
json2py Documentation

Release 0.1a

Víctor Cabezas

March 23, 2016

1	Contents:	3
1.1	Usage	3
1.1.1	Models	4
1.2	Exceptions	6
1.2.1	ParseException	6
1.3	Examples	6
1.3.1	Modeling Github API	6
1.4	Changelog	9
2	Indices and tables	11
	Python Module Index	13

The goal of this module is to map plain `json` strings and `json.loads` structures into Python objects.

Contents:

1.1 Usage

Note: For extended and more in depth examples, refer to *Examples*

The following example illustrates how this module works.

```
1 from json2py.models import *
2 class Example(NestedField):
3     hello = TextField(name = 'hi')
4     integer = IntegerField()
5     floating = FloatField()
6
7 class ExampleList(ListField):
8     __model__ = Example
9
10 dict_var = {'hi': 'world', 'integer': 1000, 'floating': 10.5, 'ignored': "you won't see me"}
11 list_var = [dict_var] * 3
12
13 myMappedList = ExampleList(list_var)
14
15 myMappedList[1].integer.value = 1234
16
17 print myMappedList.json_encode(indent = 4)
```

Should return something like:

```
[
  {
    "integer": 1000,
    "floating": 10.5,
    "hello": "world"
  },
  {
    "integer": 1234,
    "floating": 10.5,
    "hello": "world"
  },
  {
    "integer": 1000,
    "floating": 10.5,
```

```
    "hello": "world"
}
]
```

1.1.1 Models

Note: The classes of this modules are intended to be reimplemented in order to make use of this module.

Models represent basic JSON data types. The usage of this models is intended to be subclassed in order to fully map the original JSON structure.

BaseField

class json2py.models.**BaseField**(**kwargs)

Base Class holding and defining common features for all the other subclasses.

Parameters **name** – Name of the field in source data.

Note This class must be treated as abstract class and should not be reimplemented.

json_decode(data, **kwargs)

Parses a JSON-string into this object. This method is intended to build the JSON to Object map, so it doesn't return any value, instead, the object is built into self.

Parameters

- **data** – JSON-string passed to `json.loads()`
- **kwargs** – Parameters passed to `json.loads()`

json_encode(**kwargs)

Converts an object of class `BaseField` into JSON representation (string) using BaseEncoder JSONEncoder.

Parameters **kwargs** – Parameters passed to `json.dumps()`

Returns JSON-string representation of this object.

TextField

class json2py.models.**TextField**(*args, **kwargs)

Class representing a string field in JSON.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in `BaseField`
- **value** – It is the raw data that is this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If value is not a string nor None

IntegerField

class json2py.models.**IntegerField**(*args, **kwargs)

Class representing an integer field in JSON.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in *BaseField*
- **value** – It is the raw data that is this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If `value` is not a integer nor `None`

FloatField

class `json2py.models.FloatField(*args, **kwargs)`
Class representing a float field in JSON.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in *BaseField*
- **value** – It is the raw data that is this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If `value` is not a float nor `None`

BooleanField

class `json2py.models.BooleanField(*args, **kwargs)`
Class representing boolean field in JSON.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in *BaseField*
- **value** – It is the raw data that is this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If `value` is not boolean nor `None`

Todo

Document how to access elements in *NestedField* with same name than Python's reserved keywords.

NestedField

class `json2py.models.NestedField(*args, **kwargs)`
Class representing a document field in JSON.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in *BaseField*
- **value** – It is the raw data that is this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If `value` is not a dict nor `None`

ListField

class `json2py.models.ListField(value=None, *args, **kwargs)`
Class representing a list field in JSON. This class implements `list` interface so you can slicing, appending, popping, etc.

Parameters

- **name** – It has the same meaning as in *BaseField*
- **value** – It is the raw data that this object will represent once parsed.

Raises **ParseException** – If `value` is not a list nor `None`

Note Hinting the structure of values of the list should be done using the meta variable `__model__` inside class reimplementation.

Note JSON lists' values can be of any type even in the same list, but in real world apps, every JSON lists' values should be of the same type, this behaviour also simplifies this module, so this class expects that all values in lists must have the same structure.

1.2 Exceptions

1.2.1 ParseException

class `json2py.models.ParseException`

Exception raised when an error occur trying to parse data on any of *BaseField* subclasses.

1.3 Examples

In the examples below, we will try to learn how to model JSON with `json2py`. We will cover how to re-utilize models into bigger ones, like JSON support sub-documents. We will also learn how to model a list of JSON documents.

1.3.1 Modeling Github API

For the examples we will try to model Github's public API (or at least a part of it). We will be model the *user* response from <https://api.github.com/users/{user}> using my user account, we will model this *repo* information on https://api.github.com/users/{user}/{repo_name} And with a bit more effort we will model the *repo* listing on <https://api.github.com/users/{user}/repos>. In this example, `requests` module will be used for simplicity, but the way of requesting remote resources is up to you.

Let's begin!

User modelling

The user data used on this example will be extracted from <https://api.github.com/users/wiston999>

Let's suppose we want to grab the user's id, login, url, type and if user is admin. This task can be done with the following code.

We will map the *type* key into a field named *user_type* into our model.

