**Objects and its Internal representation in JavaScript**

JavaScript is the commonly used **computer programming language**. It is recognised as a scripting language for web pages. Most commonly used for **developing web pages** and non browser environments. JavaScript was developed by **Brendan Eich in 1995.** Initially it was named as LiveScript and it was renamed as JavaScript.

A JavaScript object has **properties assigned** with it.The objects in the JavaScript are important data types and it **helps to build the modern JavaScript**. Objects are more complex than the data types such as Numbers, String, Boolean, Null, Symbol. Data types are all stored single value whereas the object may contain a **combination of data types.**

Var Mobile = {

make;”Apple”,

model;”IphoneXSMax”,

Year;”2020”

}

The object names and property names in the JavaScript are **case sensitive**. We can define an object by assigning it a value. Let us assign an object named Mobile and give it properties named make, model, year.

var Mobile = new Object();

Mobile.make = ‘Apple’;

Mobile.model = ‘IphoneXSMax’,

Mobile.year = ‘2020’

**Here**:

Properties = Mobile.make, Mobile.model, Mobile.year

Values = Apple, IphoneXSMax, 2020

Objects can also be accessed using a **bracket notation.** Since object properties are also associated with string values it is also mentioned as **associative arrays**. We can also access the properties of Mobile objects using..

{Mobile[‘make’] = ‘Apple’;

Mobile[‘model’] = ‘IphoneXSMax’;

Mobile[‘year’] = ‘2020’}

**Here**;

Properties = Mobile[‘make’] , Mobile[‘model’] , Mobile[‘year’]

values= ‘Apple’, ‘IphoneXSMax’,2020

**Reference:**

1. https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/objects-and-its-internal-representation-in-javascript-c5b576b20a99
2. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\_object\_definition.asp