JSON

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Introduction….

- Full form of JSON is JavaScript Object Notation,
- it is a lightweight data-interchange format which may prove to be a viable option to XML for IT developers.
- XML is old and good way to parse data returned from server. It is very slow and consume lots of process power.
- Further XML is it is very difficult.
- While JSON offers developers a more familiar means of structuring data.
- it's based on programming conventions found in the C family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, Perl, Python and others.
- It's also more concise than tags-based XML.
- it's a subset of JavaScript and advantageous with Web apps, where a lot of data exchange takes place.
- Moreover, JSON is especially well suited for AJAX calls

JSON is like XML because .....

- Both JSON and XML is "self describing" (human readable)

- Both JSON and XML is hierarchical (values within values)

- Both JSON and XML can be parsed and used by lots of programming languages

JSON is different from XML because .....

- JSON doesn't use end tag
- JSON is shorter
- JSON is quicker to read and write
- JSON can use arrays
- **XML has to be parsed with an XML parser, JSON can be parsed by a standard JavaScript function.**

Why we should use JSON?

- it is also widely used in Java or Android apps to exchange data over the internet.
- Basic JSON message (JSONObject) consists of key-value pairs, like this one:
- [{ "centername":"divine dhyan center", "contactperson":"ashish", "lastName":"patel", "isMarried":1 },{"trainingcenter":"shanti kendra","trainer":"ankit","dob":"12/07/1985"}]
- [] means array
- {} means object