What is an Object?



```
let product = {
   company: 'Mango',
   item_name: 'Cotton striped t-shirt',
   price: 861
};
```

- 1. Groups multiple values together in key-value pairs.
- 2. How to Define: Use {} to enclose properties.
- 3. Example: product {name, price}
- 4. Dot Notation: Use . operator to access values.
- 5. Key Benefit: Organizes related data under a single name.

Object Syntax?

```
let user = {
    name: "John Doe", \top object property
    age: 40 \top key
```

- 1. Basic Structure: Uses {} to enclose data.
- 2. Rules: Property and value separated by a colon(:)
- 3. Comma: Separates different property-value pairs.
- 4. Example: { name: "Laptop", price: 1000 }

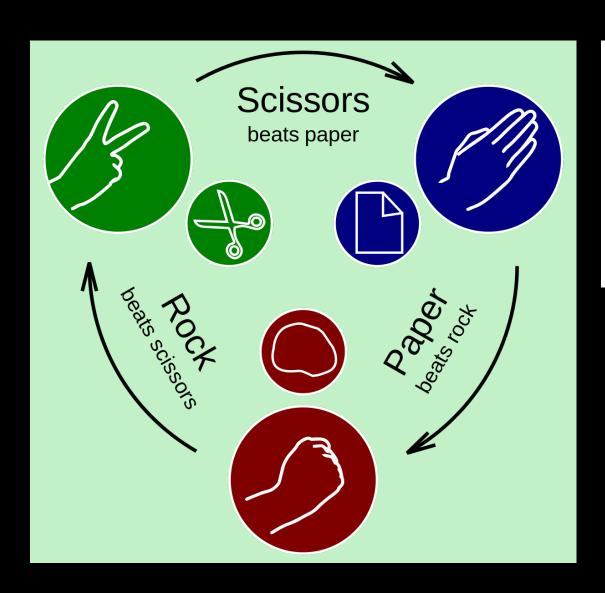
Accessing Objects





- Dot Notation: Access properties using . Operator like product.price
- 2. Bracket Notation: Useful for properties with special characters product["nick-name"]. Variables can be used to access properties
- 3. typeof returns object.
- 4. Values can be added or removed to an object
- 5. Delete Values using delete

Project Rock-Paper-Scissor Game



Rock Paper Scissors Game

Click on one of the following to play the game:







Create object for maintaining Score

Inside Object

```
let product = {
   company: 'Mango',
   itemName: 'Cotton striped t-shirt',
   price: 861,
   rating: {
      stars: 4.5,
      noOfReviews: 87
   },
   displayPrice: function() {
      return `$${this.price.toFixed(2)}`;
   }
};
```



- 1. Objects can contain Primitives like numbers and strings.
- 2. Objects can contain other objects and are called Nested Objects.
- 3. Functions can be object properties.
- 4. Functions inside an object are called methods.
- 5. Null Value: Intentionally leaving a property empty.