**Objects and its internal representation in Javascript**

In JavaScript, an object is a standalone entity, with properties and type. for example, A bottle is an object, with properties. A bottle has a colour, a design, weight, a material it is made of, etc. The same way, JavaScript objects can have properties, which define their characteristics.

Objects in JavaScript:

1. By object literal
2. By creating instance of Object directly

## By object literal:

The syntax of creating object using object literal is given below:



Property and value is separated by colon(:).

Example:- var class{

Student:”Raj”,

Subject:”maths”,

Marks:48,

}

## By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword):

The syntax of creating object directly is given below:



Here, **new keyword** is used to create object.

**Example:**

**Var student=new object();**

**Student.id=908021;**

**Student.name=”Raj”;**

**Student.marks=50;**

## Accessing JavaScript Objects:

The syntax for accessing the property of an object is:

objectName.property

or

objectName[“property”]

Accessing ‘fname’ from example 1 using dot operator,

Class.student

Accessing ‘name’ form example 2 using [],

Student[name]