

Web Development Fundamentals

网站开发系列 -TypeScript 基础

Sep 2020 Microsoft Reactor | Ryan Chung

```
led by play
   ;.load_image("kg.png")
 idlize Dog object and create Trans
self).__init__(image = Doo.image)
                                                                                                                                                                                              bottom = games, se
   re = games.Text(value = 0, size
                                           Anna Taylor of the Control of the Co
   reen.add(self.score)
```



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Reactor







developer.microsoft.com/reactor/
@MSFTReactor on Twitter

Web On-line Workshop agenda 网页开发在线研讨会议程

Intro to TypeScript 网页开发入门 – TypeScript

19:30	Welcome 开场
19:35	Introduction to TypeScript TypeScript 基本介绍
19:55	Installing TypeScript 开发环境安装与设定
20:15	Interfaces & Specified Data Types 界面与指定型别
20:30	5-minute break 中场休息
20:35	Running your TypeScript web app 网站综合练习
21:00	Event end 研讨会结束



TypeScript 简介

概要

- · 你已经在撰写TypeScript!
- ·可以写得更严谨
- · 协助找出潜在异常程序片段
- ·JS的用途日益扩大
 - · 小特效 -> 服务



Type System

JavaScript





在线执行语法测试 – TypeScript Playground

·左边编辑后按下Run,右边观察结果

```
TS TypeScript

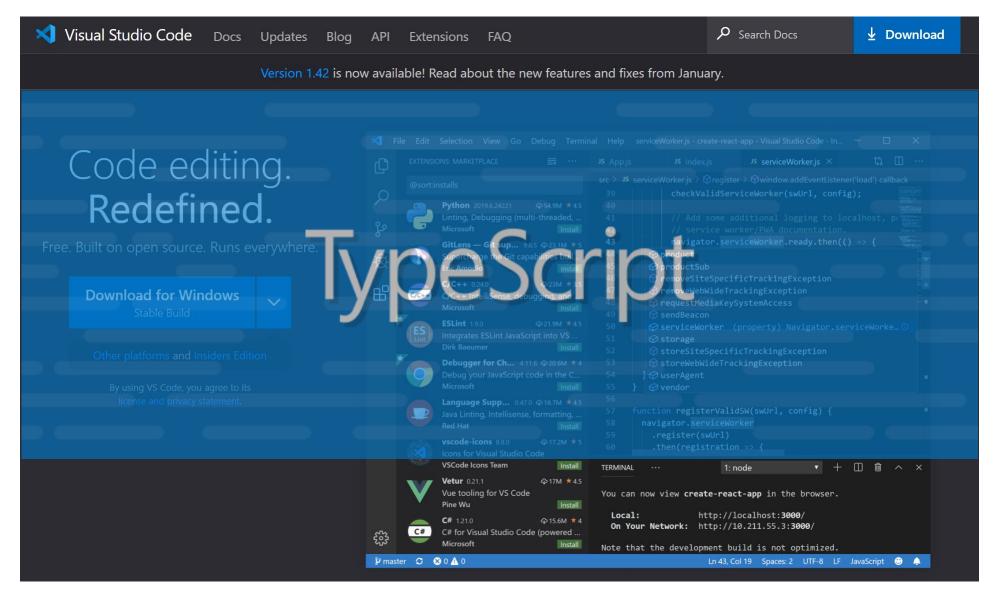
    Search Docs

                          Download Docs Handbook Community Playground Tools
Playground
                          TS Config ▼
                                         Examples -
                                                      What's New ▼
                                                                                                                                                                 Settings
                                                                                                                  .D.TS Errors Logs Plugins
v4.0.2 ▼
                   Export •
                               Share
      // Welcome to the TypeScript Playground, this is a website
                                                                                      "use strict";
      // which gives you a chance to write, share and learn TypeScript.
                                                                                      // Welcome to the TypeScript Playground, this is a website
                                                                                      // which gives you a chance to write, share and learn TypeScript.
      // You could think of it in three ways:
      //
                                                                                      // You could think of it in three ways:
      // - A place to learn TypeScript in a place where nothing can break
                                                                                      //
      // - A place to experiment with TypeScript syntax, and share the URLs
                                                                                      // - A place to learn TypeScript in a place where nothing can break
      // - A sandbox to experiment with different compiler features of TypeSc
                                                                                      // - A place to experiment with TypeScript syntax, and share the URLs with others
                                                                                      // - A sandbox to experiment with different compiler features of TypeScript
      const anExampleVariable = "Hello World"
10
                                                                                      const anExampleVariable = "Hello World";
11
      console.log(anExampleVariable)
12
                                                                                      console.log(anExampleVariable);
      // To learn more about the language, click above in "Examples" or "What'
13
                                                                                      // To learn more about the language, click above in "Examples" or "What's New".
14
      // Otherwise, get started by removing these comments and the world is y
                                                                                      // Otherwise, get started by removing these comments and the world is your playground.
15
```

