₩ What's new in Swift 4

▼ 使用Codable解析JSON

如何自定义model对象的编码过程▶

(https://www.boxueio.com/series/what-is-new-in-swift-4/ebook/294)

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ი 字문

● 字号

🖋 暗色主题

如何处理常见的JSON嵌套结构

用对象封装数组

第一种情况,是用对象封装数组,例如,服务器返回了多个视频信息的JSON:

```
{
    "list": [
        {
            "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - I",
             "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
             "created_by": "Mars",
             "type": "free",
"created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
             "duration": "NaN",
             "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
             "url": "boxueio.com"
        },
            "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - II",
             "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
             "created_by": "Mars",
             "type": "free"
             "created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
             "duration": "NaN",
             "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
             "url": "boxueio.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

为了把类似这种情况的JSON直接转型成model,我们只要定义下面这样的 struct 就好了:

```
struct EpisodeList: Codable {
   let list: [Episode]
}
```

这里,由于 EpisodeList 和 Episode 都是遵从 Codable 的,因此我们可以直接用之前的方式对 JSON解码:

```
let list = try! decoder.decode(EpisodeList.self, from: data)
dump(list)
```

只是这次,对应的Model类型,变成了EpisodeList。执行一下,就能在控制台看到下面这样的结果:

数组作为JSON根对象

第二种情况,服务器还可能直接返回一个数组,而不使用对象封装它:

```
Е
    {
         "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - I",
         "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
         "created_by": "Mars",
         "type": "free",
"created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
         "duration": "NaN",
         "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
         "url": "boxueio.com"
    },
         "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - II",
         "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
         "created_by": "Mars",
         "type": "free",
"created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
         "duration": "NaN",
         "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
         "url": "boxueio.com"
    }
]
```

对这种情况,我们无须声明任何新的类型,只要在解码的时候,指定一个数组类型就好了:

```
let list = try! decoder.decode([Episode].self, from: data)
dump(list)
```

这次, 我们就会看到这样的结果:

纯数组中的对象带有唯一Key

第三种情况,可以看成是前面两种情况的组合,假设数组中的对象,是通过一个Key索引的:

对于这种情况,数组內的结构,可以用 Dictionary<String: Episode> 表示,而整个JSON,则是 这种 Dictionary 的数组,于是,在解码的时候,我们只要把这个类型传递给它就好了:

```
let list = try! decoder.decode(
    [Dictionary<String: Episode>].self, from: data)
dump(list)
```

执行下,就会看到这样的结果:

更一般的复杂情况

在这一节最后,我们结合之前说过的这些情况,看一个更一般的例子,假设我们要给视频播放的页面传递一个包含所有要显示内容的JSON,它看上去是这样的:

```
let response = """
{
    "meta": {
         "total_exp": 1000,
        "level": "beginner"
        "total_duration": 120
    "list": [
        {
             "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - I",
             "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
             "created_by": "Mars",
             "type": "free",
"created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
             "duration": "NaN",
             "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
             "url": "boxueio.com"
        },
             "title": "How to parse JSON in Swift 4 - II",
             "series": "What's new in Swift 4",
             "created_by": "Mars",
             "type": "free",
"created_at": "2017-08-23T01:42:42Z",
             "duration": "NaN",
             "origin": "Ym94dWVpby5jb20=",
             "url": "boxueio.com"
    ]
}
```

为了把这段JSON自动转型成Swift model,我们新建一个 struct:

```
struct EpisodeMeta: Codable {
   let total_exp: Int
   let level: EpisodeLevel
   let total_duration: Int

enum EpisodeLevel: String, Codable {
     case beginner
     case intermediate
     case advanced
   }
}
```

它对应JSON头部视频信息的部分,这里,由于视频难度属于视频信息的一部分,我们把 EpisodeLevel 定义成了一个内嵌类型。

接下来,JSON的后半段,是系列中每一个视频的具体信息,这种情况我们已经处理过了,这里,我们把之前定义的类型整理一下:

```
struct Episode: Codable {
    let title: String
    let series: String
    let createdBy: String
    let type: EpisodeType
    let createdAt: Date
    let duration: Float
    let origin: Data
    let url: URL
    enum CodingKeys: String, CodingKey {
        case title
        case series
        case createdBy = "created_by"
        case type
        case createdAt = "created_at"
        case duration
        case origin
        case url
    }
    enum EpisodeType: String, Codable {
        case free
        case paid
    }
}
```

可以看到,我们把 EpisodeType 也变成了 Episode 的内嵌类型。最后,我们定义一个表示页面数据的 struct:

```
struct EpisodePage: Codable {
   let meta: EpisodeMeta
   let list: [Episode]

   struct EpisodeMeta: Codable {
        /// ...
}

struct Episode: Codable {
        /// ...
}
```

这样, Epi sodePage 就完全对应我们上面提到的JSON结构了,接下来,使用用 decode 方法解码就好:

```
let page = try! decoder.decode(
    EpisodePage.self, from: data)
dump(page)
```

执行一下,就能看到下面这样的结果了:

What's next?

以上,就是这一节的内容,了解了各种常见的嵌套处理方式之后,下一节,我们来看如何通过 Codable 进一步定制编码和解码的行为。

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