Decodable vs real-world JSON iOS-meetup SuperJob 30 ноября 2017

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Порядок повествования

- 1. Как было раньше?
- 2. Как стало сейчас?
- 3. Где это применить?

Наша песочница

struct Player {

```
let firstName: String
let lastName: String
let displayName: String?
let team: Team
```

Наша песочница

```
"first_name": "Cristiano Ronaldo",
  "last_name": "dos Santos Aveiro",
  "display_name": "Cristiano Ronaldo",
  "team": {"name": "Portugal"}
}
```

Как было раньше Из коробки

```
struct Player {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String, displayName: String?, team: Team
 init(_ json: [String: Any]) throws {
    guard let firstName = json["first_name"] as? String else { throw ... }
   self.firstName = firstName
   guard let lastName = json["last_name"] as? String else { throw ... }
   self.lastName = lastName
   displayName = json["display_name"] as? String
    guard let teamJSON = json["team"] as? [String: Any] else { throw ... }
   team = try Team(teamJSON)
```

Как было раньше SwiftyJSON

```
struct Player {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String, displayName: String?, team: Team
  init(_ json: JSON) throws {
    guard let firstName = json["first_name"].string else { throw ... }
    self.firstName = firstName
    guard let lastName = json["last_name"].string else { throw ... }
    self.lastName = lastName
    displayName = json["display_name"].string
    team = try Team(json["team"])
```

Как было раньше SwiftyJSON

```
struct Player {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String
  let displayName: String?, team: Team
  init(_ json: JSON) throws {
   self.firstName = json["first_name"].stringValue
   self.lastName = json["last_name"].stringValue
   displayName = json["display_name"].string
   team = try Team(json["team"])
```

Как было раньше Argo

```
struct Player {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String, displayName: String?, team: Team
  static func decode(_ json: JSON) -> Decoded<Player> {
    return curry(Player.init)
      <^> json <| "first_name"</pre>
      <*> json <| "last_name"</pre>
      <*> json <|? "display_name"</pre>
      <*> json <| "team"
```

Как было раньше

Вставьте название своей любимой библиотеки

```
struct Player: Decodable {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String
  let displayName: String?, team: Team
  private enum CodingKeys: String, CodingKey {
    case firstName = "first_name"
    case lastName = "last_name"
    case displayName = "display_name", team
let decoder = JSONDecoder()
let player = try decoder.decode(Player.self, from: data)
```

Swift Archival & Serialization

Proposal: SE-0166

Authors: Itai Ferber, Michael LeHew, Tony Parker

Review Manager: Doug Gregor

Status: Implemented (Swift 4)

Decision Notes: Rationale

Implementation: apple/swift#9004

Introduction

Foundation's current archival and serialization APIs (NSCoding, NSJSONSerialization, NSPropertyListSerialization, etc.), while fitting for the dynamism of Objective-C, do not always map optimally into Swift. This document lays out the design of an updated API that improves the developer experience of performing archival and serialization in Swift.

Specifically:

- It aims to provide a solution for the archival of Swift struct and enum types
- It aims to provide a more type-safe solution for serializing to external formats, such as JSON and plist

Swift Encoders

Proposal: SE-0167

Authors: Itai Ferber, Michael LeHew, Tony Parker

Review Manager: Doug Gregor

Status: Accepted

Decision Notes: Rationale

Implementation: apple/swift#9005

№ Introduction

As part of the proposal for a Swift archival and serialization API (SE-0166), we are also proposing new API for specific new encoders and decoders, as well as introducing support for new Codable types in NSKeyedArchiver and NSKeyedUnarchiver.

This proposal composes the latter two stages laid out in SE-0166.

typealias Codable = Encodable & Decodable

```
public protocol Decodable {
  init(from decoder: Decoder) throws
}
```

В чём польза?

```
struct Player: Decodable {
 let firstName: String, lastName: String
  let displayName: String?, team: Team
  private enum CodingKeys: String, CodingKey {
    case firstName = "first_name"
    case lastName = "last_name"
    case displayName = "display_name", team
```

В чём польза?

