



```
{  
  Languages:  
  [  
    { "name"  
      "Ver"  
    },  
    { "name"  
      "Ver"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
{  
  Languages  
  [  
    { "name"  
      "Ver"  
    },  
    { "name"  
      "Ver"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The format of communication we use

JSON

JavaScript Object

JSON is a way of communicating data with

Using **Key Value** pairs

The syntax is taken from JavaScript but JS

from [JSON.org](https://www.json.org/)

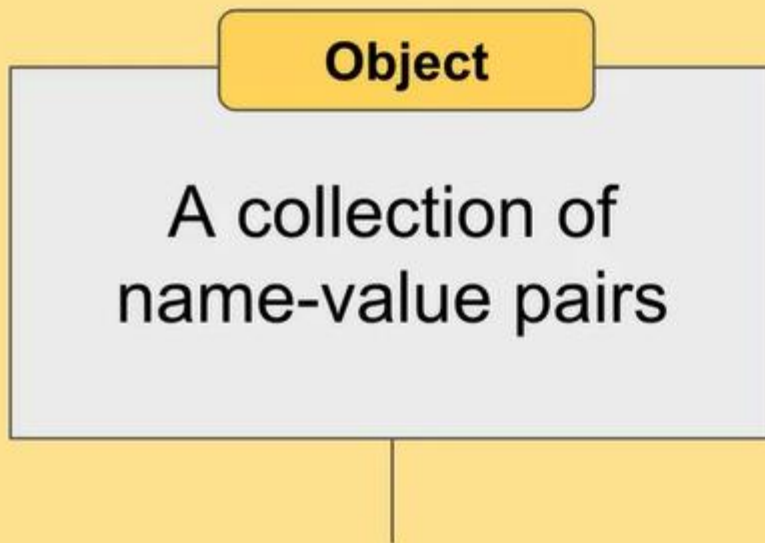
JSON is a lightweight data-interchange

It is easy for humans to read and w

It is easy for machines to parse and

It is based on a subset of the JavaS
Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - I

JSON is built on 2 structures



In most languages, this is realized as an object, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.

In most languages, this is realized as an array, list, or set.

all modern programming languages support these

Object

A collection of
name-value pairs

An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs

An object begins with left curly brace {
and ends with right curly brace }

Each name is followed by colon :
and the name/value pairs are separated by comma ,

Array

**An ordered list of
values**

An array is an ordered collection of values.

An array begins with left square bracket [and ends with right square bracket]

Values are separated by comma ,

JSON Types

Objects

{ “key” : “value” }

Arrays

[1,2,3]

[“App

Strings

“Raghav”

“Paris

Numbers

1

10

1.5

Boolean

true

false

Null

null

JSON Syntax Rules

- Data is in name/value pairs
- Data is separated by commas
- Curly braces hold objects
- Square brackets hold arrays

Example 1

```
{  
  "users":  
  [  
    {  
      "firstName": "Ram",  
      "lastName": "Thapa",  
      "age": 20  
    },  
    {  
      "firstName": "Shyam",  
      "lastName": "shrestha",  
      "age": 40  
      "hobbies": ["reading", "writing"],  
      "friends":  
      [  
        {  
          "firstName": "Hari",  
          "lastName": "Maharjan"  
        },  
        {  
          "firstName": "Sita",  
          "lastName": "Sharma"  
        }  
      ],  
      "subject":  
      [  
        {  
          "name": "Math",  
          "score": 85  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Science",  
          "score": 78  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "History",  
          "score": 92  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Literature",  
          "score": 88  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Art",  
          "score": 75  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Music",  
          "score": 80  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```

{
  "name": "Rita",
  "id": 1
}
{
  "name": "sita",
  "id": 2
}
}

```

Both JSON and XML can be used to receive data from a web server.

The following JSON and XML examples both define an employees object, with an array of 3 employees:

JSON Example

```

{
  "employees": [
    { "firstName": "John", "lastName": "Doe" },
    { "firstName": "Anna", "lastName": "Smith" },
    { "firstName": "Peter", "lastName": "Jones" }
  ]
}

```

XML Example

```

<employees>
  <employee>
    <firstName>John</firstName> <lastName>Doe</lastName>
  </employee>
  <employee>
    <firstName>Anna</firstName> <lastName>Smith</lastName>
  </employee>
  <employee>
    <firstName>Peter</firstName> <lastName>Jones</lastName>
  </employee>
</employees>

```

```
</employee>
</employees>
```

JSON DATA

```
{
  "menu": {
    "id": "file",
    "value": "File",
    "popup": {
      "menuitem": [
        {"value": "New", "onclick": "CreateNewDoc()"},
        {"value": "Open", "onclick": "openDoc()"},
        {"value": "Close", "onclick": "CloseDoc()"}
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Its Equivalence XML format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
  <menu>
    <id>file</id>
    <value>File</value>
    <popup>
      <menuitem>
        <value>New</value>
        <onclick>CreateNewDoc()</onclick>
      </menuitem>
      <menuitem>
        <value>Open</value>
        <onclick>openDoc()</onclick>
      </menuitem>
      <menuitem>
        <value>Close</value>
        <onclick>CloseDoc()</onclick>
      </menuitem>
    </popup>
  </menu>
```

How to validate json

[Jsonlint.com](#)

[Jsonschemavalidator](#)

[Freeformatter.com](#)

[Jsoonformatter.curiousconcept.com](#)

[Json beautify](#)

[Codebeautify.org/jsonviewer](#)

JSONPath

JSONPath is a query language similar to XPath for XML

JSONPath helps to parse JSON

1. [Jsonpath.com](https://jsonpath.com/)
2. [Jsonpathfinder.com](https://jsonpathfinder.com/)
- 3.