Примеры получения и разбора JSON-файла на Java Android

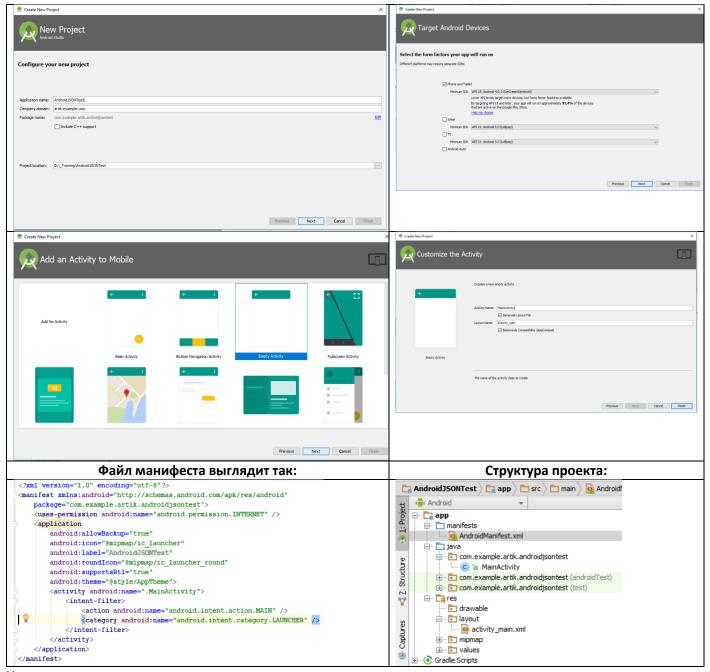
Пример доступа к файлу, который доступен в интернете.

Перейдите по адресу:

http://androiddocs.ru/api/friends.json вы ответ получим json-файл

{"data":"dbfriends", "friends":[{"id":"1", "name":"Andrew", "city":"Moscow", "contacts":{"mobile":"+7000000", "email":"andrew@androiddocs.ru", "skype":"andrew"}}, {"id":"2", "name":"Ivan", "city":"Kiev", "contacts":{"mobile":"+380000000", "email":"ivan@androiddocs.ru", "skype":"ivan"}}]}

Рассмотрим, как получить его содержимое в проекте на Java Android. Для этого создадим простое Android-приложение с именем AndroidJSONTest:



Нашему приложению даны права на использование интернета:

11.05.2017 07_Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx Приведем код файла MainActivity.java

```
MainActivity
        package com.example.artik.androidjsontest;
        import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
        import android.os.Bundle;
        import android.widget.TextView;
        import android.os.AsyncTask;
        import java.io.BufferedReader;
        import java.io.IOException;
        import java.io.InputStream;
        import java.io.InputStreamReader;
        import java.net.URL;
        import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
14
        import org.json.JSONArray;
15
        import org.json.JSONException;
16
        import org.json.JSONObject;
18 🔯
        public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
19
            TextView tvOut;
            @Override
21 🌖
            protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
                setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
                 // найдем View-элементы
25
                 tvOut = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tvOut);
                new JSONTask().execute("http://androiddocs.ru/api/friends.json");
                //new JSONFormLocalServiceTask().execute("http://localhost:9081/WebServiceRESTfullServer/webresources/generic/users");
28
                 //new JSONFormLocalServiceTask().execute("http://10.0.2.2:9081/WebServiceRESTfullServer/webresources/generic/users");
29
30
                 //new JSONParserTask().execute("http://10.0.2.2:9081/WebServiceRESTfullServer/webresources/generic/users");
31
            public class JSONTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{...}
            public class JSONFormLocalServiceTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{...}
            public class JSONParserTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{...}
257
```

Результат работы программы:



