MASTER JAVASCRIPT OBJECTS

Your Ultimate JavaScript Object Cheatsheet

JS

JS
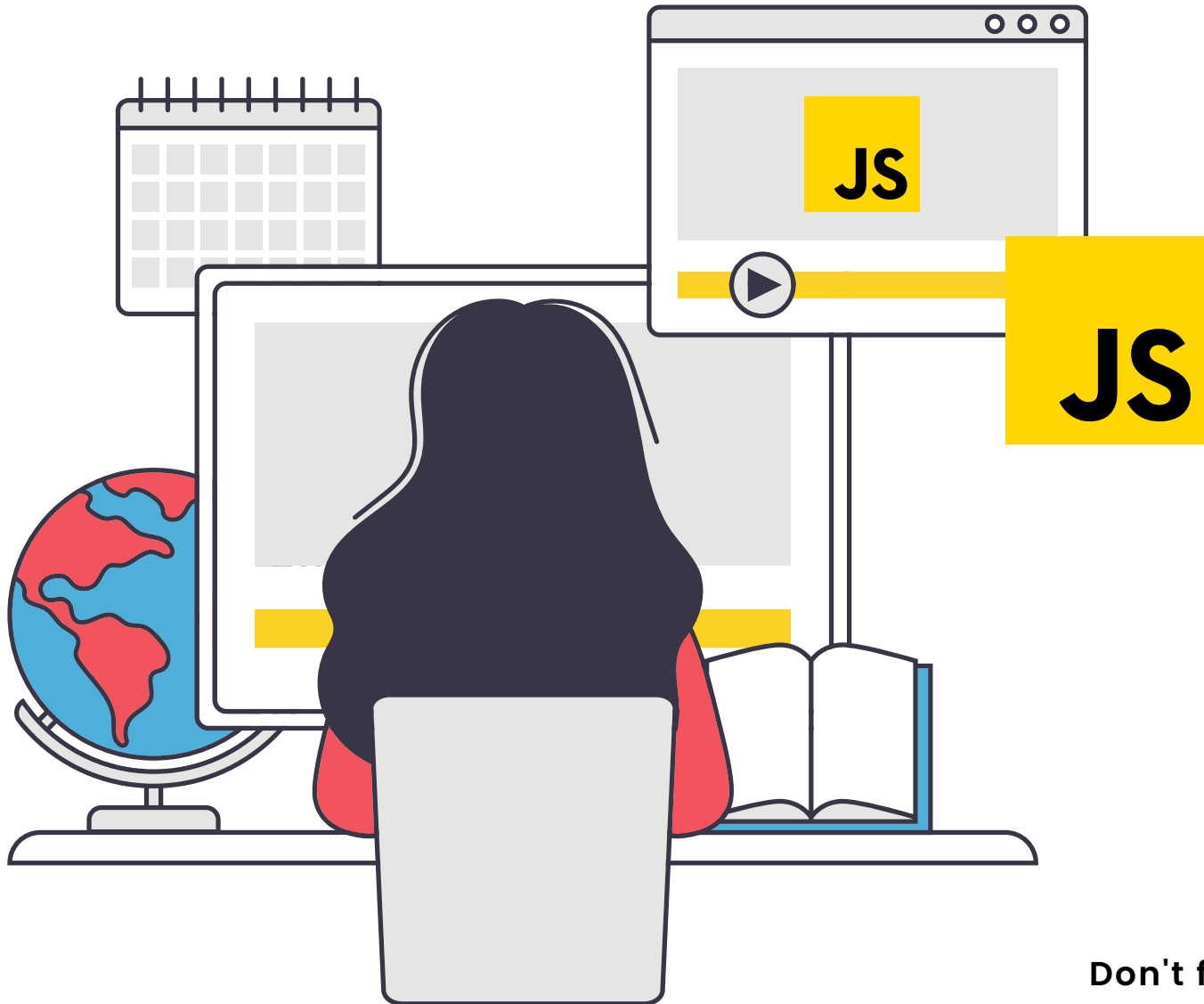
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① Creating Objects

```javascript
// Object literal syntax
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
};

// Constructor function
function Person(name, age, gender) {
  this.name = name;
  this.age = age;
  this.gender = gender;
}

const person = new Person("John", 30, "male");
```

An object is a built-in data type for storing key-value pairs.

Data inside objects are unordered, and the values can be of any type.

② Accessing Object Properties

```javascript
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
};

// Dot notation
console.log(person.name); // Output: "John"

// Bracket notation
console.log(person["age"]); // Output: 30
```

When trying to access a JavaScript object property that has not been defined yet, the value of undefined will be returned by default.

③ Adding or Modifying Properties

```javascript
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
};


person.city = "New York"; // Add new property
person.age = 31; // Modify existing property
```

④ Removing Properties

```javascript
delete person.gender; // Remove property
```

5 Object Methods

```javascript
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
  greet: function() {
    console.log(`Hi, my name is ${this.name}`);
  }
};


person.greet(); // Output: "Hi, my name is John"
```

6 Cheaking if a property exists

```javascript
if('name' in person) {
  console.log('Name Exists!');
}
```

7 Looping Through Object Properties

```javascript
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
};

// For...in loop
for (let prop in person) {
  console.log(`${prop}: ${person[prop]}`);
}

// Object.keys() method
Object.keys(person).forEach((prop) => {
  console.log(`${prop}: ${person[prop]}`);
});
```

8 Object Serialization (JSON)

```javascript
// Creating an object
const person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  gender: "male",
};

// Serializing object to JSON string
const json = JSON.stringify(person);

console.log(json); // Output: {"name":"John","age":30,"gender":"male"}

// Parsing JSON string to object
const obj = JSON.parse(json);

console.log(obj); // Output: { name: 'John', age: 30, gender: 'male' }
```
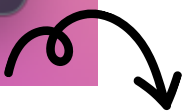
In the code above, we first create an object called person with three properties.

Then, we use the JSON.stringify() method to serialize the object into a JSON string and store it in the json variable.

Finally, we use the JSON.parse() method to parse the JSON string back into an object and store it in the obj variable.

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