**Day 24 - Python JSON**

* Python has a built-in package called json, which can be used to work with JSON data

Import json

* If you have a JSON string, you can parse it by using the json.loads() method

import json  
  
# some JSON:  
x =  '{ "name":"Sachin", "age":18, "city":"Mumbai"}'  
  
# parse x:  
y = json.loads(x)  
  
# the result is a Python dictionary:  
print(y["age"])

* If you have a Python object, you can convert it into a JSON string by using the json.dumps() method.

import json  
  
# a Python object (dict):  
x = {  
  "name": "John",  
  "age": 30,  
  "city": "New York"  
}  
  
# convert into JSON:  
y = json.dumps(x)  
  
# the result is a JSON string:  
print(y)

* You can convert Python objects of the following types, into JSON strings:
  + dict
  + list
  + tuple
  + string
  + int
  + float
  + True
  + False
  + None
  + Use the indent parameter to define the numbers of indents
* You can also define the separators, default value is (", ", ": "), which means using a comma and a space to separate each object, and a colon and a space to separate keys from values
* json.dumps(x, indent=4, separators=(". ", " = "))
* The json.dumps() method has parameters to order the keys in the result
* json.dumps(x, indent=4, sort\_keys=True)

Exercise:

1. Create a JSON of all object types and import the JSON into a SQL Database  
   Note: The JSON file should have valus of all Datatypes