OBJECTS :

Objects, in JavaScript, is it’s most important data-type and forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript. These objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive data-types(Number, String, Boolean, null, undefined and symbol) in the sense that while these primitive data-types all store a single value each (depending on their types).

The Object type represents one of [JavaScript's data types](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Data_structures). It is used to store various keyed collections and more complex entities. Objects can be created using the [Object()](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/Object) constructor or the [object initializer / literal syntax](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/Object_initializer).

Objects are key value pair of structure.

Objects are well known for their neat and clear representation and their accessibility.

Syntax :

Var objectname = {key : value };

For inserting a new key value pair in existing object syntax is :

Objectname . keyname = value;

Types of accessing :

Type 1 : dot method

Console.log (onjectname.keyname);

Type 2 : box method

Console .log(objectname[“keyname”]);

EXAMPLE FOR OBJECT :

Var obj ={

Name :”Ranjith”;

Age:22;

D.O.B:”29june2001”;

};

REPRESENTATION :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key Name | Key Value |
| Name | Ranjith |
| Age | 22 |
| D.O.B | 29june2001 |