

JSON-B: Java™ API for JSON Binding

Version 1.0 Early Draft

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Editors:

Martin Grebac

Martin Vojtek

Comments to: users@jsonb-spec.java.net

Oracle Corporation

500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065 USA.

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Status	1
1.2	Goals	1
1.3	Non-Goals	2
1.4	Conventions	2
1.5	Terminology	3
1.6	Expert Group Members	3
1.7	Acknowledgements	3
2	Runtime API	5
3	Default Mapping	7
3.1	General	7
3.2	Errors	7
3.3	Basic Java Types	7
3.3.1	java.lang.String, Character	8
3.3.2	java.lang.Byte, Short, Integer, Long, Float, Double	8
3.3.3	java.lang.Boolean	8
3.3.4	java.lang.Number	8
3.4	Specific Standard Java SE Types	8
3.4.1	java.math.BigInteger, BigDecimal	9
3.4.2	java.net.URL, URI	9
3.4.3	java.util.Optional, OptionalInt, OptionalLong, OptionalDouble	9
3.5	Dates	9
3.5.1	java.util.Date, Calendar, GregorianCalendar	10
3.5.2	java.util.TimeZone, SimpleTimeZone	10
3.5.3	java.time.*	10

3.6	Untyped mapping	11
3.7	Java Class	11
3.7.1	Scope and Field access strategy	12
3.7.2	Nested Classes	12
3.7.3	Static Nested Classes	12
3.7.4	Anonymous Classes	12
3.8	Polymorphic Types	12
3.9	Enum	12
3.10	Interfaces	13
3.11	Collections	13
3.12	Arrays	14
3.13	Attribute order	14
3.14	Null value handling	14
3.14.1	Null Java field	14
3.14.2	Null Array Values	14
3.15	Names and identifiers	14
3.16	Generics	15
3.16.1	Type resolution algorithm	15
3.17	JSON Processing integration	16
4	Customizing Mapping	17
4.1	Customizing Property Names	17
4.1.1	javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty	17
4.1.2	javax.json.bind.config.PropertyNamingPolicy	17
4.2	Customizing Property Order	18
4.3	Customizing Null Handling	18
4.3.1	javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbNillable	18
4.3.2	javax.json.bind.config.NullSerializationPolicy	18
4.4	Customizing Exception Handling	19
4.4.1	javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEventHandler	19

Chapter 1

Introduction

This specification defines binding API between Java objects and JSON [?] documents. Readers are assumed to be familiar with JSON; for more information about JSON, see:

- Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures[?]
- The REST Wiki[?]
- JSON on Wikipedia[?]

1.1 Status

This is an early draft; this specification is not yet complete. A list of open issues can be found at:

http://java.net/jira/browse/JSONB_SPEC

The corresponding Javadocs can be found online at:

<http://jsonb-spec.java.net/>

The reference implementation will be obtained from:

<http://eclipselink.org/>

The expert group seeks feedback from the community on any aspect of this specification, please send comments to:

users@jsonb-spec.java.net

1.2 Goals

The following are the goals of the API:

JSON Support binding (marshalling and unmarshalling) for all RFC 7159 compatible JSON documents.

Relationships to JSON Related specifications JSON related specifications will be surveyed to determine their relationship to JSON-Binding.

Consistency Maintain consistency with JAXB (Java API for XML Binding) and other JavaEE and SE APIs where appropriate.

Convention Define default mapping of Java classes and instances to JSON document counterparts.

Customization Allow to customize the default mapping definition.

Ease Of Use Default use of the APIs SHOULD NOT require prior knowledge of the JSON document format and specification.

Partial Mapping In many usecases, only a subset of JSON Document is required to be mapped to a Java object instance.

Integration Define or enable integration with following Java EE technology standards:

- JSR 374 - Java API for JSON Processing (JSON-P) 1.1
- JSR 349 - Bean Validation (BV) 1.1
- JSR 370 - JavaTM API for RESTful Web Services (JAX-RS) 2.1

1.3 Non-Goals

The following are non-goals:

Preserving equivalence (Round-trip) The specification recommends, but does not require equivalence of content for unmarshalled and marshalled JSON documents.