本地端安装 TypeScript 编译程序

- · 打开命令提示字符
- ・輸入
 - npm install –g typescript
- ·检查版本
 - tsc --version

开发环境



第一个TypeScript专案

- ·建立文件夹HelloTS
- ·新增档案helloworld.ts
- ·输入内容

```
let message:string = "Hello World";
console.log(message);
```

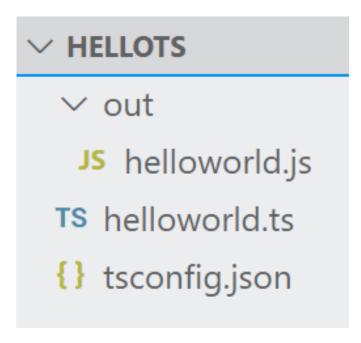
- ·执行
 - · Ctrl + ~ 带出终端机
 - · 输入 tsc helloworld.ts
 - · 产生helloworld.js
 - · 再输入 node helloworld.js

增加TypeScript配置文件:tsconfig.json

```
"compileOnSave": true,
"compilerOptions": {
    "target": "es5",
    "module": "commonjs",
    "outDir": "out"
}
```

将js输出到别的文件夹

- ·建立out文件夹
- ·终端机执行
 - · tsc



温馨提示:数据型态错误

```
TS helloworld.ts X
          TS helloworld.ts > [∅] message
      let message:string = 2;
      cons
           let message: string
           類型 '2' 不可指派給類型 'string'。 ts(2322)
                     沒有可用的快速修正
           瞄孔問題 (Alt+F8)
```

偵錯主控台 終端機

篩選。例如: text, **/*.ts, !**/node_modules/**

✓ TS helloworld.ts 1



※ 類型 '2' 不可指派給類型 'string'。 ts(2322) [1, 5]



温馨提示:你创造了一个无人可达的境地...

```
let message:string = "Hello World";
if(false){
    message="never happen";
console.log(message);
```



快速修復... (Ctrl+.)



移除無法連線的程式碼

擷取至 global 範圍中的 function

移至新檔

深入了解 JS/TS 重構



TypeScript Debugging

·修改 tsconfig.json "compileOnSave": true, "compilerOptions": { "target": "es5", "module": "commonjs", "outDir": "out", "sourceMap": true

·再次于终端机执行 tsc,输出helloworld.js.map

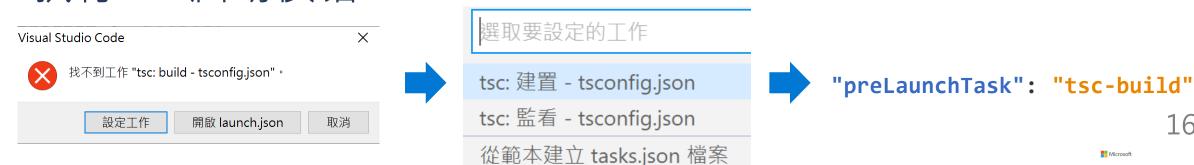


侦错测试

- ·上方选单 -> 执行 -> 启动侦错 -> 选择 Node.js
- ·设定工作 tsc: 建置 tsconfig.json
- ·左边选单第四个(执行)->建立launch.json 档案->Node.js
- ·执行 -> 启动侦错 -> 设定工作 ->tsc:建置-tsconfig.json
- ·修改launch.json的preLaunchTask跟tasks.json的label相符

