# **Objects and its internal representation in Javascript**

* *Objects*

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,……,property:valueN}

where a property name is a string (also called a “key”), and value can be anything.

Property and value is separated by colon(:).

**Example:**

Var student =

{

Name: “ABC”,

RollNo : 54,

Age : 23

}

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

The syntax of creating object directly is given below:

**var objectname = new Object();**

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

**Example:**

var person = new Object();

person.id =101;

person.name=”abc”;

person.age=”30”;

## Accessing JavaScript Objects:

The syntax for accessing the property of an object is:

objectName.property

or

objectName[“property”]

Accessing ‘Name’ from example 1 using dot operator,

student.Name

Accessing ‘name’ form example 2 using [],

person[“name”]