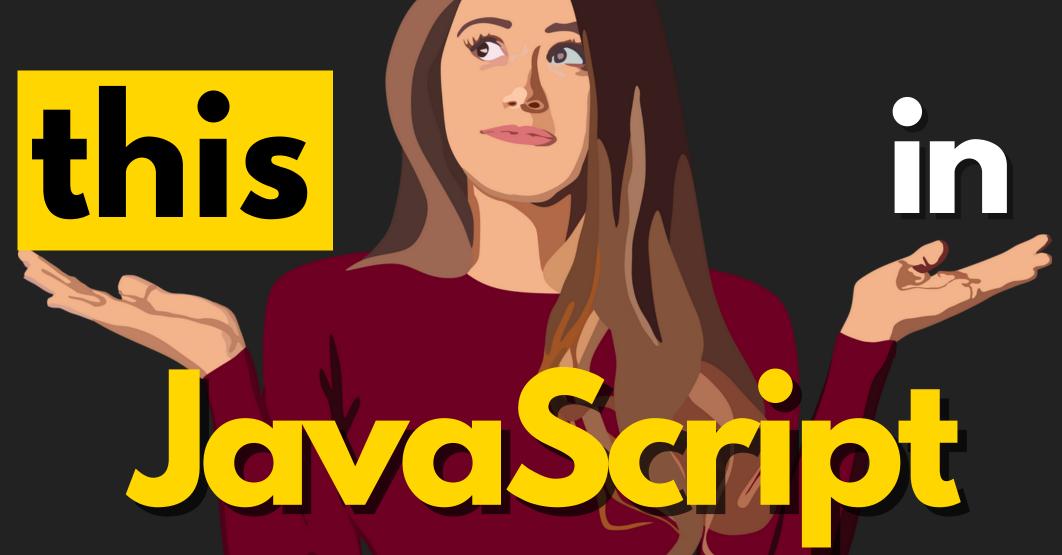
JS

interview questions



Explain



in SlobodanGajić

The **this** keyword in JavaScript is one of the language's most **difficult** topics.

Even if a developer knows the theory behind this, it can still be **challenging** to work with in real code.





In the example below, we **create** an object and use the **this** keyword inside of it to **reference** the object itself. It allows us to access data and methods on the object.

```
class User {
  constructor(username) {
    this.username = username;
               'User' object
  getUsername()/{
    return this.username;
const newUser = new User('Bob');
newUser.getUsername(); // Bob
```



But even if you define this to work a certain way, it can still **change** at any point in your program.

There are **six** rules to help you determine what the value of this will be:



When you **create** an object using the new keyword with a constructor function/class, this will refer to the **new** object **inside** the function.







Using **bind**, **call**, or **apply** will **override** the value inside a function, and you can hardcode its value for this.

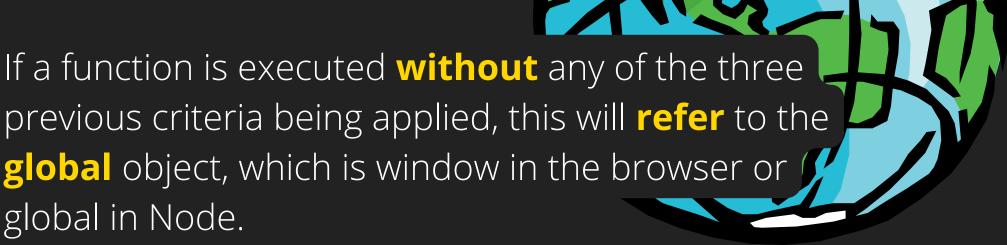


If a function is called on an object as a method, this will refer to the object that is calling it.

For example, **myObject**.method() would have a value of this that refers to myObject.









If **multiple** rules from above apply, it will use the rule that comes **first** in this list.





Arrow functions **ignore** all the above rules, and the value of this is determined by the **scope** enclosed by the arrow function.





Would you add something?

LET ME KNOW IN THE COMMENTS





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