



# OBJECTS & JSON

## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT NOTATION (JSON)

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```
{
  "firstName": "Wilson",
  "lastName": "Espina",
  "city": "London",
  "classes": [
    "JSD", "FEWD"
  ],
  "classroom": 3,
  "launched": true,
  "dates": {
    "start": 20200511,
    "end": 20200720
  }
}
```

## JSON RULES

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- › 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

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`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*

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## OBJECT SYNTAX

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```
let favorites = {  
  fruit: "apples",  
  vegetable: "carrots",  
  greeting: function() {  
    console.log("I like fruit and veg");  
  },  
  sayFaves: function() {  
    console.log("I like " + this.fruit +  
      " and " + this.vegetable);  
  },  
};
```

The diagram illustrates the syntax of an object in JavaScript. It shows a variable `favorites` assigned to an object literal. The object has three properties: `fruit` (a string), `vegetable` (a string), and `greeting` (a function). The `fruit` property is highlighted in orange, and the `greeting` function is highlighted in green. A black arrow points from the label `property` to the `fruit` property. Another black arrow points from the label `method` to the `greeting` function.