json

1概述

JSON(JavaScript Object Notation), JS 对象表示法,是一种轻量级的数据交换格式

在数据传递中,使用XML具有很好的优势,可以跨平台、跨语言,还可以对数据进行很详细的描述,有较好的可读性。但是在XML解析的过程,会变的较为麻烦,并且很多时候效率还很低。

使用Json格式的数据进行传输,就可以很好的解决XML传输中所出现的问题,因为Json 提供了更好的简单性和灵活性。

注意, JSON在JavaScript中, 只是用来表示对象的一种方法

例如,

```
1 var obj = {name:"tom",age:20};
```

对象中,key的表示不需要双引号,value值的表示需要双引号,但是value值如果是数字,则不需要双引号

这种对象可以很容易的解析,获取其中的key和value

```
console.log(obj.name);
console.log(obj.age);
```

2 转换

2.1 JavaScript

在JavaScript中,将JSON对象转为字符串,将字符串转为JSON对象

例如, JSON对象转为字符串

```
var jsonObj = {name:"tom",age:20};
var jsonStr = JSON.stringify(jsonObj);
```

例如,字符串转为JSON对象

```
var jsonStr = "{\"name\":\"tom\",\"age\":20}";
var jsonObj = JSON.parse(jsonStr);
```

注意,JSON格式的字符串中,key和value都需要双引号(一定不能使用单引号),如果value是数组可以不用双引号

例如, JSON数组对象转为字符串

```
var jsonArr = [];
var obj1 = {name:"tom1",age:21};
var obj2 = {name:"tom2",age:22};
jsonArr.push(obj1);
jsonArr.push(obj2);
console.log(JSON.stringify(jsonArr));
```

输出的内容为:

```
1 [{"name":"tom1","age":21},{"name":"tom2","age":22}]
```

格式化后:

```
1 [
2
       {
3
          "name":"tom1",
          "age":21
4
    },
5
6
7
           "name":"tom2",
8
           "age":22
9
      }
10 ]
```

例如,字符串转换JSON数组对象

```
1     var jsonArrStr = "[{\"name\":\"tom1\",\"age\":21},
          {\"name\":\"tom2\",\"age\":22}]";
2     var jsonArr = JSON.parse(jsonArrStr);
4     console.log(jsonArr);
```

输出的结果为:



₩ 过滤输出

注意1,将对象转为字符串的目的是为了,在请求或响应中方便携带数据

注意2,将字符串转为对象的目的是为了,在JavaScript或java中方便解析

2.2 java

在Java中,将JSON对象转为字符串,将字符串转为JSON对象

在java中,完成这个操作,也很容易,有很多第三方jar包都提供了该功能,例如 jackson

1、项目中引入依赖

如图:

```
    Maven Dependencies

        i javax.servlet-api-3.1.0.jar - D:\briup\repository\javax

        i jstl-1.2.jar - D:\briup\repository\javax\servlet\jstl\1.2

        i mybatis-3.4.6.jar - D:\briup\repository\org\mybatis\
        i mysql-connector-java-5.1.38.jar - D:\briup\repository\log4j\log4j\1.2

        i log4j-1.2.17.jar - D:\briup\repository\junit\junit\4.7

        i jackson-databind-2.11.3.jar - D:\briup\repository\cc

        i jackson-annotations-2.11.3.jar - D:\briup\repository\com\fa

        i jackson-core-2.11.3.jar - D:\briup\repository\com\fa
```

