



链滴

# 对箭头函数的 this 深度理解，它究竟指向谁？

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<p></p>

<h2 id="简介">简介</h2>

<p>面向对象编程语言中 this 是一个非常重要的关键字，其在函数执行中通过 this 来明确操作的象，在 JS 中，JS 并非面向对象语言，但是他也有 this 关键字，用来指向函数的调用对象，博主在学 es5 的时候对 this 理解非常容易，因为以前学过面向对象语言，也曾大量的使用，但是学习到 es6 箭头函数，它的 this 指向就让我有点困惑，于是花了一些时间从各个技术博客，MDN 文档，还有些其他的资料进行了研究，总算是对箭头函数的 this 指向有个深刻的认识了，下面就会讲述下我自己箭头函数 this 的理解。</p>

<h2 id="this-的重要性">this 的重要性</h2>

<p>this 在编程语言中用的次数非常多，多到你不知不觉就会下意识的写出 this，比如事件绑定，对件源的操作，比如对一个对象的相关属性操作，继承中的 this 使用等。所以 this 的指向是一个一直要理解并掌握的一个知识，如果不清楚 this 的指向，那么很多方法就会出现大问题，并且非语法的 b g 维护起来更是令人头大。严格模式中的 this 在全局中指向 undefined，其他地方下并没有什么影，所以下论也只讨论在<strong>非严格模式下的 this 指向</strong>。</p>

<h2 id="普通函数中的-this">普通函数中的 this</h2>

<p>普通函数中的 this 很好理解，无非以下四点：</p>

<ul>

<li>直接调用函数，this 指向全局 window</li>

<li>对象调用函数，this 指向这个对象</li>

<li>构造函数中的 this 指向将要实例化的对象</li>

<li>call,apply,bind 可以改变函数执行时内部的 this 指向</li>

</ul>

<p>总结一句话就是谁调用函数，this 就指向谁，普通函数的 this 取决于执行时的函数。</p>

<h2 id="箭头函数中的-this">箭头函数中的 this</h2>

<blockquote>

<p>下面重点介绍下箭头函数中的 this 问题</p>

</blockquote>

<p>箭头函数的语法：</p>

<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 无参数直接输出一句话</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-n">fun1</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-nx">console</span><spa class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">log</span><span class="highligh-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'hello'</span><span class="highlight-p">);</spa></pre>

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high ight-c1">// 有一个参数并返回 x\*x</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-n">fun2</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-nx">x</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-nx">x</span><span class="highlight-o">\*</span><span class="highlight-nx">x</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span></pre>

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high ight-c1">// 有一个参数并返回 y\*y</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-n">fun3</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">)</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-o">\*</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span></pre>

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high ight-c1">// 有一个参数并返回 y\*y</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-n">fun3</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">)</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-o">\*</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span></pre>

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-c1">// 有两个参数并返回 x+y, 也可以简写 (x,y) => x+y;
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-n
">fun4</span> <span class="highlight-o">=</span> <span class="highlight-p">(</span><
pan class="highlight-nx">x</span><span class="highlight-p">,</span><span class="highli
ht-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">)</span> <span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</s
an> <span class="highlight-p">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h
ghlight-k">return</span> <span class="highlight-nx">x</span><span class="highlight-o"
+</span><span class="highlight-nx">y</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-p">}</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>如果箭头函数中没有用到 this 的话，那么大可放心的直接使用，因为代码写的更少更方便，但如果需要 this，那么一定得清楚箭头函数中 this 指向谁。箭头函数的 this 指向也有不同的说法，下面举出不同说法。</p>

<blockquote>  
</blockquote>

- <li>箭头函数中没有单独的 this, this 值取决于箭头函数所在的环境</li>
- <li>箭头函数没有自己的 this, 它的 this 是继承而来; 默认指向在定义它时所处的对象(宿主对象)</li>
- <li>箭头函数的 this 遵循词法作用域, 指向其所属环境的执行上下文 (也可以说是宿主对象)。</li>

<p> 第一种说法较为模糊，概念不是那么的清晰，第二种说法通过继承而来有点牵强的感觉，而且我人觉的有点误导的感觉，因此我看到第三种说法时，虽然觉得有点陌生，说法非常官方的感觉，但是觉得自习深入了解第三种说法，应该能完全掌握箭头函数的 this，所以就仔细研究了一下，下面将展对第三种说法的论点，也是本篇的核心（前面一堆废话，凑字数<img alt="huaji" class="emoji" src "https://unpkg.com/vditor/dist/images/emoji/huaji.gif" title="huaji">）</p>

