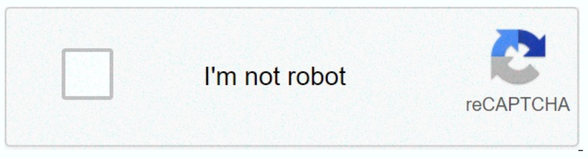

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Introduction to JSON: JSON Complete Series Tutorial for Beginners JavaScript Object Notion, which is commonly known as JSON is one of the most popular data transition formats. It is a text format and lightweight for data transactions. The JSON format was first calculated by Douglas Crockford. It is a text format that is easier for the user to read or write, and while its lightweight property makes it a stress-free alternative to machines for deconstruction or generation. It is basically a subset of JavaScript, but JSON, as a text format is completely independent of any of the programming languages used as almost all languages, you can easily analyze the text. Its unique properties such as text, lightweight, linguistic independence, etc. make it an ideal candidate for data exchange operations. LIST OF JSON tutorials in this series: #1 Tutorial: Introduction to JSON (This tutorial) #2 tutorial: Create JSON objects with the C# #3 tutorial: Create a JSON structure using the C# #4 tutorial: Using JSON for Interface Testing Tutorial #5: JSON Interview Questions ** This tutorial gives you a full JSON overview, and thus information about its objects, properties, use and arrays with a few examples for easy and better understanding. The use of JSON JSON is most commonly used to transfer data from one system to another. It can transfer data between two computers, a database, programs, etc. It is mainly used to transfer serialized data over a network connection. It can be used with all major programming languages. Useful for moving data from a web application to a server. Most Internet services use a JSON-based format to transfer data. JSON Properties Summarize Properties: This is a text-based lightweight format for exchanging data. It has been extended from JavaScript. Its extension is .json. As a text format it is easy to read and write by both user/programmer and machine. It is language-independent programming, but it also uses conventions that are quite well known in C-Family languages such as C, C++, C#, JavaScript, Java, Python, Perl etc. So far, we've discussed JSON properties and usage. From this page, we will discuss the structure of JSON or JavaScript Object Notion. JSON has grown from a real-time server need to a browser communication procedure that can work without the use of additional plug-ins such as java or flash applets. So, after realizing the need for a communication protocol that could be used in real time, Douglas Crockford identified JSON in the early 2000s. Previously, JSON was seen as a subcategory of JavaScript and was live-used with the same. But code for serializing and analyzing JSON is available in almost all major languages. JSON syntax So far, you need to gain basic knowledge about JSON. syntax that is used in creating JSON. JSON can in principle be is based on two structural units. They are a set of name-value pairs and an ordered list of values. JSON is a universal data structure because most of the programming language currently available supports it. This makes it much easier for a programmer to work in a interchangeable type of data that can work in different languages. Let's learn more about these types of data: The collection of name value pairs is realized as an object, strut, record, dictionary, etc. An ordered list of values is implemented as an array, a list, etc. We've seen almost all the basic theories so far. Let's move on and look at the basic structure of JSON. In this example, we consider JSON representing the details of the car. Suppose you have a car object with the following basic properties and their attributes: Make and Mode = Maruti Suzuki Swift Make Year = 2017 Color = Red Type = Hatchback Yes, if you want to move this data using a JSON file, serializing this data will create a JSON. That JSON will look something like this: We've seen about the use of JSON, its underlying structure, and how the data is presented in the JSON format. Now let's take a closer look at how different elements are constructed in JSON. What is a JSON object? A JSON object is set to keys along with its values without a specific order. The key and its values are grouped using curly braces, both opening and closing { }. So in the previous example, when we created a JSON with a car attribute, we created a JSON car object. There are some rules that must be followed when creating a JSON structure, we will learn about these rules when discussing key value pairs. So, to create JSON, the first thing we're going to need is an attribute. Here we create the Employee JSON object. The next thing we need is to specify the properties of the object, let's say our employee has first name, last name, employee ID, and designation. These worker properties are represented as keys in the JSON structure. Let's create a JSON object: Everything in braces is known as a JSON employee object. The primary JSON object is represented by a Key-Value pair. In the previous example, we used JSON to represent employee data. And we represented various properties for the employee; First Name, Last Name, Employee ID, and Designation. Each of these keys has a value in JSON. For example, First