



ID	NAME	ROLL	CITY
1	Sonam	101	Ranchi
2	Rahul	102	Ranchi
3	Raj	103	Bokaro

Model Object 1  
Model Object 2  
Model Object 3



## Serialization

The process of converting complex data such as querysets and model instances to native Python datatypes are called as Serialization in DRF.

- Creating model instance stu  
`stu = Student.objects.get(id = 1)`
- Converting model instance stu to Python Dict / Serializing Object  
`serializer = StudentSerializer(stu)`



## Serialization

- Creating Query Set  
`stu = Student.objects.all()`
- Converting Query Set stu to List of Python Dict / Serializing Query Set  
`serializer = StudentSerializer(stu, many=True)`

# JSONRenderer

This is used to render Serialized data into JSON which is understandable by Front End.

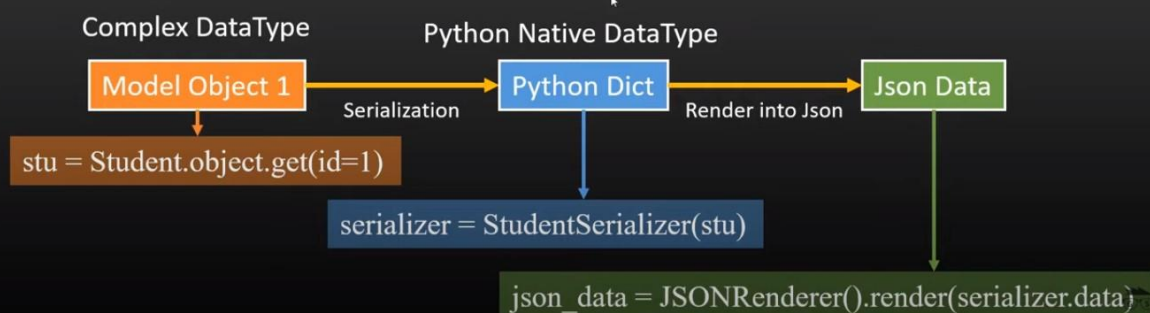
Importing JSONRenderer

```
from rest_framework.renderers import JSONRenderer
```

Render the Data into Json

```
json_data = JSONRenderer().render(serializer.data)
```

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## JsonResponse()

`JsonResponse(data, encoder=DjangoJSONEncoder, safe=True, json_dumps_params=None, **kwargs)`

An `HttpResponse` subclass that helps to create a JSON-encoded response. It inherits most behavior from its superclass with a couple differences:

- Its default Content-Type header is set to *application/json*.
- The first parameter, *data*, should be a *dict* instance. If the *safe* parameter is set to *False* it can be any JSON-serializable object.
- The encoder, which defaults to `django.core.serializers.json.DjangoJSONEncoder`, will be used to serialize the data.
- The *safe* boolean parameter defaults to *True*. If it's set to *False*, any object can be passed for serialization (otherwise only dict instances are allowed). If *safe* is *True* and a non-dict object is passed as the first argument, a *TypeError* will be raised.
- The *json\_dumps\_params* parameter is a dictionary of keyword arguments to pass to the `json.dumps()` call used to generate the response.