *example*, suppose the user needs to edit a Date object that is stored in the business logic. First, the Date object is converted to a string that is sent to the client browser to be displayed inside a text field. The user then edits the text field. The resulting string is returned to the server and must be converted back to a Date object.

The same situation holds, of course, for primitive types, such as int, double, or boolean. The user of the web application edits strings, and the JSF container needs to convert the string to the type required by the application.

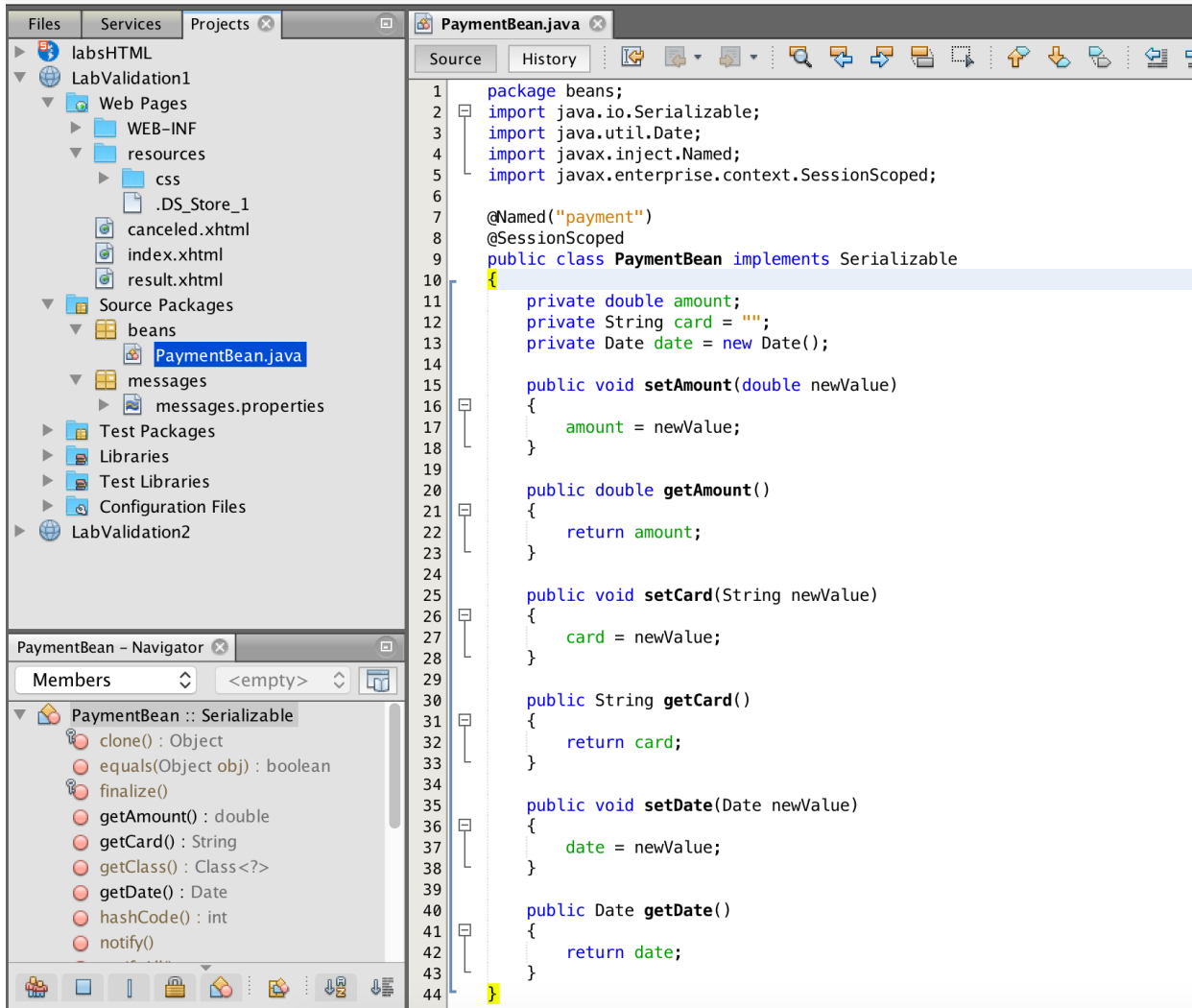
1. Create a new web app called LabValidation1. We will use standard JSF converters to validate numbers, strings and dates.



