## **JAXB**

Java objects can be bonded to XML structures by using annotation and specific rules.

## Marshal

• First of all we have to indicate which java elements correspond to what XML nodes.

Before class declaration we insert:

- @XmlType( propOrder = { "name", "capital", "foundation", "continent", "population"} ) to indicate special options like order
- @XmlRootElement( name = "Country" ): the root element of the file.

Then, before each set method we define the XML element:

- @XmlElement (name = "Country\_Population")
- @XmlAttribute( name = "importance", required = true ) if it is needed to indicate some property.

Finally, we have simply to generate the JAXB context, marshal the data to create the XML file:

```
/* init jaxb marshaler */
```

- JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance( Country.class);
- Marshaller jaxbMarshaller = jaxbContext.createMarshaller();

```
/* set this flag to true to format the output */
```

jaxbMarshaller.setProperty(Marshaller.JAXB\_FORMATTED\_OUTP UT, true );

```
/* marshaling of java objects in xml (output to file and standard output) */
```

jaxbMarshaller.marshal( spain, new File( "country.xml" ) );jaxbMarshaller.marshal( spain, System.out );

On the other hand, we can unmarshal the data in the following way:

- File file = new File( "countries.xml" );
- JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance( Countries.class);

- Unmarshaller jaxbUnmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();
- Countries countres = (Countries)jaxbUnmarshaller.unmarshal( file );

## Adapters

- Handling complex types may be not direct: JAXB could not have it and so we need an adapter to indicate JAXB how to manage the specific type:
  - public LocalDate unmarshal( String date ) throws Exception{ return LocalDate.parse( date ); }
  - public String marshal( LocalDate date ) throws Exception{
     return date.toString();
    }

It shows the implementation of the marshal and un-marshal methods of the interface :

javax.xml.bind.annotation.adapters.XmlAdapter