

The JavaScript **this** Keyword

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Example

```
const person = {
  firstName: "John",
  lastName : "Doe",
  id       : 5566,
  fullName : function() {
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
  }
};
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

What is **this**?

In JavaScript, the **this** keyword refers to an **object**.

The **this** keyword refers to **different objects** depending on how it is used:

In an object method, **this** refers to the **object**.

Alone, **this** refers to the **global object**.

In a function, **this** refers to the **global object**.

Methods like `call()` , `apply()` , and `bind()` can refer `this` to **any object**.

Note

`this` is not a variable. It is a keyword. You cannot change the value of `this` .

this in a Method

When used in an object method, `this` refers to the **object**.

In the example on top of this page, `this` refers to the **person** object.

Because the **fullName** method is a method of the **person** object.

```
fullName : function() {  
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

this Alone

When used alone, `this` refers to the **global object**.

Because `this` is running in the global scope.

In a browser window the global object is `[object Window]` :

Example

In **strict mode**, when used alone, `this` also refers to the **global object**:

Example

```
"use strict";  
let x = this;
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

this in a Function (Default)

In a function, the **global object** is the default binding for `this`.

In a browser window the global object is `[object Window]`:

Example

```
function myFunction() {  
  return this;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

this in a Function (Strict)

JavaScript **strict mode** does not allow default binding.

So, when used in a function, in strict mode, `this` is `undefined`.

```
use strict ;  
function myFunction() {  
    return this;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

this in Event Handlers

In HTML event handlers, **this** refers to the HTML element that received the event:

Example

```
<button onclick="this.style.display='none'">  
    Click to Remove Me!  
</button>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Object Method Binding

In these examples, **this** is the **person object**:

Example

```
const person = {  
    firstName : "John",  
    lastName  : "Doe",  
    id        : 5566,  
    myFunction : function() {  
        return this;  
    }  
}
```

Example

```
const person = {
  firstName: "John",
  lastName : "Doe",
  id       : 5566,
  fullName : function() {
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
  }
};
```

Try it Yourself »

i.e. **this.firstName** is the **firstName** property of **this** (the person object).

Explicit Function Binding

The **call()** and **apply()** methods are predefined JavaScript methods.

They can both be used to call an object method with another object as argument.

See Also:

[The Function call\(\) Method](#)

[The Function apply\(\) Method](#)

[The Function bind\(\) Method](#)

The example below calls `person1.fullName` with `person2` as an argument, **this** refers to `person2`, even if `fullName` is a method of `person1`:

```
const person1 = {
  fullName: function() {
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
  }
}

const person2 = {
  firstName: "John",
  lastName: "Doe",
}

// Return "John Doe":
person1.fullName.call(person2);
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Function Borrowing

With the `bind()` method, an object can borrow a method from another object.

This example creates 2 objects (person and member).

The member object borrows the fullname method from the person object:

Example

```
const person = {
  firstName: "John",
  lastName: "Doe",
  fullName: function () {
    return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
  }
}

const member = {
  firstName: "Hege",
  lastName: "Nilsen",
}
```

This Precedence

To determine which object **this** refers to; use the following precedence of order.

Precedence	Object
1	bind()
2	apply() and call()
3	Object method
4	Global scope

Is **this** in a function being called using bind()?

Is **this** in a function being called using apply()?

Is **this** in a function being called using call()?

Is **this** in an object function (method)?

Is **this** in a function in the global scope.

Exercise ?

True or False.

You cannot change the value of **this**.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Track your progress - it's free!

[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)

COLOR PICKER





Tutorials ▼

Exercises ▼

Services ▼



Sign Up

Log in



CSS

JAVASCRIPT

SQL

PYTHON

JAVA

PHP

HOW TO

W3.CSS

C



PLUS

SPACES

GET CERTIFIED

FOR TEACHERS

FOR BUSINESS

CONTACT US

Top Tutorials

HTML Tutorial
CSS Tutorial
JavaScript Tutorial
How To Tutorial
SQL Tutorial
Python Tutorial
W3.CSS Tutorial
Bootstrap Tutorial
PHP Tutorial
Java Tutorial
C++ Tutorial
jQuery Tutorial

Top References

HTML Reference
CSS Reference
JavaScript Reference
SQL Reference
Python Reference
W3.CSS Reference
Bootstrap Reference
PHP Reference
HTML Colors
Java Reference
Angular Reference
jQuery Reference

Top Examples

HTML Examples
CSS Examples
JavaScript Examples
How To Examples
SQL Examples
Python Examples
W3.CSS Examples
Bootstrap Examples
PHP Examples
Java Examples

Get Certified

HTML Certificate
CSS Certificate
JavaScript Certificate
Front End Certificate
SQL Certificate
Python Certificate
PHP Certificate
jQuery Certificate
Java Certificate
C++ Certificate

[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)[CSS](#)[JAVASCRIPT](#)[SQL](#)[PYTHON](#)[JAVA](#)[PHP](#)[HOW TO](#)[W3.CSS](#)[C](#)[FORUM](#) [ABOUT](#) [ACADEMY](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning.

Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness

of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our [terms of use](#), [cookie and privacy policy](#).

[Copyright 1999-2025](#) by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved. [W3Schools is Powered by W3.CSS](#).