**Objects and Its Internal Representation in JavaScript**

* Objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive data-types (Number, String, Boolean, null, undefined and symbol) - which all store a single value each (depending on their types).
* Objects are more complex and each object may contain any combination of these primitive data-types as well as reference data-types.  
  An object is a reference data type. Variables that are assigned a reference value are given a reference or a pointer to that value. That reference or pointer points to the location in memory where the object is stored.
* Objects in JavaScript may be defined as an unordered collection of related data, of primitive or reference types, in the form of “key: value” pairs. These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods, respectively, in the context of an object.

**E.g.:-**

* Object College will be having properties like Students, professors, classes, timings, etc…
* The properties of an object define the characteristics of the object. You access the properties of an object with a simple dot-notation:

**E.g.:-**

* College.students

# Create JavaScript Object with Object Literal

* One of easiest way to create a JavaScript object is object literal, simply define the property and values inside curly braces

let college = {name: 'Sakthi\_institute', principal:'Venkatesh', Place:'KPM'};

# Using the JavaScript Keyword new

* JavaScript object with four properties:

var college = new Object();  
college. name = “Sakthi”;  
college. place= “KPM”;  
college.principal = “Venkatesh”;  
college.timing = “8 Am to Pm”;