

JavaScript Object methods you must know





Object.assign()

Object.assign() method copies all the entries of source object to a target object. Be **careful** with this one because it will not only return a copied object but it **changes** the **target** object as well.

```
const store1 = {one: 1, two: 2}

const store2 = {three: 3}

const result = Object.assign(store1, store2)

console.log(result) // {one: 1, two: 2, three: 3}

console.log(store1) // {one: 1, two: 2, three: 3}
```











Swipe to see some of the must know JavaScript Object methods





Dont' forget to save it





Object.seal()

Object.seal() is similar to Object.freeze() but a sealed object can **only change/update** the values of entry. We cannot **add** or **delete** the existing items.

You can detect whether an object is sealed or not by using **Object.isSealed**(variable)

```
const store = Object.seal({
    one: 1,
    two: 2,
    three: 3
})

store.four = 4 // add -> Not allowed
store.one = 11 // update -> Allowed
delete store.two // delete -> not allowed

console.log(store)
/* {
    one: 11,
    two: 2,
    three: 3
} */
```





Object.fromEntries()

Object.fromEntries() converts an array of key value pair into an object. See an example below:





Object.freeze()

Object.freeze() in JavaScript is used to make an object **immutable**. That from the freezed object, any entry cannot be **updated**, any new entry cannot be **added** or any existing entry cannot be **deleted**.

You can detect whether an object is frozen or not by using **Object.isFrozen**(variable)

```
const store = Object.freeze({
   one: 1,
   two: 2,
   three: 3
})

store.four = 4 // add
store.one = 11 // update
delete store.two // delete

console.log(store) // No change at all
/* {
   one: 1,
   two: 2,
   three: 3
} */
```





Object.defineProperty() Object.defineProperties()

Object.defineProperty() is used to add new property or modify existing property. This is actually preferred method compared to what you saw in previous slide i.e `store.four = 4`, because you can manage descriptor of the property

Object.defineProperties() is used to add/modify **multiple** properties at once.

```
const store = {
   one: 1,
}

Object.defineProperty(store, 'two', {
   enumerable: false,
   configurable: false,
   writable: false, // Cannot change in strict mode
   value: 2
})

console.log(store)
/* {
   one: 1,
   two: 2,
} */

store.two = 5 // Throws error in strict mode
```

```
Object.defineProperties(store, {
    three:{
        enumerable: false,
        configurable: false,
        writable: true,
        value: 3
    },
    four:{
        enumerable: false,
        configurable: false,
        writable: true,
        value: 4
    }
})

console.log(store)
/- {
        one: 1,
        two: 2,
        three: 3,
        four: 4
} //
```





Object.preventExtensions()

Object.preventExtensions() method does not allow to add any new entry to the object. It allows to change/update the entries and also delete the extisting entries but it will not allow to add any new entry after it has been created.

```
const store = Object.preventExtensions({
    one: 1,
    two: 2,
    three: 3
})

store.four = 4 // add -> Not allowed
store.one = 11 // update -> Allowed
delete store.two // delete -> Allowed

console.log(store)
/* {
    one: 11,
    three: 3
} */
```





Object.keys() Object.values() Object.entries()

Object.keys() returns all the keys of an object as an array. Keys are property names.

Object.values() returns all the values of an object as an array.

Object.entries() returns both keys and values of an object as an array.

```
const store = {one: 1, two: 2, three: 3}

Object.keys(store) // ['one', 'two', 'three']

Object.values(store) // [1, 2, 3]

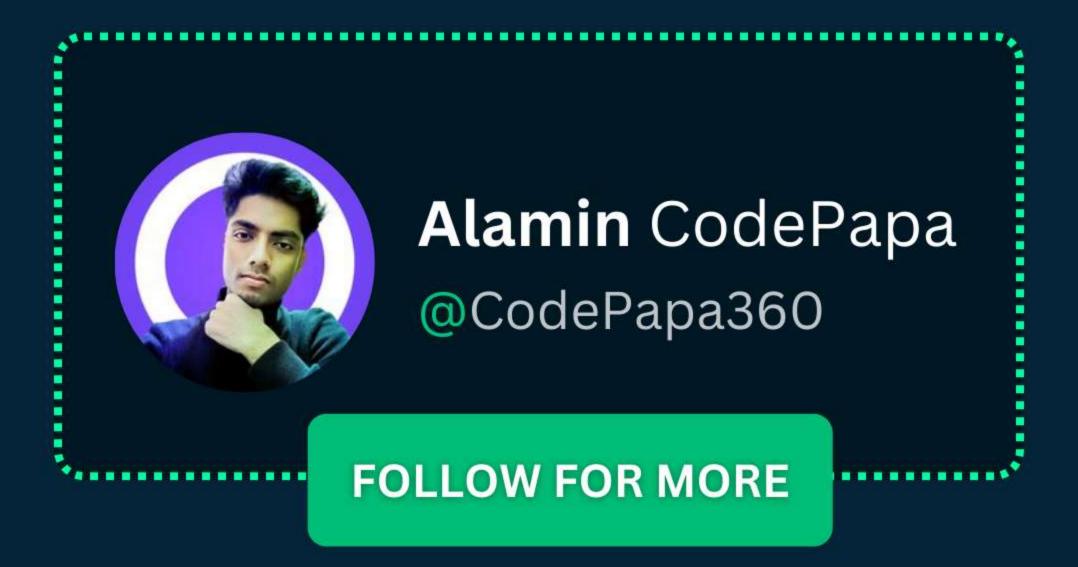
Object.entries(store) // [['one',1],['two',2], ['three',3]]
```





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