JSON 数组

数组作为 JSON 对象

实例

```
[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]
```

JSON 数组在中括号中书写。

JSON 中数组值必须是合法的 JSON 数据类型（字符串，数字，对象，数组，布尔值或 null）。

JavaScript 中，数组值可以是以上的 JSON 数据类型，也可以是 JavaScript 的表达式，包括函数，日期，及 undefined。

JSON 对象中的数组

对象属性的值可以是一个数组：

实例

```
{ "name":"网站", "num":3, "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ] }
```

可以使用索引值来访问数组：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

</head>
```

```html
<body>

<p>访问 JSON 对象数组值。</p>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

var myObj, x;
myObj = {
    "name":"网站",
    "num":3,
    "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]
}
x = myObj.sites[0];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;

</script>

</body>
</html>
```

循环数组

可以使用 for-in 来访问数组:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

</head>

<body>


<p>可以使用 for-in 来访问数组:</p>


<p id="demo"></p>


<script>


var myObj, i, x = "";

myObj = {

    "name":"网站",

    "num":3,

    "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]

};
```

```
for (i in myObj.sites) {

    x += myObj.sites[i] + "<br>";

}


document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;


</script>


</body>

</html>
```

也可以使用 for 循环：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

</head>

<body>


<p>使用 for 循环访问数组:</p>
```

```html
<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

var myObj, i, x = "";
myObj = {
    "name":"网站",
    "num":3,
    "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]
};


for (i = 0; i < myObj.sites.length; i++) {
    x += myObj.sites[i] + "<br>";
}


document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;


</script>

</body>

</html>
```

嵌套 JSON 对象中的数组

JSON 对象中数组可以包含另外一个数组,或者另外一个 JSON 对象:

实例

```
myObj = { "name":"网站", "num":3, "sites": [ { "name":"Google", "info":[ "Android", "Google 搜索", "Google 翻译" ] }, { "name":"Runoob", "info":[ "菜鸟教程", "菜鸟工具", "菜鸟微信" ] }, { "name":"Taobao", "info":[ "淘宝", "网购" ] } ] }
```

我们可以使用 for-in 来循环访问每个数组:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

</head>

<body>


<p>循环内嵌数组：</p>


<p id="demo"></p>


<script>
```

```
var myObj, i, j, x = "";
myObj = {
    "name":"网站",
    "num":3,
    "sites": [
        { "name":"Google", "info":[ "Android", "Google 搜索",
"Google 翻译" ] },
        { "name":"Runoob", "info":[ "菜鸟教程", "菜鸟工具", "
菜鸟微信" ] },
        { "name":"Taobao", "info":[ "淘宝", "网购" ] }
    ]
}


for (i in myObj.sites) {
    x += "<h1>" + myObj.sites[i].name + "</h1>";
    for (j in myObj.sites[i].info) {
        x += myObj.sites[i].info[j] + "<br>";
    }
}
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

修改数组值

你可以使用索引值来修改数组值：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>修改 JSON 对象数组值。</p>
```

```
<p id="demo"></p>
```

```
<script>
```

```javascript
var myObj, i, x = "";
myObj = {
    "name":"网站",
    "num":3,
    "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]
};
 myObj.sites[1] = "Github";


for (i in myObj.sites) {
    x += myObj.sites[i] + "<br>";
}


document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;


</script>


</body>

</html>
```

删除数组元素

我们可以使用 delete 关键字来删除数组元素：

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>菜鸟教程(runoob.com)</title>

</head>

<body>


<p>删除数组元素</p>


<p id="demo"></p>


<script>
var myObj, i, x = "";
myObj = {
    "name":"网站",
    "num":3,
    "sites":[ "Google", "Runoob", "Taobao" ]
};
delete myObj.sites[1];


for (i in myObj.sites) {
```

```
        x += myObj.sites[i] + "<br>";

}


document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;


</script>


</body>

</html>
```