**Week 2 – Coding Activity 2.5**

**Objects - Step 1**

**Introduction to Objects**

Along with the primitive types (strings, numbers, Booleans) we have objects. Objects allow you to map keys to values.

For example, the key firstName could map to the value "Judith". Or the key isLawyer could map to the Boolean value true. These are examples of key-value mappings.

Values of object properties can either contain primitive data types (such as a string, number, or Boolean) or other objects.

This is an empty object:

let empty\_object = {}

In this example we are declaring three properties in an object: firstName, lastName, and isLawyer as you can see below.

let firstObj = {  
    firstName: "Judith",  
    lastName: "Scott",  
    isLawyer: true  
};

In this example, firstname is a key, and Judith is a value. This is called a key-value pair. An object can contain a number of key- value pairs.

After creating an object, it is helpful to access the values using the object's keys.

**Accessing Object Values**

To access the values in an object, you could use the dot notation:

firstObj.firstName;       // returns "Judith"  
firstObj.lastName;        // returns "Scott"  
firstObj.isLawyer;    // returns true  
firstObj.keyDoesntExist;  // returns undefined

Or you could use the bracket notation:

firstObj["firstName"];       // returns "Judith"  
firstObj["lastName"];        // returns "Scott"  
firstObj["isLawyer"];    // returns true  
firstObj["keyDoesntExist"];  // returns undefined

You will learn the difference between these two later on.

Now look at another object:

let Judith = {  
    name: "Judith",  
    houseOwner: true,  
    officeOwner: true  
};

In the object above, the keys are name, houseOwner, officeOwner and the values are Judith, true and true.

**Bracket Notation vs. Dot Notation**

If you want to access values in the object you can either use brackets ([]) or dot notation. Through the examples below, you'll learn how to use dot notation versus bracket notation.

**Dot notation**

let person = {  
    firstName: "Lara",  
    lastName: "Scott",  
    favoriteColor: "purple",  
    job: "instructor",  
    isDeveloper: true  
};  
   
person.firstName; // Lara

Using dot notation allows you to access an object's value using a key. The syntax is as follows: object.key. In the example above, you're accessing the value of the key firstname using person.firstname. The result is "Lara".

**Using brackets ([])**

let person = {  
    firstName: "Lara",  
    lastName: "Scott",  
    favoriteColor: "purple",  
    job: "instructor",  
    isDeveloper: true  
};  
   
person["lastName"]; // Scott  
person[favoriteFood]; // This gives an error, because there is no variable called "favoriteFood"!

Using brackets allows you to access an object's value using a key. The syntax is as follows: object['key']. In the example above, you're accessing the value of the key lastName using person["lastName"]. The result is "Scott". Note that the quotation marks are important in this syntax. Using person[lastName] will result in an error since the quotations around lastname are missing.

**Task Instructions**

* Open the objects-01 folder.
* Given the function getProduct, return an object with the following key: value properties
* id:productId
* serialNumber: 'WD579000'
* manufacturer: 'Apple'
* price: 1500

Hint: Don't forget to put a comma in between properties.

Task

Given the getObj function, return an object with three properties.

/\*

Instructions

Given the function getProduct,

- Return an object with the following {key: value} properties

- id:productId

- serialNumber: 'WD579000'

- manufacturer: 'Apple'

- price: 1500

\*/

function getProduct(productId) {

  //write your code here

    return person;

}

//open your browser console to check the results

console.log('result: ' + JSON.stringify(getProduct(1)));

//don't change this line

if (typeof module !== 'undefined') {

  module.exports = getProduct;

}

**Objects - Step 2**

### Adding to Objects

To add properties to objects, it is best to do so using the . operator.

**Note:** Properties are key: value pair entries in objects. For example, name: 'Isaac Asimov'

let person = {  
    name: 'Isaac Asimov',  
    occupation: 'science fiction writer',  
}  
   
person.number\_of\_books = 500

This code will result in adding the key "number\_of\_books" to the object person, and assign a value of "500" to that key. The new object will look like this:

person = {  
    name: 'Isaac Asimov',  
    occupation: 'science fiction writer',  
    number\_of\_books: 500  
}

### Removing Keys from Objects

We can remove a key from an object by using the delete keyword.

let person = {  
    name: 'Isaac Asimov',  
    occupation: 'science novels writer',  
    number\_of\_books: 500,  
    university: 'University of Toronto'  
}  
delete person.university; // returns true

This will remove the key:value pair "university: University of Toronto" from the person object.

#### Task Instructions

Given the bike object, open the objects-02 folder, in main.js, change the speed value to 12, and then return the new value.

When you're done, check the task as completed.

Task

Given the bike object, change the speed value to 12 and then return the new value.

/\*

Instructions

- Given the bike object, change the speed value to 12 then return the new value.

\*/

let bike = {

  model: 'marin',

  wheels: 2,

  speed: 8,

  authorizedBikers: ['Beatrice', 'Alan'],

  hasHadAccident: false,

};

sfunction getBikeSpeed() {

  //your code here

}

//open your browser console to check the results

console.log('result: ' + JSON.stringify(getBikeSpeed()));

//don't change this line

if (typeof module !== 'undefined') {

  module.exports = getBikeSpeed;

}