Please enter the payment information

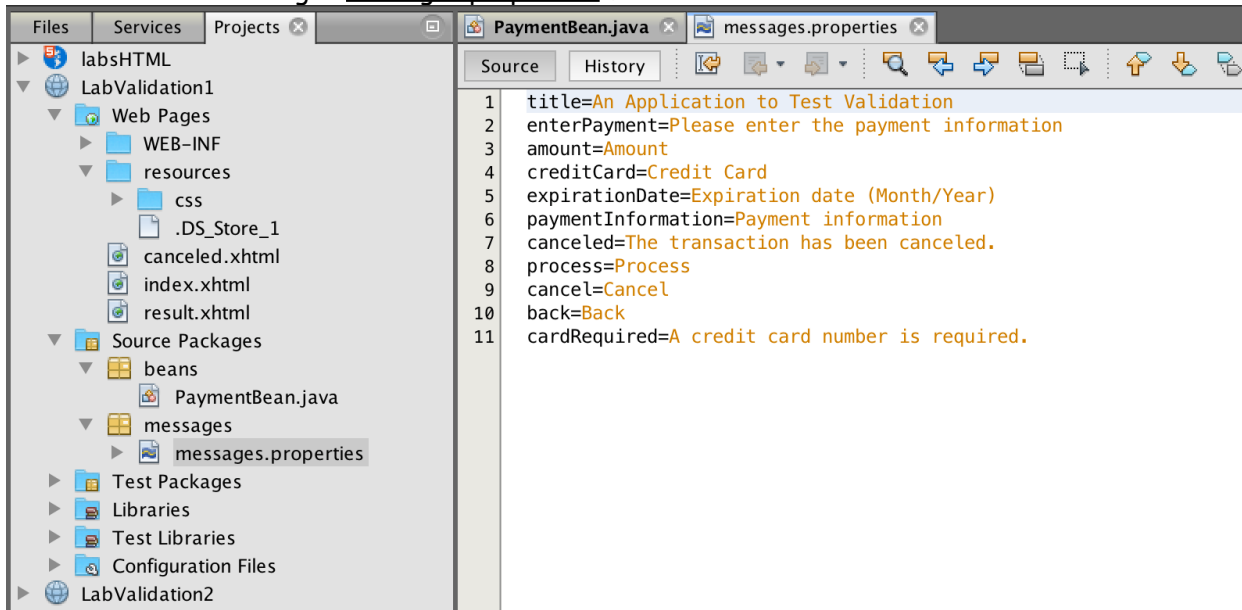
Amount	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Credit Card	<input type="text"/>
Expiration date (Month/Year)	<input type="text" value="01/2019"/>
<input type="button" value="Process"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

