Objects (<https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_objects.asp>)

We have seen that variables are containers for data values.

let gpa = 6.8;

Objects are variables too, but they can hold multiple values:

let person={name: “Ali”, age: 19};

Objects are made up of name:value pairs, called **properties**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| properties | value |
| name | **“Ali”** |
| age | **19** |
| job | **programmer** |

We can access object property values in two ways:

* objectName.propertyName person.name “Ali”
* objectName["propertyName"] person[“name”] “Ali”

New properties can be added to an existing object:

objectName.newProperties = value; person.job = “programmer”

Properties can also be removed from an object:

delete objectName.properties delete person.age;

Exercise: Create an object that allows us to calculate employee payment information. The object should include the employee’s name, their hourly wage, and how many hours they worked. <https://jsfiddle.net/Aestey/3pfhos6j>

1. Determine what properties we want for the object.

-name -wage -hours

1. Creat an object variable with those properties.

let employee = {name: “Ali”, wage: 22.00, hours: 20};

Function Parameters

Parameters allow us to pass data to the functions we write.

This make sense for certain functions. For example, a function that calculates the area of a rectangle or a circle:

We the list the parameters within the parentheses ( and ).

Then we call the function with the correct number of parameters:

The order of the parameters matters:

function greeting(name, age) {

console.log("Greetings " + name);

console.log("You are " + age + " years old");

}

greeting("Ali", 23); greeting(23, "Ali");