

# JSON data

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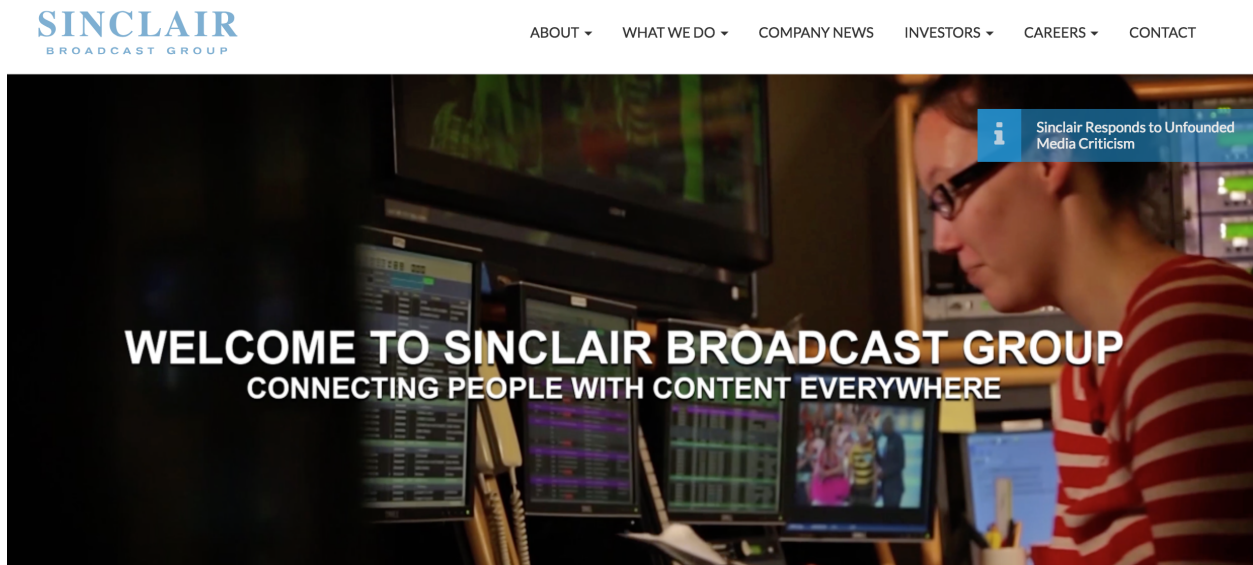
## Contents

This is from the second chapter of [learn.r-journalism.com](http://learn.r-journalism.com).

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation and is the data structure behind many website features like maps.

Let's say theoretically you were interested in compiling a list of all Sinclair Broadcast TV stations and their locations.

You'd first visit their web site.

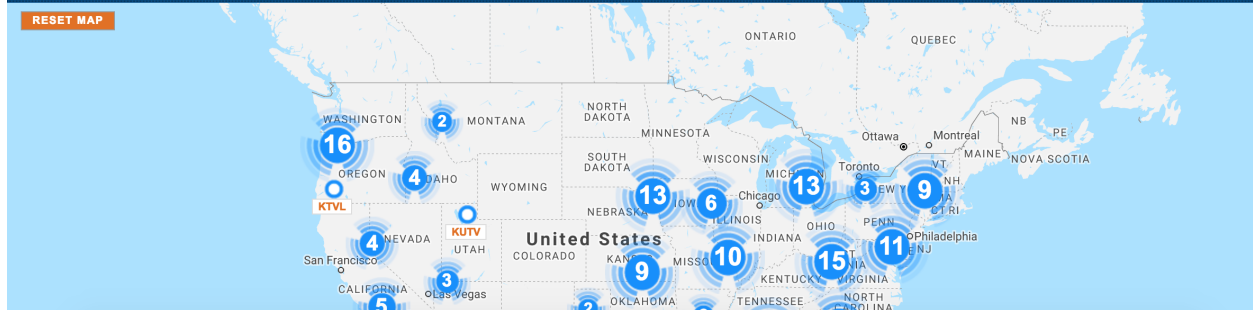


And then you might find they have a map!

# tv stations

Sinclair owns and operates, programs or provides sales services to stations in the following markets

STATIONS DMA LIST VIEW



Look at the developer tools in your browser and click over to **Network** you could sort by size and see there's a **json** file being called by the map.