2、代码中使用

以 User 类型为例:

```
1  @JsonIgnoreProperties({"password"})
2  public class User{
3
4  private Integer id;
```

```
5
         private String name;
6
         @JsonFormat(pattern = "yyyy-MM-dd")
7
         private Date dob;
8
         private String password;
9
10
         public User() {}
11
         public User(Integer id, String name, Date dob, String password) {
12
13
            this.id = id;
14
             this.name = name;
15
             this.dob = dob;
             this.password = password;
16
         }
17
18
19
         public Integer getId() {
20
            return id;
21
         public void setId(Integer id) {
22
            this.id = id;
23
24
         public String getName() {
25
26
             return name;
27
28
         public void setName(String name) {
29
             this.name = name;
         }
30
31
         public Date getDob() {
32
             return dob;
33
         public void setDob(Date dob) {
34
             this.dob = dob;
35
36
37
38
         public String getPassword() {
39
            return password;
40
         }
41
42
         public void setPassword(String password) {
             this.password = password;
43
44
         }
45
         @Override
46
47
         public String toString() {
             return "User [id=" + id + ", name=" + name + ", dob=" + dob + ",
48
     password=" + password + "]";
49
         }
50
51
     }
```

注意, @JsonFormat(pattern = "yyyy-MM-dd") 指定该属性转换json格式字符串的时候的日期格式

注意,@JsonIgnoreProperties({"password"}) 指定改属性在转json格式字符串的时候可以忽略掉

测试代码:

例如, User对象转换json格式字符串

```
1
     @Test
2
     public void test_obj2json() {
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
3
4
         User user = new User(1, "tom", new Date(), "123456");
5
6
7
        try {
8
             String jsonStr = mapper.writeValueAsString(user);
9
             System.out.println(jsonStr);
         } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
10
             e.printStackTrace();
11
12
         }
13
14 }
```

输出结果:

```
1 {"id":1,"name":"tom","dob":"2020-10-29"}
```

格式化:

```
1  {
2     "id":1,
3     "name":"tom",
4     "dob":"2020-10-29"
5  }
```

例如, json格式字符串转User对象

```
1
    @Test
2
    public void test_json20bj() {
3
4
       ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
5
       6
7
8
       try {
9
           User user = mapper.readValue(jsonStr, User.class);
10
           System.out.println(user);
11
       } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
12
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
13
14
           e.printStackTrace();
15
       }
16
```

例如, Map<String>对象转json格式字符串

```
1  @Test
2  public void test_map2Json_string() {
3    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
4
 5
         Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String,String>();
6
         map.put("name", "tom");
         map.put("age", "21");
7
8
9
         try {
              String jsonStr = mapper.writeValueAsString(map);
10
              System.out.println(jsonStr);
11
         } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
12
13
              e.printStackTrace();
14
         }
15
16
     }
```

输出结果:

```
1 {"name":"tom", "age":"21"}

1 {
2      "name":"tom",
3      "age":"21"
4 }
```

例如, json格式字符串转Map<String,String>对象

```
@Test
2
     public void test_json2Map_string() {
3
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
4
         String jsonStr = "{\"name\":\"tom\",\"age\":\"21\"}";
 5
6
 7
         try {
              @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
 8
9
             Map<String, String> map = mapper.readValue(jsonStr, Map.class);
             System.out.println(map);
10
11
         } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
12
              e.printStackTrace();
14
         } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
15
16
         }
17
18
```

例如, map<String,User>对象转Json格式字符串

```
public void test_map2Json_user() {
    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();

Map<Integer, User> map = new HashMap<>();
    map.put(1, new User(1, "tom1", new Date(), "123456"));
    map.put(2, new User(2, "tom2", new Date(), "123456"));
```

```
8
          map.put(3, new User(3, "tom3", new Date(), "123456"));
 9
10
          try {
11
              String jsonStr = mapper.writeValueAsString(map);
              System.out.println(jsonStr);
12
13
          } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
14
15
          }
16
17
      }
```

输出结果:

```
1 {"1":{"id":1,"name":"tom1","dob":"2020-10-29"},"2":
    {"id":2,"name":"tom2","dob":"2020-10-29"},"3":{"id":3,"name":"tom3","dob":"2020-10-29"}}
```

格式化:

```
1 {
        "1":{
2
3
             "id":1,
4
            "name":"tom1",
            "dob":"2020-10-29"
5
6
        },
        "2":{
7
8
             "id":2,
9
            "name":"tom2",
            "dob":"2020-10-29"
10
11
       },
        "3":{
12
             "id":3,
13
            "name":"tom3",
14
            "dob":"2020-10-29"
15
16
         }
17
```