Reactor

- · 两边都改成 tsc-build
- ·执行-> 启动侦错



同时开启ts与js进行测试

·观察Console输出

```
TS helloworld.ts × ...

Ts helloworld.ts > ...

1 let message:string = "Hello World!!123";
2 console.log(message);

2 console.log(message);

3 //# sourceMappingURL=helloworld.js.map
```

```
問題 輸出 <u>(付書主控台 終端機</u>

C:\Program Files\nodejs\node.exe .\out\helloworld.js

Debugger listening on ws://127.0.0.1

For help, see: <u>https://nodejs.org/en/docs/inspector</u>

Debugger attached.

Hello World!!123
```

设置断点

- · 打开helloworld.ts
- ·在第2行行号前点一下出现红点
- •执行 -> 启动侦错
- ·观察左上角变量内容

```
~ 變數

∨ Local

     dirname:
    filename:
  > exports: {}
    message: 'Hello World'
  > module: Module {id: '.',...
  > require: f require(path)...
  > this: Object
  Clobal
```

Reactor

自定义数据型态与检查机制

·自动检查是否输入了错误的数据结构

```
interface User{
    name:String;
    id:number
}

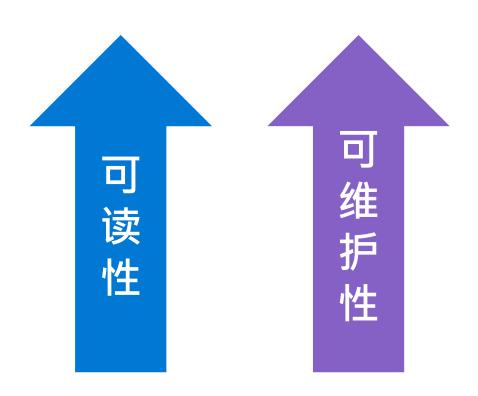
const user:User = {
    username:"Ryan",
    id:666
};
```

自定义数据型态

·输入时会有选择效果

TypeScript的功用

- 更多的型态支持
- · 及早发现潜在的错误
- ·严谨、不含糊
- ·提前应用新语法



指定多种输入数据型别 (联合 Union)

·允许字符串或字符串数组作为输入值

```
function getLength(obj: string | string[]){
    return obj.length;
}

console.log(getLength("Hello"));
console.log(getLength(["David","John","Ryan"]));
```

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指定多种输入数据型别(联合 Union)

- ·允许字符串或字符串数组作为输入值
- · 对应产生不同回应

```
function getLength(obj: string | string[]){
   if(typeof obj === "string"){
       return "来了一个勇者,叫做"+obj;
   }else{
       return "对方来了"+obj.length+"个人";
console.log(getLength("王小明"));
console.log(getLength(["张三","李四","王五"]));
```

Reactor

指定多种输入数据型别(联合 Union)

- ·允许字符串或数字作为输入值
- · 对应产生不同回应

```
function getNumber(obj: number | string){
    if(typeof obj === "string"){
        return "国字的"+obj;
    }else{
        return obj+" + 3 = "+(obj+3);
    }
}
console.log(getNumber("七"));
console.log(getNumber(7));
```

·thisPoint没有指定数据型别,但比对后与printPoint要的相符

```
interface Point{
    x:number;
    y:number;
}

function printPoint(p:Point){
    console.log(p.x+","+p.y);
}

const thisPoint = {x:12, y:26};
printPoint(thisPoint);
```

· 有额外元素没关系,但必要项目都存在即可

```
interface Point{
    x:number;
    y:number;
}

function printPoint(p:Point){
    console.log(p.x+","+p.y);
}

const threePoint = {x:12, y:26, z:89};
printPoint(threePoint);
```

