# Objects and its internal representation in Javascript

Object:

In JavaScript, an object is a standalone entity, with properties and type. Compare it with a cup, for example. A cup is an object, with properties. A cup has a color, a design, weight, a material it is made of, etc. The same way, JavaScript objects can have properties, which define their characteristics.

**Creating Objects in JavaScript:**

1. By object literal
2. By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword)

**By object literal:**

The syntax of creating object using object literal is given below:

Object= {property1:value1, property2:value2, …… propertyN:valueN}

Property and value is separated by colon(:)

**Example:**

var person = {

name: ”Marudhu”,

age: 25,

religion: “Hindu”,

nationality: “India”

}

**By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword):**

The syntax of creating object

var objectname= new Object ();

Here, **new keyword** is used to create object.

Example:

var emp=new Object ();

emp.id=101;

emp.name=”xxx”;

emp.salary=50000;

**Accessing JavaScript Objects:**

The syntax for accessing the property of an object is:

objectName.property

objectName[“property”]

Accessing ‘fname’ from example 1 using dot operator,

**Person.fname**

Accessing ‘name’ form example 2 using [],

**Emp[“name”]**