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THE WORLD'S LARGEST WEB DEVELOPER SITE



JSON Objects



Object Syntax

```
Example
{ "name":"John", "age":30, "car":null }
```

JSON objects are surrounded by curly braces {}.

JSON objects are written in key/value pairs.

Keys must be strings, and values must be a valid JSON data type (string, number, object, array, boolean or null).

Keys and values are separated by a colon.

Each key/value pair is separated by a comma.

Accessing Object Values

You can access the object values by using dot (.) notation:

```
Example

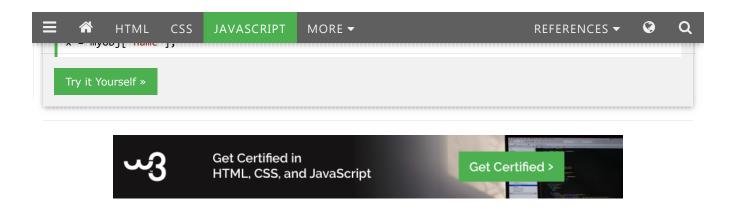
myObj = { "name":"John", "age":30, "car":null };

x = myObj.name;

Try it Yourself »
```

You can also access the object values by using bracket ([]) notation:

```
Example
```



Looping an Object

You can loop through object properties by using the for-in loop:

```
Example

myObj = { "name":"John", "age":30, "car":null };
for (x in myObj) {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML += x;
}
Try it Yourself »
```

In a for-in loop, use the bracket notation to access the property values:

```
Example

myObj = { "name":"John", "age":30, "car":null };
for (x in myObj) {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML += myObj[x];
}
Try it Yourself »
```

Nested JSON Objects

Values in a JSON object can be another JSON object.

```
Example

myObj = {
    "name":"John",
    "age":30,
```

You can access nested JSON objects by using the dot notation or bracket notation:

```
Example

x = my0bj.cars.car2;
//or:
x = my0bj.cars["car2"];

Try it Yourself »
```

Modify Values

You can use the dot notation to modify any value in a JSON object:

```
Example

myObj.cars.car2 = "Mercedes";

Try it Yourself »
```

You can also use the bracket notation to modify a value in a JSON object:

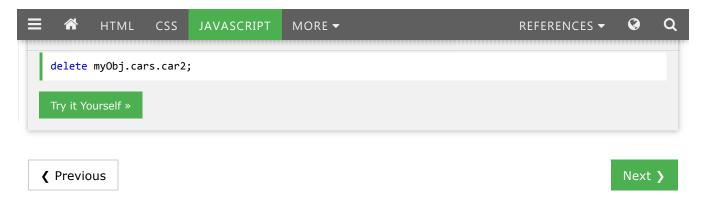
```
Example

myObj.cars["car2"] = "Mercedes";

Try it Yourself »
```

Delete Object Properties

Use the delete keyword to delete properties from a JSON object:





COLOR PICKER



HOW TO

Tabs
Dropdowns
Accordions
Convert Weights
Animated Buttons
Side Navigation