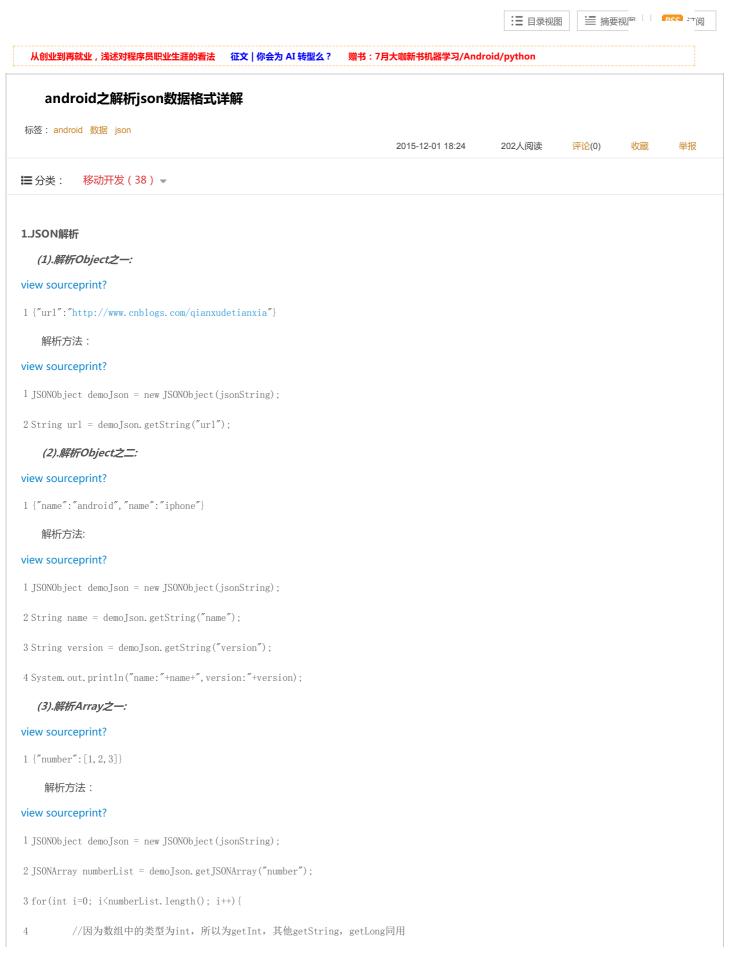
登录

Evan

Only let oneself become strong enough, good enough, can afford the life that you want to.



```
System.out.println(numberList.getInt(i));
6 }
   (4).解析Array之二:
view sourceprint?
1 {"number":[[1],[2],[3]]}
   解析方法:
view sourceprint?
1 //嵌套数组遍历
2 JSONObject demoJson = new JSONObject(jsonString);
3 JSONArray numberList = demoJson.getJSONArray("number");
4 for (int i=0; i <numberList.length(); i++) {
           //获取数组中的数组
           System.out.println(numberList.getJSONArray(i).getInt(0));
7 }
   (5).解析Object和Array:
view sourceprint?
1 {"mobile":[{"name":"android"}, {"name":"iphone"}]}
   解析方法:
view sourceprint?
1 JSONObject demoJson = new JSONObject(jsonString);
2 JSONArray numberList = demoJson.getJSONArray("mobile");
3 \text{ for (int i=0; i<numberList.length(); i++)} 
           System.out.println(numberList.getJSONObject(i).getString("name"));
   所以,我们发现get后面接着的是你想要的得到的结果的类型:getType,这个对理解很有帮助。
  (6).使用optType:
   上面的例子,使用getType在碰到查找不到节点的时候,会抛出异常。
   如果使用optType,找不到节点,则返回null或者默认值。
view sourceprint?
1 //无url节点, 抛出异常
2 String url = demoJson.getString("url");
3 //无ur1节点,返回空,如果为基本类型,则返回默认值
4 String url = demoJson.optString("url");
   (7).UTF-8的BOM头导致解析JSON异常的问题
   到json文件保存为utf-8的时候,在windows平台下,会产生bom头"EFBBEF"字节在文本的最前面(需要用十六进制工具打开才能看的到)。
   有两种解决方法:
```

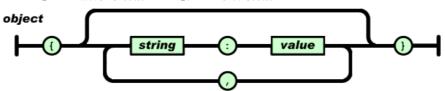
a.使用UltraEdit打开json文件, 另存为的时候,选择格式UTF-8,无BOM头,如果还不行,在用记事本打开,另存为UTF-8下,多ib.使用代码处理,截取json主体内容:

view sourceprint?

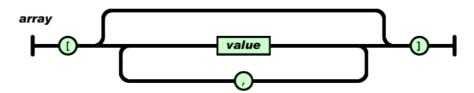
- 1 String jsonString = getJsonString();
- 2 jsonString = jsonString.substring(jsonString.index0f("{"), jsonString.lastIndex0f("}")+1);

2.JSON必知

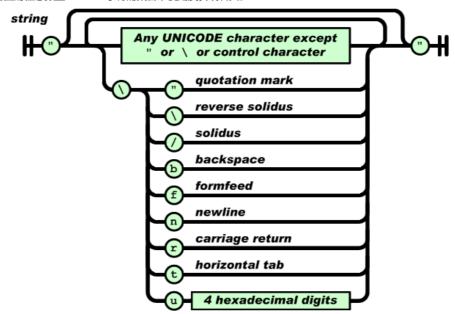
- (1).JSON是一种轻量级的数据交换格式
- (2).JSON基于两种数据结构: Object和Array。其中Object是"名称/值"对的集合。
- (3). 对象:大括号,每一组string-value结合以","分隔,string和value以冒号分隔。



