JSON.parse()

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_datatypes.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_stringify.asp)

A common use of JSON is to exchange data to/from a web server.

When receiving data from a web server, the data is always a string.

Parse the data with JSON.parse(), and the data becomes a JavaScript object.

Example - Parsing JSON

Imagine we received this text from a web server:

'{"name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"}'

Use the JavaScript function JSON.parse() to convert text into a JavaScript object:

const obj = JSON.parse('{"name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"}');

Make sure the text is in JSON format, or else you will get a syntax error.

Use the JavaScript object in your page:

Example

<p id="demo"></p>  
  
<script>  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = obj.name;  
</script>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/js/tryit.asp?filename=tryjson_parse)

Array as JSON

When using the JSON.parse() on a JSON derived from an array, the method will return a JavaScript array, instead of a JavaScript object.

Example

const text = '["Ford", "BMW", "Audi", "Fiat"]';  
const myArr = JSON.parse(text);