Title: LOON – Line Oriented Object Notation	Date: Nov 2021
	Issue: B

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1. LOON – Line Oriented Object Notation

LOON is a simple file format for configuration data. It is intended to be easy for both humans and machines to read and write. It is a stripped-down form of JSON, that ends up looking similar to the format used by HTTP, SMTP etc.

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An example LOON message is as follows:

```
# Some fake details about me
com.codalogic.aboutme {
    Name: Pete
    Height: 178
    DoB: 1969-04-18
    Children [
        Name: Sarah
        Height: 170
        Name: Jenny
        Height: 144
        }
    Grades [
        Α
        В
        C
    PlaceOfBirth: " string with leading spaces! "
    History <<END</pre>
        Born a long time again
        in a galaxy far, far away.
    <<END
}
```

The ABNF is as follows (note that LOON is encoded in UTF-8 or US-ASCII. This ABNF is written in terms of bytes, not Unicode codepoints):

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```
loon = preamble [ object-body / object / array ]
       [ eol ]
preamble = *( ( ows / comment ) eol )
comment = ows "#" *not-eol
object-body = object-line *( eol object-line )
object-line = comment / object-member
object-member = ows full-name ows value
full-name = [ realm "." ] [ "@" ] name
realm = name *( "." name )
name = ALPHA * (ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / " " )
value = object / array / multiline-string /
        primitive-spec / null1
object = "{" eol [ object-body eol ] ows "}"
array = "[" eol [ array-body eol ] ows "]"
array-body = array-line *( eol array-line )
array-line = array-member ; Comments not allowed
array-member = comment / ows value
primitive-spec = ":" ows primitive-value
primitive-value = null2 / true / false / number /
                  inline-string
null1 = "" ; Empty member value field indicates null
null2 = " \setminus 0"
true = true-kw
false = false-kw
; From RFC8259
number = [ minus ] int [ frac ] [ exp ]
decimal-point = %x2E
digit1-9 = %x31-39
                          ; 1-9
e = %x65 / %x45
                            ; e E
exp = e [ minus / plus ] 1*DIGIT
frac = decimal-point 1*DIGIT
int = zero / ( digit1-9 *DIGIT )
minus = %x2D
                            ; -
                            ; +
plus = %x2B
zero = %x30
                           ; 0
```

```
inline-string = naked-string / quoted-string
naked-string = *char ; See notes on strings
quoted-string = quotation-mark *char quotation-mark
multiline-string = "<<" name eol</pre>
                  *( *not-eol eol )
                  *not-eol "<<" name
char = unescaped / escaped
unescaped = HTAB / %x20-5B / %x5D-FF
       ; not controls except TAB nor "\"
       ; N.B: quotation mark is NOT escaped
escaped = escape (
           escape / ; \ i.e.: \\ -> \
           ; N.B. quotation-mark is NOT escaped
           %x62 / ; b i.e.: \b -> backspace
           %x66 /; f i.e.: \f -> form feed
           %x6E / ; n i.e.: \n -> line feed
           %x72 / ; r i.e.: \r -> carriage return
           %x74 / ; t i.e.: \t -> tab
           %x75 (4HEXDIG / "{" 1*6HEXDIG "}")
               ; \uXXXX or \u{XXXXXX} -> U+XXXX
escape = %x5C
                         ; \
quotation-mark = %x22 ; "
eol = ows (CR [LF] / LF)
not-eol = HTAB / %x20-FF
ows = *WSP; Optional white space
;; Keywords
true-kw = %x74.72.75.65; "true"
false-kw = %x66.61.6C.73.65; "false"
;; Referenced RFC 5234 Core Rules
ALPHA = %x41-5A / %x61-7A ; A-Z / a-z
       = %x0D ; carriage return
CR
DIGIT = %x30-39
                      ; 0-9
HEXDIG = DIGIT / "A" / "B" / "C" / "D" / "E" / "F"
                   ; horizontal tab
HTAB
      = %x09
       = %x0A= %x20
                     ; linefeed
LF
SP
                     ; space
WSP = SP / HTAB ; white space
```

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1.1. String values

LOON string values need special treatment.

Leading and trailing whitespace of a string value will be automatically removed on parsing. If that whitespace is significant, make the string a quoted string by wrapping it in quotation marks, e.g.:

```
Description: " A string with leading whitespace "
```

Quotation marks within a quoted string are not escaped in any way:

```
Description: "A string with " marks in it"
```

A string must also be quoted if, after removing any whitespace from both ends of the string, any of the following apply:

- The string is a value in an array and consists solely of a single '{', '[' or ']' character
- The string is a value in an array and begins with a '<' character and matches the ABNF ("<<" name)
- The string is a value in an array and begins with a '#' character

For example:

```
# An object start
Example1 {
# A string consisting only of '{'
Example2: {
# The string "["
Example3: [
Example4 [
    # A comment in an array
    "# A string that starts with a comment marker"
    ] A string, not an array end
    # The following is the string ] in an array
    " | "
]
# Not an array start. It is an object-member value
Example5: [
Example6: << A simple-string, not a multiline-string</pre>
```

A multiline string begins with the "<<" HEREDOC marker followed by a name used to mark the end of the multiline string, e.g.:

```
LongMessage <<END
```

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A message that is long goes here.<<END

Note that, unlike other HEREDOC formats, the end marker doesn't have to appear on its own line. It just needs to appear at the end of a line.

History

Issue	Date	Change
A	2 May 19	Creation
В	19 Nov 21	Enable comments in arrays and clarify use of quoted strings for escaping