**ZEN Class Task1 Question 2**

**Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in JavaScript**

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**Introduction:**

Objects in JavaScript, is its 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). In JavaScript, objects play a central role as they allow developers to create complex data structures and organize code efficiently. Understanding how objects are represented internally is essential for optimizing performance and leveraging the full power of the language. In this blog post, we'll dive into the internal representation of objects in JavaScript, exploring their key characteristics and highlighting important concepts along the way.

**What are Objects in JavaScript?**

Objects in JavaScript are dynamic, mutable data structures that store collections of key-value pairs. They serve as a fundamental building block for creating complex data models and encapsulating related functionality. In JavaScript, objects can be created using object literals, constructor functions, or classes.

**Internal Representation of Objects:**

Under the hood, objects in JavaScript are represented as key-value maps, where the keys are strings or symbols, and the values can be of any type, including other objects or functions. This representation is often referred to as a hash table or hash map.

**Property Access and Lookup:**

To access or modify properties of an object, JavaScript uses property assessors. When a property is accessed, the JavaScript engine performs a property lookup by searching for the key within the object's internal map. This lookup can either be direct or involve traversing the prototype chain if the property is not found directly on the object itself.

**Property Descriptors:**

Each property in JavaScript is associated with a property descriptor that defines various attributes such as whether the property is writable, enumerable, or configurable. Property descriptors provide fine-grained control over the behaviour of object properties and can be manipulated using the `Object.defineProperty()` method.

**Memory Management:**

JavaScript objects are allocated memory dynamically, and memory management is handled automatically by the JavaScript engine's garbage collector. When an object is no longer reachable from the program, it becomes eligible for garbage collection, and its memory is reclaimed.

**Object Identity and Equality:**

In JavaScript, object comparison is based on reference equality. Two objects are considered equal if they reference the same memory location. However, when comparing the contents of two objects, a deep equality check is required, which involves comparing each key-value pair recursively.

**Optimizing Object Access:**

When working with objects in JavaScript, there are several techniques to optimize performance. Caching property access, avoiding unnecessary prototype chain traversal, and minimizing property lookups can significantly improve the execution speed of object-oriented code.

**Object Serialization:**

JavaScript objects can be serialized into various formats, such as JSON, which represents objects as strings. Serialization allows objects to be transmitted over the network or stored in a persistent manner. Conversely, deserialization is the process of reconstructing objects from serialized data.

**Syntax:**

object name = {key1:"value1",key2:"value2",key3:"value3"........keyN:"valueN"}

**For example:**

If Object will be car, pen, **bike**, home....

bike= {Make:"Honda", Model:"100cc", colour:"Blue"}.

JavaScript object are container for named values.