**Objects and its internal Representation in JavaScript**

Objects are one of the most important data-types in JavaScript. They are different from Primitive data-types. These objects can hold many values in Key: Value format, unlike Primitive data-types, which can hold only one value at a time. The Keys can be variables, arrays, objects or functions (which can be called as ‘methods’).

Every object is associated with certain properties containing some values.

Object properties can be accessed or manipulated using following syntaxes:

1. Dot operator.

Eg. myObj.property

1. Bracket Operator.

Eg. myObj[“property”]

There are different ways of creating Objects in javascript:

1. Creating Object using Object Literal.

This is one of the easiest way of creating objects in javascript just by writing the key: value pairs inside curly braces.

Eg. let myObj = {vehicle: ”car”, name: “Creta”, maker: “Hyundai”};

1. Creating Object using ‘New’ keyword.

‘New’ keyword can be used to create many objects of a single class or object type.

Eg. let myObj = new Object();

1. Creating Object using Constructor.

Constructor is a function containing some properties and with the help of New keyword, many objects can be created.

Eg. function Func(a,b){

this.a = a;

this.b = b;

}

let myObj1 = new Func(2, 3);

1. Creating Object using Object.create method.

Objects can also be created using the Object.create() method.

Eg. let Obj = {

.

.

.

};

let myObj = Object.create(Obj);