Objects and its representation in JavaScript

Objects in JavaScript forms the building blocks, since all the primitive data type can be stored in a single variable (Object).

Example:

Var College = {Department1: "Biotechnology",
Strength: "60",
HOD: "Kaira"};
Object name - **College**
Keys - **Department1, Strength, HOD**,
Values - **Biotechnology, 60, Kaira**.

- The key:value is the property of object in JavaScript.
- A new value can be added to the object
  Objectname.Object property=Propertyvalue
  Eg, *College.Year=4;*

- A new value can be deleted to the object
  delete Objectname.Object property;

- In simple terms JavaScript object is a collection of named values having sate and behavior (properties and methods).
- Another way to create object in JavaScript involves using the "object" constructor. The object constructor creates an object wrapper for the given value. This, used in conjunction with the "***new***" keyword allows to initialize new objects.
  Eg;   *Const family=new Object ();*
         family.captain='Jesus';
         family.son1='Aaron';
         family.son2='Abraham';

- Also, function can be used to create object via constructor.
  Eg;   *function school(name,location)*
         this.name=name;
         this.location=location;
         let school1=new school('Bharath','Illanji');
         let school2=new school('Hilton','Kutralam');
  the keywork 'new' before the school makes it to become constructor and here 'this' refers to the owner of the object 'school1/school2'.