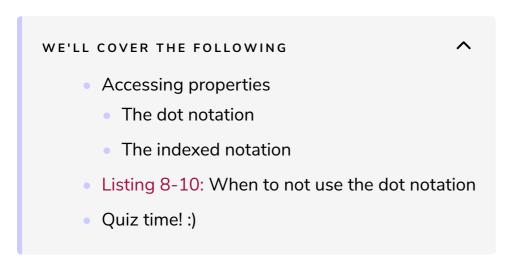
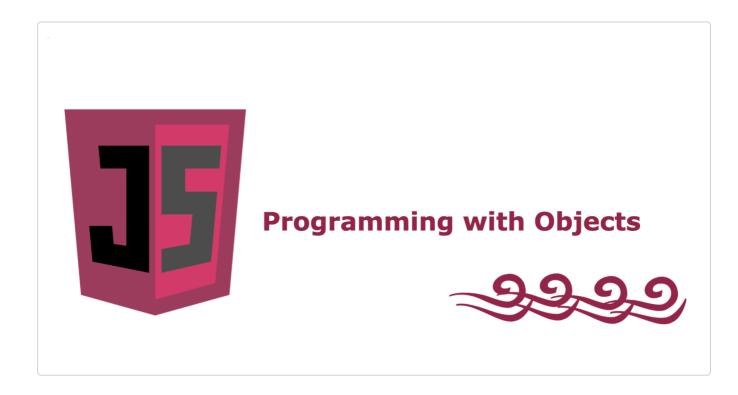
Programming with Objects

In this lesson, we will formally start programming with objects. Let's begin!





Objects are fundamental concepts in JavaScript. You can create and setup objects in several ways, as this code snippet illustrates:



```
car.type = "FR-V";

// Setup with constructor function

var Car = function (manuf, type) {
    this.manufacturer = manuf;
    this.type = type;
}

var car1 = new Car("Honda", "FR-V");

// Setup with JSON

var car2 = {
    manufacturer: "Honda",
    type: "FR-V"
};
```

Each mode of setup results the same object semantically, a car that has a manufacturer and a type property. It is time to look at what properties are and how JavaScript represents them.

Accessing properties

By now, you perceive an object as a bag that may hold properties and each property is a name associated with a value.

The dot notation

You learned the dot notation that allows accessing property values such as car2.type in this code snippet:

```
var car2 = {
    manufacturer: "Honda",
    type: "FR-V"
};
console.log(car2.type); // FR-V
```

The indexed notation

To access a property, you can use the indexed notation, as shown in this code snippet:

```
var car2 = {
  manufacturer: "Honda",
  type: "FR-V"
};
console.log(car2["type"]); // FR-V
```

This notation allows using property names that were otherwise not allowed with the dot notation; for example, properties starting with numbers or containing spaces and other punctuation characters or symbols.

Listing 8-10 shows an example that cannot be written with the dot notation.

Listing 8-10: When to not use the dot notation

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Indexed notation</title>
 <script>
   var license = {
     "1 unit": 122,
     "2 units": 238,
      "3 units": 350
   license["over 3"] = 400;
   var unit2 = "2 units";
   console.log(license["1 unit"]); // 122
   console.log(license[unit2]); // 238
   console.log(license["3 units"]); // 350
   console.log(license["over 3"]); // 400
  </script>
</head>
<body>
 Listing 8-10: View the console output
</body>
</html>
```

Quiz time!:)

It's time to test how much we've learned in this lesson with a short quiz!

Q

How would you access the score2 value in the player object shown below?

```
var player= {
  name: "Scott",
  age: 25,
  scores: {
    score1: 8,
    score2: 9,
    score3: 7
  }
}
```

COMPLETED 0%

1 of 1





In the *next lesson*, we'll learn about properties of JavaScript objects.