1. Для простых моделей генерируется код при компиляции

```
struct Player: Decodable {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String
}
```

```
struct Player: Decodable {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String
 @derived enum CodingKeys: String, CodingKey {
    case firstName, lastName
  @derived init(from decoder: Decoder) throws {
    let container = decoder.container(keyedBy: CodingKeys.self)
    firstName = try container.decode(String.self,
                                     forKey: .firstName)
    lastName = try container.decode(String.self,
                                    forKey: .lastName)
```

```
struct Player: Decodable {
  let firstName: String, lastName: String
  enum CodingKeys: String, CodingKey {
    case firstName = "first_name", lastName = "last_name"
  @derived init(from decoder: Decoder) throws {
    let container = decoder.container(keyedBy: CodingKeys.self)
    firstName = try container.decode(String.self,
                                     forKey: .firstName)
    lastName = try container.decode(String.self,
                                    forKey: .lastName)
```

Что внутри?

Как стало сейчас Decoder

KeyedDecodingContainer

```
public struct KeyedDecodingContainer<Key: CodingKey> {
   var codingPath: [CodingKey]
   var allKeys: [Key]
   func contains(_ key: Key) -> Bool
   ...
}
```

KeyedDecodingContainer

```
public struct KeyedDecodingContainer<Key: CodingKey> {
  func decodeNil(forKey key: Key) throws -> Bool
  // decode Int, String, Bool, etc.
  func decode<T : Decodable>(_ type: T.Type,
                             forKey key: Key) throws -> T
  // decodeIfPresent Int, String, Bool, etc.
  func decodeIfPresent<T : Decodable>(_ type: T.Type,
                                      forKey key: Key) throws -> T?
```

Kaк стало сейчас KeyedDecodingContainer

UnkeyedDecodingContainer

```
public protocol UnkeyedDecodingContainer {
  var codingPath: [CodingKey] { get }
  var count: Int? { get }
  var isAtEnd: Bool { get }
  var currentIndex: Int { get }
}
```

Kaк стало сейчас UnkeyedDecodingContainer

```
public protocol UnkeyedDecodingContainer {
    ...
    mutating func decodeNil() throws -> Bool
    // decode Int, String, Bool, etc.
    mutating func decode<T : Decodable>(_ type: T.Type) throws -> T
    // decodeIfPresent Int, String, Bool, etc.
    mutating func decodeIfPresent<T : Decodable>(_ type: T.Type) throws -> T?
    ...
}
```

Kaк стало сейчас UnkeyedDecodingContainer

Kak стало сейчас SingleValueDecodingContainer

```
public protocol SingleValueDecodingContainer {
  var codingPath: [CodingKey] { get }
  func decodeNil() -> Bool
  func decode<T : Decodable>(_ type: T.Type) throws -> T
}
```

Как стало сейчас Стандартные типы

- Int, Bool, String, Double ...
- Array, Set, Dictionary ...
- некоторые типы Foundation и CoreGraphics

Как стало сейчас Реализации

- 1. JSONDecoder
- 2. PropertyListDecoder
- 3. NSKeyedUnarchiver (?)

Как стало сейчас JSONDecoder

- 1. принимает на вход тип, реализующий Decodable, и Data
- 2. можно конфигурировать:
 - как парсить Date
 - как парсить Data
 - как парсить Float
- 3. можно добавлять userInfo, который может

Как стало сейчас JSONDecoder

```
let decoder = JSONDecoder()
decoder.dataDecodingStrategy = .base64
decoder.dateDecodingStrategy = .secondsSince1970
let player = try decoder.decode(Player.self, from: data)
```

Где это применить?

Где это применить? Пиар

Gnomon (?)
Astrolabe (?)

Live Coding

Playground лежит на Github ©