JSON Schema Generation of JSON Schema from Java classes, as well as validation based on JSON schema is out of scope of this specification.

JEP 198 Lightweight JSON API Support Support and integration with Lightweight JSON API as defined within JEP 198 is out of scope of this specification. Will be reconsidered in future specification revisions.

1.4 Conventions

The keywords ‘MUST’, ‘MUST NOT’, ‘REQUIRED’, ‘SHALL’, ‘SHALL NOT’, ‘SHOULD’, ‘SHOULD NOT’, ‘RECOMMENDED’, ‘MAY’, and ‘OPTIONAL’ in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119[?].

Java code and sample data fragments are formatted as shown in figure 1.1:

URIs of the general form ‘http://example.org/...’ and ‘http://example.com/...’ represent application or context-dependent URIs.

All parts of this specification are normative, with the exception of examples, notes and sections explicitly marked as ‘Non-Normative’. Non-normative notes are formatted as shown below.

Note: *This is a note.*

Figure 1.1: Example Java Code

```
1 package com.example.hello;
2
3 public class Hello {
4     public static void main(String args[]) {
5         System.out.println("Hello World");
6     }
7 }
```

1.5 Terminology

Databinding Process which defines representation of information in a JSON document as an object instance, and vice versa.

Unmarshalling Process of reading a JSON document and constructing a tree of content objects, where each object corresponds to part of JSON document, thus the content tree reflects the document's content.

Marshalling Inverse process to unmarshalling. Process of traversing content object tree and writing a JSON document that reflects the tree's content.

1.6 Expert Group Members

This specification is being developed as part of JSR 367 under the Java Community Process. It is the result of the collaborative work of the members of the JSR 367 Expert Group. The following are the present expert group members:

- Martin Grebac (Oracle)
- Martin Vojtek (Oracle)
- Hendrik Saly (Individual Member)
- Gregor Zurowski (Individual Member)
- Inderjeet Singh (Individual Member)
- Eugen Cepoi (Individual Member)
- Przemyslaw Bielicki (Individual Member)
- Kyung Koo Yoon (TmaxSoft, Inc.)
- Otavio Santana (Individual Member)
- Rick Curtis (IBM)
- Alexander Salvanos (Individual Member)
- Romain Manni-Bucau (Tomitribe)

1.7 Acknowledgements

During the course of this JSR we received many excellent suggestions. Special thanks to

During the course of this JSR we received many excellent suggestions on the JSR java.net project mailing lists, thanks in particular to ... for their contributions. The following individuals have also made invaluable technical contributions:

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Chapter 2

Runtime API

JSON-B Runtime API provides access to marshalling and unmarshalling operations for manipulating with JSON documents and mapped JSON-B classes and instances. The full specification of the binding framework is available in the javadoc for the `javax.json.bind` package accompanied with this specification.

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Chapter 3

Default Mapping

This section defines the default binding (representation) of Java components and classes within Java programming language to JSON documents. The default binding defined here can be further customized as specified in Chapter 4 - Customizing Mapping.

3.1 General

JSON Binding implementations ('implementations' in further text) MUST support binding of JSON documents as defined in RFC 7159 JSON Grammar [?]. Marshalled JSON output MUST conform to the RFC 7159 JSON Grammar [?] and be encoded in UTF-8 encoding as defined in Section 8.1 (Character Encoding) of RFC 7159 [?]. [JSB-3.1-1] Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of documents conforming to RFC 7159 JSON Grammar [?]. [JSB-3.1-2] In addition, implementations SHOULD NOT allow unmarshalling of RFC 7159 [?] non-conforming text (e.g. unsupported encoding, ...) and report error in such case. [JSB-3.1-3] Detection of UTF encoding of unmarshalled document is done as defined in the Section 3 (Encoding) of RFC 4627 [?]. [JSB-3.1-4] Implementations SHOULD ignore presence of UTF byte order mark (BOM) and not treat it as an error.[JSB-3.1-5]

3.2 Errors

Implementations SHOULD NOT allow unmarshalling of RFC 7159 [?] non-conforming text (e.g. unsupported encoding, ...) and report error in such case. [JSB-3.2-1] Implementation should report error also during unmarshalling operation, if it is not possible to represent JSON document value in the expected Java type. [JSB-3.2-2]