Приведем тексты классов:

```
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public class JSONTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{
    @Override
    protected String doInBackground(String... params) {
        HttpURLConnection connection = null;
        BufferedReader reader = null;
        int statusCode = 0;
        try {
            URL url = new URL(params[0]);
            connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json");
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            connection.connect(); //connect to server
            statusCode = connection.getResponseCode();
            if (statusCode == 200) {
                 System.out.println("Server responded with code: " + statusCode);
                 InputStream stream = connection.getInputStream();
                 reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
                StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
                String line = "";
                 while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                     buffer.append(line);
                String finalJSON = buffer.toString();
                 StringBuffer finalBufferdData = new StringBuffer();
                 JSONObject dataJsonObj = new JSONObject(finalJSON);
                 JSONArray friends = dataJsonObj.getJSONArray("friends");
                 // 1. достаем инфо о втором друге - индекс 1
                 JSONObject secondFriend = friends.getJSONObject(1);
                String secondName = secondFriend.getString("name");
                 finalBufferdData.append(secondName + "\n");
                 // 2. перебираем и выводим контакты каждого друга
                 for (int i = 0; i < friends.length(); i++) {</pre>
                     JSONObject friend = friends.getJSONObject(i);
                     JSONObject contacts = friend.getJSONObject("contacts");
                     String phone = contacts.getString("mobile");
                     String email = contacts.getString("email");
                     String skype = contacts.getString("skype");
finalBufferdData.append( "phone: " + phone+ "\n");
finalBufferdData.append( "email: " + email+ "\n");
                     finalBufferdData.append( "skype: " + skype+ "\n");
                 return finalBufferdData.toString(); //pases result to POstExecute
        }catch(java.net.MalformedURLException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        }catch(IOException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        }catch(JSONException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        finally {
            if(connection !=null) {
                 connection.disconnect();
             try
                 if(reader !=null) {
                     reader.close();
            }catch(IOException e){
                 e.printStackTrace();
        return null;
    }
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
        super.onPostExecute(result);
        tvOut.setText(result);
}
```

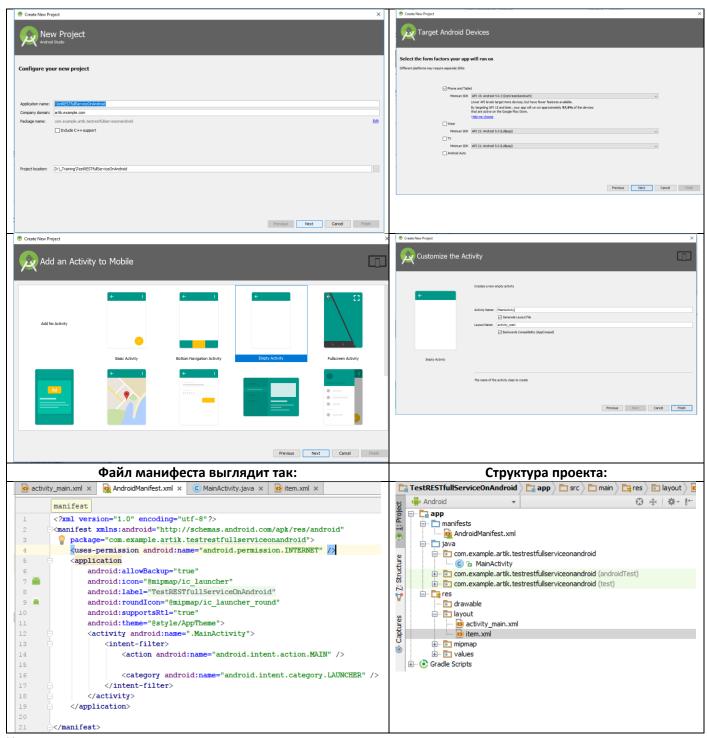
```
11.05.2017 07 Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx
public class JSONFormLocalServiceTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{
    protected String doInBackground(String... params) {
        HttpURLConnection connection = null;
        BufferedReader reader = null;
        int statusCode = 0;
        try {
            URL url = new URL(params[0]);
            connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json");
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            connection.connect(); //connect to server
            statusCode = connection.getResponseCode();
            if (statusCode == 200) {
                System.out.println("Server responded with code: " + statusCode);
                InputStream stream = connection.getInputStream();
                reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
                StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
                String line = "";
                while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                    buffer.append(line);
                return buffer.toString();
        }catch(java.net.MalformedURLException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        }catch(IOException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        finally {
            if(connection !=null) {
                connection.disconnect();
            }
            try {
                if(reader !=null) {
                    reader.close();
            }catch(IOException e){
                e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return null;
    }
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
        super.onPostExecute(result);
        tvOut.setText(result);
    }
```