## 词法作用域-执行上下文

<blockquote>

**词法作用域**简单来说指的是函数作用域的一种工作模式，所以词法作用域法则是基于作用域的概念。ES6 之前作用域分为全局作用域、局部作用域，变量遵循词法作用域，ES6 引入了块级作用域，使得 JS 也能像其他的编程语言有了真正的块级代码。**执行上下文**其实就是执行环境，也就是当前的 this，这里有点绕了吧，其实没关系，下面会说明的，只不过是把上面的第二种继承方式的原理说明了，箭头函数的 this 就取决于这个执行上下文的 this，因此说他是通过继承而来。

&lt;/blockquote&gt;

<p>有了上面的知识作为根基，那么究竟怎么理解此法作用域，和执行上下文，以及如果确定箭头函数的 this 指向，接下来继续说明。<br>

先来一段代码：

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-nx">num</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-mi">100</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span></pre>
```

```

ht-p">())</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-p">{</
pan>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="hi
hlight-nx">num</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight
o">=</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-mi">200<
span><span class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="hi
hlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">
og</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">num</span><span class="s
an class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-p">},</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><sp
n class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="hi
hlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highli
ht-p">()</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-p">{</
pan>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="hi
hlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-n
">num</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-o">=</
pan><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-mi">300</span><
pan class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="hi
hlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">
og</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">num</span><span class="s
an class="highlight-p">)</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-p">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-p">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1<
span><span class="highlight-p">();</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&
p;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;&nbsp;&No.2&nbsp;&nbsp;&200
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p
">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-p">();</span><
pan class="highlight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&
span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;&nbsp;&No.3&nbsp;&nbsp;&300
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlig
t-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span>
span class="highlight-nx">num</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span><span class="h
ghlight-err">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;&nbsp;&No.1&nbsp;&nbsp;&
00
</span></span></span></code></pre>

```

<p>从上述代码中，fun1 执行时为 num 赋值，但是可以从全局中找到 num，因此对全局的 num 进行操作，fun2 执行时在自己的局部作用域（函数）声明了一个 num，此时的 num 为局部的，与

局的 num 无关，fun2 执行完毕后局部 num 就消失了，所以全局的 num 最终结果为 200，这一段码中的变量使用的法则，遵循的就是此法作用域，说白了就是寻找变量的过程和其生命周期的范围受法作用域约束，另一个隐藏的知识点就是 obj.fun1(),obj.fun2() 执行时的执行上下文就是 obj, this 是 obj，执行环境就是 obj。</p>

<hr>

<p>现在真正进入箭头函数的 this 讨论，如果有点忘了箭头函数 this 指向的第三种说明，现在可以马向上翻滚看一下 </p>

<p><em>看如下 Demo: </em></p>

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">obj</s
an> <span class="highlight-o">=</span> <span class="highlight-p">{};</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span> <span class="highlight-o">
</span> <span class="highlight-kd">function</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span>
<span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highli
ght-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span> <span class="highlight-o">
</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span> <span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span> <s
an class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="s
an class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx"
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="s
an class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx"
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'normal-----'
</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-c1">// 全局环境下直接调用
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span clas
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-
">()</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx"
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'call-----'</
pan><span class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
light-c1">// 通过 call 进行执行环境的绑定
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span clas
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-
">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span
n class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
```



```
ight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">call<
span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span cla
s="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><b
>
```

从执行结果来看，call 不会对箭头函数进行绑定影响，也就是说箭头函数从他定义的那一刻时，它的 this 就已经确定了，无法通过 call 更改，apply 也是同样的。

再看下一段代码：

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</s
an><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-kd">f
nction</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class=
highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-n
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span><
pan class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-p">},</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-p">()
/span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class=
highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-n
">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span><
pan class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1<
span><span class="highlight-p">();</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2<
span><span class="highlight-p">();</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p><b
>

结果看出普通函数执行时 this 取决于执行环境（执行上下文）也就是 obj，而箭头函数的 this 却指向 window，使用 call 能改变吗？

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span>
<span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-p">();</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2<
span><span class="highlight-p">();</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2<
span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span cla
```

