# JavaScript JSON stringify()

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## The JSON.stringify() Method

When sending data to a web server, the data has to be a string.

Convert a JavaScript object into a string with `JSON.stringify()`.

## Converting an Object

`JSON.stringify()` converts a JavaScript object into a JSON string:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript JSON stringify()</h2>
<p>From w3schools.com, Experiment by Teeratus_R</p>

<h4>Converting an Object</h4>
<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
const obj = {name: "John", age: 30, city: "New York"};
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(obj);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = jsonString;
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

### Example 1

**Result** View Example

## Converting an Array

`JSON.stringify()` can also convert a JavaScript array into a JSON string:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript JSON stringify()</h2>
<p>From w3schools.com, Experiment by Teeratus_R</p>

<h4>Converting an Array</h4>
<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
const arr = ["Ford", "BMW", "Audi", "Fiat"];
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(arr);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = jsonString;
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

### Example 2

**Result** View Example

## Selecting Properties

The `JSON.stringify()` method can accept a **replacer** array to select which properties to include:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript JSON stringify()</h2>
<p>From w3schools.com, Experiment by Teeratus_R</p>

<h4>Selecting Properties</h4>
<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
const obj = {name: "John", age: 30, city: "New York", country: "USA"};
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(obj, ["name", "city"]);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = jsonString;
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

### Example 3

**Result** View Example

## Formatting JSON

The `JSON.stringify()` method can accept a **space** parameter to format the output with spaces:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript JSON stringify()</h2>
<p>From w3schools.com, Experiment by Teeratus_R</p>

<h4>Formatting JSON</h4>
<pre id="demo"></pre>

<script>
const obj = {name: "John", age: 30, city: "New York", hobbies: ["reading", "music"]};
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(obj, null, 2);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = jsonString;
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

### Example 4

**Result** View Example

## Stringifying Dates

Dates are converted to strings when using `JSON.stringify()`:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript JSON stringify()</h2>
<p>From w3schools.com, Experiment by Teeratus_R</p>

<h4>Stringifying Dates</h4>
<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
const obj = {name: "John", today: new Date(), city: "New York"};
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(obj);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = jsonString;
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

### Example 5

**Result** View Example

## Document

Document in project

You can Download PDF file.

## Reference

- W3Schools JavaScript JSON stringify()