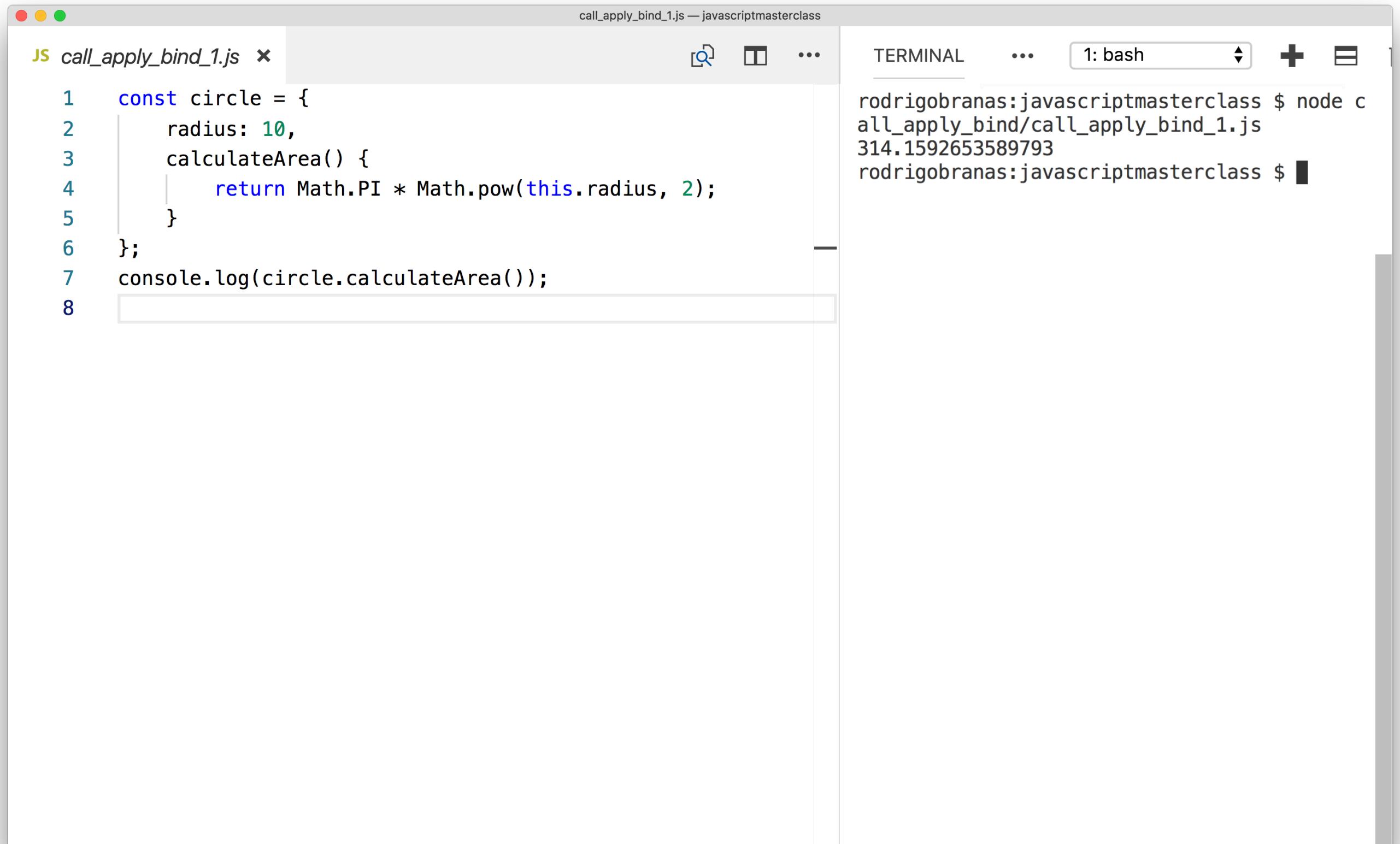