2. Create the bean `PaymentBean.java` as shown below:



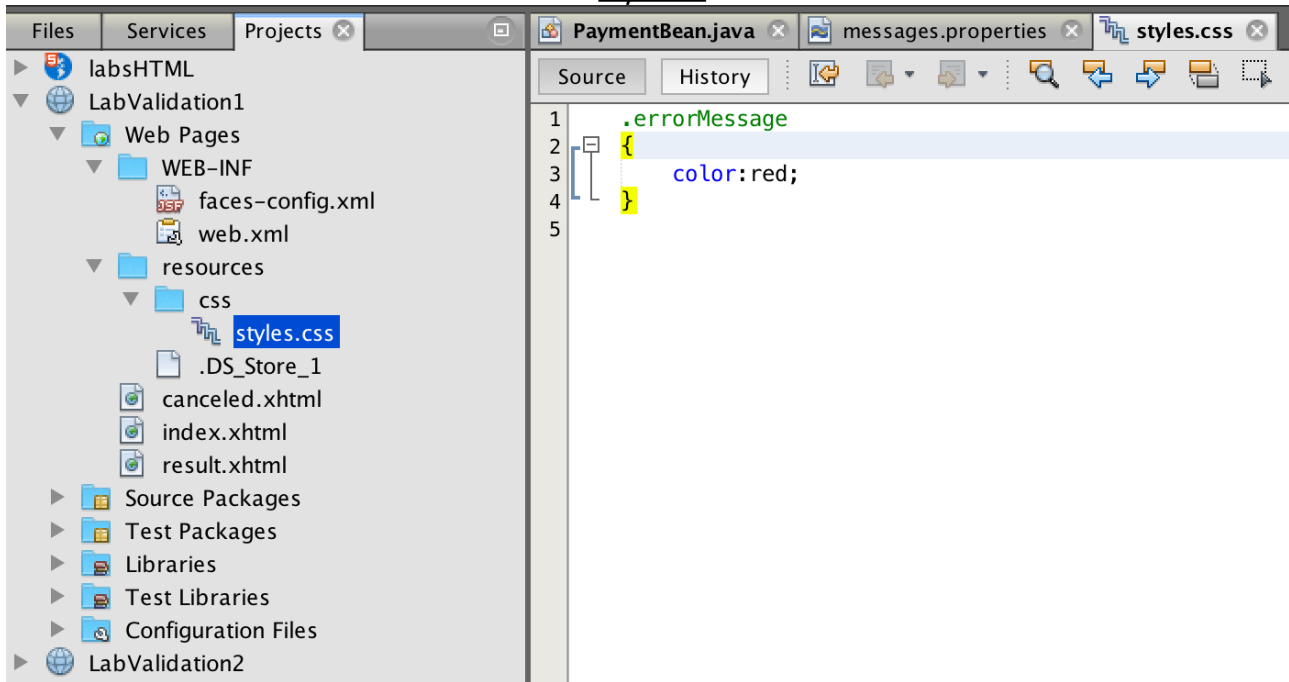
```
1 package beans;
2 import java.io.Serializable;
3 import java.util.Date;
4 import javax.inject.Named;
5 import javax.enterprise.context.SessionScoped;
6
7 @Named("payment")
8 @SessionScoped
9 public class PaymentBean implements Serializable
10 {
11     private double amount;
12     private String card = "";
13     private Date date = new Date();
14
15     public void setAmount(double newValue)
16     {
17         amount = newValue;
18     }
19
20     public double getAmount()
21     {
22         return amount;
23     }
24
25     public void setCard(String newValue)
26     {
27         card = newValue;
28     }
29
30     public String getCard()
31     {
32         return card;
33     }
34
35     public void setDate(Date newValue)
36     {
37         date = newValue;
38     }
39
40     public Date getDate()
41     {
42         return date;
43     }
44 }
```

3. Create the messages `messages.properties` file:

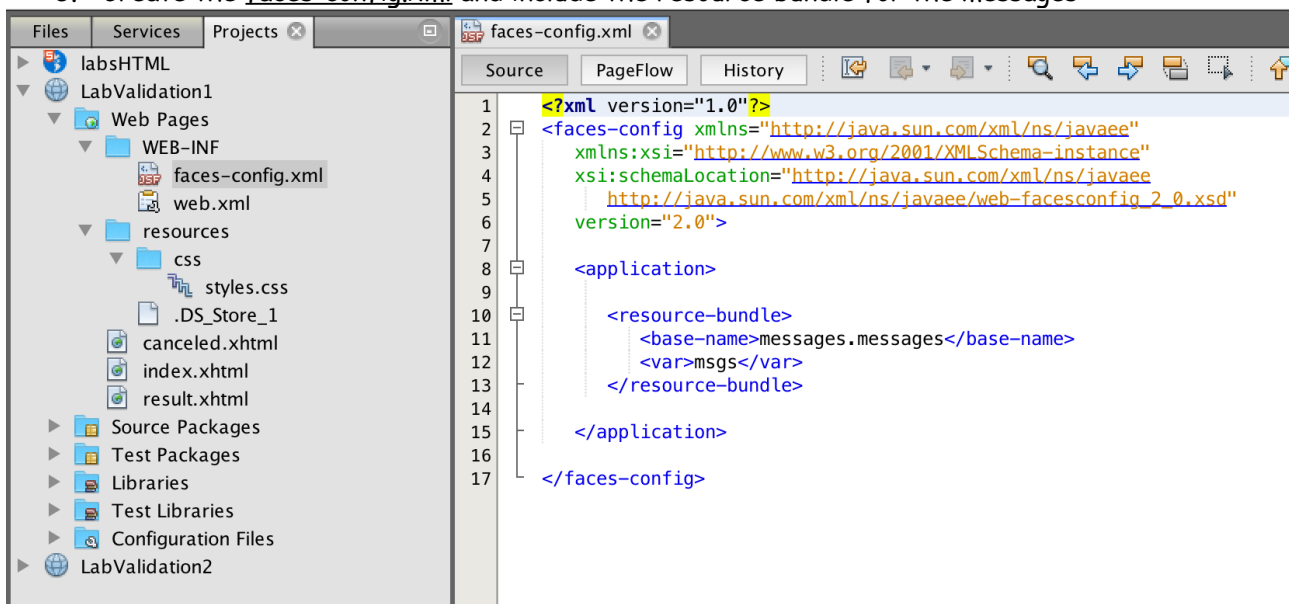


```
1 title=An Application to Test Validation
2 enterPayment=Please enter the payment information
3 amount=Amount
4 creditCard=Credit Card
5 expirationDate=Expiration date (Month/Year)
6 paymentInformation=Payment information
7 canceled=The transaction has been canceled.
8 process=Process
9 cancel=Cancel
10 back=Back
11 cardRequired=A credit card number is required.
```

