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| JSON, JSONP AND XML | Abstract    Wayne Casey  Creative Programming |

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# JSON

JSON is an abbreviation of JavaScript Object Notation. JSON is a lightweight data interchange which speeds up page loading. As JSON is a text only format it is easily sent to and from servers and can be used with any programming language. JSON values can only be a string, a number, an object, an array or a Boolean, it works in key value pairs. JSON is easy for web developers and coders alike to write and easy for machines to parse. It is based on JavaScript, and allows for information to be called from the JSON file and loaded into the webpage without the whole webpage being reloaded.

# XML

XML stands for extensible mark-up language, very similar to HTML (Hypertext Mark-up Language), designed to transport data and store. XML does not do anything, it is a little hard to comprehend, however, alongside transporting and storing data it can also be used to transport and store different types of files such as media files. Tags in XML are not predefined and have XML must have root elements; XML tags are case sensitive. XML tags are used to store and organise data rather than telling the browser how to display it rather like HTML. XML will provide future possibilities for HTML.

# JSONP

JSONP is JSON with padding, JSONP will wrap JSON into a function. JSONP, for example, was used in my assignment to call in the Google Map via an API key and the ?callback, of which that function would specify the URL via a query parameter and it loads the data as a JSON wrapped in padding (function). JSONP allows the webpage to call for information and only load that information called for and not the entire web page.

# CONCLUSION

Although XML was the forerunner in data storage and transport, JSON and JSONP as they are based on JavaScript, have been readily adopted by developers, due to the fact that they are lighter to run and easier to read and write.

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