·但threePoint如果一开始宣告就说自己是遵循Point界面则会报错

```
interface Point{
    x:number;
    y:number;
                                    類型 '{ x: number; y: number; z: number; }' 不可指派給類型
function printPoint(p:Point){
                                    'Point' •
    console.log(p.x+","+p.y);
                                      物件常值只可指定已知的屬性,且類型 'Point' 中沒有 'z'。 ts(2322)
                                    瞄孔問題 (Alt+F8) 沒有可用的快速修正
const threePoint:Point = {x:12, y:26, z:89};
printPoint(threePoint);
```

·如果有需要也可以修改Point接口,增加一个Optional的属性

```
interface Point{
   x:number;
   y:number;
   z?:number;
function printPoint(p:Point){
   console.log(p.x+","+p.y);
                                                 不会报错!
const threePoint:Point = {x:12, y:26, z:89};
printPoint(threePoint);
```

·原本只有x, y的thisPoint也可正常宣告

```
interface Point{
   x:number;
   y:number;
    z?:number;
function printPoint(p:Point){
    console.log(p.x+","+p.y);
const thisPoint:Point = {x:12, y:26};
printPoint(thisPoint);
const threePoint:Point = {x:12, y:26, z:89};
printPoint(threePoint);
```

指定数据型别的数组

Array<elemType>

```
type StringArray = Array<String>;
type NumberArray = Array<number>;
type ObjectWithNameArray = Array<{name:string}>;

let className:StringArray = ["HTML", "CSS", "JavaScript", "TypeScript"];
let audienceNumber:NumberArray = [666,777,888,999];
let instructors:ObjectWithNameArray =
    [{name:"Ryan"},{name:"David"},{name:"John"},{name:"Marry"}];

console.log("在"+className[0]+"课中,有"+audienceNumber[0]+"人参与,讲师是"+instructors[0].name);
```

指定数据型别的数组

• 也可写成

```
type StringArray = string[];
type NumberArray = number[];
type ObjectWithNameArray = {name:string}[];
let className:StringArray = ["HTML", "CSS", "JavaScript", "TypeScript"];
let audienceNumber:NumberArray = [666,777,888,999];
let instructors:ObjectWithNameArray =
    [{name: "Ryan"}, {name: "David"}, {name: "John"}, {name: "Marry"}];
console.log("在"+className[0]+"课中,有"+audienceNumber[0]+"人参与,讲师是"+
            instructors[0].name);
```

列举 enum

·具有默认顺序性的限定选项

```
enum Days {星期天,星期一,星期二,星期三,星期四,星期五,星期六};
console.log("您预约的是"+Days[6]);
```

列举 enum

• 有需要也可自行指定

```
enum Days {星期天=7,星期一=1,星期二=2,星期三=3,星期四=4,星期五=5,星期六=6}; console.log("您预约的是"+Days[7]);
```

类别 class

你好,我是王小明

·可以建立属性,并且给予默认值

```
class Person{
    name:String = "王小明";
    constructor(name?: String){
        name ? this.name = name : null;
    }
    sayHi(){
        return `你好,我是${this.name}`;
    }
}
let ming = new Person();
console.log(ming.sayHi());
```

类别 class

· 有传入值时,使用传入值

```
class Person{
    name:String = "王小明";
    constructor(name?: String){
        name ? this.name = name : null;
    }
    sayHi(){
        return `你好,我是${this.name}`;
    }
}

let david = new Person("李戴维");
console.log(david.sayHi());
```

类别 class

· 私有变量,不可直接存取

```
class Person{
    name:String = "王小明";
    private phoneNumber:number = 7533967;
    constructor(name?: String, phoneNumber?:number){
        name ? this.name = name : null;
        phoneNumber ? this.phoneNumber = phoneNumber : null;
    sayHi(){
        return `你好,我是${this.name}`;
                                            (property) Person.phoneNumber: number
                                            'phoneNumber' 是私用屬性,只可從類別 'Person' 中存取。 ts(2341)
let david = new Person("李戴维", 8825252);
                                            瞄孔問題 (Alt+F8) 沒有可用的快速修正
console.log(david.sayHi());
console.log(david.phoneNumber);
```