}

```
11.05.2017 07 Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx
public class JSONParserTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{
    protected String doInBackground(String... params) {
        HttpURLConnection connection = null;
        BufferedReader reader = null;
        int statusCode = 0;
        try {
            URL url = new URL(params[0]);
            connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json");
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            connection.connect(); //connect to server
            statusCode = connection.getResponseCode();
            if (statusCode == 200) {
                System.out.println("Server responded with code: " + statusCode);
                InputStream stream = connection.getInputStream();
                reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
                StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
                String line = "";
                while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                    buffer.append(line);
                String finalJSON = buffer.toString();
                StringBuffer finalBufferdData = new StringBuffer();
                JSONObject dataJsonObj = new JSONObject(finalJSON);
                JSONArray users = dataJsonObj.getJSONArray("users");
                for(int i = 0; i < users.length();i++)</pre>
                {
                    JSONObject secondFriend = users.getJSONObject(i);
                    String name = secondFriend.getString("name");
                    String age = secondFriend.getString("age");
                    String id = secondFriend.getString("id");
                    finalBufferdData.append( "name: " + name+ "\n");
                    finalBufferdData.append( "age: " + age+ "\n");
                    finalBufferdData.append( "id: " + id+ "\n");
                return finalBufferdData.toString(); //pases result to POstExecute
        }catch(java.net.MalformedURLException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        }catch(IOException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        catch(JSONException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        finally {
            if(connection !=null) {
                connection.disconnect();
            }
            try {
                if(reader !=null) {
                    reader.close();
            }catch(IOException e){
                e.printStackTrace();
        return null;
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
        super.onPostExecute(result);
        tvOut.setText(result);
}
```

Пример 4 клиент к RESTfull сервису на Java Android.

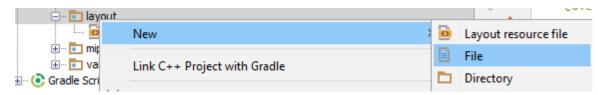
Создадим проект TestRESTfullServiceOnAndroid в Android Studio



Нашему приложению даны права на использование интернета:

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />

Создадим файл item.xml – который будет описывать внешний вид списка. Для этого вызовем контекстное меню на папке layout, выберем пункт New-File и введем имя с указанием расширения (item.xml)



Далее приведем разметки наших файлов:

11.05.2017 07_Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx

```
item.xml
                                                                                              activity_main.xml
                                                                 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
                                                                 <android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
                                                                 xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
                                                                   xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
                                                                   xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
  android:orientation="horizontal">
                                                                   android:layout_width="match_parent"
  <LinearLayout
                                                                   android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:id="@+id/linearLayout1"
                                                                   tools:context="com.example.artik.testrestfullserviceonandroid.MainActivity">
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
                                                                    <LinearLayout
    android:layout weight="1"
                                                                     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:orientation="horizontal">
                                                                     android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    <TextView
                                                                     android:orientation="vertical">
      android:id="@+id/tvName"
                                                                       stView
                                                                       android:id="@+id/lvSimple"
      android:layout width="wrap content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
                                                                       android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout_gravity="right"
                                                                       android:layout_height="wrap_content">
      android:layout_marginRight="20dp"
                                                                     </ListView>
      android:text="TextView">
                                                                    </LinearLayout>
    </TextView>
    <TextView
                                                                 </android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
      android:id="@+id/tvAge"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout_gravity="right"
      android:layout marginRight="20dp"
      android:text="TextView">
    </TextView>
    <TextView
      android:id="@+id/tvId"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout_gravity="right"
      android:layout marginRight="20dp"
      android:text="TextView">
    </TextView>
  </LinearLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```

Содержимое файла MainActivity.java