3.3 Basic Java Types

Implementations MUST support binding of the following basic Java classes and their corresponding primitive types: [JSB-3.3-1]

- java.lang.String
- java.lang.Character
- java.lang.Byte

- `java.lang.Short`
- `java.lang.Integer`
- `java.lang.Long`
- `java.lang.Float`
- `java.lang.Double`
- `java.lang.Boolean`

3.3.1 `java.lang.String`, `Character`

Instances of type `java.lang.String` and `java.lang.Character` are marshalled to JSON String values as defined within RFC 7159 Section 7 (Strings) [?] in UTF-8 encoding without byte order mark. [JSB-3.3.1-1] Implementations SHOULD support unmarshaling of JSON text in other (than UTF-8) UTF encodings into `java.lang.String` instances. [JSB-3.3.1-2]

3.3.2 `java.lang.Byte`, `Short`, `Integer`, `Long`, `Float`, `Double`

Instances of type `java.lang.Byte`, `Short`, `Integer`, `Long`, `Float`, `Double` and their corresponding primitive types are marshalled to JSON Number with conversion defined in specification for their corresponding `toString` method [JSB-3.3.2-1]. Unmarshalling of JSON value into `java.lang.Byte`, `Short`, `Integer`, `Long`, `Float`, `Double` instance or corresponding primitive type is done with conversion as defined in the specification for their corresponding `parse$Type` method, such as `java.lang.Byte.parseByte` for `Byte`. [JSB-3.3.2-2]

3.3.3 `java.lang.Boolean`

Instances of type `java.lang.Boolean` and its corresponding boolean primitive type are marshalled to JSON value with conversion defined in specification for `java.lang.Boolean.toString` method [JSB-3.3.3-1]. Unmarshalling of JSON value into `java.lang.Boolean` instance or boolean primitive type is done with conversion as defined in specification for `java.lang.Boolean.parseBoolean` method. [JSB-3.3.3-2]

3.3.4 `java.lang.Number`

Instances of type `java.lang.Number` (if their more concrete type is not defined elsewhere in this chapter) are marshalled to JSON string by retrieving double value returned from `java.lang.Number.doubleValue()` method and converting the value to JSON Number as defined in subsection 3.3.2 `java.lang.Byte`, `Short`, `Integer`, `Long`, `Float`, `Double`. [JSB-3.3.4-1].

Unmarshalling of JSON value into Java type `java.lang.Number` should return instance of `java.math.BigDecimal` by using conversion as defined in the specification for constructor of `java.math.BigDecimal` with `java.lang.String`. [JSB-3.3.4-2]

3.4 Specific Standard Java SE Types

Implementations MUST support binding of the following standard Java SE classes: [JSB-3.4-1]

- `java.math.BigInteger`

- `java.math.BigDecimal`
- `java.net.URL`
- `java.net.URI`
- `java.util.Optional`
- `java.util.OptionalInt`
- `java.util.OptionalLong`
- `java.util.OptionalDouble`

3.4.1 `java.math.BigInteger, BigDecimal`

Instances of type `java.math.BigInteger`, `BigDecimal` are marshalled to JSON Number with conversion defined in specification for their `toString` method [JSB-3.4.1-1]. Unmarshalling of JSON value into `java.math.BigInteger`, `BigDecimal` instance is done with conversion as defined in the specification for constructor of `java.math.BigInteger`, `BigDecimal` with `java.lang.String`. [JSB-3.4.1-2]

3.4.2 `java.net.URL, URI`

Instances of type `java.net.URL`, `URI` are marshalled to JSON String value with conversion defined in specification for their `toString` method [JSB-3.4.2-1]. Unmarshalling of JSON value into `java.net.URL`, `URI` instance is done with conversion as defined in the specification for constructor of `java.net.URL`, `URI` with `java.lang.String` input. [JSB-3.4.2-2]