类别 class

· 经由方法进行存取

```
class Person{
   name:String = "王小明";
   private phoneNumber:number = 7533967;
   constructor(name?: String, phoneNumber?:number){
       name ? this.name = name : null;
       phoneNumber ? this.phoneNumber = phoneNumber : null;
   sayHi(){
       return `你好,我是${this.name}`;
   checkNumber(password:String){
       if(password=="芝麻开门"){
           return `${this.name}的电话是${this.phoneNumber}`;
       }else{
           return "通关密码错误";
```

你好,我是李戴维 李戴维的电话是8825252

Reactor

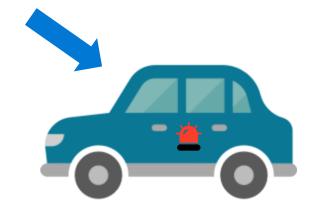
37

界面实作

·不同的类别可能都需要用到的,可以独立成接口

```
interface Alarm{
    alert();
class Door{
class SecurityDoor extends Door implements Alarm{
    alert(){
       console.log('门上的警报器响了!');
class Car implements Alarm{
    alert(){
       console.log('汽车上的警报器响了!');
let officeDoor = new SecurityDoor();
officeDoor.alert();
let myCar = new Car();
myCar.alert();
```





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练习:DOM操作

- · 找到网页中的组件
- ·新增、删除、变更、取得内容

window Object

- 在浏览器中开启一个窗口即建立一个窗口对象
- •属性
 - · window.closed:该窗口关闭即为true
 - window.name:该窗口名称
 - · history (物件):记录下用户在该窗口所去过的网址
 - navigator (物件):浏览器相关信息
 - document (物件): 当该窗口加载一份HTML文件时即产生

document Object

- •属性
 - domain:传回目前文件所在的域名
 - title:传回目前文件定义的title
 - URL: 传回目前文件的完整网址路径
 - cookie:传回目前文件的cookie信息
- •方法
 - getElementById(): 存取第一个id名称相符的组件
 - getElementsByName():存取所有name相符的组件
 - getElementsByTagName(): 存取所有该卷标名称的组件
 - write():写入文件
 - writeln():写入文件并带上换行符号

document Object

- Collections 筛选
 - anchors[] 找到所有页面上的anchor
 - forms[] 找到所有页面上的form
 - images[] 找到所有页面上的image
 - links[] 找到所有页面上的link

Document Object Model

- •W3C标准
- 用来存取HTML或XML文件
- Core DOM
 - 任何结构化文件的标准模型
- XML DOM
 - XML文件的标准模型
- HTML DOM
 - HTML文件的标准模型

HTML DOM

- HTML的标准对象模型
- HTML的标准程序界面
- 可于各种平台、语言使用
- 用来取得、改变、新增或删除HTML组件



Node 节点

- HTML文件中,所有的事物都是一个节点
- 整个文件: 文件节点
- HTML组件:组件节点
- HTML组件中的文字:文字节点
- HTML中的属性:属性节点
- HTML中的批注:批注节点

