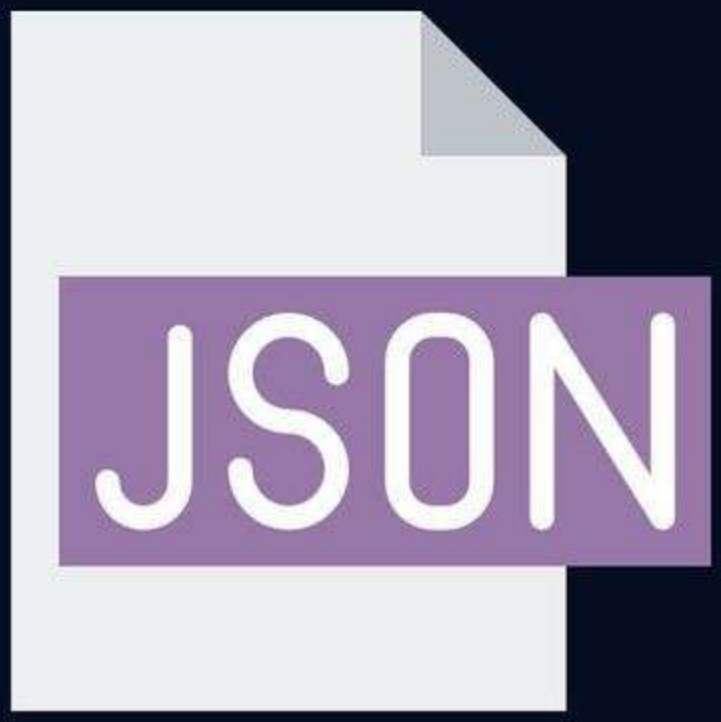
JSON

Intro to JSON



JSON

What is JSON?

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format. It uses key-value pairs and is similar to object literals in JavaScript.

The basic syntax consists of curly braces {} for objects and square brackets [] for arrays.

JSON

Create JSON Objects/Arrays

You can create JSON objects and arrays in JavaScript using their respective literal syntax.

index.js

```
// JSON Object
const person = {
  name: "John Doe",
  age: 30,
  email: "johndoe@example.com"
};

// JSON Array
const fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"];
```

JSON

Parse JSON

To convert a JSON string into a JavaScript object, you can use JSON.parse().

index.js

```
const jsonString = '{"name": "John Doe", "age": 30}';

const person = JSON.parse(jsonString);

console.log(person.name); // Output: John Doe
```

JSON

Stringify JS Objects to JSON

To convert a JavaScript object into a JSON string, you can use JSON.stringify().

index.js

```
const person = {
  name: "John Doe",
  age: 30
};

const jsonString = JSON.stringify(person);

console.log(jsonString);
// Output: '{"name":"John Doe","age":30}'
```

JSON

Nested JSON

JSON supports nested structures, allowing you to create complex data hierarchies.

data.json

```
{
  "name": "John Doe",
  "age": 30,
  "address": {
    "city": "New York",
    "zipCode": "10001"
  }
}
```

JSON

Working with JSON Arrays

JSON arrays can contain multiple values of different types, including other objects or arrays

data.json

```
[
  {
    "name": "John Doe",
    "age": 30
  },
  {
    "name": "Jane Smith",
    "age": 25
  }
]
```