例如, json格式字符串转Map<String,User>对象

```
1
    @Test
2
    public void test_json2Map_user() {
3
4
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
5
6
        String jsonStr = "{\"1\":{\"id\":1,\"name\":\"tom1\",\"dob\":\"2022-10-
    29\"},\"2\":{\"id\":2,\"name\":\"tom2\",\"dob\":\"2022-10-29\"},\"3\":
    {\"id\":3,\"name\":\"tom3\",\"dob\":\"2022-10-29\"}}";
7
8
        try {
            //指定要解析转换java类型是Map,已经Map中的俩个泛型的类型分别是String和User
9
```

```
10
              JavaType javaType =
     mapper.getTypeFactory().constructParametricType(Map.class,
     String.class,User.class);
11
             Map<String, User> map = mapper.readValue(jsonStr, javaType);
              for(User user:map.values()) {
12
13
                  System.out.println(user);
              }
14
15
         } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
16
17
          } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
18
              e.printStackTrace();
          }
19
20
21
     }
```

例如, List<String>对象转Json格式字符串

```
@Test
2
     public void test_list2Json_string() {
3
4
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
 5
 6
         List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
 7
         list.add("hello");
8
9
         list.add("world");
         list.add("briup");
10
12
         try {
13
              String jsonStr = mapper.writeValueAsString(list);
              System.out.println(jsonStr);
14
15
         } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
16
17
         }
18
19
     }
```

输出结果:

```
1 ["hello","world","briup"]
```

例如, Json格式字符串转List<String>对象

```
@Test
2
     public void test_json2List_string() {
3
4
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
 5
         String jsonStr = "[\"hello\",\"world\",\"briup\"]";
6
 7
8
         try {
9
             @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
             List<String> list = mapper.readValue(jsonStr,List.class);
10
```

```
System.out.println(list);
catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

例如, List<User>对象转Json格式字符串

```
1
     @Test
2
     public void test_list2Json_user() {
3
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
4
 5
         List<User> list = new ArrayList<>();
6
 7
         list.add(new User(1, "tom1", new Date(), "123456"));
 8
         list.add(new User(2, "tom2", new Date(), "123456"));
         list.add(new User(3, "tom3", new Date(), "123456"));
9
10
         try {
11
12
              String jsonStr = mapper.writeValueAsString(list);
13
              System.out.println(jsonStr);
14
          } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
15
              e.printStackTrace();
          }
16
17
18
     }
```

输出结果:

```
1 [{"id":1,"name":"tom1","dob":"2020-10-29"},{"id":2,"name":"tom2","dob":"2020-10-
29"},{"id":3,"name":"tom3","dob":"2020-10-29"}]
```

格式化:

```
[
1
2
          {
3
              "id":1,
4
              "name":"tom1",
              "dob":"2020-10-29"
 5
 6
          },
7
          {
8
              "id":2,
9
              "name":"tom2",
              "dob":"2020-10-29"
10
11
          },
12
          {
13
              "id":3,
              "name":"tom3",
14
              "dob": "2020-10-29"
15
16
          }
      ]
17
```

```
@Test
     public void test_json2List_user() {
2
3
4
         ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
5
         String jsonStr = "[{\"id\":1,\"name\":\"tom1\",\"dob\":\"2022-10-29\"},
6
     {\"id\":2,\"name\":\"tom2\",\"dob\":\"2022-10-29\"},
     {\'':d\'':3,\'':mame\'':\'':dob\'':\'':2022-10-29\''}]";
7
8
         try {
9
             JavaType javaType =
     {\tt mapper.getTypeFactory().constructParametricType(List.class,\ User.class);}
10
             List<String> list = mapper.readValue(jsonStr,javaType);
11
12
13
             System.out.println(list);
14
         } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
             e.printStackTrace();
15
         }
16
17
18
   }
```