

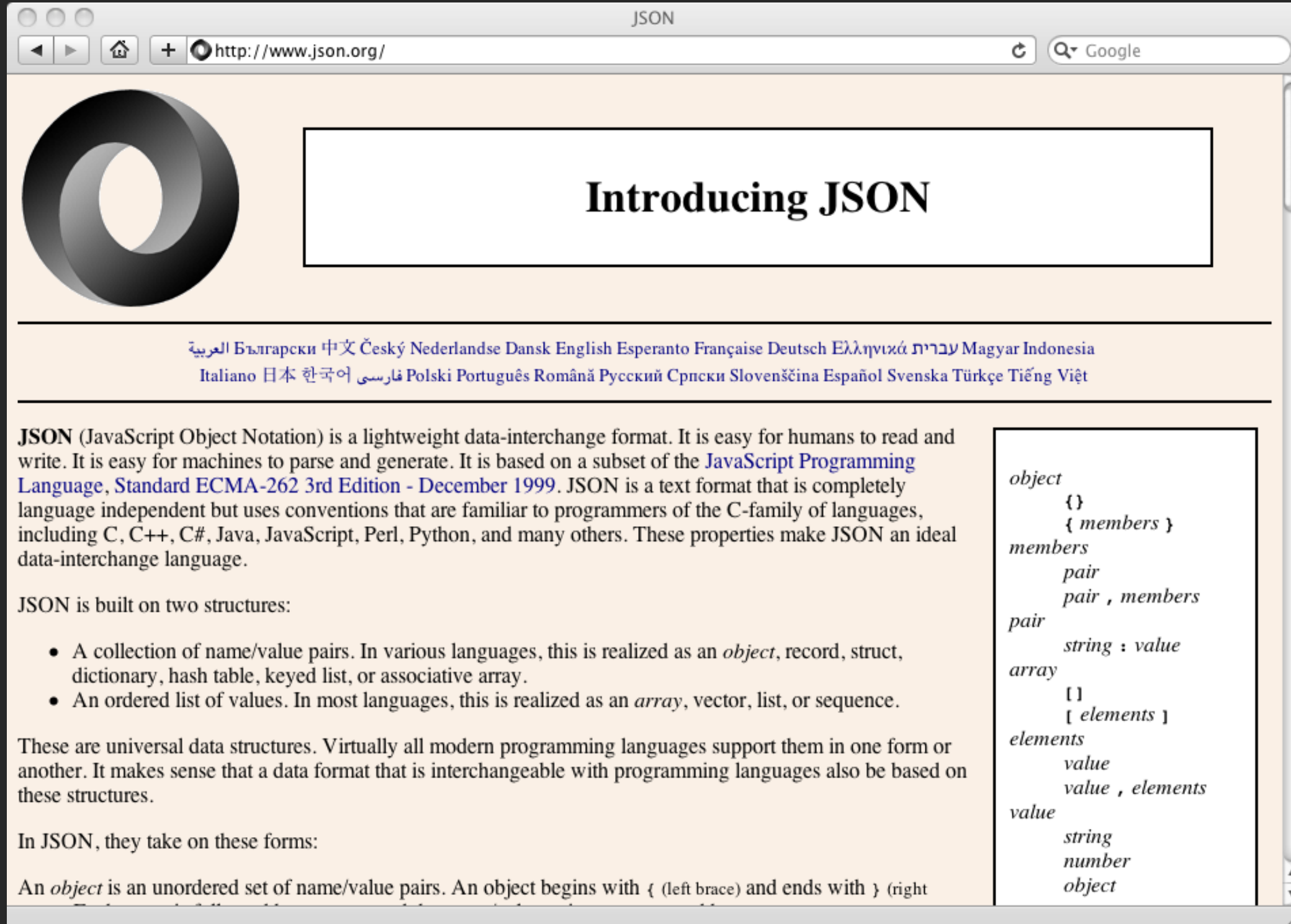
JavaScript Object Notation

- Douglas Crockford - “Discovered” JSON
- Object literal notation in JavaScript



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc8BAR7SHJI>





The screenshot shows the JSON.org website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays "http://www.json.org/". The page features a large, stylized 'O' logo on the left and the title "Introducing JSON" in a large, bold font. Below the title, there is a horizontal line with a list of languages for translation, including العربية, Български, 中文, Český, Nederlandse, Dansk, English, Esperanto, Française, Deutsch, Ελληνικά, עברית, Magyar, Indonesia, Italiano, 日本, 한국어, فارسی, Polski, Português, Română, Русский, Српски, Slovenščina, Español, Svenska, Türkçe, and Tiếng Việt. The main content area describes JSON as a lightweight data-interchange format, easy for humans to read and write, and based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language, Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999. It lists two structures: objects (collections of name/value pairs) and arrays (ordered lists of values). A sidebar on the right lists the JSON data types: object, members, pair, pair , members, string : value, array, [], [elements], elements, value, value , elements, string, number, and object.

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

object
 { }
 { *members* }
members
 pair
 pair , *members*
pair
 string : *value*
array
 []
 [*elements*]
elements
 value
 value , *elements*
value
 string
 number
 object


```
import json
data = '''{
    "name" : "Chuck",
    "phone" : {
        "type" : "intl",
        "number" : "+1 734 303 4456"
    },
    "email" : {
        "hide" : "yes"
    }
}'''

info = json.loads(data)
print('Name:', info["name"])
print('Hide:', info["email"]["hide"])
```

json1.py

JSON represents data
as nested “lists” and
“dictionaries”

```
import json
input = '''[
    { "id" : "001",
      "x" : "2",
      "name" : "Chuck"
    } ,
    { "id" : "009",
      "x" : "7",
      "name" : "Chuck"
    }
]'''

info = json.loads(input)
print('User count:', len(info))
for item in info:
    print('Name', item['name'])
    print('Id', item['id'])
    print('Attribute', item['x'])
```

json2.py

JSON represents data
as nested “lists” and
“dictionaries”

Service Oriented Approach

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture



Acknowledgements / Contributions



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