```
package com.example.artik.testrestfullserviceonandroid;
        import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
        import android.os.Bundle;
        import android.os.AsyncTask;
        import java.io.BufferedReader;
        import java.io.IOException;
        import java.io.InputStream;
        import java.io.InputStreamReader;
        import java.net.URL;
        import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
        import org.ison.JSONArray;
        import org.ison.JSONException;
14
15
        import org.json.JSONObject;
16
        import java.util.ArrayList;
        import java.util.HashMap;
        import java.util.Map;
19
        import android.widget.ListView;
        import android.widget.SimpleAdapter;
23
24 🖸
        public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
25
            // имена атрибутов для Мар
26
            final String ATTRIBUTE NAME NAME = "name";
            final String ATTRIBUTE_NAME_AGE = "age";
28
            final String ATTRIBUTE_NAME_ID = "id";
29
30
            ListView lvSimple;
32
            @Override
33 0
            protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
34
                super.onCreate(savedInstanceState):
                setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
                new JSONParserTask(this).execute("http://10.0.2.2:9081/WebServiceRESTfullServer/webresources/generic/users");
           public class JSONParserTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{...}
```

```
11.05.2017 07 Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx
public class JSONParserTask extends AsyncTask<String,String,String>{
   MainActivity mainActivity;
   public JSONParserTask( MainActivity mainActivity)
        this.mainActivity = mainActivity;
    @Override
   protected String doInBackground(String... params) {
        HttpURLConnection connection = null;
        BufferedReader reader = null;
        int statusCode = 0;
        try {
            URL url = new URL(params[0]);
            connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json");
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            connection.connect(); //connect to server
            statusCode = connection.getResponseCode();
            if (statusCode == 200) {
                System.out.println("Server responded with code: " + statusCode);
                InputStream stream = connection.getInputStream();
                reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
                StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
                String line = "";
                while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                    buffer.append(line);
                return buffer.toString();//pases result to POstExecut
        }catch(java.net.MalformedURLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        finally {
            if(connection !=null) {
                connection.disconnect();
            try {
                if(reader !=null) {
                    reader.close();
            }catch(IOException e){
                e.printStackTrace();
        return null;
    }
    @Override
   protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
        super.onPostExecute(result);
        // массив данных
        String[] names = null;
        String[] ages = null;
        String[] ids = null;
```

11.05.2017 07_Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx try { String finalJSON = result; StringBuffer finalBufferdData = new StringBuffer(); JSONObject dataJsonObj = new JSONObject(finalJSON); JSONArray users = dataJsonObj.getJSONArray("users"); names = new String[users.length()]; ages = new String[users.length()]; ids = new String[users.length()]; for (int i = 0; i < users.length(); i++) {</pre> JSONObject secondFriend = users.getJSONObject(i); String name = secondFriend.getString("name"); String age = secondFriend.getString("age"); String id = secondFriend.getString("id"); names[i] = name;ages[i]=age; ids[i]=id; catch (JSONException e) { e.printStackTrace(); } // массивы данных // упаковываем данные в понятную для адаптера структуру ArrayList<Map<String, Object>> data = new ArrayList<Map<String, Object>> (names.length); Map<String, Object> m; for (int i = 0; i < names.length; i++) {</pre> m = new HashMap<String, Object>(); m.put(ATTRIBUTE NAME NAME, names[i]); m.put(ATTRIBUTE_NAME_AGE, ages[i]); m.put(ATTRIBUTE NAME ID, ids[i]); data.add(m); } // массив имен атрибутов, из которых будут читаться данные String[] from = { ATTRIBUTE NAME, ATTRIBUTE NAME AGE, ATTRIBUTE NAME ID }; // массив ID View-компонентов, в которые будут вставлять данные int[] to = { R.id.tvName, R.id.tvAge, R.id.tvId }; // создаем адаптер SimpleAdapter sAdapter = new SimpleAdapter(this.mainActivity, data, R.layout.item, from, to); // определяем список и присваиваем ему адаптер lvSimple = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.1vSimple); lvSimple.setAdapter(sAdapter); }

}

11.05.2017 07_Web Services java часть 7 для студентов.docx Результат работы приложения

