

External Format Processing

Parsing JSON, JSON.NET

{JSON}
JavaScript Object Notation

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Foundation



Software University

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sli.do

#csharp-db



{JSON}

The JSON Data Format

Definition and Syntax

- **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, ...]**

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": "Vladimir", "lastName": "Georgiev",  
  "jobTitle": "Technical Trainer", "age": 25  
}
```



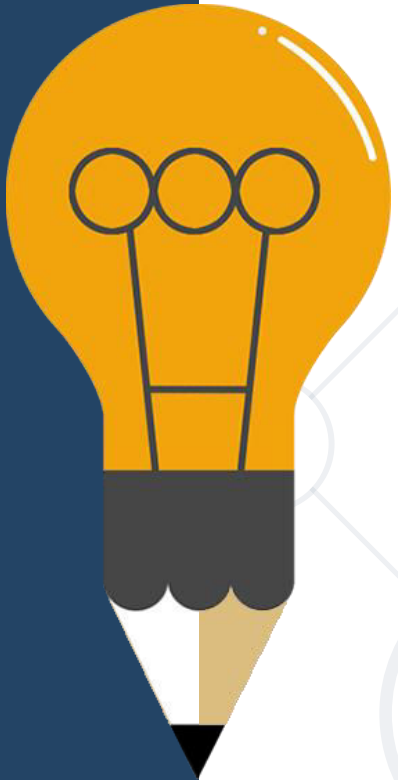
Processing JSON

Parsing JSON in C# and .NET

Built-in JSON Support

- .NET has a built-in **DataContractJsonSerializer** class
- Contained in **System.Runtime.Serialization** assembly
- Supports **deserializing** (parsing) strings and **serializing** objects
- Including **DataContractJsonSerializer** into a project:

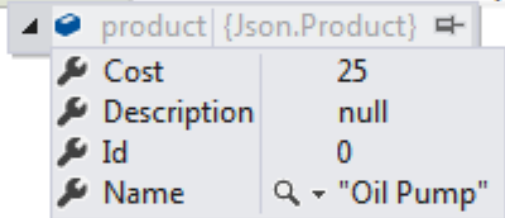
```
using System.Runtime.Serialization.Json;
```



- DataContractJsonSerializer can serialize an object:

```
static string SerializeJson<T>(T obj)
{
    var serializer = new DataContractJsonSerializer(obj.GetType());
    using (var stream = new MemoryStream())
    {
        serializer.WriteObject(stream, obj);
        var result = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return result;
    }
}
```

```
var product = new Product();
```



product	{Json.Product}
Cost	25
Description	null
Id	0
Name	Oil Pump



```
{
    "Id":0,
    "Name":"Oil Pump",
    "Description":null,
    "Cost":25
}
```

- DataContractJsonSerializer can deserialize a JSON string:

```
static T DeserializeJson<T>(string jsonString)
{
    var serializer = new DataContractJsonSerializer(typeof(T));
    var jsonStringBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(jsonString);
    using (var stream = new MemoryStream(jsonStringBytes))
    {
        var result = (T)serializer.ReadObject(stream);
        return result;
    }
}
```

```
{
  "Id":0,
  "Name":"Oil Pump",
  "Description":null,
  "Cost":25
}
```



```
var product = new Product();
```

product {Json.Product}	
Cost	25
Description	null
Id	0
Name	"Oil Pump"



JSON.NET

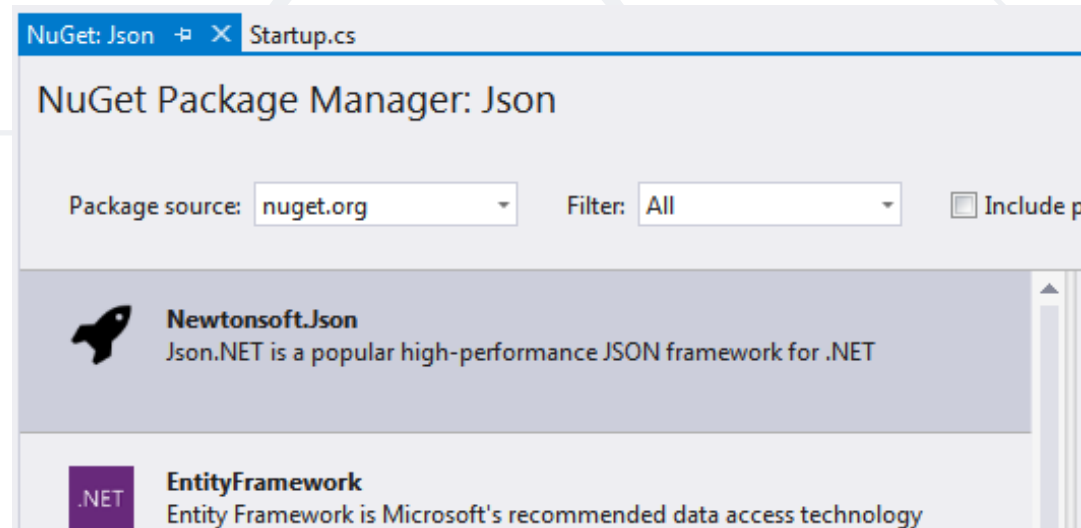
Better JSON Parsing for .NET Developers

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: <http://www.newtonsoft.com>
 - Json.NET vs .NET Serializers: <https://www.newtonsoft.com/json/help/html/JsonNetVsDotNetSerializers.htm>

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

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

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

- To **Deserialize** an object:

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

- JSON.NET can be configured to:
 - **Indent** the output JSON string
 - To convert JSON to **anonymous types**
 - To control the **casing** and **properties** to parse
 - To skip errors
- JSON.NET also supports:
 - LINQ-to-JSON
 - Direct parsing between XML and JSON

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

