**JavaScript JSON Methods with Examples**

The JSON object has two main methods:

**1. JSON.stringify()**

Converts a JavaScript object or value to a JSON string.

**✅ Example 1: Convert Object to JSON String**

javascript

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const user = { name: "Alice", age: 25 };

const jsonString = JSON.stringify(user);

console.log(jsonString); // {"name":"Alice","age":25}

**✅ Example 2: Add spacing for readability**

javascript

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const prettyJSON = JSON.stringify(user, null, 2);

console.log(prettyJSON);

/\*

{

"name": "Alice",

"age": 25

}

\*/

**✅ Example 3: Filter specific keys**

javascript

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const user = { name: "Bob", age: 30, city: "Delhi" };

const filteredJSON = JSON.stringify(user, ["name", "city"]);

console.log(filteredJSON); // {"name":"Bob","city":"Delhi"}

**2. JSON.parse()**

Converts a JSON string back into a JavaScript object.

**✅ Example 1: Parse JSON String to Object**

javascript

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const jsonString = '{"name":"Alice","age":25}';

const user = JSON.parse(jsonString);

console.log(user.name); // Alice

**✅ Example 2: Using a reviver function**

javascript

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const data = '{"name":"Bob","age":30}';

const obj = JSON.parse(data, (key, value) => {

if (key === "age") return value + 1;

return value;

});

console.log(obj); // { name: "Bob", age: 31 }

**❗ Notes:**

* JSON.stringify() only includes **enumerable** properties.
* JSON.parse() throws an error if the string is not properly formatted.
* JSON does **not support functions, undefined, NaN, or Infinity**.