



Stack Overflow is a question and answer site for professional and enthusiast programmers. It's 100% free, no registration required.

Take the 2-minute tour ×

Simple parse JSON from URL on Android

I'm trying to parse a JSON result fetched from a URL in my Android app ... I have tried a few examples on the Internet, but can't get it to work.

The JSON data looks like this: `{"active":1,"name":"testtest","tab1_text":"Test TAB"}` ... (is valid)

What's the simplest way to fetch the URL and parse the JSON data and ex. just show it in the log like...

```
response.getString("name");
```

android json

edited Apr 17 at 0:36



Randall Cook
3,028 ●9 ●39

[add a comment](#)

asked Nov 2 '12 at 13:30



pkdkk
386 ●1 ●9 ●21

6 Answers

You could use `AsyncTask`, you'll have to customize to fit your needs, but something like the following

Async task has three primary methods:

1. `onPreExecute()` - most commonly used for setting up and starting a progress dialog
2. `doInBackground()` - Makes connections and receives responses from the server (Do NOT try to assign response values to GUI elements, this is a common mistake, that cannot be done in a background thread).
3. `onPostExecute()` - Here we are out of the background thread, so we can do user interface manipulation with the response data, or simply assign the response to specific variable types.

First we will start the class, initialize a `String` to hold the results outside of the methods but inside the class, then run the `onPreExecute()` method setting up a simple progress dialog.

```
class MyAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<String, String, Void> {  
  
    private ProgressDialog progressDialog = new ProgressDialog(MainActivity.this);  
    InputStream inputStream = null;  
    String result = "";  
  
    protected void onPreExecute() {  
        progressDialog.setMessage("Downloading your data...");  
        progressDialog.show();  
        progressDialog.setOnCancelListener(new OnCancelListener() {  
            public void onCancel(DialogInterface arg0) {  
                MyAsyncTask.this.cancel(true);  
            }  
        });  
    }  
}
```

Then we need to set up the connection and how we want to handle the response:

```

    HttpResponse httpResponse = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
    HttpEntity httpEntity = httpResponse.getEntity();

    // Read content & Log
    InputStream inputStream = httpEntity.getContent();
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e1) {
    Log.e("UnsupportedEncodingException", e1.toString());
    e1.printStackTrace();
} catch (ClientProtocolException e2) {
    Log.e("ClientProtocolException", e2.toString());
    e2.printStackTrace();
} catch (IllegalStateException e3) {
    Log.e("IllegalStateException", e3.toString());
    e3.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e4) {
    Log.e("IOException", e4.toString());
    e4.printStackTrace();
}
// Convert response to string using String Builder
try {
    BufferedReader bReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));
    StringBuilder sBuilder = new StringBuilder();

    String line = null;
    while ((line = bReader.readLine()) != null) {
        sBuilder.append(line + "\n");
    }

    inputStream.close();
    result = sBuilder.toString();

} catch (Exception e) {
    Log.e("StringBuilding & BufferedReader", "Error converting result " + e.toString());
}
} // protected void doInBackground(String... params)

```

Lastly, here we will parse the return, in this example it was a JSON Array and then dismiss the dialog:

```

protected void onPostExecute(Void v) {
    //parse JSON data
    try {
        JSONArray jArray = new JSONArray(result);
        for(i=0; i < jArray.length(); i++) {

            JSONObject jobject = jArray.getJSONObject(i);

            String name = jobject.getString("name");
            String tab1_text = jobject.getString("tab1_text");
            int active = jobject.getInt("active");

        } // End Loop
        this.progressDialog.dismiss();
    } catch (JSONException e) {
        Log.e("JSONException", "Error: " + e.toString());
    } // catch (JSONException e)
} // protected void onPostExecute(Void v)
} //Class MyAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<String, String, Void>

