Notebook 9: Working with JSON

JSON is a file format that you can use to store data.

# Requirements

* Previous tutorials
* Files from previous tutorials
* A code editor
* A web browser

# Converting data to a JSON string

1. Convert the object you created in Notebook 7 to a JSON string:

### let stringObj = JSON.stringify(obj);

# Writing to a JSON file

1. First, you need to add this at the top of your code:

### const fs = require('fs');

1. Now, add this to the bottom to create a new JSON file and write to it:

### fs.writeFile('data.json', stringObj, () => console.log('Wrote to file'));

# Reading data from a JSON file

1. Make a new get endpoint:

### app.get('/jsondata', (req, res) => {

### 

### });

1. Inside the endpoint, read data.json:

### let fileData = fs.readFileSync('data.json', 'utf8');

# Parsing a JSON string

1. In the /jsondata endpoint, convert the file’s data back to a JavaScript object:

### let parsedData = let parsedData = JSON.parse(fileData);

# Using for loops in EJS

1. In the same endpoint, add this after the data is parsed:

### res.render('jsondata', {

### data: parsedData

### });

1. Go to your folder called “views”, and create a file called “jsondata.ejs”.
2. Open jsondata.ejs in your code editor.
3. Enter the code for a basic EJS page found in Notebook 4.
4. Inside the body tag, add this:

### <% for (let property in data) { %>

### <%= data[property] %><br>

### <% } %>

This will display every value from your JSON file, each separated by a line break.

Finally, run your code and go to /jsondata. You should see this:

