该程序参考自网络

首先贴上ison文件

test.txt文件----放在res/raw文件夹下

```
1.
     {
 2.
          "error": 0,
          "status": "success",
 3.
 4.
          "date": "2014-05-10",
 5.
          "results": [
 6.
              {
                  "currentCity": "南京",
                  "weather_data": [
 8.
 9.
                      {
                          "date": "周六(今天, 实时: 19℃)",
10.
                          "dayPictureUrl": "http://api.map.baidu.com/images/weather/day/d
11.
12.
                          "nightPictureUrl": "http://api.map.baidu.com/images/weather/nig
13.
                          "weather": "大雨",
14.
                          "wind": "东南风5-6级",
15.
                          "temperature": "18℃"
16.
                      },
17.
                      {
                          "date": "周日",
18.
                          "dayPictureUrl": "http://api.map.baidu.com/images/weather/day/z
19.
20.
                          "nightPictureUrl": "http://api.map.baidu.com/images/weather/nig
21.
                          "weather": "阵雨转多云",
22.
                          "wind": "西北风4-5级",
23.
                          "temperature": "21 ~ 14°C"
24.
                      }
                  ]
25.
26.
              }
27.
          ]
28.
     }
```

读取该文件的程序片段

```
1.
               public String readFileFromRaw(int resourceId) {
 2.
                      if(resourceId < 0 ){</pre>
 3.
                          return null;
 4.
                      }
 5.
                      String result = null;
 6.
 7.
                      try {
 8.
                          InputStream inputStream = getResources().openRawResource( resource)
 9.
                          // 获取文件的字节数
10.
                          int length = inputStream.available();
11.
                          // 创建byte数组
12.
                          byte[] buffer = new byte[length];
13.
                          // 将文件中的数据读到byte数组中
14.
                          inputStream.read(buffer);
15.
                          result = EncodingUtils.getString(buffer, "gbk");
```

进入正题,使用gson

首先gson将json解析为对象所需的类

```
import java.util.List;
 1.
 2.
 3.
      public class Status
 4.
 5.
              private String error;
 6.
              private String status;
              private String date;
              private List<Results> results;
 8.
              public String getError()
 9.
10.
11.
                  return error;
12.
13.
              public void setError(String error)
14.
15.
                  this.error = error;
16.
              }
17.
18.
              public String getStatus()
19.
20.
                  return status;
21.
22.
              public void setStatus(String status)
23.
24.
                  this.status = status;
25.
26.
              public String getDate()
27.
28.
                  return date;
29.
              public void setDate(String date)
30.
31.
32.
                  this.date = date;
33.
34.
              public List<Results> getResults()
35.
36.
                  return results;
37.
              public void setResults(List<Results> results)
38.
39.
40.
                  this.results = results;
41.
```

```
1.
      import java.util.List;
 2.
 3.
      public class Results
 4.
 5.
          private String currentCity;
 6.
          private List<Weather> weather_data;
 7.
          public String getCurrentCity()
 8.
 9.
              return currentCity;
10.
11.
          public void setCurrentCity(String currentCity)
12.
13.
              this.currentCity = currentCity;
14.
15.
          public List<Weather> getWeather_data()
16.
17.
              return weather_data;
18.
19.
          public void setWeather_data(List<Weather> weather_data)
20.
21.
              this.weather_data = weather_data;
22.
23.
          @Override
24.
          public String toString()
25.
26.
              return "Results [currentCity=" + currentCity + ", weather_data="
                      + weather_data + "]";
27.
28.
          }
29.
     }
```

```
1.
     public class Weather {
          private String date;
2.
                      private String dayPictureUrl;
3.
4.
                      private String nightPictureUrl;
5.
                      private String weather;
                      private String wind;
6.
7.
                      private String temperature;
8.
                      public String getDate() {
9.
                          return date;
10.
                      }
```

```
11.
                      public void setDate(String date) {
12.
                           this.date = date:
13.
14.
                      public String getDayPictureUrl() {
15.
                           return dayPictureUrl;
16.
                      public void setDayPictureUrl(String dayPictureUrl) {
17.
                          this.dayPictureUrl = dayPictureUrl;
18.
19.
20.
                      public String getNightPictureUrl() {
21.
                          return nightPictureUrl;
22.
23.
                      public void setNightPictureUrl(String nightPictureUrl) {
24.
                          this.nightPictureUrl = nightPictureUrl;
25.
26.
                      public String getWeather() {
27.
                          return weather;
28.
29.
                      public void setWeather(String weather) {
30.
                          this.weather = weather;
31.
                      public String getWind() {
32.
33.
                          return wind;
34.
35.
                      public void setWind(String wind) {
36.
                          this.wind = wind;
37.
38.
                      public String getTemperature() {
39.
                          return temperature;
40.
41.
                      public void setTemperature(String temperature) {
42.
                          this.temperature = temperature;
43.
44.
                      @Override
45.
                      public String toString() {
                           return "Weather [date=" + date + ", dayPictureUrl="
46.
47.
                                   + dayPictureUrl + ", nightPictureUrl="
                                   + nightPictureUrl + ", weather=" + weather
48.
49.
                                   + ", wind=" + wind + ", temperature=" + temperature
                                   + "]";
50.
51.
                      }
52.
53.
     }
```

主程序:

```
package com.example.helloworld;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.List;
```

```
8.
      import org.apache.http.HttpEntity;
 9.
      import org.apache.http.HttpResponse;
10.
      import org.apache.http.client.HttpClient;
11.
      import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpGet;
12.
      import org.apache.http.impl.client.DefaultHttpClient;
13.
      import org.apache.http.util.EncodingUtils;
14.
      import org.apache.http.util.EntityUtils;
15.
      import org.json.JSONArray;
16.
     import org.json.JSONObject;
17.
18.
     import com.google.gson.Gson;
19.
      import com.google.gson.reflect.TypeToken;
20.
21.
     import android.app.Activity;
22.
      import android.os.Bundle;
23.
     import android.os.Handler;
24.
     import android.os.Message;
25.
     import android.view.Menu;
26.
     import android.view.MenuItem;
27.
     import android.view.View;
28.
     import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
29.
     import android.widget.Button;
30.
     import android.widget.EditText;
31.
     import android.widget.TextView;
32.
     import android.widget.Toast;
33.
34.
     public class MainActivity extends Activity {
35.
36.
          private static final int SHOW_RESPONSE = 0;
37.
          private static final int SHOW ERROR = 1;
38.
39.
          private Button btn_read;
40.
          private TextView result;
41.
42.
          private Handler handler = new Handler() {
43.
              public void handleMessage(android.os.Message msg) {
44.
                  switch (msg.what) {
45.
                  case SHOW_RESPONSE:
                      String response = (String) msg.obj;
46.
                      // 在这里进行UI操作,将结果显示到界面上
47.
48.
                      result.setText(response);
49.
50.
                      break;
51.
                  case SHOW ERROR:
52.
                      Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
53.
                              "here" + (String) msg.obj, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                      break;
54.
55.
                  default:
56.
                      break;
57.
58.
              };
59.
          };
60.
```

```
61.
           @Override
 62.
           protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 63.
               super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 64.
               setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
 65.
               ini();
 66.
           }
 67.
           private void ini() {
 68.
 69.
               btn read = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn read);
 70.
               result = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.result);
 71.
               btn_read.setOnClickListener(new searchListener());
72.
 73.
           }
 74.
 75.
           class searchListener implements OnClickListener {
 76.
               @Override
 77.
               public void onClick(View v) {
 78.
                   // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 79.
 80.
 81.
               }
82.
83.
               private void parseJSONWithGSON()
 84.
 85.
                   //List<Word> wordList = new TypeToken<List<Word>>() {}.getType();
 86.
                   //List<CallBackVo>> list = gson.from(jsonstr,listtype);
 87.
 88.
                   String test=readFileFromRaw(R.raw.test);
89.
                   Gson gson=new Gson();
 90.
                   Status status=gson.fromJson(test, Status.class);
 91.
 92.
                   Message mes = new Message();
 93.
                   mes.what = SHOW_RESPONSE;
 94.
                   mes.obj = word.toString();
95.
                   handler.sendMessage(mes);
96.
97.
98.
                public String readFileFromRaw(int resourceId) {
 99.
                       if(resourceId < 0 ){</pre>
100.
                           return null;
101.
                       }
102.
103.
                       String result = null;
104.
                       try {
105.
                           InputStream inputStream = getResources().openRawResource( resource)
106.
                           // 获取文件的字节数
107.
                           int length = inputStream.available();
108.
                           // 创建byte数组
109.
                           byte[] buffer = new byte[length];
110.
                           // 将文件中的数据读到byte数组中
111.
                           inputStream.read(buffer);
112.
                           result = EncodingUtils.getString(buffer, "gbk");
113.
                           //result=new String(buffer,0,length);
                       } catch (Exception e) {
114.
```