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# JavaScript Objects



- JavaScript is an Object based programming language.
- JavaScript Objects are a collection of key value pairs.
- The **Key** of the property is a **string** and the **value** of the property can have **any value**,
   even a function.
- An object is a reference data type.
- Objects are the building blocks of JavaScript.
- Key name and value are separated by colon (:).

#### **Example**

```
const person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"};
```

#### **Object Properties**

- In JavaScript, the **named variables** are called **properties**.
- Object properties are variables that are used internally in the methods of objects.
- These properties can also be globally visible.
- Considering the above example
  - firstName, lastName, age, eyeColor are keys.
  - John, Doe, 50, blue are values.
- Each of these key value pairs is a property of the object.

this Keyword

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#### **Object Methods**

- The Object with the **function** as a member is known as **Object Methods**.
- Object methods are functions that allow objects to do something.
- Methods are always attached to an object and are referenced by this keyword.

#### **Object Methods**

 If property names are numbers, it can be accessed using the bracket notation as follows

```
let school = {
   name: 'Vivekananda School',
   location : 'Delhi',
   established : '1971',
   20 : 1000,
   displayInfo : function(){
      console.log(`The value of the key 20 is ${school['20']}`);
   }
}
school.displayInfo();
```

#### **Object Methods**

Object Properties that are inherited from an object's prototype are known as
inherited properties of that object. hasOwnproperty method can be used to check
whether that property is the object's own property.

```
const object1 = new Object();
object1.property1 = 42;
console.log(object1.hasOwnProperty('property1'));
```

#### **Accessing Object Methods**

Object's methods can be accessed as follows

### Syntax

objectName.methodName()

- Object's method when invoked with () the method will be executed.
- Object's method when accessed without () the function definition will be returned.

## 'this' Keyword

- The 'this' keyword refers to an object.
- The value of **this** cannot be changed.
- In function definition, this refers to the owner of the function.

```
const person = {
 firstName: "John",
 lastName : "Doe",
 id
          : 5566,
 fullName : function() {
   return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
```

this.firstName means the firstName property of a person object.

• The 'this' keyword refers to different objects depending on how it is used:

Places used	Reference
object method	this refers to the object
this Keyword	this refers to the global object
function	this refers to the global object
function, in strict mode	this is undefined
Event	this refers to the element that received the event
Methods like call(), apply(), and bind()	this refers to any object

The object constructor function is used to create an object type.

In the below example,

```
function Person(first, last, age, eye) {
 this.firstName = first;
 this.lastName = last;
 this.age = age;
  this.eyeColor = eye;
```

**Function Person()** is an object constructor function.

By calling the object constructor function with the new keyword, we can create
the objects of the same type.

```
const myFather = new Person("John", "Doe", 50, "blue");
const myMother = new Person("Sally", "Rally", 48, "green");
```

To add a new property or method to a constructor, first add it to the constructor
 function as follows

```
function Person(first, last, age, eye) {
  this.firstName = first;
  this.lastName = last;
  this.age = age;
  this.eyeColor = eye;
  this.nationality = "English";
  this.name = function() {
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName
  };
}
```

#### **Built-in JavaScript Constructors**

```
new String()
new Number()
new Boolean()
new Object()
new Array()
new RegExp()
new Function()
new Date()
```

#### **Object Maps**

- A Map has key-value pairs. The key can be of any datatype.
- Map has a property to represent the size of the map.

#### **Properties of Object Map**

Property	Description
size	Returns the number of Map elements

#### **Object Maps**

#### **Methods of Object Map**

Method	Description
new Map()	Creates a new Map object
set()	Sets the value for a key in a Map
get()	Gets the value for a key in a Map
clear()	Removes all the elements from a Map
delete()	Removes a Map element specified by a key
has()	Returns true if a key exists in a Map

#### **Object Maps**

#### **Methods of Object Map**

Method	Description
forEach()	Invokes a callback for each key/value pair in a Map
entries()	Returns an iterator object with the [key, value] pairs in a Map
keys()	Returns an iterator object of the keys in a Map
values()	Returns an iterator object of the values in a Map