```

edited Feb 11 at 14:54

answered Nov 2 '12 at 13:43



Asok

4,816 ●2●16●40

[add a comment](#)

```
JSONObject(html).getString("name");
```

How to get the `html` String: [Make an HTTP request with android](#)

answered Nov 2 '12 at 13:34



Emil Davtyan

5,339 ●3●17●34

Hey ... I got this error: puu.sh/1mF6v .. when I use the code, but what does it mean? .. I got errors in all examples. – [pkdkk](#) Nov 5 '12 at 7:16

That error says you are running a network operation on your UI thread, this was frowned upon in earlier Android versions; beginning with HoneyComb it will throw a `RuntimeException` instead. [Read this.](#) – [Emil Davtyan](#) Nov 5 '12 at 15:12

[add a comment](#)

Use this JSONParser class. That will make whole work for you.

```
public class JSONParser {

    static InputStream is = null;
    static JSONObject jsonObj = null;
    static String json = "";

    // constructor
    public JSONParser() {

    }

    // function get json from url
    // by making HTTP POST or GET method
    public JSONObject makeHttpRequest(String url, String method,
        List<NameValuePair> params) throws IOException {

        // Making HTTP request
        try {

            // check for request method
            if(method == "POST"){
                // request method is POST
                // defaultHttpClient
                DefaultHttpClient httpClient = new DefaultHttpClient();
                HttpPost httpPost = new HttpPost(url);
                httpPost.setEntity(new UrlEncodedFormEntity(params));

                HttpResponse httpResponse = httpClient.execute(httpPost);

                HttpEntity httpEntity = httpResponse.getEntity();
                is = httpEntity.getContent();

            }else if(method == "GET"){
                // request method is GET
                DefaultHttpClient httpClient = new DefaultHttpClient(httpParameters);
                String paramString = URLEncodedUtils.format(params, "utf-8");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Then in your application create an instance of this class. You can pass to its constructor 'GET' or 'POST' if desired.

```
public JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();

try {

    // Building Parameters ( you can pass as many parameters as you want)
    List<NameValuePair> params = new ArrayList<NameValuePair>();

    params.add(new BasicNameValuePair("name", name));
    params.add(new BasicNameValuePair("age", 25));

    // Getting JSON Object
    JSONObject json = jsonParser.makeHttpRequest(YOUR_URL, "POST", params);

} catch (JSONException e) {
    e.printStackTrace(); }
}
```

edited Nov 9 '13 at 14:58



Benjamin
6,957 ● 9 ● 41 ● 106

answered Nov 2 '12 at 13:43



Marcin S.
5,096 ● 2 ● 15 ● 30

[add a comment](#)

try as:

```
// your get json request to server..
HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
HttpEntity entity = response.getEntity();

if(entity != null){
    JSONObject responseObject = new JSONObject(EntityUtils.toString(entity));
    String active = responseObject.getString("active");
    String name = responseObject.getString("name");
    String tab1_text = responseObject.getString("tab1_text");
    //....
}
else{
    //Do something here...
}
```

see this example for Getting and parsing json response from server :

<http://adblogcat.com/parse-json-data-from-a-web-server-and-display-on-listview/>

answered Nov 2 '12 at 13:38



pashnya K

49.5k ●6 ●39 ●77

[add a comment](#)

```
HttpClient client = new DefaultHttpClient();
HttpGet request = new HttpGet();
request.setURI(new URI(url));
HttpResponse response = client.execute(request);
BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(response
    .getEntity().getContent()));
String line = "";

while ((line = in.readLine()) != null) {

    JSONObject jobject = new JSONObject(line);

    if (jobject.has("name")) {

        String temp = jobject.getString("name");
        Log.e("name",temp);

    }

}
```

edited Nov 3 '12 at 6:01



Asok

4,816 ●2 ●16 ●40

[add a comment](#)

answered Nov 2 '12 at 13:41



Abdul Wahab

276 ●3 ●11

Just go for link. [JSON PARSING](#)

answered Nov 3 '12 at 6:03



Varun Vishnoi

401 ●2 ●22

[add a comment](#)

Not the answer you're looking for? Browse other questions tagged [android](#) [json](#) or [ask your own question](#).