go+区块链培训 讲师:张长志

Json与xml区别

Person

zhangsan

15

zhangsan

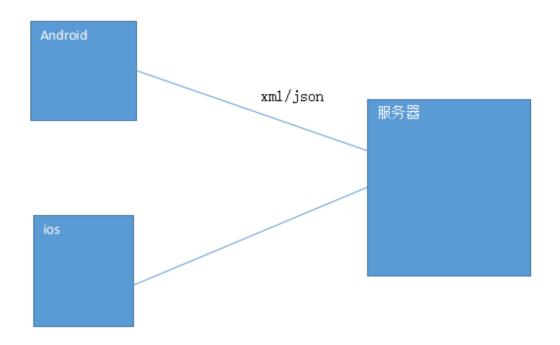
15

Json:

[{name:zhangsan,age:15},{name:lisi,age:15}]

网络传输:需要流量

Json (javaScript Object Notation) 是一种比XML更轻量的数据交换格式,易于读和编写,也易于程序的解析和生成。Json表现形式一般表现为键/值对应的集合,这种json传输称为较为理想的跨平台 跨语言的数据交换语言



```
{
"company" : "zhczGO",
"isok":true,
"price":99.00
"subjects":["go","docker","Test"]
}
```

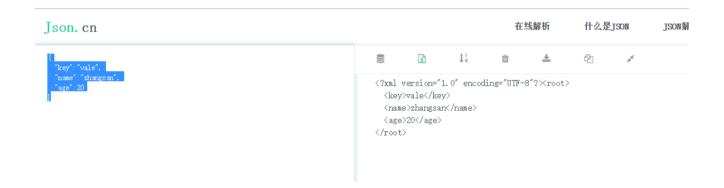
开发者可以json传输简单的字符串,数字,布尔值,也可以传输一个数组,或者一个更复杂的结构。在Web开发中,Json被广泛的应用于Web服务器和程序之间的数据通信。

go语言对json的支持

内存了标准库 encoding/json ,开发者可以轻松使用go语言程序生成json格式的数据

JSON官方网站: http://www.json.org/

在线格式化: https://www.json.cn/



代码方式 结构体 和map 转换成json数据

1、把结构体转换成json案例

```
package main

import (
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
)

/**
```

```
"company": "zhczGO",
 "isok":true,
"price":99.00
"subjects":["go","docker","Test"]
}
*/
type IT struct {
  Company string
  Subjects []string
  IsOk bool
  Price float64
}
func main(){
  s:= IT{"zhczGO",[]string{"go","docker","fabric","Test"},true,999}
  //内置方法
  buf,err:=json.Marshal(s)
  if err !=nil{
      fmt.Println("err=",err)
      return
  fmt.Println("buf=",string(buf))
}
```

结构展示:

json的结构体二次编码

```
type IT struct {
    Company string `json:"company"` //二次编码
    Subjects []string `json:"subjects"`
    IsOk bool `json:"isok",string`
    Price float64 `json:"price,string"`
}
```

json的结构体隐藏部分字段

```
type IT struct {
    Company string `json:"-"` //-此字段不会输入到屏幕上面
    Subjects []string `json:"subjects"`
    IsOk bool `json:"isok",string`
    Price float64 `json:"price,string"`
}
```

json的格式编码

```
func main(){

s:= IT{"zhczGO",[]string{"go","docker","fabric","Test"},true,999}

//內置方法
//buf,err:=json.Marshal(s)
buf,err:=json.MarshalIndent(s,""," ") //格式化代码
if err !=nil{
   fmt.Println("err=",err)
   return
}
fmt.Println("buf=",string(buf))
}
```

```
buf= {
    "subjects": [
        "go",
        "docker",
        "fabric",
        "Test"
    ],
    "isok": true,
    "price": "999"
}
```

map生成json

```
package main
import (
  "encoding/json"
   "fmt"
)
func main(){
   m := make(map[string]interface{},4)
   m["company"] = "zhczGO"
   m["subjects"]=[]string{"go","fabric","python","Test"}
   m["isok"] = true
   m["price"] = 99
   // result,err :=json.Marshal(m)
   result,err := json.MarshalIndent(m,""," ")
   if err !=nil{
      fmt.Println("err=",err)
      return
   }
   fmt.Println("result=",string(result))
```