3.4.3 `java.util.Optional, OptionalInt, OptionalLong, OptionalDouble`

Non-empty instances of type `java.util.Optional`, `OptionalInt`, `OptionalLong`, `OptionalDouble` are marshalled to JSON value by retrieving their contained instance and converting it to JSON value based on its type and corresponding mapping definitions within this chapter. [JSB-3.4.3-1] Empty optional instances marshalled as object instance properties are ignored in marshalling. [JSB-3.4.3-2] Empty optional instances marshalled as JSON array elements are marshalled as null value [JSB-3.4.3-3]. Unmarshalling into `Optional`, `OptionalInt`, `OptionalLong`, `OptionalDouble` returns empty optional value for properties which are not present in JSON document or contain null value. [JSB-3.4.2-4] Otherwise any non-empty `Optional`, `OptionalInt`, `OptionalLong`, `OptionalDouble` value is constructed of type unmarshalled based on mappings defined in this chapter.[JSB-3.4.2-5]

3.5 Dates

Implementations MUST support binding of the following standard Java date/time classes: [JSB-3.5-1]

- `java.util.Date`
- `java.util.Calendar`
- `java.util.GregorianCalendar`
- `java.util.TimeZone`
- `java.util.SimpleTimeZone`

- `java.time.Instant`
- `java.time.Duration`
- `java.time.Period`
- `java.time.LocalDate`
- `java.time.LocalTime`
- `java.time.LocalDateTime`
- `java.time.ZonedDateTime`
- `java.time.ZoneId`
- `java.time.ZoneOffset`
- `java.time.OffsetDateTime`
- `java.time.OffsetTime`

If not specified otherwise in this section, GMT standard time zone and offset specified from UTC Greenwich is used. [JSB-3.5-2] If not specified otherwise, date time format for marshalling and unmarshalling is ISO 8601 without offset, as specified in `java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE`. [JSB-3.5-3] Implementations MUST report error if the datetime string in JSON document does not correspond to the expected datetime format. [JSB-3.5-4]

3.5.1 `java.util.Date`, `Calendar`, `GregorianCalendar`

Marshalling format of `java.util.Date`, `Calendar`, `GregorianCalendar` instances with no time information is `ISO_DATE`. [JSB-3.5.1-1]. If time information is present, the format is `ISO_DATE_TIME` [JSB-3.5.1-2].

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of both `ISO_DATE` and `ISO_DATE_TIME` into `java.util.Date`, `Calendar`, `GregorianCalendar` instances. [JSB-3.5.1-3]

3.5.2 `java.util.TimeZone`, `SimpleTimeZone`

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of any time zone format specified in `java.util.TimeZone` into field or property of type `java.util.TimeZone`, `SimpleTimeZone`. [JSB-3.5.2-1] Implementations MUST report error for deprecated three-letter time zone IDs as specified in `java.util.Timezone`. [JSB-3.5.2-2] Marshalling format of `java.util.TimeZone`, `SimpleTimeZone` is `NormalizedCustomID` as specified in `java.util.TimeZone`. [JSB-3.5.2-3]

3.5.3 `java.time.*`

Marshalling output for `java.time.Instant` instance is `ISO_INSTANT` format, as specified in `java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter`. [JSB-3.5.3-1] Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of `ISO_INSTANT` format from JSON string to a `java.time.Instant` instance. [JSB-3.5.3-2]

Analogically, for other `java.time.*` classes, following mapping table matches Java types and corresponding formats: [JSB-3.5.3-3]

Java Type	Format
java.time.Instant	ISO_INSTANT
java.time.LocalDate	ISO_LOCAL_DATE
java.time.LocalTime	ISO_LOCAL_TIME
java.time.LocalDateTime	ISO_LOCAL_DATE_TIME
java.time.ZonedDateTime	ISO_ZONED_DATE_TIME
java.time.OffsetDateTime	ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME
java.time.OffsetTime	ISO_OFFSET_TIME

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of any time zone ID format specified in java.time.ZoneId into field or property of type java.time.ZoneId. [JSB-3.5.3-4] Marshalling format of java.time.ZoneId is normalized zone ID as specified in java.time.ZoneId. [JSB-3.5.3-5]