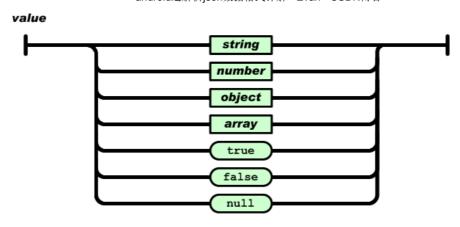
(4). 数组:



(5). string由双引号包围的任意数量Unicode字符的集合,使用反斜线转义。



(6).value可以是双引号括起来的字符串(string)、数值(number)、true、false、 null、对象(object)或者数组(array)。这些结构可以嵌套。



(7).空白可以加入到任何符号之间,包括空格,tab,回车,换行等。

(8). 举例:

a. Object实例:

view sourceprint?

```
01 {
02
            "Image": {
              "Width": 800,
03
              "Height": 600,
04
              "Title": "View from 15th Floor",
05
              "Thumbnail": {
06
                      "Ur1":
                                   "http://www.example.com/image/481989943",
07
                      "Height": 125,
08
                      "Width": "100"
09
              },
10
              "IDs": [116, 943, 234, 38793]
11
12
13 }
```

b.Array实例:

view sourceprint?

```
01 [
02
               "precision": "zip",
03
               "Latitude": 37.7668,
04
               "Longitude": -122.3959,
05
               "Address":
06
               "City":
                                 "SAN FRANCISCO",
07
               "State":
                                 "CA",
08
                                   "94107",
               "Zip":
09
               " \texttt{Country}" :
                               "US"
10
```

```
11
12
             "precision": "zip",
13
             "Latitude": 37.371991,
14
             "Longitude": -122.026020,
15
             "Address":
16
             "City":
                           "SUNNYVALE",
17
                        "CA",
             "State":
18
                           "94085",
             "Zip":
19
             "Country": "US"
20
21
22]
3.小结
   很简单,很基础,积水方能成江,累砖才可筑楼。
接下来举两个实际的例子:
一种是普通的,一种是带有数组形式的;
普通形式的:
服务器端返回的json数据格式如下:
{"userbean":{"Uid":"100196","Showname":"\疯\狂\的\猴\子","Avtar":null,"State":1}}
分析代码如下:
// TODO 状态处理 500 200
        int res = 0;
        res = httpClient.execute(httpPost).getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
        if (res == 200) {
          * 当返回码为200时,做处理
          * 得到服务器端返回json数据,并做处理
          * */
          HttpResponse httpResponse = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
          StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
          B?redReader b?redReader2 = new B?redReader(
              new InputStreamReader(httpResponse.getEntity().getContent()));
          String str2 = "";
          for (String s = b?redReader2.readLine(); s != null; s = b?redReader2
              .readLine()) {
```

```
builder.append(s);
           }
           Log.i("cat", ">>>>>" + builder.toString());
JSONObject jsonObject = new JSONObject(builder.toString())
             .getJSONObject("userbean");
         String Uid;
         String Showname;
         String Avtar;
         String State;
         Uid = jsonObject.getString("Uid");
         Showname = jsonObject.getString("Showname");
         Avtar = jsonObject.getString("Avtar");
         State = jsonObject.getString("State");
带数组形式的:
服务器端返回的数据格式为:
{"calendar":
  {"calendarlist":
      {"calendar_id":"1705","title":"(\亲\子)ddssd","category_name":"\默\认\分
\类","showtime":"1288927800","endshowtime":"1288931400","allDay":false},
      {"calendar_id":"1706","title":"(\旅\行)","category_name":"\默\认\分
\类","showtime":"1288933200","endshowtime":"1288936800","allDay":false}
      ]
  }
}
分析代码如下:
// TODO 状态处理 500 200
         int res = 0;
         res = httpClient.execute(httpPost).getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
         if (res == 200) {
            * 当返回码为200时,做处理
            * 得到服务器端返回json数据,并做处理
            * */
```

```
HttpResponse httpResponse = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
B?redReader b?redReader2 = new B?redReader(
    new InputStreamReader(httpResponse.getEntity().getContent()));
String str2 = "";
for (String s = b?redReader2.readLine(); s != null; s = b?redReader2
     .readLine()) {
  builder.append(s);
}
Log.i("cat", ">>>>>" + builder.toString());
*这里需要分析服务器回传的json格式数据,
JSONObject jsonObject = new JSONObject(builder.toString())
     .getJSONObject("calendar");
JSONArray jsonArray = jsonObject.getJSONArray("calendarlist");
for(int i=0;i < jsonArray.length();i++){
  JSONObject jsonObject2 = (JSONObject)jsonArray.opt(i);
  CalendarInfo calendarInfo = new CalendarInfo();
  calendarInfo.setCalendar_id(jsonObject2.getString("calendar_id"));
  calendarInfo.setTitle(jsonObject2.getString("title"));
  calendar Info. set Category\_name (json Object 2. get String ("category\_name")); \\
  calendarInfo.setShowtime(jsonObject2.getString("showtime"));
  calendarInfo.setEndtime(jsonObject2.getString("endshowtime"));
  calendarInfo.setAllDay(jsonObject2.getBoolean("allDay"));
  calendarInfos.add(calendarInfo);
}
```

总结,普通形式的只需用JSONObject,带数组形式的需要使用JSONArray将其变成一个list。

转: http://blog.163.com/tuchengju@126/blog/static/38071165201162254625961/

顶 踩

- 上一篇 struts2: config-browser-plugin 与 convention-plugin 学习
- 下一篇 南阳ACM 题目8: 一种排序 Java版