GA OBJECTS & JSON

OBJECT SYNTAX

```
let favorites = {
  fruit: "apple",
  vegetable: "carrot",
  declare: function() {
    console.log("I like fruit and veg")
  },
};
```

JAVASCRIPT OBJECT NOTATION (JSON)

```
{
  "firstName": "Sasha",
  "lastName": "Vodnik",
  "city": "San Francisco",
  "classes": [
    "JSD", "FEWD"
  ],
  "classroom": 8,
  "launched": true,
  "dates": {
    "start": 20171107,
    "end": 20180123
  }
}
```

JSON RULES

‣ Property names must be double-quoted strings.

‣ Trailing commas are forbidden.

‣ Leading zeroes are prohibited.

‣ In numbers, a decimal point must be followed by at least one digit.

‣ Certain characters (such as ', ", \, and newline/tab) must be escaped with a preceding backslash (\ ) in order to be read as characters (as opposed to JSON control code).

‣ All strings must be double-quoted. This includes property names.

‣ No comments!

JAVASCRIPT JSON METHODS

`JSON.parse(`*`json`*`)`   *convert a JSON string to a JavaScript object or array*

`JSON.stringify(`*`object`*`)`   *convert a JavaScript object or array to a JSON string*

WORKING WITH NESTED DATA STRUCTURES

1. Parse the JSON to a Javascript object (or array!)

2. View the resulting data structure

3. Locate the data you want to reference

4. Use dot syntax or square bracket notation to move down a level, then repeat