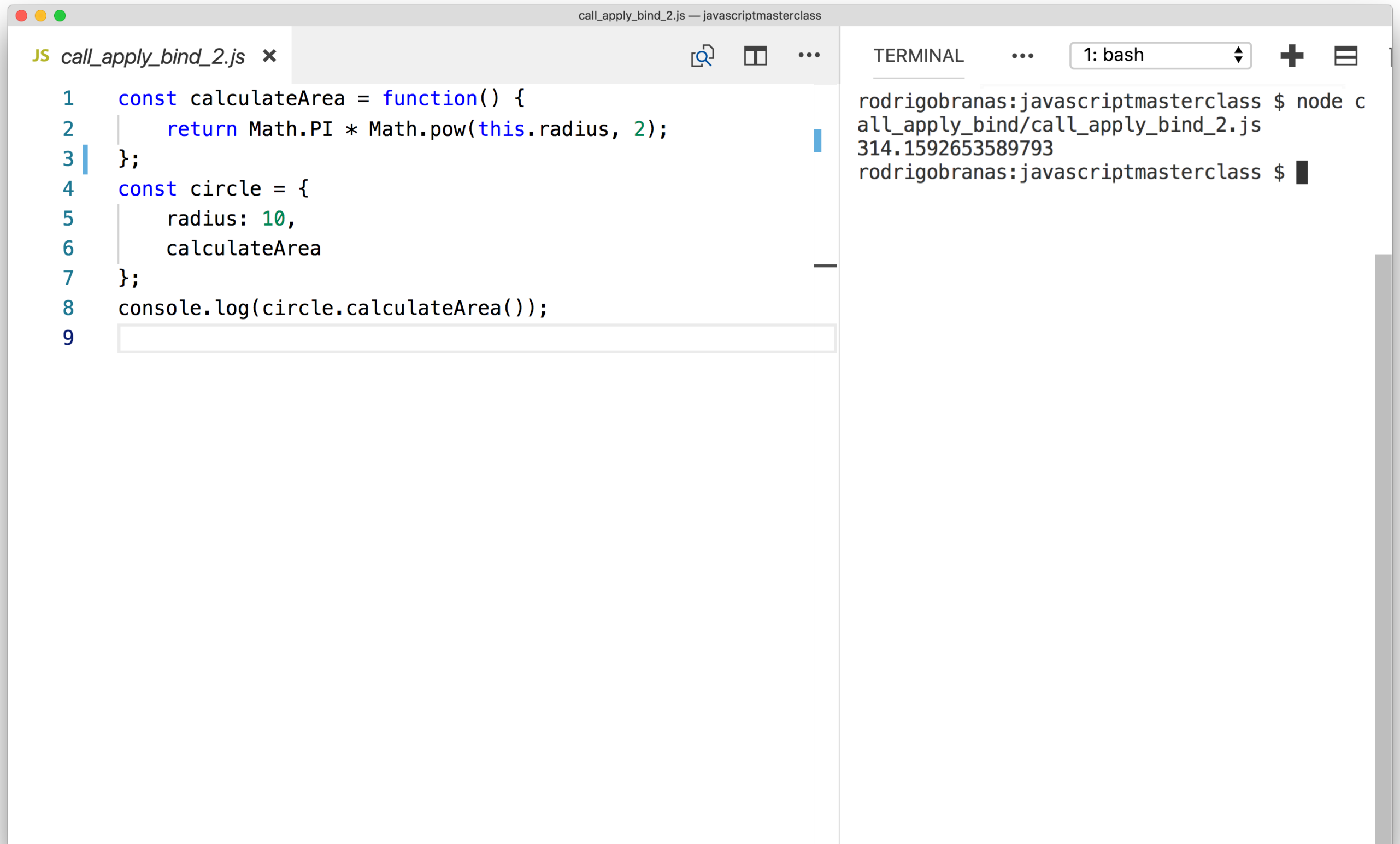