Listing 1.1: models.py

```
1 from json2py.models import *
2
3 class User(NestedField):
4     login = TextField()
5     id = IntegerField()
6     url = TextField()
```

```

7     user_type = TextField(name = 'type')
8     site_admin = BooleanField()

```

And we are all done! Now let's request the Github's user info endpoint.

Listing 1.2: example1.py

```

1  import requests
2  from models import User
3
4  response = requests.get('https://api.github.com/users/wiston999')
5  my_user = User(response.json())
6  print my_user.login.value, "'s stats:"
7  print "id:", my_user.id.value
8  print "login:", my_user.login.value
9  print "url:", my_user.url.value
10 print "type:", my_user.user_type.value
11 print "site_admin:", my_user.site_admin.value

```

Output after executing this code is

```

Wiston999 's stats:
id: 1099504
login: Wiston999
url: https://api.github.com/users/Wiston999
type: User
site_admin: False

```

This is how modeling works, all you have to do is define class variables into the class inheriting from `json2py.models.NestedField`.

Repository modeling

The next step will be modeling a repository information from Github. We will use the information from this repository, <https://api.github.com/repos/wiston999/json2py>. We want to get the id, name, full_name, is_private, description, size, language, default_branch and the owner fields. One can notice that owner nested document looks familiar, as it shares several fields with the data on <https://api.github.com/users/wiston999>. We notice too that shared data is already modeled into the previous example, so, let's use a bit of code re-utilization.

Listing 1.3: models.py

```

1  class User(NestedField):
2      login = TextField()
3      id = IntegerField()
4      url = TextField()
5      user_type = TextField(name = 'type')
6      site_admin = BooleanField()
7
8  class Repo(NestedField):
9      id = IntegerField()
10     name = TextField()
11     full_name = TextField()
12     owner = User()
13     is_private = BooleanField(name = 'private')
14     description = TextField()
15     size = IntegerField()

```

```
16     language = TextField()
17     default_branch = TextField()
```

Notice how the **owner** field is an instance of **User** class defined above.

Let's try these models

Listing 1.4: example2.py

```
1  import requests
2  from models import User, Repo
3
4  response = requests.get('https://api.github.com/repos/wiston999/json2py')
5  this_repo = Repo(response.json())
6  print this_repo.name.value, "'s stats:"
7  print "id:", this_repo.id.value
8  print "full_name:", this_repo.full_name.value
9  print "owner:", this_repo.owner.login.value
10 print "private:", this_repo.is_private.value
11 print "description:", this_repo.description.value
12 print "language:", this_repo.language.value
13 print "default_branch:", this_repo.default_branch.value
```

Will output

```
json2py 's stats:
id: 54333024
full_name: Wiston999/json2py
owner: Wiston999
private: False
description: Convert JSON/dict to python object and viceversa
language: Python
default_branch: master
```

Repository list modeling

As a last example, let's loop the loop, we are going to model the data returned by <https://api.github.com/users/Wiston999/repos> request. We see that this is a list of repositories, which we have already modeled, so, this should be as simple as

Listing 1.5: models.py

```
1  class User(NestedField):
2      login = TextField()
3      id = IntegerField()
4      url = TextField()
5      user_type = TextField(name = 'type')
6      site_admin = BooleanField()
7
8  class Repo(NestedField):
9      id = IntegerField()
10     name = TextField()
11     full_name = TextField()
12     owner = User()
13     is_private = BooleanField(name = 'private')
14     description = TextField()
15     size = IntegerField()
```

```

16     language = TextField()
17     default_branch = TextField()
18
19 class RepoList(ListField):
20     __model__ = Repo

```

Everything done! Let's try it

Listing 1.6: example3.py

```

1  import requests
2  from models import RepoList
3
4  response = requests.get('https://api.github.com/users/wiston999/repos')
5  user_repo_list = RepoList(response.json())
6  print "wiston999's repositories:"
7  for repo in user_repo_list:
8      print "Repository name:", repo.name.value, "with id:", repo.id.value, "written in", repo.language
9      print "Repository Owner:", repo.owner.login.value
10     print '-'*70

```

And the output

```

wiston999 repositories:
Repository name: BRTMT with id: 24468609 written in JavaScript
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: cursoJS with id: 14053600 written in JavaScript
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: DDSBox with id: 36035006 written in Java
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: DSS with id: 20038644 written in Python
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: ISIII with id: 3630135 written in None
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: json2py with id: 54333024 written in Python
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: Plataforma with id: 2506501 written in Python
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----
Repository name: repos-git with id: 20038280 written in Python
Repository Owner: Wiston999
-----

```

1.4 Changelog

- **0.1:** First version, base implementation done. Added docs and tests.

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

j

`json2py.models`, 4

B

BaseField (class in json2py.models), 4
BooleanField (class in json2py.models), 5

F

FloatField (class in json2py.models), 5

I

IntegerField (class in json2py.models), 4

J

json2py.models (module), 4, 6
json_decode() (json2py.models.BaseField method), 4
json_encode() (json2py.models.BaseField method), 4

L

ListField (class in json2py.models), 5

N

NestedField (class in json2py.models), 5

P

ParseException (class in json2py.models), 6

T

TextField (class in json2py.models), 4