json解析到结构体

```
package main
import (
  "encoding/json"
  "fmt"
)
type IT1 struct {
  Company string `json:"company"`
  Subjects []string `json:"subjects"`
  Price float64 `json:"price"`
}
func main(){
  jsonbuff :=`{
   "company": "zhczGO",
  "isok": true,
  "price": 99,
  "subjects": [
```

```
"go",
"fabric",
"python",
"Test"
]

var temp IT1
err :=json.Unmarshal([]byte(jsonbuff),&temp) //要传入地址,定义一个结构体变量
if err != nil{
   fmt.Println("err=",err)
   return
}
//fmt.Println("temp=",temp)
fmt.Printf("tmp=%+v\n",temp)
}
```

```
package main
import (
  "encoding/json"
  "fmt"
type IT1 struct {
  Company string `json:"company"`
  Subjects []string `json:"subjects"`
  Price float64 `json:"price"`
}
type IT2 struct {
  Company string `json:"company"`
}
func main(){
  jsonbuff :=`{
   "company": "zhczGO",
  "isok": true,
   "price": 99,
   "subjects": [
     "go",
     "fabric",
     "python",
     "Test"
}`
var temp IT1
err :=json.Unmarshal([]byte(jsonbuff),&temp)
```

```
if err != nil{
    fmt.Println("err=",err)
    return
}
//fmt.Println("temp=",temp)
fmt.Printf("tmp=%+v\n",temp)

var temp2 IT2
err = json.Unmarshal([]byte(jsonbuff),&temp2)
if err != nil{
    fmt.Println("err=",err)
    return
}
fmt.Printf("tmp2=%+v\n",temp2)
}
```

json解析到map

json转换成map,非常简单,取出对应的值要借助断言

```
package main
import (
   "encoding/json"
   "fmt"
)
func main() {
   jsonbuff :=`{
   "company": "zhczGO",
   "isok": true,
   "price": 99,
   "subjects": [
     "go",
      "fabric",
      "python",
      "Test"
}`
 //创建一个map
 m := make(map[string]interface{},4)
 err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(jsonbuff),&m) //一定要是地址
  if err != nil{
     fmt.Println("err=",err)
     return
  }
```

```
fmt.Printf("m=%+v/n",m)
 //var str string
 //str = m["company"]//err 无法转换
 //类型断言
  for key, value := range m {
      switch data := value.(type) {
      case string:
         //str = data
         fmt.Printf("map[%s]的值类型为string, value=%s\n", key, data)
      case bool:
         fmt.Printf("map[%s]的值类型为bool, value=%v\n", key, data)
      case float64:
         fmt.Printf("map[%s]的值类型为float64, value=%f\n", key, data)
      case []string:
         fmt.Printf("map[%s]的值类型为[]string, value=%v\n",key,data)
      case []interface{}:
        fmt.Printf("map[%s]的值类型为interface{}, value=%v\n",key,data)
      }
  }
}
```

文件设备使用

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  //"os"
  "os"
)
func main() {
  //os.Stdout.Close() //关闭后,无法输出 os.Stdout标准设备文件 默认是打开的,用户之间使用
  fmt.Println("are you ok?") //往标准输入设备(屏幕)写内容
  //os.Stdout.
  os.Stdout.WriteString("are you ok?\n")
  //os.Stdin
  var a int
  fmt.Println("请输入一个a")
  fmt.Scan(&a)
  fmt.Println("a=",a)
```

}

往文件写数据

```
package main
import (
  "os"
  "fmt"
  "io"
  "bufio"
)
//文件的写入
func WriteFile(path string) {
  //打开文件,新建文件
  f,err :=os.Create(path)
  if err != nil{
     fmt.Println("err =",err)
     return
  //使用完毕,关闭文件
  defer f.Close()
  var buf string
  for i:=0;i<10;i++{
     //"i=%d\n" 这个字符串存储到buf里面
     buf = fmt.Sprintf("i=%d\n",i)
     n,err:=f.WriteString(buf)
     if err !=nil{
        fmt.Println("err=",err)
        return
     fmt.Println("n=",n)
  }
}
//文件读取
func ReadFile(path string){
    f,err := os.Open(path)
   if err != nil{
     fmt.Println("err=",err)
     return
   }
   defer f.Close()
   buf := make([]byte,1024*2) //2k大小
    n,err := f.Read(buf)
```

```
if err!=nil && err != io.EOF{ //文件出错同时文件没有到结尾
      fmt.Println("err=",err)
      return
   }
   fmt.Println("buf=",string(buf[:n]))
}
//每次读取一行
func ReadFileLine(path string){
  f,err := os.Open(path)
  if err != nil{
     fmt.Println("err=",err)
     return
  }
  //关闭文件
  defer f.Close()
  //新建一个缓冲区。把内容先放着缓冲里面
  r := bufio.NewReader(f)
  for{
      //遇到\n结束读取,但是\n也进入缓冲区
       buf,err := r.ReadBytes('\n')
       if err != nil{
        if err == io.EOF{ //文件已经结束
             break;
        }
        fmt.Println("err=",err)
       fmt.Printf("buf=#%s#\n",string(buf))
  }
}
func main(){
  path :="./demo.txt"
  //WriteFile(path)
  //ReadFileLine(path)
  ReadFile(path)
}
```

作业