YAML Cheat Sheet

YAML is a simple but robust data serialization language. It achieves high flexibility with just two data structures: sequences (a list) and mappings (key and value pairs).

Sequence (lists)	Mapping (key value pairs)

`---`
`- Linux`
`- BSD`
`- Illumos`
	`---`
	`Kernel: Linux`
	`CPU: AMD`
	`RAM: 16 GB`

These structures can be combined and embedded.

Sequence of mappings (list of pairs)	Mapping sequences (key with many values)

`---`
`-`
`  CPU: AMD`
`  RAM: '16 GB'`
`-`
`  CPU: Intel`
`  RAM: '16 GB'`
	`---`
	`Linux:`
	`  - Fedora`
	`  - Slackware`
	`FreeBSD:`
	`  - FreeBSD`
	`  - NetBSD`

Sequence of sequences (a list of lists)	**Mapping of mapping (many keys and values)**

`---`
`- [Linux, FreeBSD, Illumos]`
`- [YAML, XML, JSON]`
	`---`
	`Desktop:`
	`  CPU: AMD`
	`  RAM: '32 GB'`

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Multi-line entries

```
---
- Linux: |
    A UNIX-like, open source
    operating system.
```

Use a | or > to allow for data blocks. This example represents this JSON structure:

```
[{"Linux": "A UNIX-like, open source
operating system.\n"}]
```

Complex mappings

```
---
?
  - Linux
  - GNU
:
  - Open source
  - GPL
  - UNIX-like
?
  - BSD
  - Illumos
:
  - Open source
  - UNIX
```

A complex mapping uses a **?** (on its own line) to map one sequence to another list indicated by a **:** character on its own line.

This example complex map is read as:

Linux and GNU are open source, GPL, and UNIX-like. BSD and Illumos are open source and UNIX-like.

Here is the same structure in JSON:

```
{"Linux,GNU": ["Open source",
"GPL", "UNIX-like"],
"BSD,Illumos": ["Open
source","UNIX"}
```