**JSON**

What JSON stands for?

It is JavaScript Object Notation.

“Exchanging Data:

**When exchanging data between a browser and a server, the data can only be text.**

JSON is text, and we can convert any JavaScript object into JSON, and send JSON to the server.

We can also convert any JSON received from the server into JavaScript objects.

This way we can work with the data as JavaScript objects, with no complicated parsing and translations” (w3schools.com).

**“Why use JSON?**

Since the JSON format is text only, it can easily be sent to and from a server, and used as a data format by any programming language.

JavaScript has a built-in function to convert a string, written in JSON format, into native JavaScript objects:

JSON.parse();

So, if you receive data from a server, in JSON format, you can use it like any other JavaScript object” (w3schools.com).

On the other hand, if you need to send a JavaScript object to a server it has to be as a string, and to do that you have to use the:

JSON.stringify();

**How is JSON different from JavaScript?**

(Information source [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com))

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| **JSON** | **JavaScript** |
| * Data is in name/value pairs * Data is separated by commas * Curly braces hold objects { } * Square brackets hold arrays [ ] * It doesn’t accept functions, if there are they will be removed, both the key and its value. * Date is not allowed, if needed you will have to convert it to JavaScript object. | * Keys (names) don’t have to be written with double quotes. * Can use single quotes. |
| { “name” : “value”, “whatever” : “thing” } | { name : “value” , also : ’singleQuotes’} |
| Data type:   * a string * a number * an object (JSON object) * an array * a Boolean * *null* | Data type:   * a function * a date * *undefined*   plus the data type of JSON. |