# Package ‘json64’

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**Type** Package  

**Title** A 'Base64' Encode/Decode Package with Support for JSON Output/Input and UTF-8  

**Version** 0.1.3  

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**Description** Encode/Decode 'base64', with support for JSON format, using two functions: j_encode() and j_decode(). 'Base64' is a group of similar binary-to-text encoding schemes that represent binary data in an ASCII string format by translating it into a radix-64 representation, used when there is a need to encode binary data that needs to be stored and transferred over media that are designed to deal with textual data, ensuring that the data will remain intact and without modification during transport. [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/WindowBase64/Base64_encoding_and_decoding](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/WindowBase64/Base64_encoding_and_decoding) On the other side, JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. Easy to read, write, parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language. 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. JSON structure is built around name:value pairs and ordered list of values. [https://www.json.org](https://www.json.org) The first function, j_encode(), let you transform a data.frame or list to a 'base64' encoded JSON (or JSON string). The j_decode() function takes a 'base64' string (could be an encoded JSON) and transform it to a data.frame (or list, depending of the JSON structure).

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**Imports** jsonlite  

**Encoding** UTF-8  

**LazyData** true  

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1  

**NeedsCompilation** no  

**Repository** CRAN  

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R topics documented:

\begin{verbatim}
  j_decode . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  2
  j_encode . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  2
\end{verbatim}

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\begin{verbatim}
  j_decode                Decoding Function
  
  Description
  
  Used to decode a base64 string. By default the function expects an encoded json.

  Usage
  
  j_decode(str, json = TRUE)

  Arguments
  
  str             The string to be decoded.
  json            Defaults to TRUE. If TRUE, the function expects str to be an encoded json and
                  will return a data.frame or list, depending on JSON structure. If FALSE, the
                  function will return an string.

  Examples
  
  # Decode an encoded string:

  str <- "SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh"
  j_decode(str, json = FALSE)

  # Decode an encoded json:

  encoded_json <- "W3siibXNnIjogIkhlbGxvIFdvcmxkISIsICJqc29uIjogdHJ1ZX1d"
  j_decode(encoded_json)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
  j_encode                Encoding Function
  
  Description
  
  Used to encode a data.frame or list. By default, the output will be a base64 encoded JSON.

  Usage
  
  j_encode(data, json = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}
**j_encode**

Arguments

- **data**: A list or data.frame to encode.
- **json**: Defaults to TRUE. If TRUE, the output will be a base64 encoded JSON, else, the output will be an encoded string.

Examples

```r
# Transform a data.frame to an encoded JSON string
df <- iris
transformed <- j_encode(df, json = TRUE)
```
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