

0.1 At JSONPath

Performs a lookup at *path* within *source* similar to `atKey`

$$atJsonPath(source, path)$$

such that the fundamental functionality of JSONPath is covered in this definition.

- A more complete definition will come at a future date if/as necessary

0.1.1 Arguments

- *source* is an object Scalar, KV, Statement or an Algorithm State
- *path* is a [JSONPath string](#) which adheres to the [additional requirements, clarifications, and additions](#) placed on JSONPath by the [xAPI Profile Specification](#)

0.1.2 Relevant Operations

The primitive *atJsonPath* uses the operations

- `atKey`
- `atIndex`
- `append`
- `count`

0.1.3 Summary

atJsonPath will return a *v* found within *source* after converting

$$path \rightarrow \langle path_{i+1}..path_j \rangle$$

such that if

$$path = $.a.b$$

then

$$path \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle$$

so that

$$atJsonPath(\langle a \mapsto b \mapsto 123 \rangle, $.a.b) = 123$$

0.1.4 Usage of Operations

In order to convert

$$path \rightarrow \langle path_{i+2}..path_j \rangle$$

an empty Collection *keyState* is introduced

$$keyState = \langle \rangle$$

so that the relevant *k*'(s) can be stored in *keyState* during iteration over *path*

$$\forall n : i..j \bullet i = 0 \wedge j = count(path) - 1$$

and the number of stored keys can be tracked using *curKeyStateIndex*

$$curKeyStateIndex = count(keyState) - 1$$

such that the current *path_n* can be retrieved

$$curKey = atIndex(path, n)$$

and *keepKey?* can indicate the relevance of *path_n*

$$keepKey? = true \iff curKey \neq \$ \wedge curKey \neq .$$

such that during each iteration *n*, *keyState* will be updated if necessary

$$keyState = append(keyState, curKey, curKeyStateIndex) \iff keepKey? = true$$

so at the end of the loop

$$keyState = \langle path_{i+2}..path_n..path_j \rangle$$

which provides the Collection of Key(s) necessary for calling *atKey*

$$valueInSource = atKey(source, keyState)$$

such that

$$atJsonPath(source, path) \equiv atKey(source, keyState)$$

0.1.5 Example output

Given an example *source*

$$source = \langle a \mapsto \langle b \mapsto 123, c \mapsto 456 \rangle, d \mapsto foo \rangle$$

then

$$atJsonPath(source, $.a) = \langle b \mapsto 123, c \mapsto 456 \rangle$$

and

$$atJsonPath(source, $.a.b) = 123$$

and

$$atJsonPath(source, $.a.c) = 456$$

and

$$atJsonPath(source, $.d) = foo$$