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of any time zone ID format specified in java.time.ZoneOffset into field or property of type java.time.ZoneOffset. [JSB-3.5.3-6] Marshalling format of java.time.ZoneOffset is normalized zone ID as specified in java.time.ZoneOffset. [JSB-3.5.3-7]

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of any duration format specified in java.time.Duration into field or property of type java.time.Duration. [JSB-3.5.3-8] This is super-set of ISO 8601 duration format. Marshalling format of java.time.Duration is ISO 8601 seconds based representation, such as PT8H6M12.345S. [JSB-3.5.3-9]

Implementations MUST support unmarshalling of any period format specified in java.time.Period into field or property of type java.time.Period. [JSB-3.5.3-10] This is super-set of ISO 8601 period format. Marshalling format of java.time.Period is ISO 8601 period representation. [JSB-3.5.3-11] Zero length period is represented as zero days 'P0D'. [JSB-3.5.3-12]

3.6 Untyped mapping

For unspecified output type of unmarshal operation, as well as where output type is specified as Object.class, implementations should unmarshal JSON document using Java runtime types specified in table below: [JSB-3.6-1]

JSON value	Java type
object	java.util.Map <String,Object >
array	java.util.List <Object >
string	java.lang.String
number	java.math.Integer—Long—BigDecimal
true, false	java.lang.Boolean
null	null

JSON object values are unmarshalled into implementation of java.util.Map <String, Object >with predictable iteration order.[JSB-3.6-2]

JSON number values are unmarshalled into smallest of types Integer, Long, BigDecimal which can hold the value represented by number without loss of value or precision.[JSB-3.6-3]

3.7 Java Class

Any instance passed to unmarshalling operation MUST have public or protected no-argument constructor. [JSB-3.7-1] This limitation does not apply to marshalling operations. [JSB-3.7-2]

3.7.1 Scope and Field access strategy

For unmarshalling operation for a Java property, if a matching public setter method exists, the method is called to set the value of the property. If a matching setter method with private, protected, or defaulted to package-only access exists, then this field is ignored. If no matching setter method exists and the field is public, direct field assignment is used. [JSB-3.7.1-1]

For marshalling operation, if a matching public getter method exists, the method is called to obtain value of the property. If a matching getter method with private, protected, or defaulted to package-only access exists, then this field is ignored. If no matching getter method exists and the field is public, the value is obtained directly from the field. [JSB-3.7.1-2]

JSON Binding implementations **MUST NOT** unmarshal into transient, final or static fields and **MUST** ignore name/value pairs corresponding to such fields. [JSB-3.7.1-3]

Implementations **MUST** support marshalling of final fields. [JSB-3.7.1-4] Transient and static fields **MUST** be ignored during marshalling operation. [JSB-3.7.1-5]

If JSON document contains name/value pair not corresponding to field or setter method, this name/value pair **MUST** be ignored. [JSB-3.7.1-6]

3.7.2 Nested Classes

Implementations **MUST** support binding of public and protected nested classes. [JSB-3.7.2-1] For unmarshalling operations, both nested and encapsulating class **MUST** fulfil same instantiation requirement as specified in subsection 3.7.1 Scope and Field access strategy. [JSB-3.7.2-2]

3.7.3 Static Nested Classes

Implementations **MUST** support binding of public and protected static nested classes. [JSB-3.7.3-1] For unmarshalling operations, the nested class **MUST** fulfil same instantiation requirement as specified in subsection 3.7.1 Scope and Field access strategy. [JSB-3.7.3-2]

3.7.4 Anonymous Classes

Unmarshalling into anonymous classes is not supported, marshalling of anonymous classes is supported by default object mapping. [JSB-3.7.2-1]

3.8 Polymorphic Types

Unmarshalling into polymorphic types is not supported by default mapping. [JSB-3.8-1]

3.9 Enum

Enum instances are marshalled to JSON String value with conversion defined in specification for their toString method [JSB-3.9-1]. Unmarshalling of JSON value into enum instance is done by calling enum's valueOf(String) method. [JSB-3.9-2]

