Decorators in TypeScript



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Have a Question?



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#typescript





- Used in frameworks like Angular, MobX and others
- They are used to extend a functionality or add meta-data
- Use the form @example where example must evaluate to function that will be called at runtime

```
function example(target) {
  //some code logic
}
```



Decorate



- We can decorate five different things:
 - Class definitions, properties, methods, accessors, parameters
- The function that we implement is dependent on the thing we are decorating
- The arguments required to decorate a class are different to the arguments required to decorate a method

Enable decorators



In the tsconfig.json file:

```
{
    "compilerOptions": {
        "experimentalDecorators": true,
        "emitDecoratorMetadata": true
}
}
```

OR

```
tsc --experimentalDecorators --emitDecoratorMetadata
```

Decorator evaluation



- There is well defined order to how decorators are applied:
 - Parameter Decorators, followed by Method,
 Accessor, or Property Decorators are applied for each instance member
 - Parameter Decorators, followed by Method,
 Accessor, or Property Decorators are applied for each static member
 - Parameter Decorators are applied for the constructor
 - Class Decorators are applied for the class



Syntax and Basic Usage

Syntax and Basic Usage

class ExampleClass {

@methodDecorator

exampleMethod(){}



```
function classDecorator(constructor: Function) {
   console.log("Class decorator called.");
}
@classDecorator
class ExampleClass {}

function methodDecorator() {
   console.log("Method decorated.");
```



Types of Decorators

Types



- Class Decorators
- Method Decorators
- Accessor Decorators
- Property Decorators
- Parameter Decorators
- Decorators Factories





- Class Decorator is added just before the class declaration
- The Class Decorator is applied to the constructor of the class
- Used to observe, modify or replace a class definition
- If the Class Decorator returns a value, it will replace the class declaration with the provided constructor function



Example: Class Decorator



```
function Frozen(construtor: Function) {
    Object.freeze(construtor);
    Object.freeze(construtor.prototype);
           @Frozen is a class
              decorator
@Frozen class Person {
    constructor(private name: string) { }
```

Decorators and Inheritance



- Subclasses do not inherit the decorations of the super class
- Every subclass needs to be decorated on its own

```
@ClassDecorator class Person {
    constructor(public name: string) { }
    @enumerable(false) greet() {
        return `Hello ${this.name}`
                                               The Teacher class does not
                                                  inherit the decorator
class Teacher extends Person {
    constructor(private subject: string, name: string) {
        super(name);
    introduce() {
      //some code logic
```





- The decorator function takes three arguments:
 - target the parent class
 - key the name of the function
 - descriptor the actual function itself



Example: Method Decorator



```
function Confirmable(message: string) {
    return function (target: Object,
     key: string,
     descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) {
        const original = descriptor.value;
        descriptor.value = function (...args: any[]) {
            const allow = confirm(message);
            if (allow) {
                const result = original.apply(this,
args);
                return result;
            } else { return null; }
        return descriptor;
```



Accessor Decorators



- TypeScript does not allow to decorate both the getter and the setter
- The Property Descriptor combines both get and set not each declaration separately
- Takes the following three arguments:
 - Either the constructor function of the class for a static member, or the prototype of the class for an instance member
 - The name of the member
 - The Property Descriptor for the member



Example: Accessor Decorator



```
class Point {
    private _x: number;
    private _y: number;
    constructor(x: number, y: number) {
        this.x = x;
        this._y = y;
    @configurable(false)
    get x() { return this._x; }
    @configurable(false)
    get y() { return this._y; }
```







- Property decorator can only be used to observe that a property of a specific name has been declared for a class
- Takes the following two arguments:
 - Either the constructor function of the class for a static member, or the prototype of the class for an instance member
 - The name of the member

Example: Accessor Decorator



```
class Greeter {
   @format("Hello, %s")
   greeting: string;
    constructor(message: string) {
        this.greeting = message;
    greet() {
      let formatString = getFormat(this, "greeting");
      return formatString
           .replace("%s", this.greeting);
```



Parameter Decorators



 Parameter decorator can be used in parameter of function or method

```
class MyClass {
    myMethod(@MyParameterDecorator param: string) {
        // method implementation
    }
}
```







- Function that returns the decorator function itself
- Gives the flexibility to pass custom data when needed
- Mainly used in method and property decoration

```
function enumerable(value: boolean) {
    return function (target: Object, propertyKey:
    string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) {
        descriptor.enumerable = value;
    };
}
```



Multiple Decorators



- Decorators are composable
- We can chain multiple decorators for each class declaration, method, property, accessor orparameter
- In those cases the decorators are applied from top to bottom

```
@Frozen
@Configurable
@OtherDecorator
class Person {
   constructor(private name: string) { }
}
```



Advanced Usages



- Dependency Injection with Decorators
- Logging with Decorators
- Authorization with Decorators
- Validation with Decorators

Summary



- Decorators are basically functions
- Add additional functionalities to a class or class members
- We can decorate class declaration, methods, accessors, properties and parameters
- To decorate different classes or class members the decorator functions takes different arguments





Questions?

















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