```
s="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span></pre>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><b>
```

很显然不能。<br>

根据第三种说法解释：<code>箭头函数的 this 指向也遵循\*\*词法作用域\*\*，指向当前环境的\*\*执行下文\*\*</code></p>

<ul>

<li>当前的词法作用域：依赖作用域，当前作用域是全局作用域。</li>

<li>当前环境上下文：全局作用域的环境上下文 this 就是 window</li>

</ul>

<p><em>再来一段代码巩固下：</em></p>

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">obj</s
an> <span class="highlight-o">=</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-kd">f
nction</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-nx">setTimeout</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highligh
-kd">function</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">{</
pan>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        <span clas
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'普通函数'<
span><span class="highlight-p">,</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span cla
s="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">}}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-p">},</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-o">:</span><span class="highlight-kd">f
nction</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-nx">setTimeout</span><span class="highlight-p">(()</span><span class="highli
ht-p">=&gt;</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        <span clas
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'箭头函数'<
span><span class="highlight-p">,</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span cla
s="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">}}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  <span class="h
ghlight-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-p">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1<
span><span class="highlight-p">()</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
```

```

ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2<
span><span class="highlight-p">>();</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p></
>
<ul>
<li>普通函数没得说，计时器时间到执行回调函数的话则在全局环境中执行，因此 this 指向 window
/li>
<li>箭头函数（this 在箭头函数定义时就确定，遵循词法作用域，指向执行上下文对象（也可以说宿主
对象）））
<ul>
<li>词法作用域：当前所属环境为局部作用域，因为被定义在 function 内</li>
<li>执行上下文：function 的执行上下文将来是在 obj 环境（除非用 call,apply,后面还会说明），所以
this 已经在箭头函数定义时被绑定为 obj 了。又因为 fun2 的 this 指向的是 obj、箭头函数通过此法
用域依赖 fun2，所以才会有那个第二种说法说箭头函数的 this 会继承执行环境的执行上下文。</li>
</ul>
</li>
</ul>
<p><em>再来最后一段代码：</em></p>
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</s
an><span class="highlight-o">=</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-c1">// 普通函数中定义一个立即执行函数输出 this
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highligh
-o">:</span><span class="highlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight-p">()</
pan><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class=
highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight
p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span clas
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span>
<span class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class=
highlight-p">})();</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-p">},</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="h
ghlight-c1">// 普通函数中定义一个立即执行箭头函数输出 this
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highligh
-o">:</span><span class="highlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight-p">()</
pan><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class=
highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-p
">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span clas
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span>
<span class="highlight-p">);</span>

```



```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
highlight-p">})();</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
ghlight-p">},</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
hlight-c1">// 箭头函数中定义一个立即执行的普通函数输出 this  
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla  
s="highlight-c1"></span>  
-o">:</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</spa  
><span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
highlight-p">( </span><span class="highlight-kd">function</span><span class="highlight  
p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight  
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">( </span><span class="highlight-k">this</span>  
<span class="highlight-p">);</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
highlight-p">})();</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
ghlight-p">},</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
hlight-c1">// 箭头函数中定义一个立即执行的箭头函数输出 this  
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla  
s="highlight-c1"></span>  
-o">:</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</spa  
><span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
highlight-p">( </span><span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span><span class="highlight-p  
>{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight  
nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">( </span><span class="highlight-k">this</span>  
<span class="highlight-p">);</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
highlight-p">})();</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
ghlight-p">}</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highl  
ight-p">}</span>  
</span></span></code></pre>  
<ul>  
<li>正常通过 obj 调用的结果:</li>  
</ul>  
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas  
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</s  
an><span class="highlight-nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">( </span><span class="highligh  
t-s1">'正常执行-----'</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highl  
ight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1<  
span><span class="highlight-p">();</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><sp  
n class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;<br>window  
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span cla  
s="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p
```

```

>.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-p">());</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;</span>obj</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun3</span><span class="highlight-p">());</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;</span>window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun4</span><span class="highlight-p">());</span><span class="highlight-err">&nbsp;</span><span class="highlight-c1">//&nbsp;</span>window</span></span></span></code></pre>
<p></p>
<ul>
<li>obj.fun1(): 内部立即执行函数因为直接调用, 执行环境为 window 所以 this 是 window</li>
<li>obj.fun2(): 内部的立即执行箭头函数因为定义时 this 根据词法作用域绑定执行上下文, 因此箭函数的作用域为 fun2, 绑定 fun2 的执行上下文, this 绑定为 obj</li>
<li>obj.fun3(): 可以不分析箭头函数, 因为内部立即执行的普通函数直接调用, 执行环境是 window, this 指向 window</li>
<li>obj.fun4(): 分析步骤同 fun2 分析, 内部的立即执行箭头函数根据词法作用域约束, 其属于 obj.fun4 的箭头函数, 要绑定 obj.fun4 所在的执行上下文, 但因为 obj.fun4 也是一个箭头函数, 所以也受词法作用域的约束, 根据之前的示例, obj.fun4 的执行上下文指向的 window, 因此内部的立即行箭头函数也指向的是 window</li>
<li>通过 call 强行改变执行环境的结果:</li>
</ul>
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1">// 下面 this 是全局的 window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s1">'使用call执行-----'</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun1</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">)</span></span><span class="highlight-c1">// window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span></span><span class="highlight-c1">// window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun3</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span></span><span class="highlight-c1">// window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">fun4</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span></span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span></span><span class="highlight-c1">// window</span></span></span></code></pre>