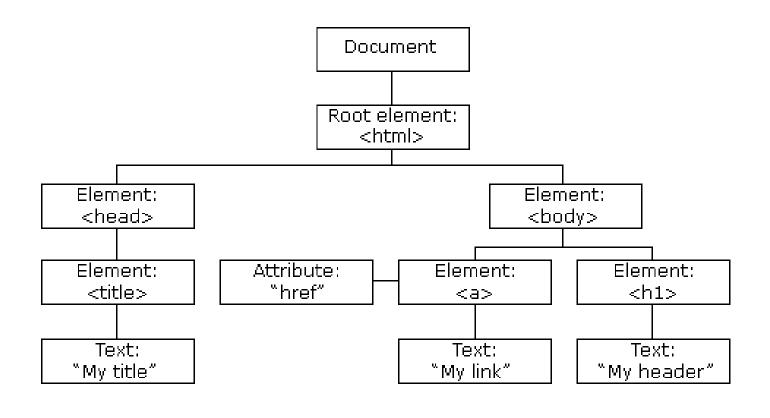
节点分析

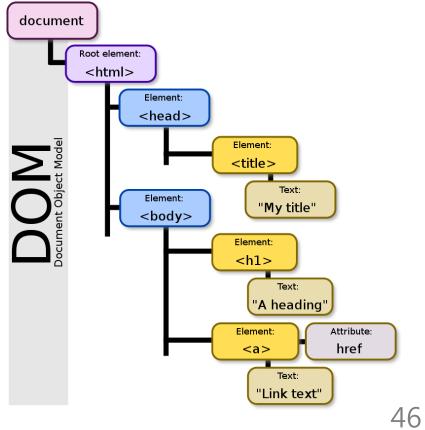
- 根节点: <html>
- <html>节点有两个子节点:<head>与<body>
- <title>节点有一个text子节点: DOM Tutorial

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>DOM Tutorial</title>
        <head>
        <body>
            <h1>DOM Lesson one</h1>
        Hello world!
        </body>
        </html>
```

树状结构

• HTML DOM把HTML文件当成一颗节点树



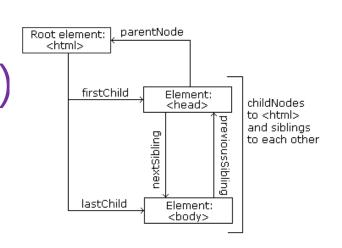






树状结构:父母、小孩与兄弟姊妹

- •最上层的节点称之为根 (root)
- •除了根节点外,每一个节点都有一个父节点
- •一个节点可以有任意数量的子节点
- · 没有子节点的节点称之为叶 (leaf)
- 有相同父节点的节点称之为兄弟(sibling)



HTML DOM属性

- innerHTML:文字值
- nodeName:名称
- nodeValue:值
- parentNode: 父节点
- firstChild:第一个子节点
- · lastChild:最后一个子节点
- nextSibling:紧邻的兄弟节点
- nodeType:组件型态

HTML DOM属性

nodeName

- 组件节点的节点名称即为标签名称(会变成大写)
- 属性节点的节点名称即为属性名称
- 文字节点的节点名称为#text
- 文件节点的节点名称为#document

nodeValue

- 组件节点的节点值为null
- 文字节点的节点值即为文字本身
- 属性节点的节点值即为属性值

nodeType

• 1: Element 组件

• 2: Attribute 属性

• 3: Text 文字

• 8: Comment 批注

• 9: Document 文件

HTML DOM 方法

- getElementById(id)
- getElementsByTagName(name)
- appendChild(node)
- removeChild(node)
- getAttribute(attributeName)

HTML DOM Collections

- attributes[]
 - 回传该组件的所有属性组成一个数组
- childNodes[]
 - 回传该组件的所有子节点组成一个数组





改变组件

- 改变组件的属性值
 - document.body.bgColor="yellow";
- 改变组件内的文字
 - document.getElementById("p1").innerHTML="Hi!";
- 改变组件的样式
 - document.body.style.color="blue";
 - document.body.style.backgroundImage

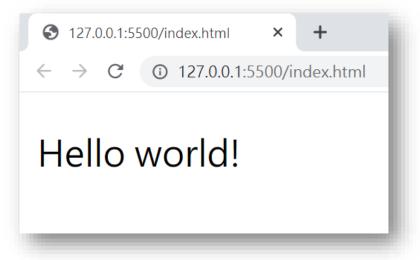
新增专案:HelloDOM

- ·可复制TS_WebTemplate进行修改
- · VS Code 开启文件夹 -> HelloDOM
- · 打开index.html

修改main.ts