Developer Tools - http://sbgi.net/tv-stations/

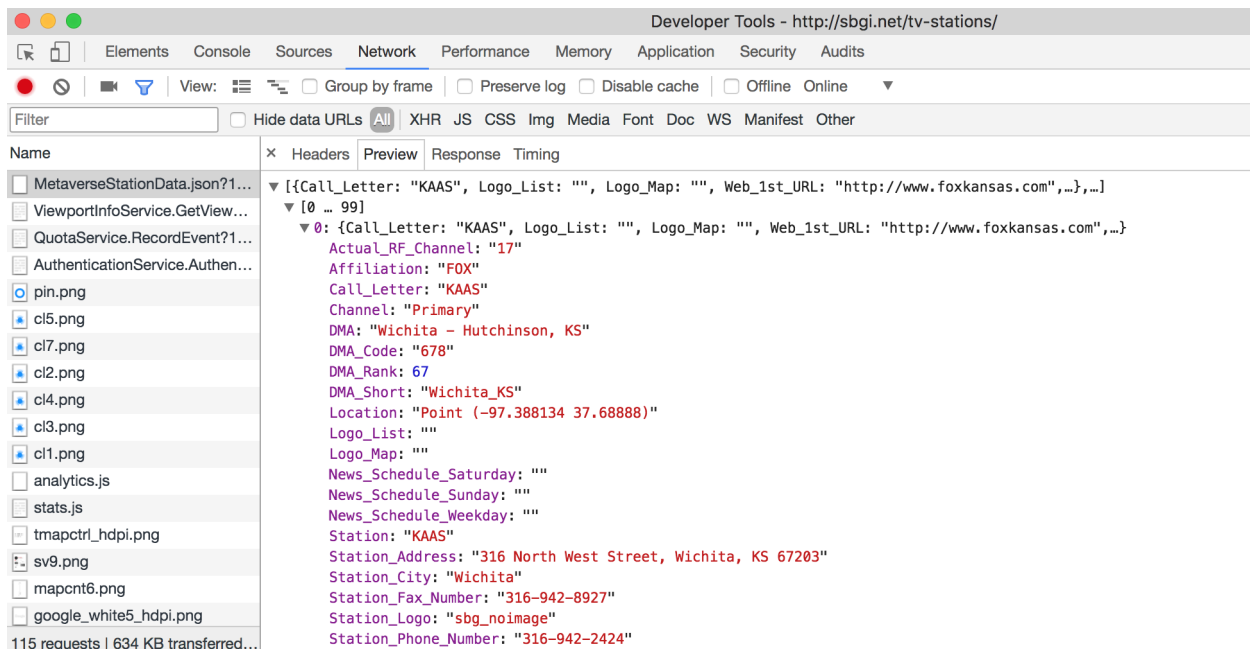
Elements Console Sources **Network** Performance Memory Application Security Audits

View: ☐ Group by frame ☐ Preserve log ☐ Disable cache ☐ Offline ☒ Online

Filter ☐ Hide data URLs ☒ All XHR JS CSS Img Media Font Doc WS Manifest Other

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time
MetaverseStationData.json?1528949109958	200	xhr	jquery.js?ver=1.11.2:4	625 KB	
ViewportInfoService.GetViewportInfo?1m6&1m2&1d-17....000000&...	200	script	js?key=AlzaSyD3glRAM0emVyd...	5.5 KB	
QuotaService.RecordEvent?1shttp%3A%2F%2Fsbgi.net%2...&7s...	200	script	js?key=AlzaSyD3glRAM0emVyd...	413 B	
AuthenticationService.Authenticate?1shttp%3A%2F%2F...9iwh6m...	200	script	js?key=AlzaSyD3glRAM0emVyd...	412 B	
pin.png	304	png	util.js:121	373 B	
cl5.png	304	png	Other	373 B	
cl7.png	304	png	Other	373 B	
cl2.png	304	png	Other	373 B	
cl4.png	304	png	Other	359 B	

If you click into the JSON link you'll see this data structure that includes affiliation, call letters, and latitude and longitude.



Here's a close up.

It looks like it could be transformed into rectangular data frame so we can analyze it.

```

[
  {
    "Call_Letter": "KAAS",
    "Logo_List": "",
    "Logo_Map": "",
    "Web_1st_URL": "http://www.foxkansas.com",
    "Web_Address": "http://www.foxkansas.com",
    "Station": "KAAS",
    "Channel": "Primary",
    "Affiliation": "FOX",
    "DMA": "Wichita - Hutchinson, KS",
    "DMA_Code": "678",
    "DMA_Short": "Wichita_KS",
    "DMA_Rank": 67,
    "Station_Status": "O&O",
    "Station_Address": "316 North West Street, Wichita, KS 67203",
    "Station_City": "Wichita",
    "Station_State": "KS",
    "Station_Zip": 67203,
    "Station_Logo": "sbg_noimage",
    "Station_URL": "http://www.foxkansas.com, http://www.foxkansas.com",
    "Station_Phone_Number": "316-942-2424",
    "Station_Fax_Number": "316-942-8927",
    "Actual_RF_Channel": "17",
    "News_Schedule_Weekday": "",
    "News_Schedule_Saturday": "",
    "News_Schedule_Sunday": "",
    "Location": "Point (-97.388134 37.68888)"
  },
]

```

We're going to use the **jsonlite**

First, install and load the package.

```

#install.packages("jsonlite")
library(jsonlite)

```

Then point to where the JSON file is. You can use the URL or the local path to it if you've downloaded it. I recommend downloading it as a backup in case the website is restructured.