4. Under folder resources\css create the style.css shown



5. Create the faces-config.xml and include the resource bundle for the messages:



6. The `index.xhtml` uses standard conversions, and errors messages at:
 lines 19-20, 22
 lines 28, 30
 lines 35, 37

Observe that error all the messages shown in lines 22, 30 and 37 use the IDs of the component they display the message for.

The screenshot shows an IDE window with the following components:

- Files Panel:** Shows a project structure for 'labsHTML' containing 'LabValidation1' with subfolders 'Web Pages', 'resources', and 'css'. The 'index.xhtml' file is highlighted.
- Navigator Panel:** Shows a tree view with 'CSS' containing 'Classes' (with '.errorMessage') and 'Ids'.
- Source Editor:** Displays the XML code for 'index.xhtml' with line numbers 1-44. A yellow lightbulb icon is at line 1. Green error markers are present on lines 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, 35, and 37. The code includes:


```

      1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
      2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
      3 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
      4 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      5       xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
      6       xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html">
      7   <h:head>
      8     <h:outputStylesheet library="css" name="styles.css"/>
      9     <title>#{msgs.title}</title>
      10  </h:head>
      11
      12  <h:body>
      13    <h:form>
      14      <h1>#{msgs.enterPayment}</h1>
      15      <h:panelGrid columns="3">
      16        #{msgs.amount}
      17        <h:inputText id="amount" label=#{msgs.amount}
      18                      value=#{payment.amount} required="true">
      19          <f:convertNumber minFractionDigits="2"/>
      20          <f:validateDoubleRange minimum="10" maximum="10000"/>
      21        </h:inputText>
      22        <h:message for="amount" styleClass="errorMessage"/>
      23
      24        #{msgs.creditCard}
      25        <h:inputText id="card" label=#{msgs.creditCard}
      26                      value=#{payment.card} required="true"
      27                      requiredMessage=#{msgs.cardRequired}>
      28          <f:validateLength minimum="13"/>
      29        </h:inputText>
      30        <h:message for="card" styleClass="errorMessage"/>
      31
      32        #{msgs.expirationDate}
      33        <h:inputText id="date" label=#{msgs.expirationDate}
      34                      value=#{payment.date} required="true">
      35          <f:convertDateTime pattern="MM/yyyy"/>
      36        </h:inputText>
      37        <h:message for="date" styleClass="errorMessage"/>
      38      </h:panelGrid>
      39      <h:commandButton value=#{msgs.process} action="result"/>
      40      <h:commandButton value=#{msgs.cancel} action="canceled"
      41                        immediate="true"/>
      42    </h:form>
      43  </h:body>
      44 </html>
      
```

Table 7-1 Attributes of the f:convertNumber Tag

Attribute	Type	Value
type	String	number (default), currency, or percent
pattern	String	Formatting pattern, as defined in <code>java.text.DecimalFormat</code>
maxFractionDigits	int	Maximum number of digits in the fractional part
minFractionDigits	int	Minimum number of digits in the fractional part
maxIntegerDigits	int	Maximum number of digits in the integer part
minIntegerDigits	int	Minimum number of digits in the integer part
integerOnly	boolean	True if only the integer part is parsed (default: false)
groupingUsed	boolean	True if grouping separators are used (default: true)
locale	<code>java.util.Locale</code> or String	Locale whose preferences are to be used for parsing and formatting
currencyCode	String	ISO 4217 currency code, such as USD or EUR, for selecting a currency converter
currencySymbol	String	This string is passed to <code>DecimalFormat.setDecimalFormatSymbols</code> , overriding the locale-based symbol; not recommended—use <code>currencyCode</code> instead