```
//console.log("Hello world!");
const app = document.getElementById("app");
const p = document.createElement("p");
p.textContent = "Hello world!";
app?.appendChild(p);
```

- ·Ctrl+ "~" 打开终端机,输入指令tsc
- ·在index.html上按下右键,Open with Live Server
- ·确认是否有出现Hello World!



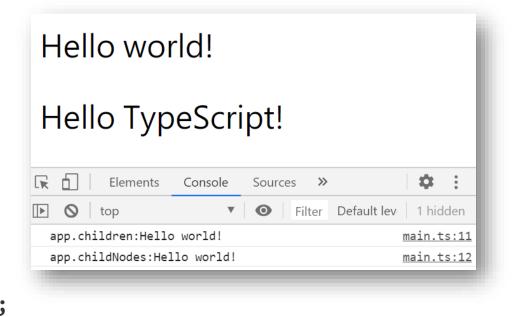
main.ts

·取得特定子节点中的值

```
//console.log("Hello world!");
const app = document.getElementById("app");
const p = document.createElement("p");
p.textContent = "Hello world!";
app?.appendChild(p);

const p2 = document.createElement("p");
p2.textContent = "Hello TypeScript!";
app?.appendChild(p2);

console.log("app.children:"+app.children[0].innerHTML);
console.log("app.childNodes:"+app.childNodes[0].textContent);
```



index.html

·增加一个清单

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
   <head>
       <meta charset="utf-8">
       <title></title>
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="">
   </head>
   <body>
       <div id="app"></div>
       <l
          First
          Second
          Third
       <script src="js/main.js" async defer></script>
   </body>
</html>
```

Hello world!

Hello TypeScript!

- First
- Second
- Third

main.ts

·抓出第一个吻合的 or 抓出全部

```
//console.log("app.children:"+app.children[0].innerHTML);
//console.log("app.childNodes:"+app.childNodes[0].textContent);

const li_first = document.querySelector("li");
const li_all = document.querySelectorAll("li");

console.log("li_first : "+li_first);
console.log("all li : "+li_all);
```

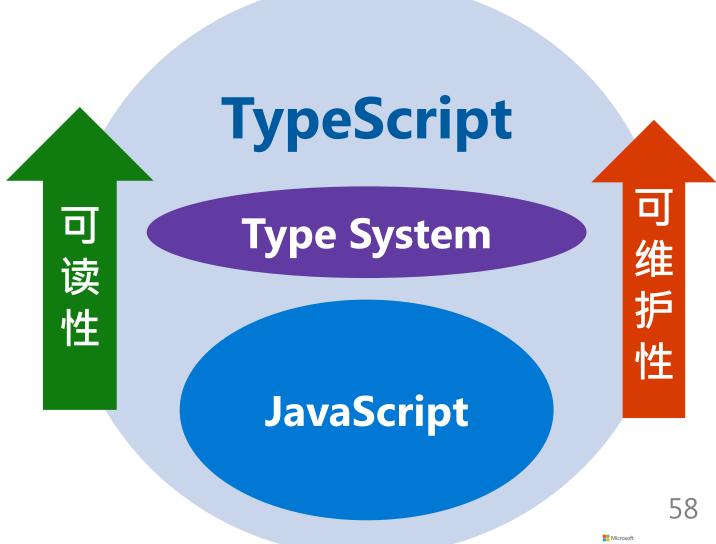
main.ts

·看看里面的内容 or 数数量

```
//console.log("app.children:"+app.children[0].innerHTML);
//console.log("app.childNodes:"+app.childNodes[0].textContent);
const li first = document.querySelector("li");
const li_all = document.querySelectorAll("li");
console.log("li_first : "+li_first.textContent);
console.log("number of all li : "+li_all.length);
  li_first : First
                                                         main.ts:17
  number of all li : 3
                                                         main.ts:18
```

立志做一个不马虎的程序员!

- 更多的型态支持
 - ·指定数据型态、多种输入型态
- ·及早发现潜在的错误
 - · 开发中提示、智慧校正
- ·严谨、不含糊
 - ·明确指定、选择性指定
- ·提前应用新语法
 - · Optional Chaining · ES7...



延伸学习资源

- ・官方文件
 - https://www.typescriptlang.org/
- ·开放原始码
 - https://github.com/Microsoft/TypeScript
- · 在线语法测试
 - https://www.typescriptlang.org/play/
- · Visual Studio Code TypeScript引导
 - https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/typescript/typescript-tutorial



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