Use the `fromJSON()` function.

```
json_url <- "http://sbgi.net/resources/assets/sbgi/MetaverseStationData.json"

## If the url above doesn't exist anymore uncomment the line below and run it
# json_url <- "data/MetaverseStationData.json"

stations <- fromJSON(json_url)
```

Let's look at the structure of what we've imported.

```
str(stations)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   611 obs. of  26 variables:
##  $ Call_Letter      : chr  "KAAS" "KAAS-2" "KAAS-3" "KAAS-LD" ...
##  $ Logo_List        : chr  "" "/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg" "/resources/assets/"
##  $ Logo_Map         : chr  "" "/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg" "/resources/assets/"
##  $ Web_1st_URL       : chr  "http://www.foxkansas.com" "http://sbgi.net" "http://www.comettv.com"
##  $ Web_Address       : chr  "http://www.foxkansas.com" "http://sbgi.net" "http://www.comettv.com"
##  $ Station          : chr  "KAAS" "KAAS" "KAAS" "KAAS-LD" ...
##  $ Channel          : chr  "Primary" "Secondary" "Tertiary" "Primary" ...
##  $ Affiliation       : chr  "FOX" "TBD" "Comet" "FOX" ...
##  $ DMA              : chr  "Wichita - Hutchinson, KS" "Wichita - Hutchinson, KS" "Wichita - Hut
##  $ DMA_Code         : chr  "678" "0" "0" "678" ...
##  $ DMA_Short        : chr  "Wichita_KS" "Wichita_KS" "Wichita_KS" "Wichita_KS" ...
##  $ DMA_Rank         : int  67 67 67 67 67 31 31 195 ...
##  $ Station_Status   : chr  "0&0" "0&0" "0&0" "0&0" ...
##  $ Station_Address  : chr  "316 North West Street, Wichita, KS 67203" "316 North West Street, W
##  $ Station_City     : chr  "Wichita" "Wichita" "Wichita" "Wichita" ...
##  $ Station_State    : chr  "KS" "KS" "KS" "KS" ...
##  $ Station_Zip      : int  67203 67203 67203 67203 67203 78229 78229 78229 NA ...
##  $ Station_Logo     : chr  "sbgi_noimage" "antenna" "comet" "sbgi_noimage" ...
##  $ Station_URL      : chr  "http://www.foxkansas.com, http://www.foxkansas.com" "http://sbgi.ne
##  $ Station_Phone_Number : chr  "316-942-2424" "316-942-2424" "316-942-2424" "316-942-2424" ...
##  $ Station_Fax_Number : chr  "316-942-8927" "316-942-8927" "316-942-8927" "316-942-8927" ...
##  $ Actual_RF_Channel : chr  "17" "17" "17" "31" ...
##  $ News_Schedule_Weekday : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
##  $ News_Schedule_Saturday : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
##  $ News_Schedule_Sunday : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
##  $ Location         : chr  "Point (-97.388134 37.68888)" "" "" "Point (-97.388134 37.68888)" ..
```

And how's it now look as a data frame?

```
View(stations)
```

	Call_Letter	Logo_List	Logo_Map	Web_1st_URL
1	KAAS			http://www
2	KAAS-2	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://sbgi.
3	KAAS-3	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://www
4	KAAS-LD			http://www
5	KAAS-LD-2	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://sbgi.
6	KAAS-LD-3	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://www
7	KABB	kabb_fox.jpg	kabb_fox_map.jpg	http://www
8	KABB-2	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://www
9	KABB-3	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://sbgi.
10	KAEF	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://sbgi.
11	KAEF-2	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_List-DEFAULT.jpg	/resources/assets/sbgi/Logo_Map-DEFAULT.jpg	http://sbgi.

Alright, this is a great start.

We can proceed to analyzing it and maybe visualizing it ourselves on a map.

But we'll get to that in later chapters.

Also, it should be noted that JSON is rarely ever this clean.

I forget where this metaphor came from but consider your computer's folder structure right now. How would you communicate the structure of your folders in a spreadsheet?

Tough, right? But possible when necessary.

So JSON is usually nested and messy. But there are ways of dealing with that.