More Examples of parse() method :

```javascript
// JSON Parse()----->
//example 1
let data = `
{
    "name":"Ramesh",
    "age" : 25,
    "is_student" : true,
    "passport" : null,
    "p_lang" : ["c","c++","js"],
    "address" : {
            "city" : "Bangalore",
            "state" : "Karnataka"
    }
}
`; //String

let jsobj = JSON.parse(data); //string get convert into objects

console.log(jsobj);

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 2
const data2 = `{"result":true, "count":42}`; //String

const obj2 = JSON.parse(data2); //string get convert into
objects

console.log(obj2); // {result: true, count: 42}

console.log(obj2.result); // true

console.log(obj2.count); // 42

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 3
//Below is an example of the JSON parse() Method.
```

```javascript
let data3 = JSON.parse(`{"var1":"Hello ", "var2":"World"}`);
//string get convert into objects

console.log(data3.var1 + " " + data3.var2); //Hello World

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 4
//This example parses a string and returns the JavaScript
object.
let data4 = JSON.parse('{"var1":"Audi","var2":"Q7!"}');
//String

//parses a string & return the javascript objects.
console.log(data4.var1 + "" + data4.var2); // AudiQ7!

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 5
// This example uses the reviver function to parse a string and
return the JavaScript object.
let data5 = `{"var1":"Amanda", "gender":"female"}`;

let info = JSON.parse(data5, function (key, value) {
  if (value == "male") {
    return "male";
  } else {
    return value;
  }
});

console.log(info.var1 + ", " + info.gender);

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 6

//The JSON object, available in all modern browsers, has two
useful methods to deal with JSON-formatted content: parse and
stringify.
```

```javascript
let userStr =
'{"name":"Sammy","email":"sammy@example.com","plan":"Pro"}';
//string

//JSON.parse() takes a JSON string and transforms it into a
JavaScript object.
let userObj = JSON.parse(userStr);   //object

console.log(userObj); // Output: {name: 'Sammy', email:
'sammy@example.com', plan: 'Pro'}

// JSON Parse()----->
//example 7

//The JSON object, available in all modern browsers, has two
useful methods to deal with JSON-formatted content: parse and
stringify.
let information = `{"firstName":"Niraj", "lastName":"Patil",
"StudentCode":2, "Live_On_Teams":"Yes"}`; //String

//JSON.parse() takes a JSON string and transforms it into a
JavaScript object.
let stdinfobj = JSON.parse(information); //object

console.log(stdinfobj); // output : {firstName: 'Niraj',
lastName: 'Patil', studentCode: 2. Live: 'Yes'}

//If you want to access only certain properties in your JSON
object, you can use dot notation.
console.log(stdinfobj.Live_On_Teams); // output : Yes

// JSON Stringify----->
// Stringify a JavaScript Object

// example 1:

// Imagine we have this object in JavaScript:
let student = {
```

```javascript
  name: "Virat",
  age: 35,
  city: "Pune",
};

// Use the JavaScript function JSON.stringify() to convert it
into a string.
let data1 = JSON.stringify(student);

console.log(data1);
// The result will be a string following the JSON notation.

// JSON Stringify----->
// example 2:
const obj = {
  name: "Dhoni",
  age: 45,
  city: "Ranchi",
};

// Use the JavaScript function JSON.stringify() to convert it
into a string.
const jsondata = JSON.stringify(obj);

console.log(jsondata);
// The result will be a string following the JSON notation.
```