3.10 Interfaces

Implementations **MUST** support unmarshalling of specific interfaces defined in section 3.11 Collections, and subsection 3.3.4 java.lang.Number. [JSB-3.10-1] Unmarshalling to other interfaces is not supported and implementations **SHOULD** report error in such case. [JSB-3.10-2] If class property is defined with an interface, and not concrete type, mapping for marshalling the property is resolved based on its runtime type.[JSB-3.10-3]

3.11 Collections

Implementations **MUST** support binding of the following collection interfaces, classes and their implementations. [JSB-3.11-1] Implementations of interfaces below **MUST** provide accessible default constructor.[JSB-3.11-2] JSON Binding implementations **MUST** report unmarshalling error if default constructor is not present or is not in accessible scope. [JSB-3.11-3]

- java.util.Collection
- java.util.Map
- java.util.Set
- java.util.HashSet
- java.util.NavigableSet
- java.util.SortedSet
- java.util.TreeSet
- java.util.LinkedHashSet
- java.util.TreeHashSet
- java.util.HashMap
- java.util.NavigableMap
- java.util.SortedMap
- java.util.TreeMap
- java.util.LinkedHashMap
- java.util.TreeHashMap
- java.util.List
- java.util.ArrayList
- java.util.LinkedList
- java.util.Deque
- java.util.ArrayDeque
- java.util.Queue
- java.util.PriorityQueue
- java.util.EnumSet
- java.util.EnumMap

3.12 Arrays

JSON Binding implementations MUST support binding of Java arrays of all supported Java types from this chapter into/from JSON array structures as defined in Section 5 of RFC 7159 [?]. [JSB-3.12-1] Arrays of primitive types and multi-dimensional arrays MUST be supported. [JSB-3.6-2]

3.13 Attribute order

Declared fields MUST be marshalled in lexicographical order into resulting JSON document. In case of inheritance, declared fields of super class MUST be marshalled before declared fields of child class. [JSB-3.13-1]

When unmarshalling JSON document, declared fields MUST be set in the order of attributes present in the JSON document. [JSB-3.13-2]

3.14 Null value handling

3.14.1 Null Java field

The result of marshalling java field with null value is absence of the property in resulting JSON document. [JSB-3.14.1-1] Unmarshalling operation of a property absent in JSON document MUST not set the value of the field, setter (if available) MUST not be called, thus original value of the field MUST be preserved. [JSB-3.14.1-2]

3.14.2 Null Array Values

The result of unmarshalling n-ary array represented in JSON document is n-ary Java array. [JSB-3.14.2-1]. Null value in JSON array is represented by null values in Java array. [JSB-3.14.2-2] Marshalling operation on Java array with null value at index i must output null value at index i of the array in resulting JSON document. [JSB-3.14.2-3]

3.15 Names and identifiers

According to RFC 7159 Section 7 [?], every Java identifier name can be transformed using identity function into a valid JSON String. Identity function should be used for transforming Java identifier names into name Strings in JSON document. [JSB-3.15-1] For unmarshal operations defined in section 3.6 Untyped mapping section, identity function is used to transform JSON name strings into Java String instances in the resulting map `Map<String, Object>`. [JSB-3.15-2] Identity function is used also for other unmarshalling operations. [JSB-3.15-3] If a Java identifier with corresponding name does not exist or is not accessible, the implementations MUST report error. [JSB-3.15-4] Naming and error reporting strategies can be further customized in chapter 4 Customizing Mapping.

3.16 Generics

JSON Binding implementations **MUST** support binding of generic types. [JSB-3.16-1] Due to type erasure, there are situations when it is not possible to obtain generic type information.

There are two ways for JSON Binding implementations to obtain generic type information. If there is a class file available (in the following text referred as static type information), it is possible to obtain generic type information (effectively generic type declaration) from Signature attribute (if this information is present). [JSB-3.16-2] The second option is to provide generic type information at runtime. To provide generic type information at runtime, an argument of `java.lang.reflect.Type` **MUST** be passed to `Jsonb::toJson` or to `Jsonb::fromJson` method. [JSB-3.16-3]

3.16.1 Type resolution algorithm

There are several levels of information JSON Binding implementations may obtain about the type of field/class/interface: [JSB-3.16.1-1]

1. runtime type provided via `java.lang.reflect.Type` parameter passed to `Jsonb::toJson` or `Jsonb::fromJson` method
2. static type provided in class file (effectively stored in Signature attribute)
3. raw type
4. no information about the type

If there is no information about the type, JSON Binding implementation **MUST** treat this type as `java.lang.Object`. [JSB-3.16.1-2] If only raw type of given field/class/interface is known, then the type **MUST** be treated like raw type. [JSB-3.16.1-3] For example, if the only available information is that given field/class/interface is of type `java.util.ArrayList`, then the type **MUST** be treated as `java.util.ArrayList<Object>`.

