Novelties in ES6+. Introduction to TypeScript. Building and Deploying TypeScript Project

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Agenda I

- 1. Novelties in ES6+
- 2. TypeScript Hello World
- Configuring, building and deploying TypeScript project –
 node package manager (npm), package.json, tsconfig.json,
 @types and npm packages, TypeScript compiler options.
- 4. Linting TypeScript code tslint.json
- 5. Module resolution. Configuring System.js module loader.
- 6. Introduction to TypeScript functions, interfaces, classes and constructors.
- 7. Common types: Boolean, Number, String, Array, Enum, Any, Void. Duck typing.

Agenda II

- 7. Declaring contracts using Interfaces properties and optional properties, function types, class types, array types, hybrid types, extension of interfaces.
- 8. Classes constructors, public/private properties, get and set accessors, static and instance sides.
- 9. Functions and function types optional default and rest parameters, function lambdas and use of this, overloads.
- 10. Using Enums.
- 11.Modules in TypeScript namespaces and modules (former internal and external modules), using import and export

Agenda III

- 12.Interoperability with external JS libraries ambient type declarations and ambient modules, typings, @types.
- 13.Generic type parameters writing generic functions and classes, generic constructors, bounded generics.
- 14. Advanced types. Symbols. Declaration merging. Decorators. Using mixins in TypeScript.
- 15.Production grade integration with build tools **npm**, **webpack**.

Where is The Code?

TypeScript Application Programming code is available @GitHub:

https://github.com/iproduct/Course-Multimedia-FMI

EcmaScript 6 – ES 2015, Harmony [https://github.com/lukehoban/es6features]

A lot of new features:

- arrows
- classes
- enhanced object literals
- template strings
- destructuring
- default + rest + spread
- let + const
- iterators + for..of
- Generators
- unicode

- Modules + module loaders
- map + set + weakmap + weakset
- proxies
- symbols
- subclassable built-ins
- Promises
- math + number + string + array + object APIs
- binary and octal literals
- reflect api
- tail calls

ES6 Classes [http://es6-features.org/]

```
class Shape {
  constructor (id, x, y) {
    this.id = id
    this.move(x, y)
  }
  move (x, y) {
    this.x = x
    this.y = y
  }
}
```

```
class Rectangle extends Shape {
  constructor (id, x, y, width, height)
     super(id, x, y)
     this.width = width
     this.height = height
class Circle extends Shape {
  constructor (id, x, y, radius) {
     super(id, x, y)
     this.radius = radius
```

Block Scope Vars: let [http://es6-features.org/]

```
for (let i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    let x = a[i]
    ...
}

for (let i = 0; i < b.length; i++) {
    let y = b[i]
    ...
}</pre>
```

```
const callbacks = []
for (let i = 0; i <= 2; i++) {
    callbacks[i] =
        function () { return i * 2 }
}

callbacks[0]() === 0
callbacks[1]() === 2
callbacks[2]() === 4</pre>
```

ES6 Arrow Functions and this

```
ECMAScript 6:
this.nums.forEach((v) => {
  if (v \% 5 === 0)
     this.fives.push(v)
• ECMAScript 5:
var self = this;
this.nums.forEach(function (v) {
  if (v \% 5 === 0)
     self.fives.push(v);
});
```

