```
getUser(login)
  .then(user => {
    console.log(user);
    return getRights(user);
  })
  .then(rights => updateMenu(rights))
```

And it has a special trick, a great power over normal functions: the `this` stays lexically bounded, which means that these functions don't have a new `this` as other functions do. Let's take an example, where you are iterating over an array with the `map` function to find the max.

In ES5:

```
var maxFinder = {
  max: 0,
  find: function (numbers) {
    // let's iterate
    numbers.forEach(
      function (element) {
        // if the element is greater, set it as the max
        if (element > this.max) {
          this.max = element;
        }
      });
  }
};

maxFinder.find([2, 3, 4]);
// log the result
console.log(maxFinder.max);
```

You would expect this to work, but it doesn't. If you have a good eye, you may have noticed that the `forEach` in the `find` function uses `this`, but the `this` is not bound to an object. So `this.max` is not the `max` of the `maxFinder` object… Of course you can fix it easily, using an alias: