移动平台应用软件开发

解析JSON格式数据

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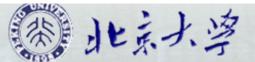


JSON格式数据

- 在网络上传输数据时最常用的格式有两种:
 - XML和JSON,均是通用数据交换格式
- ·JSON的主要优势是体积小。

```
▼<root>
   <success>1</success>
 ▼<result>
    <weaid>1</weaid>
    <days>2015-03-18</days>
    <week>星期三</week>
    <cityno>beijing</cityno>
    <citynm>北京</citynm>
    <cityid>101010100</cityid>
    <temperature>15°C/5°C</temperature>
    <temperature curr>15%</temperature curr>
    <humidity>0°F/0°F</humidity>
    <weather>多云</weather>
    <weather icon>http://api.k780.com:88/upload/weather/d/1.gif</weather i</pre>
    <weather icon1>http://api.k780.com:88/upload/weather/d/1.gif</weather</pre>
    <wind>无持续风向</wind>
    <winp>微风</winp>
    <temp high>15</temp high>
    <temp low>5</temp low>
    <temp curr>15</temp curr>
    <humi high>0</humi high>
    <humi low>0</humi low>
    <weatid>2</weatid>
    <weatid1>2</weatid1>
    <windid>124</windid>
    <winpid>125</winpid>
   </result>
 </root>
```

```
success: "1",
- result: {
     weaid: "1",
     days: "2015-03-18",
     week: "星期三",
     cityno: "beijing",
     citynm: "北京",
     cityid: "101010100",
     temperature: "15°C/5°C",
     temperature curr: "15°C",
     humidity: "0°F/0°F",
     weather: "多云",
     weather icon: "http://api.k780.com:88/upload/weather/d/1.qif",
     weather icon1: "http://api.k780.com:88/upload/weather/d/1.gif",
     wind: "无持续风向",
     winp: "微风",
     temp high: "15",
     temp low: "5",
     temp curr: "15",
     humi high: "0",
     humi low: "0",
     weatid: "2",
     weatid1: "2",
     windid: "124",
     winpid: "125"
```



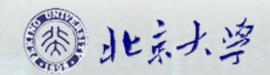
Android中JSON数据解析

- · 在Android中解析JSON的方法有多种:
 - 官方提供的JSONObject
 - 谷歌开源的GSON
 - 第三方开源库Jackson、FastJSON
- · 本讲仅介绍GSON的使用方法



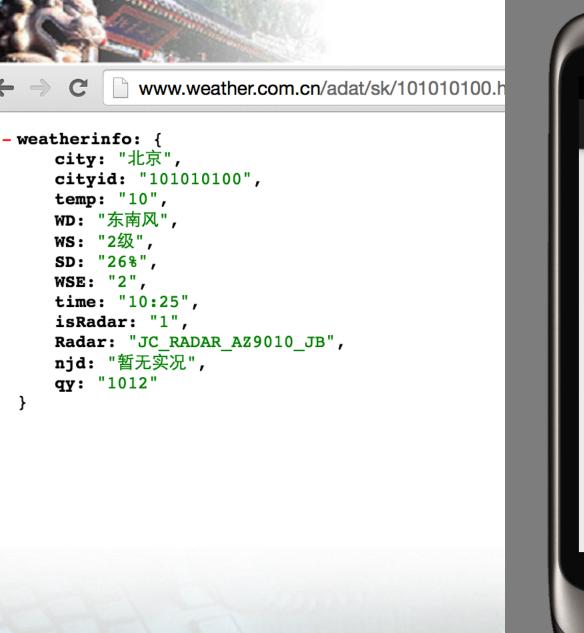


🧝 gson-2.3.1.jar



GSON的使用

- Gson的解析规则是必须有一个bean文件
- 这个bean文件的内容与JSon数据类型一一对应
- Gson有两个重要的方法,一个就是tojson,一个 就是fromjson。
- tojson是将bean里面的内容转换为json内容
- fromjson是从Json对象封装出bean对象
- · 把gson-*.*.*.jar放入libs文件夹
- · 右击它,然后点击 'Add as library'
- · 确保build.gradle文件中的依赖文件是正确的。
 - compile files('libs/gson-2.3.1.jar')





```
public class TodayWeather {
    WeatherInfo weatherinfo;

public void setWeatherinfo(WeatherInfo weatherinfo) {
    this.weatherinfo = weatherinfo;
}

public WeatherInfo getWeatherinfo() {
    return weatherinfo;
}
```

```
private String city;
private String cityid;
private String cityid;
private String wD;
private String wS;
private String wS;
private String wSE;
private String wSE;
private String time;
private String isRadar;
private String Radar;
private String njd;
private String qy;
```

```
private void parseJSON(String jsondata){
          mGson = new Gson();
          TodayWeather todayweather = mGson.fromJson(jsondata,TodayWeather.class);
          mCurWeatherinfo = todayweather.getWeatherinfo();
          Log.d("MyAPPGson",mCurWeatherinfo.getCity());
         Log level:
                      Debug
                                     Q~
                                                                           myap
logcat
  03-18 15:27:50.097
                        3624-3642/com.example.zhangqx.myapplication D/MyAPPGson:
                        3624-3650/com.example.zhanggx.myapplication D/MyAPPGson:
  03-18 15:28:14.463
```

Q&A

本讲结束!

