Research “JSON vs. BSON” and summarize your findings.

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. Although it has JavaScript in the name, JSON is easy to use in any programming language. Essentially, they offer a simple way to store information about an object. JSON is easy for humans to read (if formatted in a way that is easy to read), and it’s easy to write a program that can parse JSON objects (Tavarez, 2020) due to its simple layout. The types of data that can be represented in JSON are slightly limited since they are in plaintext. It is possible to store binary data by converting it to a text format but then it still loses its readability.

BSON, on the other hand, is not a text format and can store more data types. It is a serialized version of JSON. Many computer languages are able to write out binary versions of objects in memory to files, and BSON is essentially doing that with JSON objects. Writing out objects in this way makes them readable into a program more easily since no logic needs to be done (assuming the integrity of the file is good). The article I read mentioned that JSON only has one Number type which is not sufficient for dealing with large numbers.

In practice, the main differences in JSON and BSON is that JSON is easier to read as a human but is really only good for storing text. BSON allows for storage of files inside documents and more data types but is stored in a serialized format that looks like jibberish to humans so a tool is needed to rebuild the objects in a BSON file (yadav, 2020).

# Works Cited

Tavarez, A. E. (2020, Nov 25). *JSON vs BSON*. Retrieved from dev.to: https://dev.to/abetavarez/json-vs-bson-2f6b

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