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What is the purpose of the `new` keyword?

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TL;DR

The `new` keyword in JavaScript is used to create an instance of a user-defined object type or one of the built-in object types that has a constructor function. When you use `new`, it does four things: it creates a new object, sets the prototype, binds `this` to the new object, and returns the new object.

```
1 function Person(name) {  
2   this.name = name;  
3 }  
4  
5 const person1 = new Person('Alice');  
6 console.log(person1.name); // Alice
```

Run

The purpose of the `new` keyword

Creating a new object

The `new` keyword is used to create a new instance of an object. When you call a constructor function with `new`, it creates a new object.

```
1  function Car(model) {  
2    this.model = model;  
3  }  
4  
5  const myCar = new Car('Toyota');  
6  console.log(myCar.model); // Toyota
```

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The new object's internal `[[Prototype]]` property is set to the constructor function's `prototype` property. This allows the new object to inherit properties and methods from the constructor's prototype.

```
1  function Animal(type) {  
2    this.type = type;  
3  }  
4  
5  Animal.prototype.speak = function () {
```

```
6   console.log(`${this.type} makes a sound`);  
7   };  
8  
9   const dog = new Animal('Dog');  
10  dog.speak(); // Dog makes a sound
```

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Binding `this` to the new object

Inside the constructor function, `this` refers to the new object that is being created. This allows you to add properties and methods to the new object.

```
1  function Book(title) {  
2    this.title = title;  
3  }  
4  
5  const myBook = new Book('JavaScript Essentials');  
6  console.log(myBook.title); // JavaScript Essentials
```

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Returning the new object

The `new` keyword implicitly returns the new object created by the constructor function. If the constructor function explicitly returns an object, that object will be returned instead.


```
1  function Gadget(name) {
```

```
2   this.name = name;
3   return { type: 'Electronic' };
4 }
5
6 const myGadget = new Gadget('Smartphone');
7 console.log(myGadget.type); // Electronic
8 console.log(myGadget.name); // undefined
```

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Further reading

- [MDN Web Docs: new operator](#)
- [JavaScript.info: Constructor, operator "new"](#)
- [Eloquent JavaScript: Constructors](#)

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