More Examples of parse() method :

// 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.

*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.

*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 = {

  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.