YAML – Principles

Key Principles of YAML are

Indentation and Whitespace

Mapping and Key-Value Pairs

Lists

Comments

Scalars

Multiline Strings

Anchors and Aliases

Indentation and Whitespace

- Use spaces (not tabs) to indicate hierarchy.
- Consistent spaces for each level of indentation.
- Two spaces per level is a common convention.

```
1  ---
2  parent:
3    child1: value1
4    child2: value2
5
```

- YAML uses a combinations of key and values to structure data and mapping is used to map the value to the given key

- Key and values are separated with ':' in between them.

```
1  ---
2  user:
3    name: John Doe
4    age: 30
5    email: john.doe@example.com
```

Lists

- In the lists type we use hyphen and a space and start listing our items.

```
1  ---
2  items:
3    - item1
4    - item2
```

- A line which consists of a '#' and anything after the # will not be executed during the execution of codes this is known as commenting.

```
1    ---
2    parent:
3      child1: value1 # child1 value
4
```

Scalars

- Scalars are single values, which can be of various types such as strings, numbers, Booleans, or null.

- Scalars can be represented in different ways, and the type is usually inferred from the content.

```
1   ---
2   name: John Doe
```

Multiline Strings

- In multiline strings we preserve a leading space at each line.

```
1  ---
2  multiline_text: |
3    This is a multiline
4    string in YAML.
5    Preserve indentation.
```

Anchors and Aliases

- We use '&' for anchors and '*' for aliases to reuse data structures.

```
1   ---
2   parent:
3     child1: &alias_name
4       key1: value1
5       key2: value2
6
7   another_child: *alias_name
```

YAML Styles

Block Style

Flow Style

Single-Quoted Scalars

Double-Quoted Scalers

Literal Block Scalars

Folded Block Scalars

Anchors and Aliases