



JavaScript Objects

Duration: 4 Hour

Basic

1-JavaScript objects

1. Create an object with properties name, age, and gender and print its values to the console.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" };  
Output: Adam 25 male
```

2. Create an object and add a new property to it using dot notation.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }, gender: "male";  
Output: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" }
```

3. Create an object and add a new property to it using bracket notation.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }, "gender": "male";  
Output: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" }
```

4. Access the value of a property in an object using dot notation.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }, "name";  
Output: "Adam"
```

5. Access the value of a property in an object using bracket notation.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }, "name";  
Output: "Adam"
```

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6. Use a for-in loop to iterate through the properties of an object.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" };  
Output: name: Adam, age: 25, gender: male
```

7. Use the Object.keys() method to get an array of an object's properties.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" };  
Output: ["name", "age", "gender"]
```

8. Use the Object.values() method to get an array of an object's values.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" };  
Output: ["Adam", 25, "male"]
```

9. Use the Object.entries() method to get an array of key-value pairs for an object.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" };  
Output: [["name", "Adam"], ["age", 25], ["gender", "male"]]
```



10. Use the `Object.assign()` method to merge two objects.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }, { gender: "male" };  
Output: { name: "Adam", age: 25, gender: "male" }
```

11. Use the `Object.freeze()` method to prevent changes to an object.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 };  
Output: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }
```

12. Use the `Object.seal()` method to prevent changes to an object's properties but allows changes to its values.

Example:

```
Input: { name: "Adam", age: 25 };  
Output: { name: "Adam", age: 25 }
```