```

```
ht-k">this</span> <span class="highlight-p">);</span> <span class="highlight-c1">// wind  
w  
</span></span></span></code></pre>  
<p><b  
>
```

从结果上来看，只有 fun2 的结果被改变了，其他的结果没有影响，根据上面总结的判断方法，应该以自行对除 fun2 的其他结果进行分析，那么现在回顾下 fun2 的代码<br>

```
<br>
```

为什么箭头函数里的 this 发生了变化！前面提到过箭头函数一定定义后就会绑定 this，是无法通过 call 和 apply 进行改变，为什么这里发生了变化？是不是这里比较特殊，不会遵循箭头函数 this 的指向则？<br>

其实并不是，这里仍然遵循之前说的法则，正因为它遵守规则，所以输出的 this 发生了变化，只不过里绕了一个弯，因为这里是函数内部，这里的立即执行普通箭头函数在每次 fun2 调用时会重新进行次函数的定义，然后执行，这里 fun2 的代码等价于</p>

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas  
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highlight-o">:</spa  
> <span class="highlight-kd">function</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span> <span  
class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h  
ghlight-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">testFun</span> <span class="highlight  
o">=</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</span> <span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</spa  
> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class=  
highlight-nx">console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-n  
>log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h  
ghlight-p">}</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h  
ghlight-nx">testFun</span><span class="highlight-p">()</span>;</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="high  
ight-p">}</span></span>  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>再次根据箭头函数 this 绑定的法则来看（箭头函数的 this 遵循词法作用域，指向其所属环境的行上下文（也可以说是宿主对象）。），每当 fun2 被调用时，会重新定义箭头函数，当前箭头函数词法作用域是 fun2，其指向 fun2 的执行上下文，正常情况是 obj，但我们通过 obj.fun2.call(this) 行改变了 fun2 的执行上下文为 window，所以 fun2 的箭头函数重新定义时则指向了 fun2 的执行上文 window，也就是通过 call 的结果，所以这并不矛盾。<br>

<strong>验证代码如下：</strong></p>

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span clas  
="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kd">var</span> <span class="highlight-nx">obj</s  
an> <span class="highlight-o">=</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="h  
ghlight-c1">// 普通函数中定义一个立即执行箭头函数输出 this  
</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span cla  
s="highlight-c1"></span> <span class="highlight-nx">fun2</span><span class="highligh  
-o">:</span> <span class="highlight-kd">function</span> <span class="highlight-p">()</  
pan> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class=  
highlight-p">()</span> <span class="highlight-p">=&gt;</span> <span class="highlight-p">  
>{</span>  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> <span class="high  
ight-p">}</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
= "highlight-nx"> console</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">log</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-k">this</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span><span class="highlight-c1">// 正常调用 fun2 时, this 已经给被绑定为 obj 了</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-p">}).</span><span class="highlight-nx">call</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nb">window</span><span class="highlight-p">);</span><span class="highlight-c1">// 无法通过 call 行绑定 window</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-p">},</span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-p">}</span></span></span><span class="highlight-nx">obj</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nx">fun2<span><span class="highlight-p">();</span></span></span></code></pre><p><b><br>结果并没有强行改变箭头函数的 this , 证明上面说法是正确的。<br>同理, 假如将 fun2 里面的立即执行函数改成计时器 + 箭头函数的格式, 那么每次也是调用 fun2 重生成计时器和箭头函数, 箭头函数的内部 this 照样依据词法作用域绑定执行上下文。</p><hr><p>如果读者看到哪里有误或哪里说的模糊还请说明, 我会及时学习更正的, 我也只是一个刚入门的端小白, 这也只是我的个人理解</p>
```