JSON http://www.json.org/



Introducing JSON

Вългарски 中文 Český Dansk Nederlands English Esperanto Français Deutsch Еλληνικά עברית Magyar Indonesia Italiano 日本 한국어 שנושט Polski Português Română Русский Српско-хрватски Slovenščina Español Svenska Türkçe Tiếng Việt

ECMA-404 The JSON Data Interchange Standard.

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. It is easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language, Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999. JSON is a text format that is completely language independent but uses conventions that are familiar to programmers of the C-family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, Perl, Python, and many others. These properties make JSON an ideal data-interchange language.

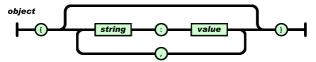
JSON is built on two structures:

- A collection of name/value pairs. In various languages, this is realized as an object, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.
- An ordered list of values. In most languages, this is realized as an array, vector, list, or sequence.

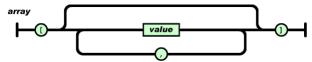
These are universal data structures. Virtually all modern programming languages support them in one form or another. It makes sense that a data format that is interchangeable with programming languages also be based on these structures.

In JSON, they take on these forms:

An *object* is an unordered set of name/value pairs. An object begins with { (left brace) and ends with } (right brace). Each name is followed by : (colon) and the name/value pairs are separated by , (comma).



An array is an ordered collection of values. An array begins with [(left bracket) and ends with] (right bracket). Values are separated by , (comma).



A value can be a string in double quotes, or a number, or true or false or null, or an object or an array. These structures can be nested.

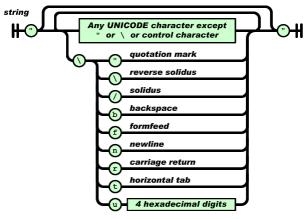
string number object array true false

null

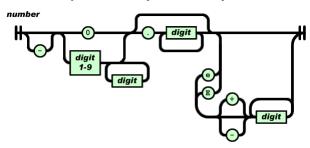
A string is a sequence of zero or more Unicode characters, wrapped in double quotes, using backslash escapes. A character is represented as a single character string. A string is very much like a C or Java string.

object { members } members pair pair , members pair string: value array [] [elements] elements value value , elementsvalue string number object array true false string " chars " charschar char chars char any-Unicode-character except-"-or-\-or control-character \u four-hex-digits number intint frac int exp int frac exp digit digit1-9 digits digitdigit1-9 digits digits exp e digits digits digit digit digits e+ e-E E+

1 of 3 12/30/2016 05:17 PM



A *number* is very much like a C or Java number, except that the octal and hexadecimal formats are not used.



Whitespace can be inserted between any pair of tokens. Excepting a few encoding details, that completely describes the language.

- · ABAP:
 - EPO Connector.
- ActionScript:
 - ActionScript3.
- GNATCOLL.JSON.
- AdvPL:
- JSON-ADVPL. · ASP:
- JSON for ASP.
- JSON ASP utility class.
- AWK • JSON.awk.
 - rhawk.
- · Bash:
- · Jshon.
- JSON.sh.
 BlitzMax:
- bmx-rjson.
- JSON_checker.
- · LibU.
- · ison-c
- json-parser.
- jsonsl. WJElement.
- M's JSON parser.
- cJSON.
 - Jansson. jsmn.

 - parson.ujson4c.
 - nxjson.
- frozen • microjson.
- · ISONKit.
 - jsonme--ThorsSerializer.
 - JsonBox.
 - jvar

 - rapidjson.JSON for Modern C++.

 - qmjson. • minijson.
 - · isoncons.
 - JSON Support in Qt.
 - QJson.
 - jsoncpp.JOST.

- ColdFusion:
 - SerializeJSON. • toJSON.
- D: · Libdjson.
- Dart:
- json library.
- Delphi:
 - Delphi Web Utils.
 - JSON Delphi Library.
- JSON in TermL.
- Fantom:
- Json. FileMaker:
- JSON.
- Fortran:

 - json-fortran. YAJL-Fort.

- package json. • Groovy:
- groovy-io. Haskell:
- RJson package.
- · json package.
- Java:
- JSON-java.
- ISONUtil.
- jsonp.
- Json-lib.
- Stringtree.SOJO.
- json-taglib.
- Flexison.JON tools.
- Argo. · isonii.
- fastjson.
- mjson. · jjson.
- json-simple.
- json-io.JsonMarshaller.
- google-gson.
- Json-smart.FOSS Nova JSON.
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- Net.Data:
 - netdata-json.
- Objective C: NSJSONSerialization.
 - json-framework.
 - ISONKit.
 - yajl-objc.
- TouchJSON.
- · OCaml:
- · Yojson. • jsonm.
- PascalScript: • JsonParser.
- Perl:
- CPAN.
- perl-JSON-SL.
- Photoshop:
 JSON Photoshop Scripting.
- PHP: • PHP 5.2.
- PicoLisp:
- picolisp-json. • Pike:
- - Public.Parser.JSON.
 - Public.Parser.JSON2.
- · PL/SQL:
 - · pljson: PowerShell:
 - PowerShell. Puredata:
 - PuRestJson.
 - Python:
 - The Python Standard Library.
 - simplejson.
 - pyson.Yajl-Py.

 - ultrajson. · metamagic.json.

 - rjson.jsonlite.
 - Racket: • json-parsing.
 - Rebol:
 - json.r. • RPG:
 - JSON Utilities. • Rust:
 - Serde JSON.json-rust.
 - Ruby:

2 of 3 12/30/2016 05:17 PM **JSON**

- CAJUN.libjson.nosjob.
- JSON++.JSON library for IoT.
- - fastJSON.
 JSON_checker.
 Jayrock.
 Json.NET LINQ to JSON.
 LitJSON.

 - JSON for .NET.JSON@CodeTitans.JSONSharp.

 - fluent-json.
 - Manatee Json.FastJsonParser.
- Ciao:
 Ciao JSON encoder and decoder.
 Clojure:
- data.json.
- Cobol:
 XML Thunder.
 Redvers COBOL JSON Interface.

- cookjson.
 JavaScript:
 JSON.
 - json2.js.clarinet.

 - Oboe.js.
- LabVIEW:
 flatten.
- Lisp:
 Common Lisp JSON.
 Emacs Lisp.
- LiveCode:
- mergJSON.
 LotusScript:
 JSON LS.
 LPC:
- Grimoire: LPC JSON.
- JSON Modules.
 M:
 - DataBallet.
- Matlab:
 JSONlab.
 20565.
 23393.

- json.yajl-ruby.json-stream.
- json-stream.
 yajl-ffi.
 Scheme:
 MZScheme.
 PLT Scheme.
 Squeak:
 Squeak.

- Symbian:
 s60-json-library.
 Tcl:

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 JSON.
 Visual Basic:
 VB-JSON.
 PWJSON.
 .NET-JSON-Transformer.
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 - fwJSON.JSON.

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3 of 3 12/30/2016 05:17 PM