Complete YAML Course:

- ☐ → Introduction
- ☐ → Syntax
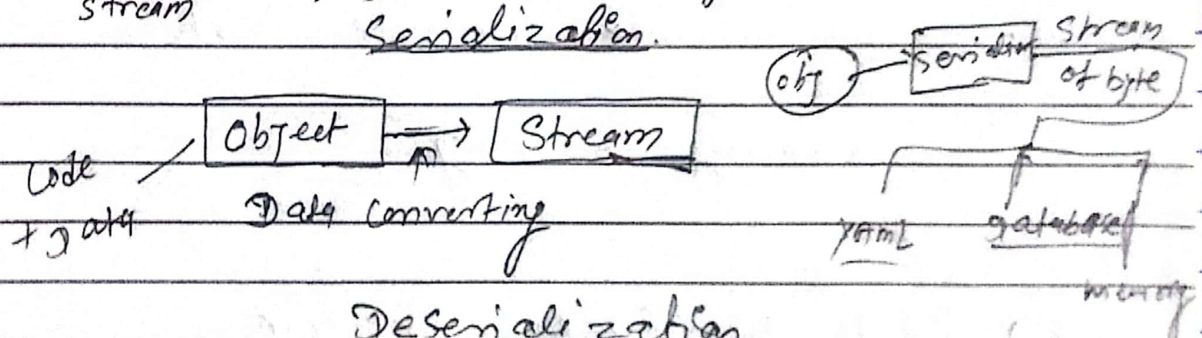- ☐ → properties / datatypes
- ☐ → YAML Tools

Introduction.

YAML → yet another markup language.
→ YAML ain't markup language
(a recursive acronym)

1. → data format used to exchange data.
2. → Similar to XML & JSON
3. → In YAML, you can store only data, and not command.

Data Serialisation :→
It is a process of converting data Object into complex data structure. (stream of Bytes to more easily save or transmit it. Serialization.

Object → Stream

Code
+ data   Data converting

Deserialization.

Stream → object

Data Converting

some data serialisation languages:-
1. YAML
2. JSON
3. XML

YAML Store ~~Data~~ object object data that
why YAML is called markup langy

HTML Stores document

Where it is uses?
→ Configuration files → Docker / Kubernda
→ logs, caches, etc.

Benefits of YAML:→
1. Simple & easy to read
2. It has a strict syntax & identation
                                   is important.
3. Easily convertable to Json, xml
4. most languages use YAML (more popular)

5. More Powerful when representing complex
                    data.
6. various tools available → parsers,
            lens, monokle, Datree

7. parsing is easy.

Note→ YAML is case sensitive

Demo:→ hello.yml (.yaml)

```
"apple": "I am a red fruit"
2 : "this is my roll Number"
---
# Lists
- apple
- mango
- Banana
- Apple
---     ( for differentiate between two document.
Cities:
- new delhi
- Mumbai
- gurgau
- kathammbu
...    ( Document ended/

---
cities: [new delhi, mumbai]

---
{mango: "yello fruit", age :6}
```

Datatypes:→