{X} JSON Schema

Daniel Flasch Verteilte Anwendungssysteme, WS 17/18

Agenda

- Einführung
- Grundlagen
- Fortgeschrittene Techniken
- Übung

{x} Einführung



Was ist JSON?

- Java Script Object Notation
- Kompaktes Datenformat
- JSON-Dokument = gültiges JavaScript
- Unabhängig von Programmiersprache
- Codierung in UTF-8

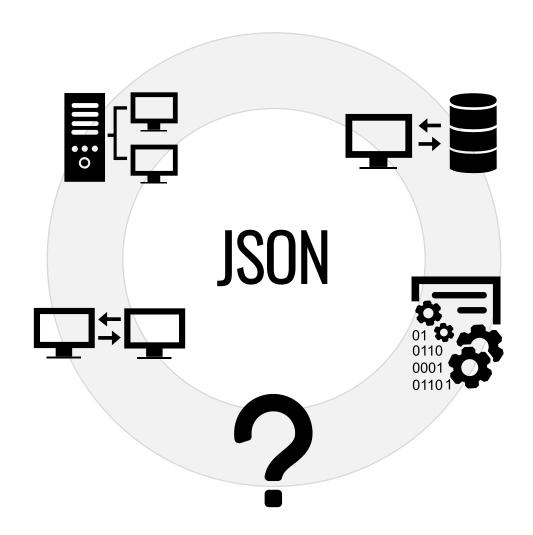
```
{
  "topic":"JSON Schema",
  "date":"2017-12-12",
  "speaker":"Daniel Flasch"
}
```

Die Syntax

- Objektaufbau mit Key/Value
- Komma als Trennzeichen
- Datentypen
 - Objekte { }
 - Arrays []
 - Zahlen: 42/4.2
 - Strings " "
 - Boolean true/false
 - null

```
"firstName": "John",
"lastName": "Smith",
"isAlive": true,
"age": 27,
"address": {
  "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
  "city": "New York",
  "state": "NY",
  "postalCode": "10021-3100"
},
"phoneNumbers": [
    "type": "home",
    "number": "212 555-1234"
    "type": "mobile",
    "number": "123 456-7890"
```

Wofür wird es verwendet?



Vergleich XML und JSON

Gemeinsamkeiten

- Selbstbeschreibend
- Hierarchischer Aufbau

Vorteile JSON { ... }

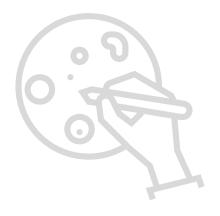
- Geringerer Overhead
- Einfaches Parsen
- Native Verwendung im JS-Umfeld

Was ist JSON Schema?

- Äquivalent zu XML-Schema für JSON
- Ist selbst JSON-basiert
- Für Validierung und Dokumentation
- Bisher nur im Entwurf-Status

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/schema#",
"title": "Product",
"type": "object",
"required": ["id", "name"],
"properties": {
  "id": {
    "type": "number",
    "description": "Product identifier"
  "name": {
    "type": "string",
    "description": "Name of the product"
  "price": {
    "type": "number",
    "minimum": 0
```

{x} Grundlagen



Deklarationen und Metadaten

- Sind optional
- **Sschema** beschreibt die Schema-Version
- **\$id** dient als Identifizierung
- **title** gibt Schema einen Titel
- description beschreibt das Schema genauer

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/schema#",
"$id": "http://yourdomain.com/schemas/myschema.json",
"title": "some title for your schema",
"description": "place to describe schema"
}
```

Einfachstes Schema

{ }

42

"I'm a string"

```
"an": [
    "arbitrarily",
    "nested" ],
    "data": "structure"
}
```

Type-Schlüsselwort

- Typ definieren
- Einschränkung des Wertebereichs
- Mehrere Datentypen möglich

```
{ "type": "string" }

{ "type": ["number", "string"] }
```

```
"I'm a string"

true

42
"I'm a string"
```

