# JavaScript "this"

```
var hero = {
  getInventory: function () {
    return this;
  }
};
assertEquals(hero.getInventory(), hero);
```

 points to the object the method is "called on"

```
var hank = {
  name: "Hank",
  speak: function () {
    console.log("Hi my name is " + this.name);
hank.speak(); // Hi my name is Hank
var speak = hank.speak;
speak(); // Throws: Cannot read name of undefine
```

```
var becca = {
  name: "Becca"
};
becca.speak = hank.speak;
becca.speak(); // Hi my name is Becca
```

- Dynamic
- Value decided at call time
- Constant within an execution context

```
var hank = {
  name: "Hank",
  speak: function () {
    console.log("Hi my name is " + this.name);
hank.speak(); // Hi my name is Hank
var speak = hank.speak;
speak(); // Throws: Cannot read name of undefine
```

```
var hank = {
  name: "Hank",
  speak: function () {
    console.log("Hi my name is " + this.name);
var speak = hank.speak.bind(hank);
speak(); // Hi my name is Hank
```

```
function sum() {
    // sums every argument passed..
}
var partiallyAppliedSum = sum.bind(null, 1, 2, 3);
partiallyAppliedSum(); // 6
```

```
function sum(a, b) {
 return a + b;
var add5 = sum.bind(null, 5);
// function add5(b) {
// return 5 + b;
add5(10); // 15
```

Partial application!

- Returns a new function where this is fixed
- Once bound, always bound
- Can also be used to partially apply arguments
- Without actually executing a function

### This Exercises

Canvas: exercises-this.zip