



# Fullstack Web Development Tutorial Lesson 9

## Today's lesson will cover

- Destructuring
- JSON Methods



# JavaScript fundamentals

## Destructuring

- *Destructuring assignment* is a special syntax that allows us to “unpack” arrays or objects into a bunch of variables
- Array destructuring:
  - “deconstructs” by copying items into variables. But the array itself is not modified.
  - ...newArrayName if want to get all values from certain point onwards
  - Default values if unavailable then it's undefined
- Object destructuring:
  - Works almost similar to array destructuring
  - ...rest pattern works too
  - Nested destructuring is possible too

# JSON

- JSON stands for Javascript Object Notation
- "key" : "value" pair is must
- Strings need to be within "double-quotes"
- Function properties (methods) are skipped with JSON methods
- Trailing commas like object or arrays are prohibited
- Syntax

- {

```
"key" : "string value",  
"Number key within quote" : number value without quote,  
"key" : true // boolean value without quotes  
"key" : { object},  
"key" : [array elements or empty array],  
"Key" : { Nested JSON properties },  
"key" : null
```

- }

## JSON Methods: `JSON.stringify`

- `JSON.stringify` to convert objects into JSON
- JSON is data-only language-independent specification, so some JavaScript-specific object properties are skipped by `JSON.stringify`.
  - Function properties (methods).
  - Symbolic properties.
  - Properties that store `undefined`
- Syntax
  - `JSON.stringify(value[, replacer, space])`
- `replacer` parameter can be either a function or an array.
- `space` parameter is used solely for logging and nice-output purposes.

## JSON Methods: JSON.parse

- `JSON.parse` method parses a JSON string, constructing the JavaScript value or object described by the string
- Syntax
  - `JSON.parse(str, [reviver])`
- If a `reviver` is specified, the value computed by parsing is *transformed* before being returned.

## Summary: Destructuring

- Destructuring assignment allows for instantly mapping an object or array onto many variables.

- The full object syntax:

```
let {prop : varName = default, ...rest} = object
```

- This means that property `prop` should go into the variable `varName` and, if no such property exists, then the `default` value should be used.

Object properties that have no mapping are copied to the `rest` object.

- The full array syntax:

```
let [item1 = default, item2, ...rest] = array
```

- The first item goes to `item1`; the second goes into `item2`, all the rest makes the array `rest`.
- It's possible to extract data from nested arrays/objects, for that the left side must have the same structure as the right one.



## Summary: JSON

- JSON is a data format that has its own independent standard and libraries for most programming languages.
- JSON supports plain objects, arrays, strings, numbers, booleans, and `null`.
- JavaScript provides methods `JSON.stringify` to serialize into JSON and `JSON.parse` to read from JSON.
- Both methods support transformer functions for smart reading/writing.
- If an object has `toJSON`, then it is called by `JSON.stringify`.



# Self Study Assignments

## To Dos

- For practical use case understanding of JSON, complete this tutorial: [Active learning: Working through a JSON example](#)
- Continue freecodecamp Javascript. Ideally finish before we resume after summer.
- Continue with FCC HTML, CSS lessons. Ideally finish all the lessons by end of this month.
- If you need help pushing your HTML CSS project on Github and using [Github pages](#) let me know right away.