Elementare Datentypen

```
{ "type" : "string" }

{ "type" : "boolean" }

42

true

false

{ "type" : "number" }

"I'm a string"

4.2
```

42

Arrays

```
{ "type" : "array" }
```

42

["one","two","three"]

Objekte

```
{
  "type": "object"
}
```

```
"John Doe"
```

```
{
   "name":"John Doe",
   "age":28
}
```

```
"name":"John Doe",
    "age":28,
    "phone":"012-2345-67"
}
```

Objekt-Eigenschaften

```
"type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "name": {
            "type": "string"
        },
        "age": {
                "type": "number"
        }
    }
}
```

```
"name": "John Doe",
"age": "28"
"name":"John Doe",
"age":28
"name": "John Doe",
"age": 28,
"phone": "012-2345-67"
```

Objekt-Pflicht-Eigenschaften

```
"type": "object",
 "properties": {
   "name": {
     "type": "string"
   "age": {
     "type": "number"
"required":["name","age"]
```

```
"name": "John Doe",
"name": "John Doe",
"age":28
"name": "John Doe",
"age": 28,
"phone": "012-2345-67"
```

{**x**} Fortgeschrittene Techniken



Arrays (1/3)

- Verwendung des Schlüsselworts item
- Festlegung eines Datentyps für alle Elemente

```
"type": "array",
   "items": {
      "type": "number"
   }
}
```

```
["one","two"]
[1,"two",3]
[1,2,3]
```

Arrays (2/3)

Prüfung von Tupeln

```
"type": "array",
"items": [
   "type": "number"
  },
   "type": "string"
  },
    "type": "string",
    "enum": ["Street", "Avenue"]
```

```
[24, "Sussex", "Drive"]
[1600, "Pennsylvania", "Avenue"]
["Street"]
[10, "Street"]
```

Arrays (3/3)

Prüfung auf Länge mit minltems/maxltems

```
"type": "array",
   "minItems": 2,
   "maxItems": 3
}
```

```
["Street"]
[10, "Street"]
[24, "Sussex", "Drive"]
```

Prüfung auf Einzigartigkeit

```
{
  "type": "array",
  "uniqueItems": true
}
```

```
[1,1]
[1,2]
```

Konkrete Wertebereiche

```
{
  "type": "string",
  "enum": ["red", "yellow", "green"]
}
```

```
{
  "type": "integer",
  "enum": [1,2]
}
```

```
42
"blue"
"yellow"
```

```
123
```

Komplexe Wertebereiche

allOf/anyOf/oneOf/not

```
{ "not": { "type": "string" } }
```

```
5
"string to long"
"short"
```

```
10
"strings not allowed"
```

Wiederverwendung von Definitionen (1/2)

- Definitionen in gleicher/anderer Datei möglich
- Referenzieren mit \$ref Schlüsselwort
- Nach \$ref folgt der Pfad zur Definition
- Beispiel verweist auf externe Datei
 - **definitions.json** ist die Datei
 - # steht für das Wurzelelement
 - address für den Schlüssel address, hinter der die Definition liegt

```
{ "$ref": "definitions.json#/address" }
```

Wiederverwendung von Definitionen (2/2)

```
"definitions": {
  "address": {
   "type": "object",
   "properties": {
     "street_address": { "type": "string" },
     "city": { "type": "string" },
     "state": { "type": "string" }
   "required": ["street address", "city", "state"]
},
"type": "object",
"properties": {
 "billing_address": {
   "$ref": "#/definitions/address"
 },
 "shipping address": {
   "$ref": "#/definitions/address"
```

```
"shipping_address": {
    "street_address": "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW",
    "city": "Washington",
    "state": "DC"
},
"billing_address": {
    "street_address": "1st Street SE",
    "city": "Washington",
    "state": "DC"
}
```

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Links

Präsentation

- https://git.io/vbBcw (PowerPoint)
- https://git.io/vbBcA (PDF)

Übungsseite

• 194.95.221.248:8080

Quellen

- http://json-schema.org/
- https://spacetelescope.github.io/understanding-json-schema/