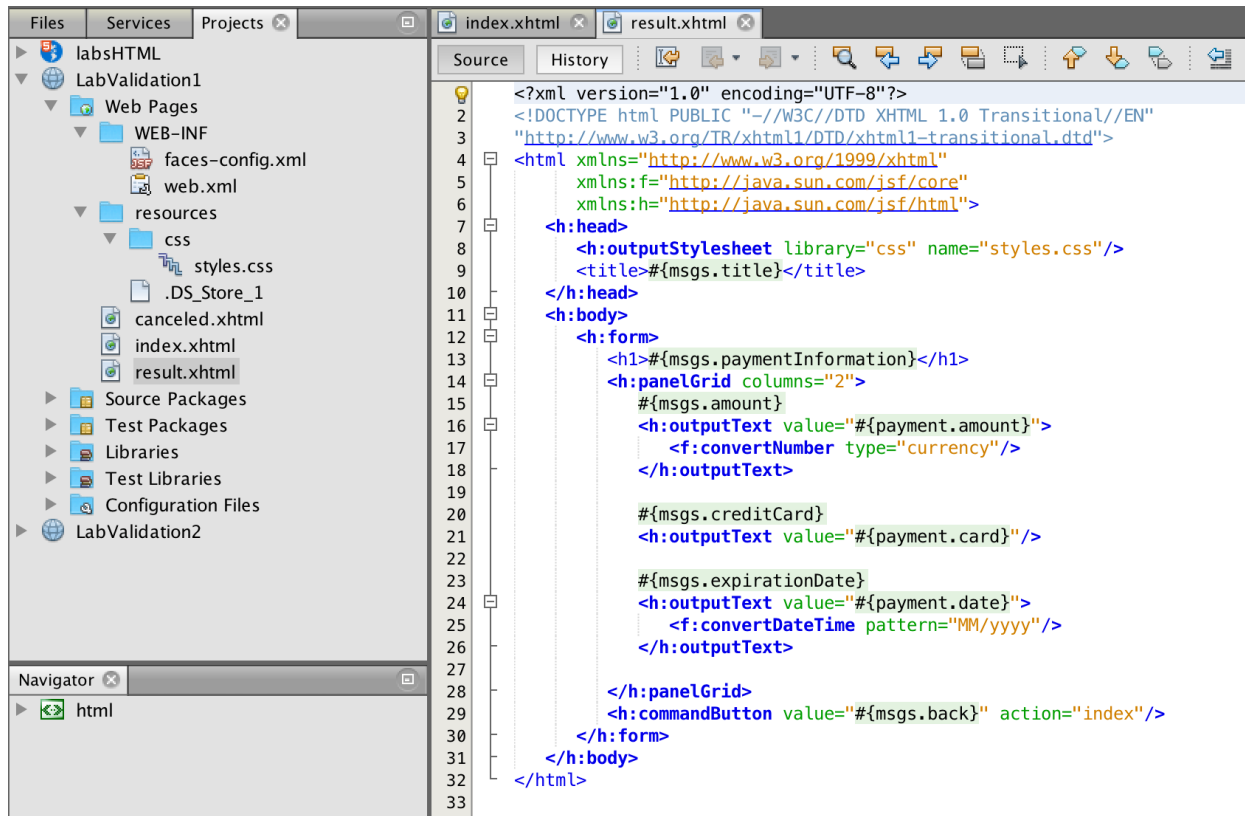
7. Tag `f:convertNumber`

8. Tag `f:convertDateTime`

Table 7-2 Attributes of the `f:convertDateTime` Tag

Attribute	Type	Value
<code>type</code>	String	date (default), time, or both
<code>dateStyle</code>	String	default, short, medium, long, or full
<code>timeStyle</code>	String	default, short, medium, long, or full
<code>pattern</code>	String	Formatting pattern, as defined in <code>java.text.SimpleDateFormat</code>
<code>locale</code>	<code>java.util.Locale</code> or String	Locale whose preferences are to be used for parsing and formatting
<code>timeZone</code>	<code>java.util.TimeZone</code>	Time zone to use for parsing and formatting; if you do not supply a time zone, the default is GMT Note: As of JSF 2.0, you can change the default to <code>TimeZone.getDefault()</code> by setting <code>javax.faces.DATETIMECONVERTER_DEFAULT_TIMEZONE_IS_SYSTEM_TIMEZONE</code> to true in <code>web.xml</code> .

