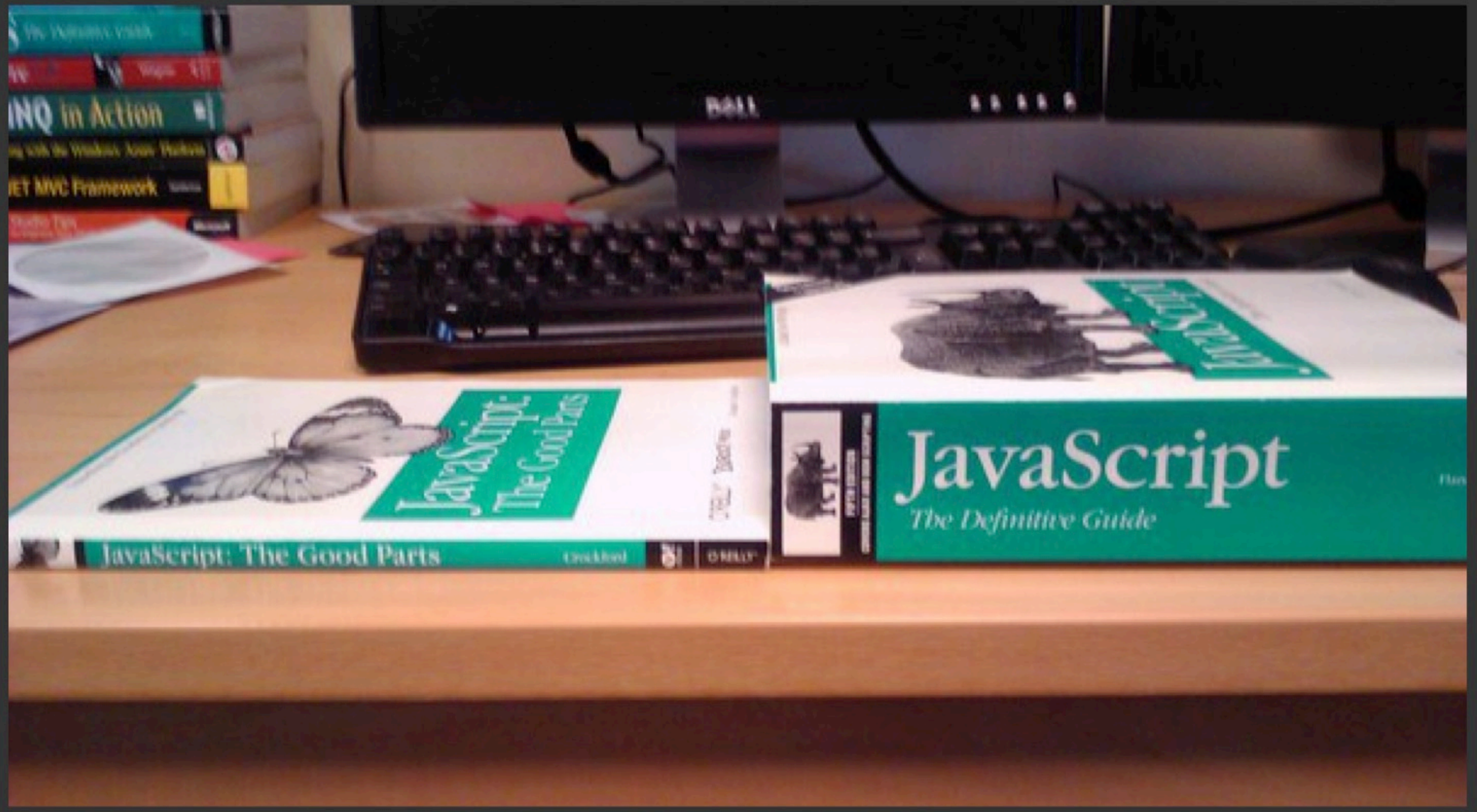
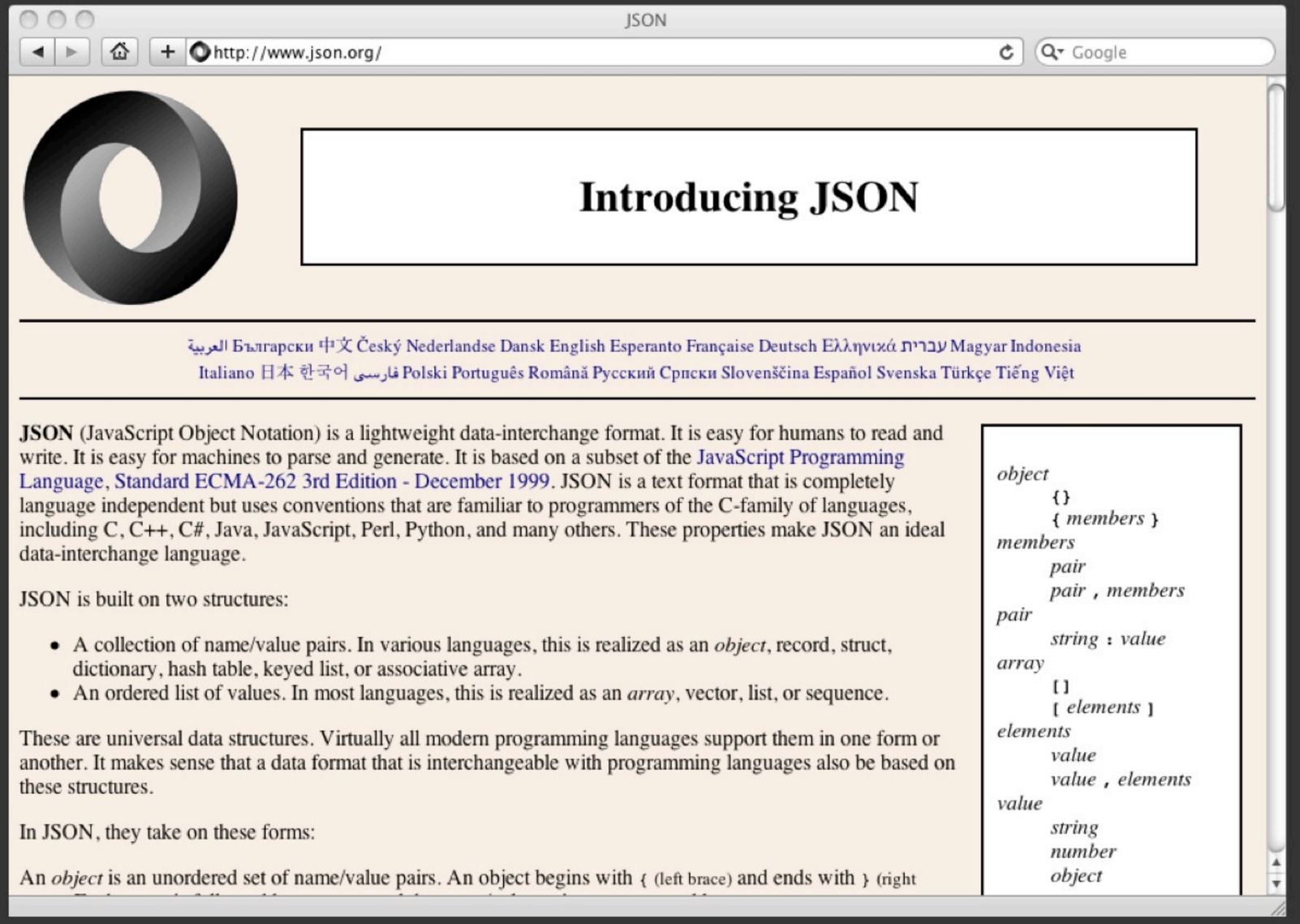
JavaScript Object Notation

- Douglas Crockford - "Discovered" JSON
- Object literal notation in JavaScript

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


JavaScript
The Definitive Guide
JavaScript: The Good Parts


JSON
http://www.json.org/
Google
Introducing JSON
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 Tiếng Việt
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

json1.py

```
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"])
```

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

json2.py

```
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'])
```

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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… Insert new Contributors here

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