

## asciicast file format (version 1)

asciicast file is JSON file containing meta-data like duration or title of the recording, and the actual content printed to terminal's stdout during recording.

### Attributes

Every asciicast includes the following set of attributes:

- **version** - set to 1,
- **width** - terminal width (number of columns),
- **height** - terminal height (number of rows),
- **duration** - total duration of asciicast as floating point number,
- **command** - command that was recorded, as given via **-c** option to **rec**,
- **title** - title of the asciicast, as given via **-t** option to **rec**,
- **env** - map of environment variables useful for debugging playback problems,
- **stdout** - array of “frames”, see below.

### Frame

Frame represents an event of printing new data to terminal's stdout. It is a 2 element array containing **delay** and **data**.

**Delay** is the number of seconds that elapsed since the previous frame (or since the beginning of the recording in case of the 1st frame) represented as a floating point number, with microsecond precision.

**Data** is a string containing the data that was printed to a terminal in a given frame. It has to be valid, UTF-8 encoded JSON string as described in [JSON RFC section 2.5](#), with all non-printable Unicode codepoints encoded as `\uXXXX`.

For example, frame `[5.4321, "foo\rbar\u0007..."]` means there was 5 seconds of inactivity between previous printing and printing of `foo\rbar\u0007...`

### Example asciicast

A very short asciicast may look like this:

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "width": 80,
  "height": 24,
  "duration": 1.515658,
```

```

"command": "/bin/zsh",
"title": "",
"env": {
  "TERM": "xterm-256color",
  "SHELL": "/bin/zsh"
},
"stdout": [
  [
    0.248848,
    "\u001b[1;31mHello \u001b[32mWorld!\u001b[0m\n"
  ],
  [
    1.001376,
    "I am \rThis is on the next line."
  ]
]
}

```