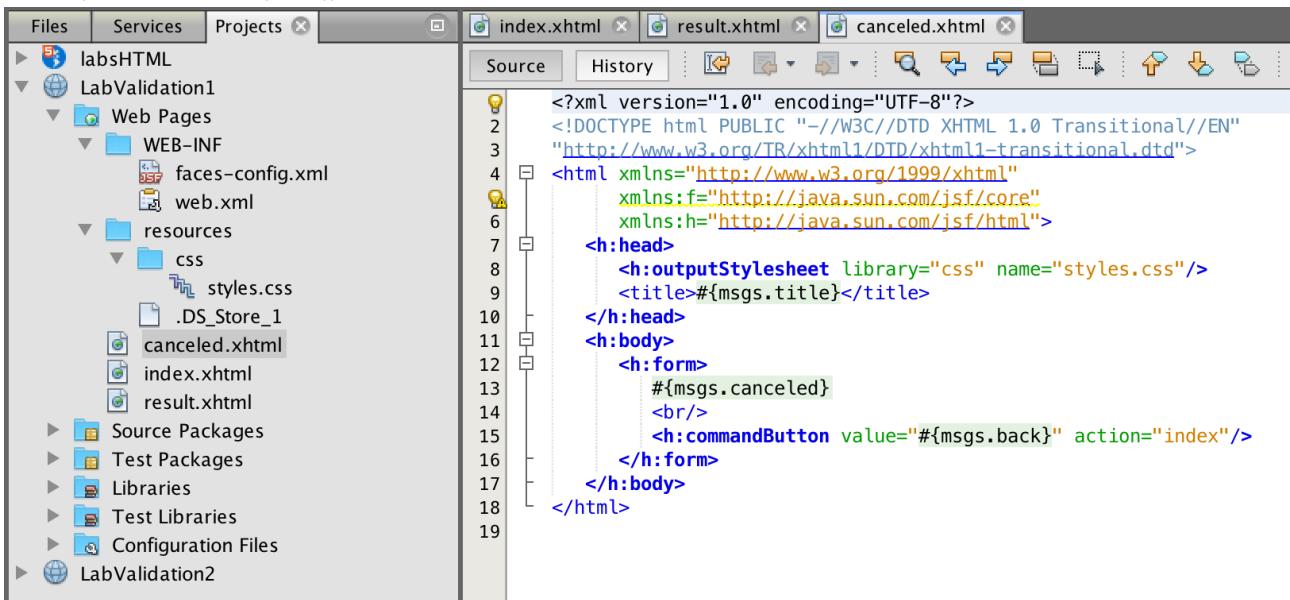
9. The result.xhtml with its validations:



The screenshot shows an IDE window with the file explorer on the left and the source code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with 'result.xhtml' selected. The source code editor displays the XML code for 'result.xhtml' with validation markers (lightbulbs) on lines 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. The code includes a header, a form, and a panel grid with various output components.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html">
<h:head>
<h:outputStylesheet library="css" name="styles.css"/>
<title>#{msgs.title}</title>
</h:head>
<h:body>
<h:form>
<h1>#{msgs.paymentInformation}</h1>
<h:panelGrid columns="2">
#{msgs.amount}
<h:outputText value="#{payment.amount}">
<f:convertNumber type="currency"/>
</h:outputText>
#{msgs.creditCard}
<h:outputText value="#{payment.card}"/>
#{msgs.expirationDate}
<h:outputText value="#{payment.date}">
<f:convertDateTime pattern="MM/yyyy"/>
</h:outputText>
</h:panelGrid>
<h:commandButton value="#{msgs.back}" action="index"/>
</h:form>
</h:body>
</html>
```

10. The canceled.xhtml



The screenshot shows an IDE window with the file explorer on the left and the source code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with 'canceled.xhtml' selected. The source code editor displays the XML code for 'canceled.xhtml' with validation markers (lightbulbs) on lines 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. The code includes a header, a form, and a command button.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html">
<h:head>
<h:outputStylesheet library="css" name="styles.css"/>
<title>#{msgs.title}</title>
</h:head>
<h:body>
<h:form>
#{msgs.canceled}
<br/>
<h:commandButton value="#{msgs.back}" action="index"/>
</h:form>
</h:body>
</html>
```