

# THIS KEYWORD IN JS

*A C O M P R E H E N S I V E G U I D E*

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# Understanding “this”

The this keyword in JavaScript can be tricky!

In the global context, this refers to the global object:

index.js

JavaScript

```
console.log(this); // In a browser, this will be the window object
```

# “this” in Object Methods

Using this inside an object method refers to the object itself.

index.js

JavaScript

```
const person = {  
  name: "Alice",  
  greet() {  
    console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}`);  
  }  
};  
  
person.greet(); // Hello, my name is Alice
```

“this” inside greet refers to the person object. How do you use this in your code?

# “this” in Constructor Functions

In constructor functions, “this” refers to the new instance being created.

index.js

JavaScript

```
function Person(name) {  
  this.name = name;  
}  
  
const person1 = new Person('Bob');  
console.log(person1.name); // Bob
```

# Arrow Functions and “this”

Arrow functions have a lexical this—they don't have their own this context.

index.js

JavaScript

```
const person = {  
  name: "Carol",  
  greet: function() {  
    setTimeout(() => {  
      console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}`);  
    }, 1000);  
  }  
};  
  
person.greet(); // Hello, my name is Carol
```

it inherits this from the greet function's scope.

# Binding “this” with .bind()

You can explicitly set the value of this using .bind().

index.js

JavaScript

```
const person = {
  name: "Dave",
  greet() {
    console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}`);
  }
};

const greet = person.greet.bind(person);
greet(); // Hello, my name is Dave
```

Binding this can be especially useful in event handlers.

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