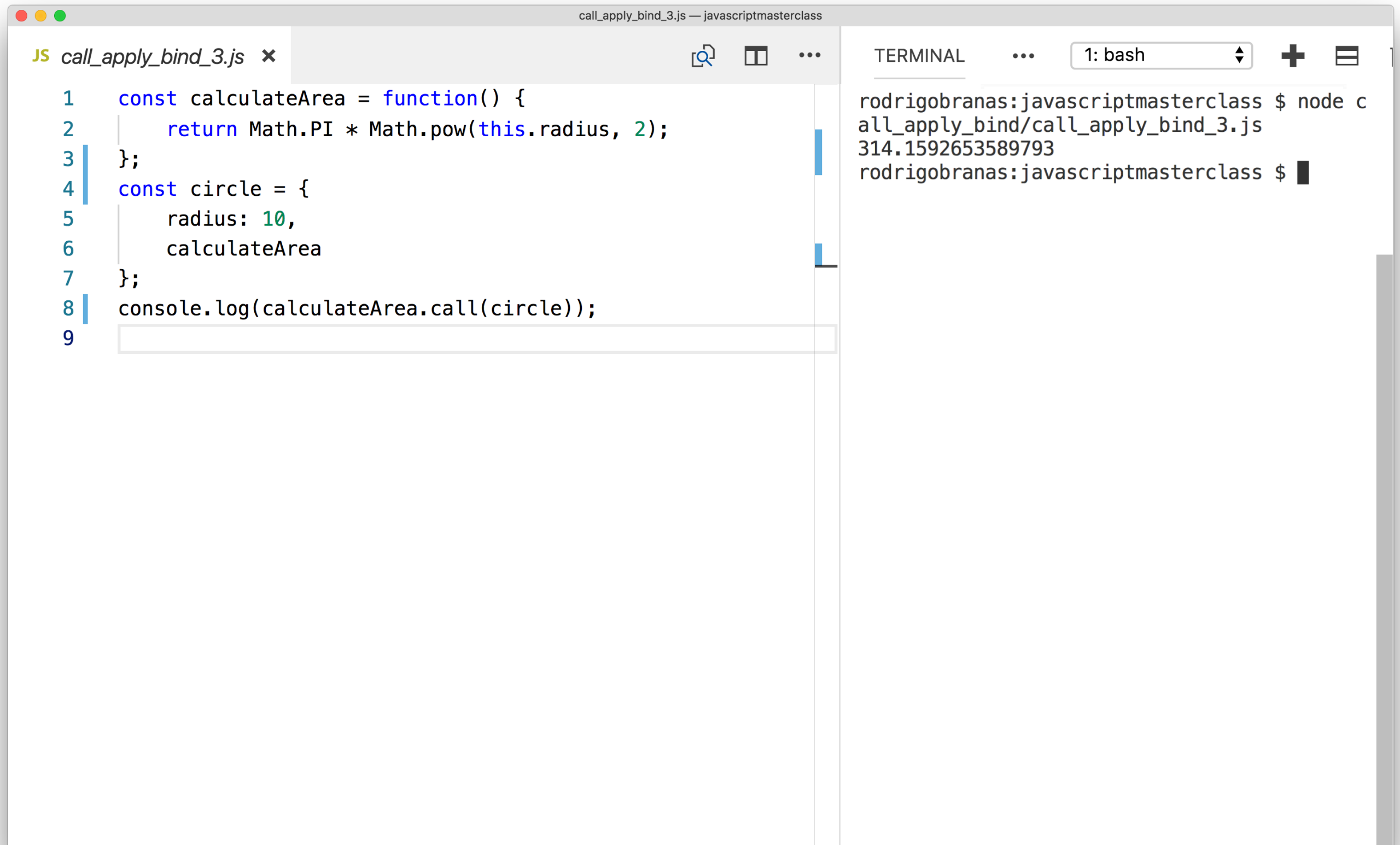


call, apply e bind

Por meio das operações **call** e **apply** é possível invocar uma função passando o this por parâmetro







call\_apply\_bind\_4.js — javascriptmasterclass

JS call\_apply\_bind\_4.js

1const calculateArea = function() {

2return Math.PI \* Math.pow(this.radius, 2);

3};

4const circle = {

5radius: 10,

6calculateArea

7};

8console.log(calculateArea.apply(circle));

9

TERMINAL

1: bash

rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass \$ node c  
all\_apply\_bind/call\_apply\_bind\_4.js  
314.1592653589793  
rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass \$



Qual é a diferença entre **call** e **apply**?

call\_apply\_bind\_5.js — javascriptmasterclass

JS call\_apply\_bind\_5.js x

```
1  const calculateArea = function(fn) {
2    |    return fn(Math.PI * Math.pow(this.radius, 2));
3  };
4  const circle = {
5    |    radius: 10,
6    |    calculateArea
7  };
8  console.log(calculateArea.call(circle, Math.round));
9  console.log(calculateArea.apply(circle, [Math.ceil]));
10
```

TERMINAL

...

1: bash

+

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```
rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass $ node c
all_apply_bind/call_apply_bind_5.js
314
315
rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass $
```



A operação **bind** permite encapsular o  
this dentro da função, retornando-a

call\_apply\_bind\_6.js — javascriptmasterclass

JS call\_apply\_bind\_6.js x

1const calculateArea = function(fn) {

2 return fn(Math.PI \* Math.pow(this.radius, 2));

3};

4const circle = {

5 radius: 10,

6 calculateArea

7};

8const calculateAreaForCircle = calculateArea.bind(circle);

9console.log(calculateAreaForCircle(Math.round));

10console.log(calculateAreaForCircle(Math.ceil));

11

TERMINAL

1: bash

rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass \$ node c

all\_apply\_bind/call\_apply\_bind\_6.js

314

315

rodrigobranas:javascriptmasterclass \$