INFO/7255 Advanced Big Data Indexing Techniques

Getting Started with JSON Schema



Introduction

- JSON Schema is a specification for defining the structure of JSON data. It was written under IETF draft which expired in 2011.
- https://www.json.org/json-en.html
- https://json-schema.org/specification.html

Type Information to Json document

- Describes your existing data format.
- Clear, human- and machine-readable documentation.
- Complete structural validation, useful for automated testing.
- Complete structural validation, validating client-submitted data.
- Let's the check various important keywords that can be used in this schema
 - **required** This keeps a list of required properties.
 - minimum This is the constraint to be put on the value and represents minimum acceptable value.
 - maximum This is the constraint to be put on the value and represents maximum acceptable value.
 - maxLength The length of a string instance is defined as the maximum number of its characters.
 - **minLength** The length of a string instance is defined as the minimum number of its characters.
 - pattern A string instance is considered valid if the regular expression matches the instance successfully.

- Let's pretend we're interacting with a JSON based product catalog. This catalog has a product which has:
 - An identifier: objectId
 - An object name: objectName
 - A selling cost for the consumer: price
 - An optional set of tags: tags.
- For example:

```
{
  "objectId": 1,
  "objectName": "A green door",
  "price": 12.50,
  "tags": [ "home", "green" ]
}
```

- While generally straightforward, the example leaves some open questions. Here are just a few of them:
 - •What is objectId?
 - •Is objectName required?

Starting the schema

- To start a schema definition, let's begin with a basic JSON schema.
- We start with four properties called **keywords** which are expressed as <u>JSON</u> keys.
 - 1./The <u>\$schema</u> keyword states that this schema is written according to a specific draft of the standard and used for a variety of reasons, primarily version control.
 - 2. The <u>\$id</u> keyword defines a URI for the schema, and the base URI that other URI references within the schema are resolved against.
 - 3. The <u>title</u> and <u>description</u> annotation keywords are descriptive only. They do not add constraints to the data being validated. The intent of the schema is stated with these two keywords.
 - 4. The type validation keyword defines the first constraint on our JSON data and in this case it has to be a JSON Object.

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
"$id": "http://example.com/product.schema.json",
"title": "Product",
"description": "A product in the catalog",
"type": "object"
```

Defining the properties

- objected is a numeric value that uniquely identifies a product. Since this is a canonical identifier for a product, it doesn't make sense to have an object without one, therefore jt is "required"
- øbjectl/Jame is a string value that describes an object. This is also for the same above reasons required

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
 "$id": "http://example.com/product.schema.json",
 "title": "Object",
 "description": "An object in the catalog",
 "type": "object",
 "properties": {
  "objectId": {
    "description": " The unique identifier of object ",
     "type" : "integer",
  "objectName" : {
   "description" : " The name of object ",
    "type" : "string"
"required" : ["objectId" , "objectName"]
```

```
Input JSON:
Select schema:
       "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
                                                                                     "objectId" : "1234",
       "$id": "http://example.com/product.schema.json",
       "title": "Product",
                                                                                       "objectName" : "Coco-Cola"
       "description": "A product in the catalog",
       "type": "object",
         "objectId" : {
           "description" : " The unique identifier of object ",
           "type" : "integer",
         "objectName" : {
         "description" : " The name of object ",
          "type" : "string"
                                                                 ÞΞ
     "required" : ["objectId" , "objectName"]

✓ No errors found. JSON validates against the schema
```

- Similarly, Price key and as the price must be greater than zero, "exclusiveMinimum" validation keyword should be used
- Now, If there are tags there must be at least one tag, unique, no duplication within a single object.
- All tags must be text, aren't required to be present.

Online JSON Schema Validator Link:

https://www.jsonschemavalidator.net/

For these requirements we would design the schema as follows:

```
{ "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
 "$id": "http://example.com/product.schema.json",
 "title": "Objectt",
 "description": "An object from the catalog",
 "type": "object",
 "properties": {/
   "object/d": {
                        "description": "The unique identifier for an objectt",
                        "type": "integer"
  "objecttName": {
                        "description": "Name of the object",
                        "type": "string"
   "price": {
                        "description": "The price of a particular object",
                        "type": "number",
                        "exclusiveMinimum": 0
  "tags": {
                        "description": "Tags – uses the array property of schema",
                        "type": "array",
                         "items": {
                           "type": "string"
                        "minltems": 1,
                        "uniqueltems": true
                        }},
                        "required": [ "objectId", "objectName", "price" ]
```

Data

```
"objectId": 1,

"objectName": "A green door",

"price": 12.50,

"tags": [ "home", "green" ]
```

Easy-To-Learn-Image-for JSON Schema

