**Objects**

In JavaScript, an object is an unordered collection of key-value pairs. Each key-value pair is called a property. The key of a property can be a string. And the value of a property can be any value, e.g., a string, a number, an array, and even a function. JavaScript provides you with many ways to create an object. The most commonly used one is to use the object literal notation.

Objects are more complex and each object may contain any combination of these primitive data-types as well as reference data-types.

An object, is a reference data type. Variables that are assigned a reference value are given a reference or a pointer to that value. That reference or pointer points to the location in memory where the object is stored. The variables don’t actually store the value.

The following example creates an empty object using the object literal notation:

let emptyObj = {}; or let emptyObj = new Object();

To create an object with properties, you use the key:value within the curly braces. For example, the following creates a new person object

let person = {

firstName: 'John',

lastName: 'Doe'

};

**Accessing properties**

To access a property in an object, we can use two ways.

1. The Dot notation (.)

Syntax:

objectName.propertyName

For Example:

Let us assume we have an object called person and field as firstName.

person.firstName

1. Array like notation ([])

Syntax:

objectName[‘propertyName’]

For Example:

person[‘firstName’]