# **External Format Processing**

Parsing JSON, JSON.NET



**SoftUni Team Technical Trainers** 







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# #csharp-db

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### **JSON Data Format**

**Definition and Syntax** 

#### **JSON Data Format**



- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data format
  - Human and machine-readable plain text
  - Based on JavaScript objects
  - Independent of development platforms and languages
  - JSON data consists of
    - Values (strings, numbers, etc.)
    - Key-value pairs: { key : value }
    - Arrays: [value1, value2, ...]

```
{
    "firstName": "Pesho",
    "courses": ["C#", "JS", "ASP.NET"]
    "age": 23,
    "hasDriverLicense": true,
    "date": "2012-04-23T18:25:43.511Z",
    // ...
}
```

#### **JSON Data Format (2)**



- The JSON data format follows the rules of object creation in JS
  - Strings, numbers and Booleans are valid JSON

```
"this is a string and is valid JSON" 3.14 true
```

Arrays are valid JSON

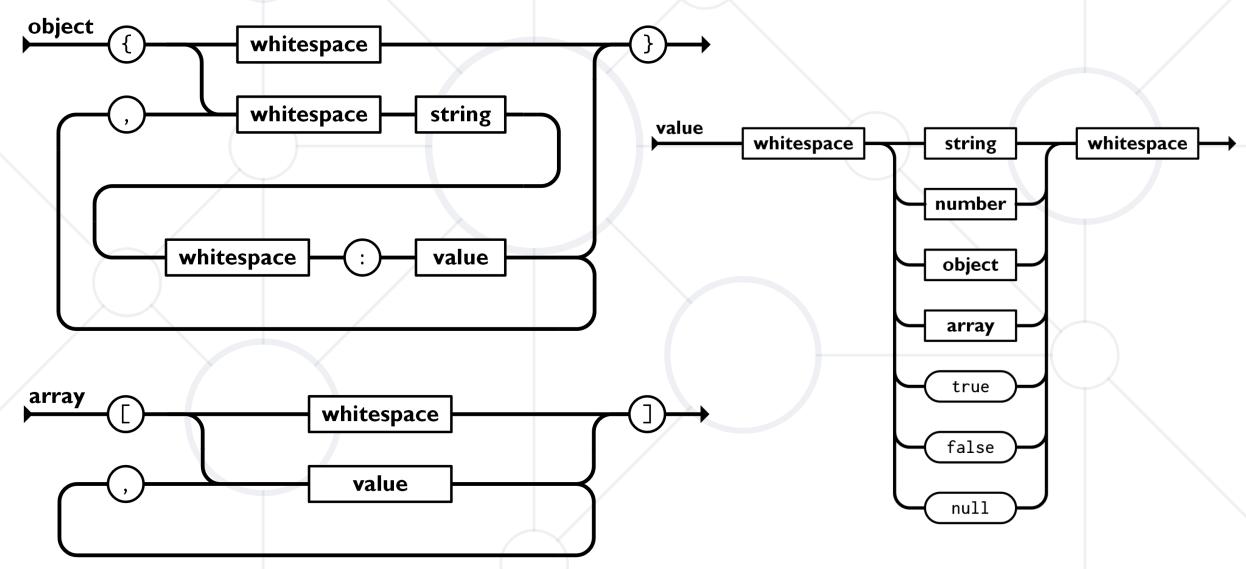
```
[5, "text", true]
```

Objects are valid JSON (key-value pairs)

```
{
   "firstName": "Svetlin", "lastName": "Nakov",
   "jobTitle": "Technical Trainer", "age": 40
}
```

#### Object, Array and Value in JSON







# **Processing JSON**

Parsing JSON in C# and .NET with System.Text.Json

#### **Built-in JSON Support**



 NET has built-in JSON support through the System. Text. Json NuGet Package



- It supports serializing objects and deserializing (parsing) strings
- Include the following namespaces into your project

```
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
```

#### Serializing JSON



The System. Text. Json serializer can read and write JSON

```
class WeatherForecast
    public DateTime Date { get; set; } = DateTime.Now;
    public int TemperatureC { get; set; } = 30;
    public string Summary { get; set; } = "Hot summer day";
static void Main()
    WeatherForecast forecast = new WeatherForecast();
    string weatherInfo = JsonSerializer.Serialize(forecast);
    Console.WriteLine(weatherInfo);
```

#### **Serializing JSON (2)**



Creating a JSON file

```
static void Main()
{
    WeatherForecast forecast = new WeatherForecast();
    string weatherInfo = JsonSerializer.Serialize(forecast);
    File.WriteAllText(file, weatherInfo);
}
```



{"Date":"2020-07-16T13:33:25","TemperatureC":30,"Summary":"Hot summer day"}

#### **Deserializing JSON**



 To deserialize from a file, we read the file into a string and then use the Deserialize method

```
static void Main()
{
    string jsonString = File.ReadAllText(file);
    WeatherForecast forecast =
        JsonSerializer.Deserialize<WeatherForecast>(jsonString);
}
```



