**JavaScript Objects:**

JavaScript objects are variables that contain multiple data values. The values within a JS object are known as properties. Objects use keys to name values, much like how is done with variables.

JavaScript object values are written in the format of name:value and the different pairs are separated by commas. The name:value pairs don’t have to be on different lines for the code to work, but it is much easier to read and understand the code by formatting it that way. You must also use the opening and closing curly brackets { } when defining your objects.

There are two ways to access the value of an object property. We can use the dot notation with the name of the property after the period - objectName.propertyName

**Example:**

var course = {

name: “Batch 52”,

time: “evening”

};

Console.log(course.name);

**OUTPUT:**

“Batch 52”

Or we can use the bracket notation with the name of the property inside a string within square brackets - objectName[“propertyName”]

**EXAMPLE:**

var course = {

name: “Batch 52”,

time: “evening”

};

Console.log(course[“name”]);

**OUTPUT:**

“Batch 52”

To change the value of a property on an existing JS object, you can use a very similar option as when you access the value. You can use the dot notation:

**EXAMPLE:**

var course = {

name: “Batch 52”,

time: “evening”

};

course.name = “Batch 53”;

console.log(course);

**OUTPUT:**

{

name: “Batch 53”,

time: “evening”

}

Or the bracket notation:

**EXAMPLE:**

var course = {

name: “Batch 52”,

time: “evening”

};

course [“name”] = “Batch 53”;

​ console.log(course);

**OUTPUT:**

{

name: “Batch 53”,

time: “evening”

}