JSON Binding implementations **MUST** use the most specific type derived from the information available. [JSB-3.16.1-4]

Let's consider situation where there is only static type information of a given field/class/interface known, and there is no runtime type information available. Let `GenericClass< T_1, \dots, T_n >` be part of generic type declaration, where `GenericClass` is name of the generic type and T_1, \dots, T_n are type parameters. For every T_i , where i in $1, \dots, n$, there are 3 possible options: [JSB-3.16.1-5]

1. T_i is concrete parameter type
2. T_i is bounded parameter type
3. T_i is wildcard parameter type without bounds

In case 1, the most specific parameter type **MUST** be given concrete parameter type T_i . [JSB-3.16.1-6]

For bounded parameter type, using bounds B_1, \dots, B_m . If $m = 1$, then the most specific parameter type **MUST** be derived from the given bound B_1 . [JSB-3.16.1-7] If B_1 is class or interface, the most specific parameter type **MUST** be the class or interface. [JSB-3.16.1-8] Otherwise, the most specific parameter type **SHOULD** be `java.lang.Object`. [JSB-3.16.1-9]

If multiple bounds are specified, the first step is to resolve every bound separately. Let's define result of such resolution as S_1, \dots, S_m specific parameter types. If S_1, \dots, S_m are `java.lang.Object`, then the bounded parameter type T_i MUST be `java.lang.Object`. [JSB-3.16.1-10] If there is exactly one S_k , where $1 \leq k \leq m$ is different than `java.lang.Object`, then the most specific parameter type for this bounded parameter type T_i MUST be S_k . [JSB-3.16.1-11] If there exists S_{k1}, S_{k2} , where $1 \leq k1 \leq k2 \leq m$, then the most specific parameter type is S_{k1} . [JSB-3.16.1-12]

For wildcard parameter type without bounds, the most specific parameter type MUST be `java.lang.Object`. [JSB-3.16.1-13]

Any unresolved type parameter MUST be treated as `java.lang.Object`. [JSB-3.16.1-14]

If runtime type is provided via `java.lang.reflect.Type` parameter passed to `Jsonb::toJson` or `Jsonb::fromJson` method, than that runtime type overrides static type declaration wherever applicable. [JSB-3.16.1-15]

There are situations when it is necessary to use combination of runtime and static type information.

Figure 3.1: Example Type resolution

```
1 public class MyGenericType<T,U> {
2     public T field1;
3     public U field2;
4 }
```

To resolve type of field1, runtime type of `MyGenericType` and static type of field1 is required.

3.17 JSON Processing integration

JSON Binding implementations MUST support binding of the following JSON Processing types. [JSB-3.17-1]

- `javax.json.JsonObject`
- `javax.json.JsonArray`
- `javax.json.JsonStructure`
- `javax.json.JsonValue`
- `javax.json.JsonPointer`
- `javax.json.JsonString`
- `javax.json.JsonNumber`

Marshalling of supported `javax.json.*` objects/interfaces/fields MUST have the same result as marshalling these objects with `javax.json.JsonWriter`. [JSB-3.17-2] Unmarshalling into supported `javax.json.*` objects/interfaces/fields MUST have the same result as unmarshalling into such objects with `javax.json.JsonReader`. [JSB-3.17-3]

Chapter 4

Customizing Mapping

This section defines ways how to customize the default behavior. There are several ways how to customize default behavior. The default behavior can be customized annotating given field (or JavaBean property), or by providing implementation for particular strategy, e.g. `PropertyOrderStrategy`. JSON Binding provider MUST support both these options.

