**JSON**

**J**ava**S**cript **O**bject **N**otation

JSON is a popular method of storing data in a platform agnostic and language independent way. Despite its name it is used across numerous platforms (not just the web) and by numerous other languages (not just JavaScript). It derives its name due to its similarities to JavaScript objects. The data structure is surrounded by curly brackets **{}** and uses keys, colons **:** and values to arrange the data. JSON data is stored as simple text and can reside in a file with the extension **.json**

Unlike JavaScript however, JSON does not store methods or **undefined** properties. Also, the key names must be created using double quotes **"name": "James"**. You will commonly find JSON data wrapped in an array or larger object and its object-like structure can contain more nested objects as properties.

**[**

**{**

**"today": {**

**"sunrise": 6.30,**

**"sunset": 19.45,**

**"wind": {**

**"direction": "N",**

**"speed": 12.4,**

**"units": "km/h"**

**}**

**}**

**},**

**{**

**"tomorrow": { … }**

**}**

**}**

**Handling JSON with JavaScript**

Due to its similar style to JavaScript it’s very easy to take in and manipulate. JSON should be presented as a “string”. JavaScript can turn this into data it can handle using **JSON.parse()**

**const dataJSON = ‘{ "name": "James", "age": 29, "isMale": true }’;**

**const object = JSON.parse( dataJSON );**

Due to its similar style to JavaScript it’s very easy Conversely, if you want to format your own data into JSON for exporting or sending to a server you would do the opposite to what you did above. Using **JSON.stringify()** converts the data to a string which is the correct JSON format.

**const object = { name: "James", age: 29, isMale: true };**

**const dataJSON = JSON.stringify( object );**