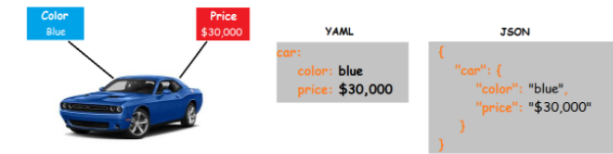


Difference Between YAML and JSON

- What's the difference between **YAML** and **JSON**? Below are comparison between **YAML** and **JSON**
- YAML** is best suited for configuration while **JSON** is better as a serialization format or serving up data for your APIs.
  - YAML** has a couple of big advantages including the ability to self-reference, support for complex datatypes, embedded block literals, comments, and more.
  - YAML** is by no means a replacement for **JSON**. You should use the data format that makes the most sense for what you are trying to accomplish.
  - JSON** learning is faster in comparison to **YAML** because it is not nearly as robust in its feature set.
  - You can parse **JSON** with a **YAML** parser.
  - JSON** is best for data interchange.



YAML

```
car:
  color: blue
  price: $30,000
```

JSON

```
{
  "car": {
    "color": "blue",
    "price": "$30,000"
  }
}
```

Syntax Comparison

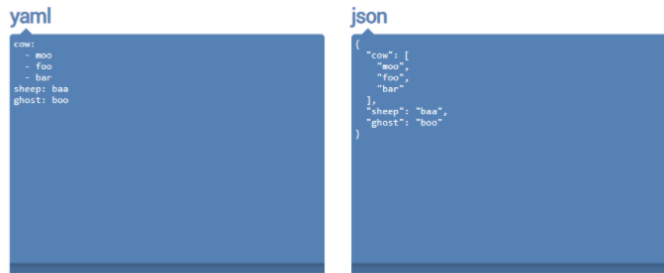
- JSON Syntax:**
- JSON** is a subset of the JavaScript object notation syntax.
  - JSON** data stored in name/value pairs.
  - JSON** records separated by commas.
  - JSON** field names & strings are wrapped by double quotes.

- YAML Syntax:**
- YAML** stands for ain't markup language and is a superset of **JSON** – You Convert **YAML** to **JSON**
  - YAML** files begin with '-', marking the start of the document.
  - YAML** documents end with '...' but it's optional.
  - YAML** key value pairs are separated by colon.
  - YAML** lists begin with a hyphen.

Type	YAML	JSON
Comments	Denoted with a hash/number sign	Not allowed
Hierarchy	Mappings, and sequences can be nested. Hierarchy is determined by the indentation level	Objects and arrays can be nested, and are denoted by braces and brackets, respectively.
Arrays	[first, second, 3]	["first", "second", 3]
Strings	Does not require quoting but supports both single and double quotes	Must be double-quoted. Allows character (tabs, newlines, etc.) escaping with a backslash as the escape character.
Numbers	Built-in support for integers, floating-point, octal and hexadecimal numbers	Floating point numbers in scientific notation. Infinity is not permitted.

YAML to JSON Converter

You can easily find free online **YAML** to **JSON** converter on the web, Just load your **YAML** and it will be automatically converted to **JSON**.



YAML

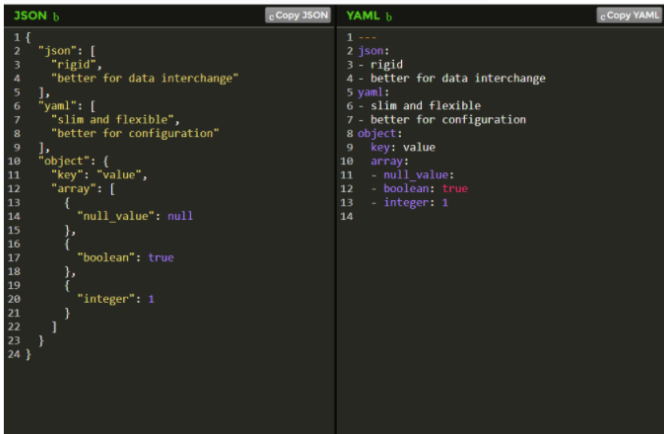
```
1 COW:
2   - moo
3   - foo
4   - bar
5 sheep: baa
6 ghost: boo
```

JSON

```
{
  "cow": [
    "moo",
    "foo",
    "bar"
  ],
  "sheep": "baa",
  "ghost": "boo"
}
```

JSON to YAML Converter

You can easily find free online **JSON** to **YAML** converter on the web, Just load your **JSON** and it will be automatically converted to **YAML**.



JSON

```
{
  "json": [
    "rigid",
    "better for data interchange"
  ],
  "yaml": [
    "slim and flexible",
    "better for configuration"
  ],
  "object": {
    "key": "value",
    "array": [
      {
        "null_value": null
      },
      {
        "boolean": true
      },
      {
        "integer": 1
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

YAML

```
---
json:
- rigid
- better for data interchange
yaml:
- slim and flexible
- better for configuration
object:
  key: value
  array:
  - null_value:
  - boolean: true
  - integer: 1
```