# **Object Masterclass Session**

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## **Session Outline**

# 1. Introduction to Objects in JavaScript

### What is an Object?

- **Definition**: In JavaScript, an object is a collection of key-value pairs. Each key is a unique identifier, and each value can be any data type (string, number, array, function, another object).
- **Structure**: Objects are structured as { key: value } pairs, making them ideal for organizing related data.

### Why Use Objects?

- Organized Data: Group related information together (e.g., a user's profile data).
- Access by Key: Retrieve values using keys, improving readability and organization.

#### **Real-Life Examples:**

- 1. **User Profile**: An object can store a user's details, such as name, age, and location.
- 2. **E-commerce Product**: An object can represent a product with properties like price, name, and category.
- Library Book: Each book can be an object containing properties like title, author, and ISBN.

# 2. Creating and Accessing Objects

#### **Creating Objects:**

### **Object Literal Notation:**

```
let person = {
   name: "Alice",
   age: 30,
```

```
occupation: "Engineer"
};

Using new Object():
let car = new Object();
car.brand = "Toyota";
car.year = 2020;

Accessing Properties:
Dot Notation:
console.log(person.name); // "Alice"

Bracket Notation:
console.log(person["age"]); // 30
```

### Example:

Define a book object and access its properties.

```
let book = {
    title: "To Kill a Mockingbird",
    author: "Harper Lee",
    year: 1960
};
console.log(book.title); // "To Kill a Mockingbird"
```

# 3. Adding, Modifying, and Deleting Properties

## **Adding Properties:**

```
person.location = "New York";
```

### **Modifying Properties:**

```
person.age = 31;
```

## **Deleting Properties:**

```
delete person.occupation;
```

### Example:

Update a library book's availability status:

```
book.available = true;
book.available = false; // Changing availability
delete book.year; // Remove publication year
```

# 4. Nested Objects and Arrays in Objects

### **Nested Objects:**

Objects can contain other objects as properties.

```
let employee = {
    name: "Bob",
    job: {
        title: "Developer",
        department: "IT"
    }
};
console.log(employee.job.title); // "Developer"
```

### **Arrays within Objects:**

Objects can also contain arrays as properties.

```
let student = {
    name: "Chris",
    subjects: ["Math", "Science", "History"]
};
console.log(student.subjects[1]); // "Science"
```

## Real-Life Example:

A shopping cart item structure in an e-commerce website:

```
let cartItem = {
    productId: "A123",
    productName: "Laptop",
    price: 1200,
    quantity: 2,
    seller: {
        name: "ElectroMart",
        rating: 4.5
    },
    reviews: ["Great product!", "Worth the price!"]
};
console.log(cartItem.seller.name); // "ElectroMart"
```

# 5. Iterating Over Object Properties

## Using for...in Loop:

Iterate over keys in an object.

```
for (let key in person) {
   console.log(key, person[key]);
}
```

```
Using Object.keys(), Object.values(), and Object.entries():
Object.keys(): Returns an array of keys.

console.log(Object.keys(person)); // ["name", "age", "location"]

Object.values(): Returns an array of values.

console.log(Object.values(person)); // ["Alice", 31, "New York"]

Object.entries(): Returns an array of key-value pairs.

console.log(Object.entries(person)); // [["name", "Alice"], ["age", 31], ["location", "New York"]]
```

## 6. Advanced Object Features

#### 6.1 this Keyword

**Contextual Reference**: Refers to the current object within a method.

```
let user = {
    name: "Charlie",
    greet: function() {
        console.log("Hello, " + this.name);
    }
};
user.greet(); // "Hello, Charlie"
```

### **6.2 Object Shorthand and Computed Properties**

**Shorthand** for properties when variable names match property names.

```
let title = "Designer";
let employee = { title };
```

### **Computed Properties:**

```
let propName = "age";
let person = { [propName]: 25 };
```

## **6.3 Destructuring Objects**

Extract multiple properties in a single line.

```
let { name, age } = person;
```

### 6.4 Object Methods (assign, freeze, seal)

```
Object.assign(): Merge objects.
```

```
let fullProfile = Object.assign({}, person, employee);
```

**Object.freeze()**: Prevent modification.

```
Object.freeze(person);
```

**Object.seal()**: Allow modification but no addition/removal.

```
Object.seal(employee);
```

# 7. Practical Examples and Exercises (1 Hour)

### Real-Life Examples:

**Inventory Management System:** 

```
let product = {
   id: "P001",
```

```
name: "Phone",
    stock: 30,
    restock(amount) {
        this.stock += amount;
    }
};
product.restock(20); // Updates stock to 50
```

### **Order Tracking System:**

```
let order = {
    orderId: "ORD123",
    items: ["Laptop", "Charger"],
    total: 1200,
    isDelivered: false,
    deliver() {
        this.isDelivered = true;
    }
};
order.deliver();
```

#### **Exercises:**

#### 1. Create a Library System:

- o Define a Book object with properties like title, author, ISBN, and availability.
- Add a method to borrow and return the book.

### 2. Implement a Simple Banking System:

- Define a BankAccount object with properties like accountNumber, balance, and accountHolder.
- Add methods to deposit and withdraw funds.

#### 3. E-commerce Cart:

- Create an Item object to represent a product in the cart.
- Create a Cart object to manage items, including methods to add, remove, and calculate total cost.

#### 4. Student Grades:

- o Define a Student object with a grades array.
- o Add a method to calculate the averageGrade.

# 8. Interview-Style Questions and Patterns

### **Question Examples:**

- 1. Object Merging:
  - Explain how to merge two objects and handle conflicts.
- 2. Nested Object Access:
  - Describe how to safely access deeply nested properties.

## Pattern Challenge:

- 1. Pattern 1: Organization Chart:
  - Use nested objects to represent a company's hierarchy (departments, teams, employees).
- 2. Pattern 2: JSON Parsing:
  - o Create an object from a JSON string and access properties dynamically.