Improving JSON Schema Inference by Incorporating User Inputs

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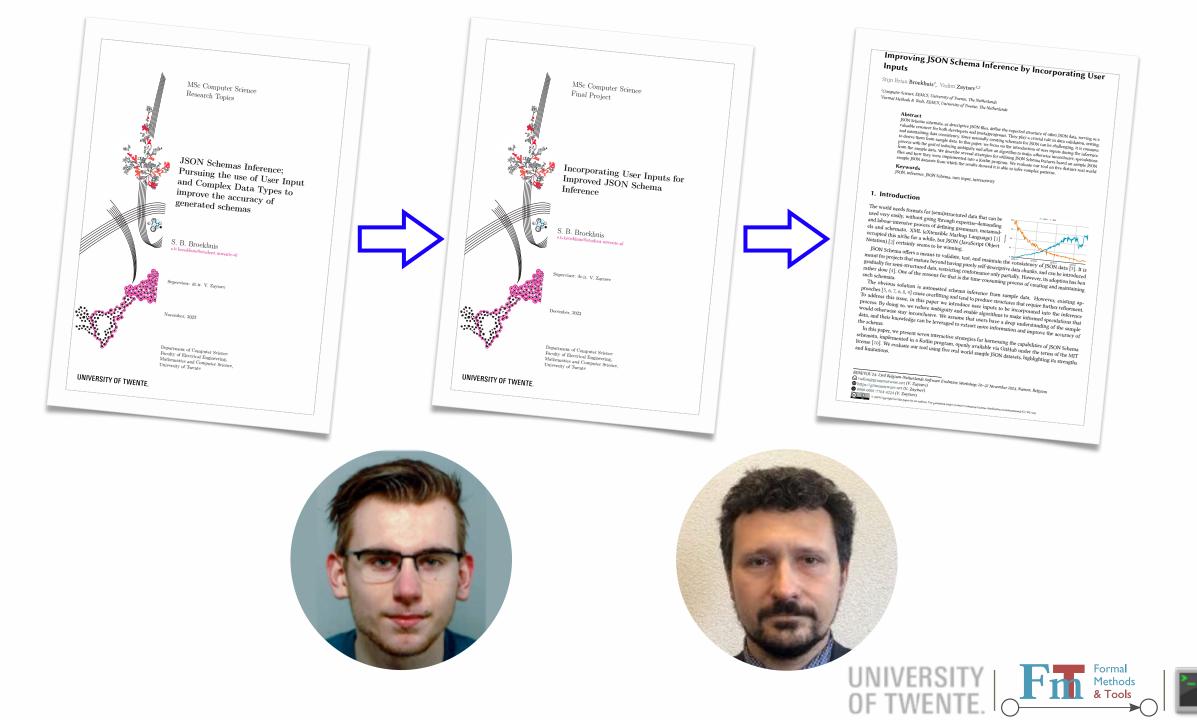
Introduction

- Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware (🌍)
 - research (💒, 🛃, 💴)
 - teaching (👰)
 - industry (RAINCODE, raincode LABS)
- Relevant details:
 - grammars [<u>2004</u>..]
 - inference [<u>2014</u>..]
 - by example [<u>GPCE 2017</u>]

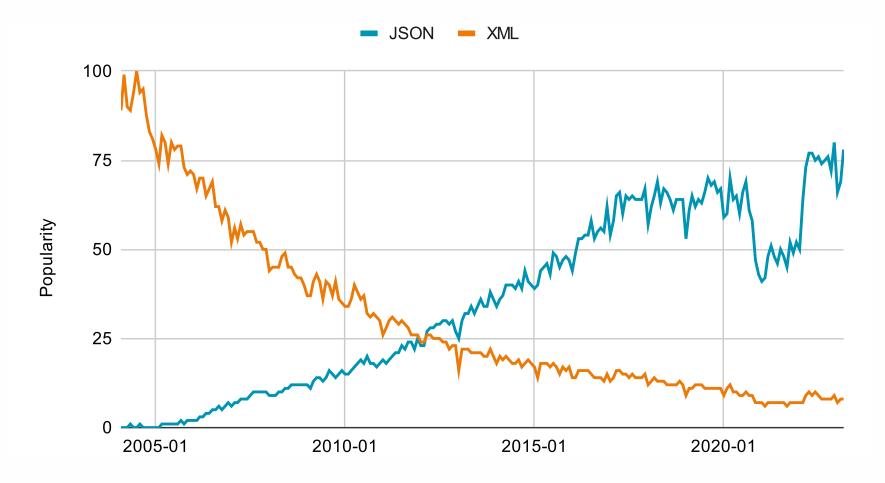
http://grammarware.net && http://grammarware.github.io







JSON vs XML



https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?cat=1227&date=all&q=%2Fm%2F05cntt,%2Fm%2F08745





```
{
  "children" : [
    {
      "name": "Emma",
      "age": 11,
      "hobbies": ["football", "drawing"]
    },
    • • •
}
```





{ "orderId" : "2022343-34AZEEF", "userId" : 433,

"reason" : 1

}



JSON Schema in 🖉





Grammar/Schema Inference

- a lot of prior work
 - no **ultimate** solution
- based on
 - finite automata
 - structure identification graphs
 - equivalence relations
 - class diagrams
- there are tools for JSON



Highlights

- const
 - always has the same value
- enum
 - restricted to a set of possible values
- default
 - semantic equivalent of a missing value
- uniqueItems / multipleOf / anyOf+contains
 - restricts structure of a value



Evaluation





Informational Keys: Main Challenge

```
"people" : [
  {
    "name": "Alis", "age": 34, "email" : "alis@example.com"
  }
```



Informational Keys: It Gets Worse!

```
"variants": {
    "powered=false": {
      "model": "minecraft:block/oak_pressure_plate"
    },
    "powered=true": {
      "model": "minecraft:block/oak_pressure_plate_down"
}
```

{



Conclusion

- JSON Schema inference from data
- when in doubt, ask the user
 - assume propose default values
 - more work
 - better results
- challenges left
 - custom Booleans (none/frozen)
 - instrumental keys



Methods

& Tools

<u>https://github.com/sbroekhuis/InteractiveSchemaInferrer</u>