Name	Value		Туре
	{JsonDemo.Program.WeatherForecast}		JsonDemo.Program.WeatherForecast
Date	{5.2.2023 r. 20:16:32}		System.DateTime
Summary	"Hot summer day"	Q View ▼	string
TemperatureC	30		int



## JSON.NET

Better JSON Parsing for .NET Developers

#### What is JSON.NET?



- JSON.NET is a JSON framework for .NET
  - More functionality than built-in functionality
  - Supports LINQ-to-JSON
  - Out-of-the-box support for parsing between JSON and XML
  - Open-source project: <a href="http://www.newtonsoft.com">http://www.newtonsoft.com</a>
  - Newtonsoft.Json vs System.Text.Json
    - Performance comparison
    - Table of differences



#### **Installing JSON.NET**



To install JSON.NET use the NuGet Package Manager



Or with a command in the Package Manager Console

Install-Package Newtonsoft.Json

#### **General Usage**



- JSON.NET exposes a static service JsonConvert
- Used for parsing and configuration to
  - Serialize an object

```
var jsonProduct = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(product);
```

Deserialize an object

```
var objProduct =
   JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Product>(jsonProduct);
```

#### **JSON.NET Features**



- JSON.NET can be configured to
  - Indent the output JSON string
  - Convert JSON to anonymous types
  - Control the casing and properties to parse
  - Skip errors
- JSON.NET also supports
  - LINQ-to-JSON
  - Direct parsing between XML and JSON

#### Configuring JSON.NET (1)



- By default, the result is a single line of text
- To indent the output string use Formatting.Indented

JsonConvert.SerializeObject(products, Formatting.Indented);

```
"pump":
 "Name": "Oil Pump",
  "Description": null,
  "Cost": 25.0
"filter": {
  "Name": "Oil Filter",
  "Description": null,
  "Cost": 15.0
```

#### Configuring JSON.NET (2)



Deserializing to anonymous types

**Incoming JSON** 

```
var json = @"{ 'firstName': 'Svetlin',
               'lastName': 'Nakov',
                'jobTitle': 'Technical Trainer' }";;
var template = new
    FirstName = string.Empty,
                                  Template
    LastName = string.Empty,
    JobTitle = string.Empty
                                   objects
var person = JsonConvert.DeserializeAnonymousType(json,
template);
```

#### **JSON.NET Attributes**



- By default JSON.NET takes each property / field from the class and parses it
  - This can be controlled using attributes

```
public class User
{
   [JsonProperty("user")]
   public string Username { get; set; }

   [JsonIgnore] < Skip the property
   public string Password { get; set; }
}</pre>
```

#### **JSON.NET Parsing of Objects**



- By default JSON.NET takes each property / field from the class and parses it
  - This can be controlled using ContractResolver

```
DefaultContractResolver contractResolver =
    new DefaultContractResolver()
        NamingStrategy = new SnakeCaseNamingStrategy()
var serialized = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(person,
    new JsonSerializerSettings()
        ContractResolver = contractResolver,
        Formatting = Formatting.Indented
    });
```

#### LINQ-to-JSON (1)



- LINQ-to-JSON works with Jobjects
  - Create from JSON string

```
JObject obj = JObject.Parse(jsonProduct);
```

Reading from file

```
var people = JObject.Parse(File.ReadAllText(@"c:\people.json"))
```

Using Jobject

```
foreach (JToken person in people)
{
   Console.WriteLine(person["FirstName"]); // Ivan
   Console.WriteLine(person["LastName"]); // Petrov
}
```

#### LINQ-to-JSON (2)



Jobjects can be queried with LINQ

```
var json = JObject.Parse(@"{'products': [
  {'name': 'Fruits', 'products': ['apple', 'banana']},
  {'name': 'Vegetables', 'products': ['cucumber']}]}");
var products = json["products"].Select(t =>
  string.Format("{0} ({1})",
    t["name"],
    string.Join(", ", c["products"])
));
// Fruits (apple, banana)
// Vegetables (cucumber)
```

#### **XML-to-JSON**



```
string xml = @"<?xml version='1.0' standalone='no'?>
 <root>
    <person id='1'>
        <name>Alan</name>
        <url>www.google.com</url>
    </person>
    <person id='2'>
        <name>Louis</name>
        <url>www.yahoo.com</url>
    </person>
</root>";
XmlDocument doc = new XmlDocument();
doc.LoadXml(xml);
string jsonText = JsonConvert.SerializeXmlNode(doc);
```

```
"?xm1": {
  "@version": "1.0",
  "@standalone": "no"
"root": {
  "person": [
      "@id": "1",
      "name": "Alan",
      "url": "www.google.com"
      "@id": "2",
      "name": "Louis",
      "url": "www.yahoo.com"
```

#### Summary



- JSON is a cross platform text-based data format
- System.Text.Json is the JSON Parser in C#
- JSON. NET is a fast framework for working with JSON data





# Questions?



















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