Package 'rjson'

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Title JSON for R

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Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Description Converts R object into JSON objects and vice-versa.

URL https://github.com/alexcb/rjson

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Repository CRAN

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NeedsCompilation yes

R topics documented:

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fromJSON   *Convert JSON To R*

Description

Convert a JSON object into an R object.

Usage

```
fromJSON( json_str, file, method = "C", unexpected.escape = "error", simplify = TRUE )
```

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Arguments

`json_str`	a JSON object to convert
`file`	the name of a file to read the json_str from; this can also be a URL. Only one of json_str or file must be supplied.
`method`	use the `C` implementation, or the older slower (and one day to be depricated) `R` implementation
`unexpected.escape`	changed handling of unexpected escaped characters. Handling value should be one of "error", "skip", or "keep"; on unexpected characters issue an `error`, `skip` the character, or `keep` the character
`simplify`	If TRUE, attempt to convert json-encoded lists into vectors where appropriate. If FALSE, all json-encoded lists will be wrapped in a list even if they are all of the same data type.

Value

R object that corresponds to the JSON object

See Also

toJSON

Examples

```
fromJSON('[1,2,3]', simplify=TRUE)
# returns c(1,2,3)
fromJSON('[1,2,3]', simplify=FALSE)
# returns list(1,2,3)

#As a result, this will output "1"
toJSON(fromJSON('[1]', simplify=TRUE))
#Compared with this which will output "[1]" as expected
toJSON(fromJSON('[1]', simplify=FALSE))

#R vs C execution time
x <- toJSON( iris )
system.time( y <- fromJSON(x) )
system.time( y2 <- fromJSON(x,method = "R") )
```

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newJSONParser   *Convert buffered JSON objects To R*

Description

Convert a collection of JSON objects into R objects.

Usage

```
newJSONParser(method = "R")
```

Arguments

method   use the C implementation, or the slower original R implementation

Value

A list of functions used for parsing objects

See Also

[toJSON](#)

Examples

```
sample_json <- '
{
"breakfast" : [ "milk", "fruit loops", "juice" ],
"lunch" : [ "left over sushi" ]
}
'

parser <- newJSONParser()

parser$addData( sample_json )
food <- parser$getObject()
print( food )

#This is equivalent to using FromJSON( sample_json )
#However, sample_json can be split into several parts:

### EXAMPLE 2:

part_1 <- '{ "breakfast" : [ "milk", "fruit loops", "juice" ], '
part_2 <- '"lunch" : [ "left over sushi" ]'
# close off the first object, and create a 2nd JSON object, which is simply an
# array
part_3 <- '} [1,2,3,4,5]'

parser <- newJSONParser()
parser$addData( part_1 )
parser$getObject() #returns NULL - since part_1 isn't complete
parser$addData( part_2 )
parser$getObject() #returns NULL - since part_2 still isn't complete
parser$addData( part_3 )
parser$getObject() #returns the first food object
parser$getObject() #returns the second array
```

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rjson *JSON for R*

Description

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. This package converts JSON objects into R objects and vice-versa. See json.org for an overview of JSON. Unicode is unfortunately not supported at the moment.

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toJSON *Convert R To JSON*

Description

Convert an R object into a corresponding JSON object.

Lists with unnamed components are not currently supported

Usage

```
toJSON( x, indent=0, method="C" )
```

Arguments

x	a vector or list to convert into a JSON object
indent	an integer specifying how much indentation to use when formatting the JSON object; if 0, no pretty-formatting is used
method	use the C implementation, or the older slower (and one day to be depricated) R implementation

Value

a string containing the JSON object

See Also

[fromJSON](#)

Examples

```
x <- list( alpha = 1:5, beta = "Bravo",
           gamma = list(a=1:3, b=NULL),
           delta = c(TRUE, FALSE) )
json <- toJSON( x )
fromJSON( json )


#named vectors are treated as JSON objects (lists)
toJSON(islands[1:4])


#data.frames must be converted into a list before converting into JSON
plot(cars, pch=2)
json_cars <- toJSON(as.list(cars))
points( data.frame( fromJSON( json_cars ) ), col="red", pch=3 )

#special R types are encoded as strings
testString <- c(1,2,3,4,NA,NaN,Inf,8,9);
toJSON(testString);
```

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