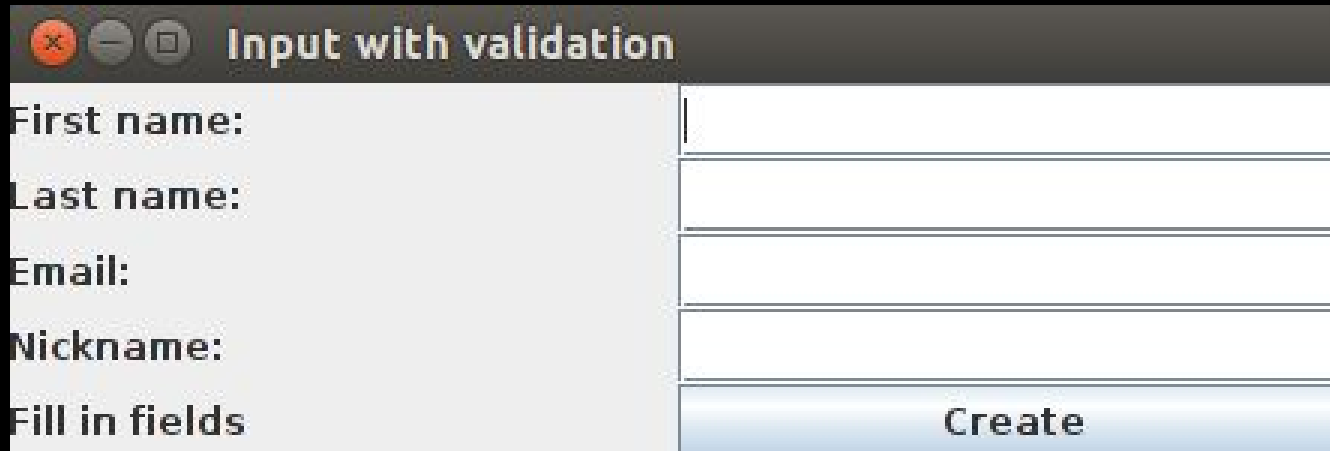


# Input validation

Checking the user input

# Kontroll av att alla fält är ifyllda

Skapa konto:



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window titled "Input with validation". The window contains a form with five input fields and a "Create" button. The labels for the fields are "First name:", "Last name:", "Email:", and "Nickname:". The "Fill in fields" label is positioned to the left of the "Create" button. The "Create" button is a blue button with white text.

First name:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>
Nickname:	<input type="text"/>
Fill in fields	<input type="button" value="Create"/>

# Om ett eller flera fält är tomma?

- Visa ett meddelande för varje fel?
- Visa ett meddelande med sammanfattning?

# Skapa sammanfattande meddelande

```
StringBuffer errorMsg = new StringBuffer();  
if(firstNameTextField.getText().equals("")) {  
    errorMsg.append("First name\n");  
}  
  
if(lastNameTextField.getText().equals("")) {  
    errorMsg.append("Last name\n");  
}  
  
//... and so on...
```

# Hur vet vi att något saknades?

```
// Something like this:  
if(errorMessage.length() != 0) {  
    // Show error message  
} else {  
    // Show OK and create the account  
}
```

# Var gör vi denna validering?

```
// In the listener for the createButton?:  
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae){  
    StringBuffer errorMsg = new StringBuffer();  
    if(firstNameTextField.getText().equals("")){  
        errorMsg.append("First name\n");  
    } // ... and so on  
}
```

# Separera ansvar, metoder och objekt

```
// Make check a separate method!  
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae){  
    handleInputFields();  
}  
  
public void handleInputFields(){  
    if <all fields are correctly filled in>{  
        createAccount();  
    }else{  
        showErrorMessage();  
    }  
}
```

# checkFields() - hur får vi feedback?

Hur vet vi om checkFields() gick bra?

- Vi kan använda Exceptions (halvbra)
  - Vi får skapa en egen Exception-klass
- Vi kan använda ett Validation-objekt (bättre)
  - Vi får skapa Validation-klassen själva



# Strategi 1 - Exception

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae) {
    try{
        checkFields();
        resultLabel.setText("OK");
    }catch (InputValidationException ive){
        showErrorMessages(ive.getErrors());
        resultLabel.setText("Missing fields");
    }
}
```

# checkFields() with Exception

```
private void checkFields() throws InputValidationException{
    InputValidationException ive = new InputValidationException();
    if(!isValidInput(firstNameTextField.getText())){
        ive.addError("First name");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(lastNameTextField.getText())){
        ive.addError("Last name");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(emailTextField.getText())){
        ive.addError("Email");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(nicknameTextField.getText())){
        ive.addError("Nickname");
    }
    if(ive.hasErrors()){
        throw ive;
    }
}
```

# InputValidationException

```
public class InputValidationException extends Exception{
    // We use a List (interface type) so that we may change
    // from ArrayList to some other List later if we need to
    private List<String> errors = new ArrayList<String>();
    public void addError(String msg){
        errors.add(msg);
    }

    public List<String> getErrors(){
        return errors;
    }

    // If the list isn't empty, there are errors!
    public boolean hasErrors(){ return !errors.isEmpty(); }
}
```

# Strategi 2 - Ett Validation-objekt

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae){
    Validation validation = new Validation();
    checkFields(validation);
    if(validation.passesValidation()){
        resultLabel.setText("OK");
    }else{
        showErrorMessage(validation.getErrors());
        resultLabel.setText("Missing fields");
    }
}
```

# checkFields() with Validation object

```
private void checkFields(Validation validation){
    if(!isValidInput(firstNameTextField.getText())){
        validation.addError("First name");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(lastNameTextField.getText())){
        validation.addError("Last name");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(emailTextField.getText())){
        validation.addError("Email");
    }
    if(!isValidInput(nicknameTextField.getText())){
        validation.addError("Nickname");
    }
}
```

# Validation-klassen

```
public class Validation{
    List<String> errors = new ArrayList<String>();
    public void addError(String error){
        errors.add(error);
    }
    public boolean hasErrors(){
        return ! errors.isEmpty();
    }
    public boolean passesValidation(){
        return !hasErrors();
    }
    public List<String> getErrors(){
        return errors;
    }
}
```

# Skillnad i flödet/logiken

```
// Using exceptions
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae){
    try{
        checkFields(); // ←Here, an exception might occur
        resultLabel.setText("OK");
    }catch(InputValidationException ive){
        showErrorMessage(ive.getErrors()); //←We might go here
        resultLabel.setText("Missing fields");
    }
}

// Not very clear flow of execution
// But easy to read what should happen, when all is fine
```

# Flödet i Validation-fallet

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae) {
    Validation validation = new Validation();
    checkFields(validation);
    if(validation.passesValidation()){
        resultLabel.setText("OK");
    }else{
        showErrorMessage(validation.getErrors());
        resultLabel.setText("Missing fields");
    }
}

// Straight forward:
// * Create
// * Check validation
// * Make decision depending on how validation went
```