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## JAVASCRIPT DASTURLASH TILIDA JSON MALUMOT TURI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada JavaScript dasturlash tilidagi JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) ma'lumot turi haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi. JSONning asosiy xususiyatlari, u qanday ishlashi, dasturlashda qanday afzalliklarga ega ekanligi va uni qo'llash bo'yicha misollar keltiriladi. Ushbu maqola dasturchilar va IT sohasi bo'yicha bilim olishni xohlaydiganlar uchun foydali bo'ladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** JSON, JavaScript, ma'lumot almashinuvi, API, ma'lumotlar tuzilmasi.

### Kirish

Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy dasturlash texnologiyalarining aksariyati ma'lumotlarni saqlash, ulashish va qayta ishlashda JSONdan foydalanadi. JSON oddiy va o'qilishi oson tuzilishga ega bo'lib, u asosan server va mijoz orasidagi ma'lumot almashinuvi uchun qo'llaniladi. JSONning yengilligi va standartlashgan tuzilmasi uni boshqa ma'lumot turlari orasida ajralib turadigan qiladi. Ushbu maqolada JSONning JavaScript tilidagi ishlatilishi va boshqa dasturlash tillarida ham qanday qo'llanilishi haqida so'z boradi.

### Nazariy qism

#### JSON nima?

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) - bu matnga asoslangan, oddiy va strukturaviy ma'lumotlarni ifodalash formati. JSON asosan ma'lumotlarni saqlash va almashish uchun ishlatiladi. U 2001-yilda Douglas Crockford tomonidan taqdim etilgan bo'lib, bugungi kunda IT sohasidagi ko'plab texnologiyalar uchun de-fakto standart hisoblanadi.

JSON ikki asosiy elementdan tashkil topgan:

**Kalit-qiymat juftligi:** Har bir ma'lumot "kalit" (key) va unga mos qiymatdan (value) iborat. Kalitlar odatda string formatida yoziladi, qiymatlar esa turli formatlarda bo'lishi mumkin: string, son, massiv, boolean va boshqalar.

**Massivlar:** Ma'lumotlarni birgalikda saqlash uchun massivlar (array) ishlatiladi. Massivlar ichida turli xil ma'lumot turlari bo'lishi mumkin.

Misol:

```
{  
  "ism": "Ali",  
  "yosh": 25,  
  "qiziqishlar": ["dasturlash", "futbol", "kitob o'qish"]  
}
```

### JSONning asosiy xususiyatlari



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**Oddiy tuzilma:** JSON inson o'qishi uchun qulay bo'lgan formatda yoziladi.

**Platformaga bog'liq emas:** JSON har qanday dasturlash tili va platforma bilan mos keladi.

**Keng qo'llaniladi:** JSON API, ma'lumotlar bazasi va veb-texnologiyalarda keng qo'llaniladi.

### JavaScriptda JSON bilan ishlash

JavaScript tilida JSON bilan ishlash uchun JSON obyektini taqdim etilgan. Bu obyekt ikki asosiy metodni o'z ichiga oladi:

**JSON.stringify():** JavaScript obyektini JSON formatiga aylantiradi.

**JSON.parse():** JSON matnini JavaScript obyektiga aylantiradi.

JSON.stringify() metodi

JSON.stringify() metodi obyektini yoki massivni JSON formatiga o'girish uchun ishlatiladi. Misol:

```
const talaba = {  
  ism: "Ali",  
  yosh: 21,  
  kurs: 3  
};
```

```
const jsonFormat = JSON.stringify(talaba);
```

```
console.log(jsonFormat);
```

```
// Natija: {"ism":"Ali","yosh":21,"kurs":3}
```

JSON.parse() metodi

JSON.parse() metodi JSON formatidagi matnni JavaScript obyektiga aylantiradi.

Misol:

```
const jsonMatn = '{"ism":"Ali","yosh":21,"kurs":3}';
```

```
const obyekt = JSON.parse(jsonMatn);
```

```
console.log(obyekt.ism);
```

```
// Natija: Ali
```

### JSON va API

JSON API'lar uchun standart format hisoblanadi. API orqali server va mijoz o'rtasida ma'lumot almashinuvi sodir bo'ladi. Masalan, veb-saytdagi yangiliklar ro'yxatini olish yoki formadagi ma'lumotlarni serverga jo'natishda JSON ishlatiladi.

Misol uchun, quyidagi oddiy API chaqiruvda JSON ishlatiladi:

```
fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
```



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```
.then(response => response.json())  
.then(data => console.log(data))  
.catch(error => console.error('Xato:', error));
```

### JSONning boshqa dasturlash tillarida qo'llanilishi

JSON faqat JavaScriptda emas, boshqa ko'plab tillarda ham qo'llaniladi. Masalan, Python, Java, PHP va C# tillarida JSONni o'qish va yozish uchun maxsus kutubxonalar mavjud.

Python misoli

```
import json
```

```
malumot = '{"ism": "Ali", "yosh": 25}'
```

```
obyekt = json.loads(malumot)
```

```
print(obyekt['ism'])
```

```
# Natija: Ali
```

Java misoli

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
```

```
public class JsonMisol {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
String jsonMatn = "{\"ism\":\"Ali\",\"yosh\":25}";
```

```
JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject(jsonMatn);
```

```
System.out.println(jsonObj.getString("ism"));
```

```
// Natija: Ali
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### JSONning afzalliklarix

**Yengillik:** JSON XMLga nisbatan yengil va oddiyroq.

**Tezlik:** JSONni o'qish va yozish tez.

**Standartlashganlik:** JSON har bir dasturlash tilida bir xil ishlaydi.

**Moslashuvchanlik:** JSON ma'lumotlarni tuzilmalarga ajratish va qayta ishlash uchun juda mos.

### JSONning kamchiliklari

**Katta hajmli ma'lumotlar uchun mos emas:** Juda katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni JSON formatida saqlash samaradorlikni pasaytirishi mumkin.

**Kerakli tuzilmani saqlash muammosi:** JSONni noto'g'ri yozish yoki formatlash xatolarga olib keladi.

### Xulosa

JSON - bu zamonaviy dasturlashda ma'lumotlarni saqlash va almashish uchun asosiy formatlardan biridir. U JavaScript uchun tabiiy bo'lsa-da, boshqa dasturlash tillari



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bilan ham yaxshi ishlaydi. JSONning yengilligi va oddiyligi uni ko'plab veb-ilovalar, API va ma'lumotlar bazalarida keng qo'llanilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ushbu maqolada JSONning JavaScript tilida ishlatilishi, afzalliklari va boshqa dasturlash tillarida qo'llanilishi haqida batafsil tushuntirildi.

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