4.1 Customizing Property Names

There are two standard ways how to customize serialization of field (or JavaBean property) to JSON document. The same applies to deserialization. The first way is to annotate field (or JavaBean property) with `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty` annotation. The second option is to set `javax.json.bind.config.PropertyNamingPolicy`.

4.1.1 `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty`

According to default mapping `refsec:naming`, property names are serialized unchanged to JSON document (identity transformation). To provide custom name for given field (or JavaBean property), `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty` may be used. `JsonbProperty` annotation may be specified on field, getter or setter method. If specified on field, custom name is used both for serialization and deserialization. If `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty` is specified on getter method, it is used only for serialization. If `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty` is specified on setter method, it is used only for deserialization. It is possible to specify different values for getter and setter method for `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbProperty` annotation. In such case the different custom name will be used for serialization and deserialization. [JSB-4.1.1-1]

4.1.2 `javax.json.bind.config.PropertyNamingPolicy`

Enum `javax.json.bind.config.PropertyNamingPolicy` provides the most common property naming strategies.

- `IDENTITY`
- `LOWER_CASE_WITH_DASHES`
- `LOWER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES`

- UPPER_CAMEL_CASE
- UPPER_CAMEL_CASE_WITH_SPACES
- CASE_INSENSITIVE

The detailed description of property naming strategies can be found in javadoc.

The way to set custom property naming policy is to use `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig::setPropertyNamingPolicy` method. [JSB-4.1.1-1]

4.2 Customizing Property Order

To customize order of serialized properties, JSON Binding provides `javax.json.bind.config.PropertyOrderStrategy` interface.

The way to set custom property order is to use `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig::setPropertyOrderStrategy` method. [JSB-4.2-1]

4.3 Customizing Null Handling

There are two ways how to change default null handling. The first option is to annotate given object (field, JavaBean property, type or package) with `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbNillable` annotation. The second option is to provide config wide (via `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig::setNullSerializationPolicy` method) configuration.

4.3.1 `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbNillable`

To customize the result of serializing field (or JavaBean property) with null value, JSON Binding provides `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbNillable` annotation.

When given object (field, JavaBean property, type or package) is annotated with `javax.json.bind.annotation.JsonbNillable` annotation, the result of null value will be presence of associated property in JSON document with explicit null value. [JSB-4.3.1-1]

JSON Binding implementations MUST implement override of annotations according to target of the annotation (FIELD, METHOD, TYPE, PACKAGE). Type level annotation overrides behavior set at the package level. Method or field level annotation overrides behavior set at the type level. [JSB-4.3.1-2]

4.3.2 `javax.json.bind.config.NullSerializationPolicy`

Enum `javax.json.bind.config.NullSerializationPolicy` provides two most common null serialization strategies.

- SKIP
- SERIALIZE_NULL

The detailed description of null serialization strategies can be found in javadoc.

The way to set custom null serialization policy is to use `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig::setNullSerializationPolicy` method. [JSB-4.3.2-1]

4.4 Customizing Exception Handling

To allow for multiple deserialization (or serialization or other) errors to be processed in one pass, each error is mapped to an error event. An error event relates the error or warning encountered to the location of the text or object(s) involved with the error. The stream of potential error events can be communicated to the application through a registered event handler at the time the error is encountered.

The default exception strategy is to fail fast. To customize this exception strategy, JSON Binding provides `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig::setEventHandler` method with one parameter of `javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEventHandler`.

4.4.1 `javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEventHandler`

To customize exception handling behavior, implementation of `javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEventHandler` must be provided to `javax.json.bin.JsonbConfig` configuration. `JsonbEventHandler` contains `handleEvent` method with `javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEvent` parameter. `JsonbEvent` has associated severity.

- INFO
- WARNING
- ERROR
- FATAL_ERROR

The detailed description of severity levels can be found in javadoc. Events with severity level different than `FATAL_ERROR` are recoverable and can be effectively ignored by returning false from `handleEvent` method.

The location of event is provided (if available) by `javax.json.bind.event.JsonbEventLocator` which can be obtained from `JsonbEvent::getLocator` method.

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