Name is represented by Sam. Similarly, we have also represented other keys using different values. General rules to follow when creating JSON: JSON Objects should start and end with braces { }. Key fields are included in quotation marks. Values are represented by placing a colon between them and keys. Key-value JSON pairs are separated by a comma,. Values can be any type of data, such as String, Integer, Etc. A small exercise for you. Try creating a sample version of JSON describing the An employee with their own set of keys and values. So far, you need to have a basic understanding of what JSON is? Using JSON and What Does It Look Like? Now let's delve deeper into the more complex JSON structures. JSON arrays in JSON are similar to those found in any programming language, and an array in JSON is also an ordered dataset. The array starts with the left bracket [,and ends with the right bracket]. The values inside the array are separated by a comma. There are some basic rules that must be followed if you intend to use an array in JSON. Let's look at the sample JSON app with an array. We will use the same Employee object that we used earlier. We'll add another property, such as Language Knowledge. You may have expertise in many programming languages. So in this case, we can use the board to offer a better way to record multiple values of language knowledge. As already mentioned, there are also a few rules that you must follow while including an array in JSON. These are: The array in JSON will start with the left bracket and end with the right square bracket. The values inside the array will be separated by a comma. Objects, key-value pairs, and arrays form different JSON components. They can be used together to record any data in JSON. Now, as we've already discussed, the basic structure of JSON allows you to start working on a more complex JSON structure. Earlier in this tutorial, we gave you two examples of JSON as shown below. Employee of JSON Car JSON Now, let's assume there is more than 1 employee, and they also have a car. So we're going to have to organize the data in such a way that the JSON car is also included in the employee's JSON so that the record is complete. This means that we will have to create a nested Tsar JSON object inside the JSON employee. To turn the car into a JSON employee, we initially need to turn on the key as a car in JSON. Something like this: After adding the car key to the JSON employee, we can then pass the value directly to the JSON car. { FirstName: Sam, LastName: Jackson, employeeID: 5698523, Designation : Manager, LanguageExpertise : [Java, C#, Python] Car : { Make&Model: Maruti Suzuki Swift, MakeYear: 2017, Color: Red, Type: Hatchback, } This way we can create a nested JSON. Let's create a situation where there are multiple employees, so we're going to have to create a JSON that can store data for several employees. { FirstName: Sam, LastName: Jackson, employeeI-D: 5698523, Designation: Manager, LanguageExpertise: [Java, C#, Python], Car: { Make&Model: Maruti Suzuki Swift, MakeYear: 2017, Color: Red, Type: Hatchback }, }, { FirstName: Tam, LastName: Richard, employeeID: 896586, Designation: Senior Manager, LanguageExpertise: [Ruby, C#], Car: { Make&Model: Hyundai Verna, MakeYear: 2015, Color: Black, Sedan } } In the example above, it is clear that we have included data for two employees. Again, there are several issues when creating these kinds of complex JSON structures. First, be sure to include the entire JSON structure inside the bracket [ ]. A comma is used to separate two different datasets in JSON, whether it is a value key pair or a JSON object. As we get to the end of the tutorial, here are some tutorials for all of you. Create a JSON company with different key values. Here are the steps to follow: #1) Open notepad or any text editor. #2) Create a JSON company with different key-value pairs. #3) Add data for two or more companies. #4) Attach the array field to JSON. #5) Use nested JSON. #6) Now go to the JSON validator. #7) Paste the JSON structure inside the text area and click on validate to verify your JSON. Make sure that you follow all of the above procedures and rules when creating JSON. Here's the validation of the JSON employee that we created earlier using the JSON validator. The JSON application is one of the most popular data transition formats. It is mainly used to transition data between different networks. A text-based structure means that JSON can be read and deconstructed on individual data easily by the user or by any computer. Although JSON is sometimes described as a JavaScript subclass, it can be read/modified by any programming language. JSON files have the .json extension and can be created using any programming language. We can create a simple JSON by directly assigning key-value pairs, or we can use arrays to assign multiple values to a key. Other than a simple structure, JSON can also have a nested structure, which means that JSON may have another JSON object described inside it as a key. This allows the user to transmit more complex data through the format. Let us know if you have any questions or if you need more explanations. Next tutorial #2: Create JSON objects using C# (Part 1) 1)