

Keys to Success

- A primary goal was to allow JSON developers to use it as if it is normal JSON.

The syntax is designed to not disturb already deployed systems running on JSON, but provide a smooth upgrade path from JSON to JSON-LD. Since the shape of such data varies wildly, JSON-LD features mechanisms to reshape documents into a deterministic structure which simplifies their processing [4].

- JSON-LD allows developers to focus on the JSON, but modelers to get back to the RDF data model for semantic analysis and validation.

[4] <https://www.w3.org/TR/json-ld/>

JSON-LD – Key Features

- Add `@context` to JSON to associate terms (properties) with IRIs which define them.
 - Describe the expected types for string values of properties
 - IRI, Dates, Numbers, ...
 - Treat collections as lists or sets.
- Encourage the use of well-known identifiers for entities, and provide typing (`@id` and `@type`).
- (much more, see [JSON-LD 1.0](#) for a complete feature set).