```
JsonConvert.SerializeObject(products, Formatting.Indented);
```

```
{  
  "pump": {  
    "Id": 0,  
    "Name": "Oil Pump",  
    "Description": null,  
    "Cost": 25.0  
  },  
  "filter": {  
    "Id": 0,  
    "Name": "Oil Filter",  
    "Description": null,  
    "Cost": 15.0  
  }  
}
```


- Deserializing to **anonymous** types:

Incoming JSON

```
var json = @"{ 'firstName': 'Vladimir',  
               'lastName': 'Georgiev',  
               'jobTitle': 'Technical Trainer' }";
```

```
var template = new  
{  
    FirstName = string.Empty,  
    LastName = string.Empty,  
    Occupation = string.Empty  
};
```

Template
objects

```
var person = JsonConvert.DeserializeAnonymousType(json, template);
```

JSON.NET Parsing of Objects

- 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]
    public string Password { get; set; }
}
```

Parse **Username**
to **user**

Skip the property

- 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 works with JObject

- 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
}
```

- JObject 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>";
```

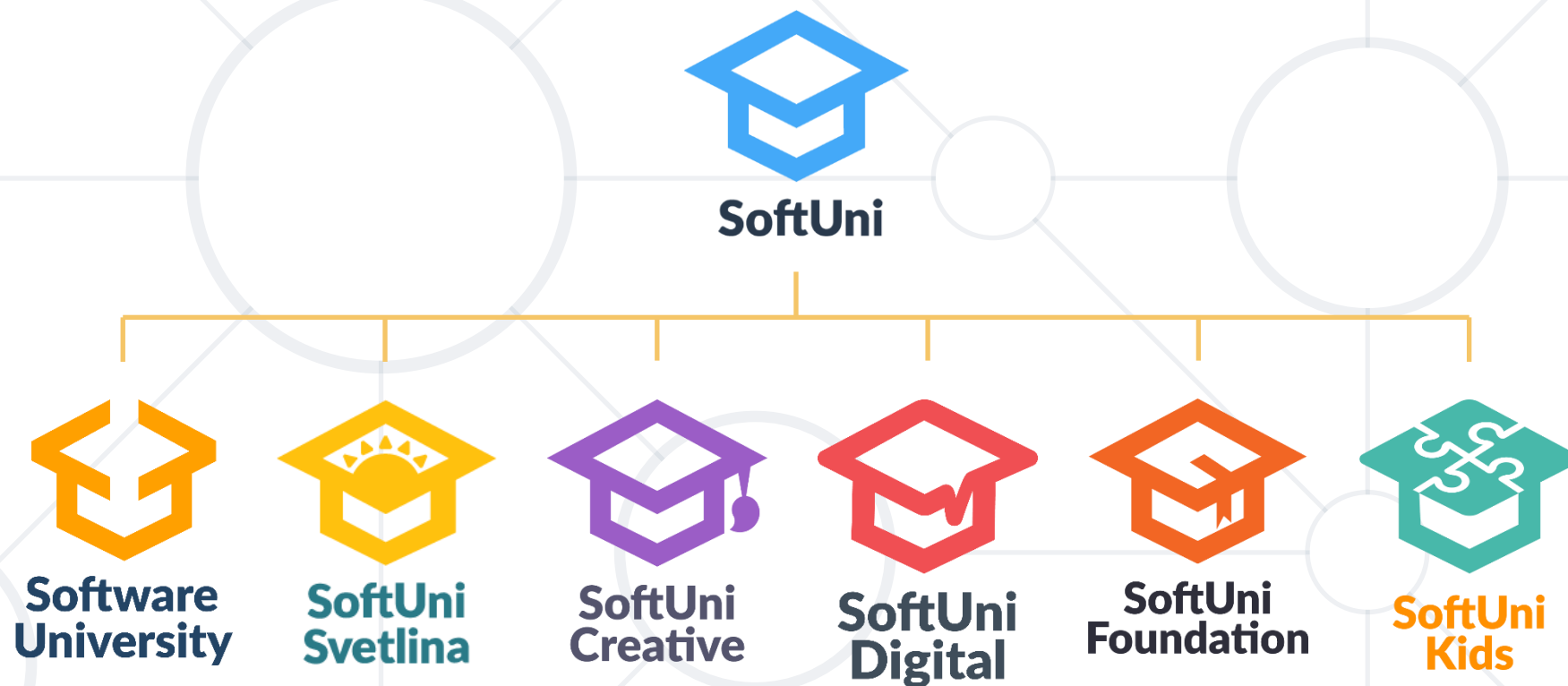
```
XmlDocument doc = new XmlDocument();
doc.LoadXml(xml);
string jsonText = JsonConvert.SerializeXmlNode(doc);
```

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

- JSON is cross platform data format
- **DataContractJsonSerializer** is the default JSON Parser in C#
- **JSON.NET** is a fast framework for working with JSON data



Questions?



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telenor



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