

Json转换利器Gson之实例三-Map处理(上)

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Map的存储结构式Key/Value形式,Key 和 Value可以是普通类型,也可以是自己写的JavaBean(本文),还可以是带有泛型的List(下一篇博客).本例中您要重点看如何将Json转回为普通JavaBean对象时TypeToken的定义.

实体类:

[java]

```
01. public class Point {
02.     private int x;
03.     private int y;
04.
05.     public Point(int x, int y) {
06.         this.x = x;
07.         this.y = y;
08.     }
09.
10.     public int getX() {
11.         return x;
12.     }
13.
14.     public void setX(int x) {
15.         this.x = x;
16.     }
17.
18.     public int getY() {
19.         return y;
20.     }
21.
22.     public void setY(int y) {
23.         this.y = y;
24.     }
25.
26.     @Override
27.     public String toString() {
28.         return "Point [x=" + x + ", y=" + y + "]";
29.     }
30.
31. }
```

转载

测试类:

[java]

```

01. import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
02. import java.util.Map;
03.
04. import com.google.gson.Gson;
05. import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
06. import com.google.gson.reflect.TypeToken;
07.
08. public class GsonTest3 {
09.
10.     public static void main(String[] args) {
11.         Gson gson = new GsonBuilder().enableComplexMapKeySerialization()
12.             .create();
13.
14.         Map<Point, String> map1 = new LinkedHashMap<Point, String>(); 使用LinkedHashMap将结果按
15.         map1.put(new Point(5, 6), "a"); 先进先出顺序排列
16.         map1.put(new Point(8, 8), "b");
17.         String s = gson.toJson(map1);
18.         System.out.println(s); // 结果:[{"x":5,"y":6},"a"],["x":8,"y":8},"b"]
19.
20.         Map<Point, String> retMap = gson.fromJson(s,
21.             new TypeToken<Map<Point, String>>() {
22.             }.getType());
23.         for (Point p : retMap.keySet()) {
24.             System.out.println("key:" + p + " values:" + retMap.get(p));
25.         }
26.         System.out.println(retMap);
27.
28.         System.out.println("-----");
29.         Map<String, Point> map2 = new LinkedHashMap<String, Point>();
30.         map2.put("a", new Point(3, 4));
31.         map2.put("b", new Point(5, 6));
32.         String s2 = gson.toJson(map2);
33.         System.out.println(s2);
34.
35.         Map<String, Point> retMap2 = gson.fromJson(s2,
36.             new TypeToken<Map<String, Point>>() {
37.             }.getType());
38.         for (String key : retMap2.keySet()) {
39.             System.out.println("key:" + key + " values:" + retMap2.get(key));
40.         }
41.
42.     }
43. }

```

结果:

[plain]

```

01. [{"x":5,"y":6},"a"],["x":8,"y":8},"b"]
02. key:Point [x=5, y=6] values:a
03. key:Point [x=8, y=8] values:b
04. {Point [x=5, y=6]=a, Point [x=8, y=8]=b}

```

```
05. -----
06. {"a":{"x":3,"y":4},"b":{"x":5,"y":6}}
07. key:a values:Point [x=3, y=4]
08. key:b values:Point [x=5, y=6]
```

Json转换利器Gson之实例一-简单对象转化和带泛型的List转化

1 载

(http://blog.csdn.net/lk_blog/article/details/7685169)

Json转换利器Gson之实例二-Gson注解和GsonBuilder

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Json转换利器Gson之实例三-Map处理(上)

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Json转换利器Gson之实例四-Map处理(下)

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Json转换利器Gson之实例五-实际开发中的特殊需求处理

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57