Slide 9

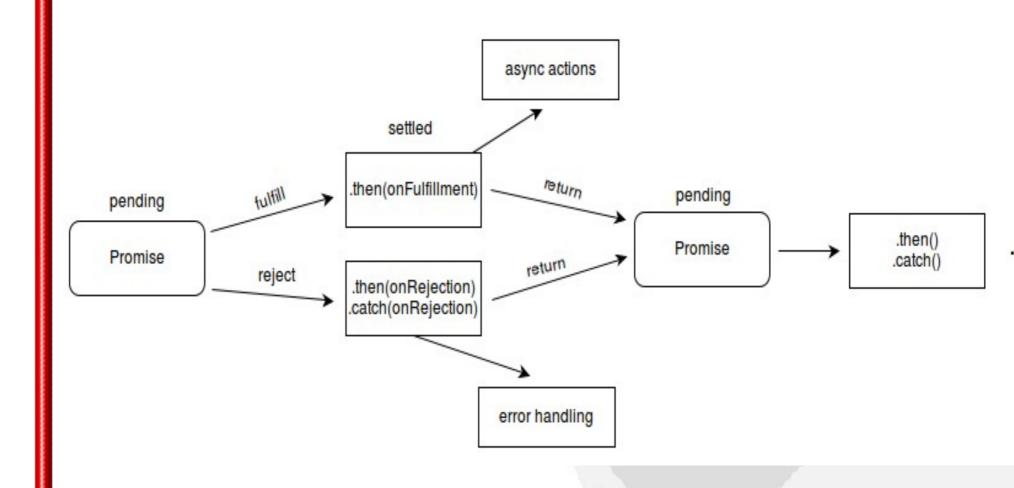
Array and Object Destructuring

```
let persons = [
 { name: 'Michael Harrison',
    parents: {
      mother: 'Melinda Harrison',
      father: 'Simon Harrison',
    }, age: 35},
 { name: 'Robert Moore',
    parents: {
      mother: 'Sheila Moore',
      father: 'John Moore',
    }, age: 25}];
for (let {name: n, parents: { father: f }, age } of persons) {
 console.log(`Name: ${n}, Father: ${f}, age: ${age}`);
```

ES6 Promises [http://es6-features.org/]

```
function msgAfterTimeout (msg, who, timeout) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
     setTimeout(() => resolve(`${msg} Hello ${who}!`), timeout)
msgAfterTimeout("", "Foo", 1000).then((msg) => {
  console.log('done after 1000ms:${msg}');
  return msgAfterTimeout(msg, "Bar", 2000);
}).then((msg) => {
  console.log('done after 3000ms:${msg}')
```

ES6 Promises



Source:

Combining ES6 Promises

```
function fetchAsync (url, timeout, onData, onError) { ... }
fetchPromised = (url, timeout) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
     fetchAsync(url, timeout, resolve, reject)
Promise.all([
  fetchPromised("http://backend/foo.txt", 500),
  fetchPromised("http://backend/bar.txt", 500)
]).then( (data) => {
  let [foo, bar] = data
  console.log('success: foo=${foo} bar=${bar}')
}).catch( (err) => {
  console.log(`error: ${err}`)
```

Combining ES6 Promises

```
function fetchAsync (url, timeout, onData, onError) { ... }
fetchPromised = (url, timeout) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
     fetchAsync(url, timeout, resolve, reject)
Promise.all([
  fetchPromised("http://backend/foo.txt", 500),
  fetchPromised("http://backend/bar.txt", 500)
]).then( (data) => {
  let [foo, bar] = data
  console.log('success: foo=${foo} bar=${bar}')
, (err) => {
  console.log(`error: ${err}`)
```

Async – Await – Try – Catch

```
async function init() {
 try {
  const userResult = await fetch("user.json");
  const user = await userResult.json();
  const gitResp = await fetch(
                   `http://api.github.com/users/${user.name}`);
  const githubUser = await gitResp.json();
  const img = document.createElement("img");
  img.src = githubUser.avatar url;
  document.body.appendChild(img);
  await new Promise((resolve, reject) => setTimeout(resolve, 6000));
  img.remove();
  console.log("Demo finished.");
 } catch (err) {
  console.log(err);
```

JavaScript Module Systems - CommonJS

math.js: exports.add = function() { var sum = 0, i = 0, args = arguments, len = args.length; while (i < len) {</pre> sum += args[i++]; return sum; **}**; increment.js: var add = require('./math').add; exports.increment = function(val) { return add(val, 1); **}**;

JavaScript Module Systems – AMD I

```
//Calling define with module ID, dependency array, and factory
//function
define('myModule', ['dep1', 'dep2'], function (dep1, dep2) {
    //Define the module value by returning a value.
    return function () {};
});
define(["alpha"], function (alpha)
                                           module 1
                                                   module 2
                                                           module 3
    return {
       verb: function(){
          return alpha.verb() + 2;
                                          module 1
                                                 module 3
                                             module 2
    };
});
```

JavaScript Module Systems - AMD II

 Asynchronous module definition (AMD) – API for defining code modules and their dependencies, loading them asynchronously, on demand (lazy), dependencies managed, client-side

```
define("alpha", ["require", "exports", "beta"],
   function(require, exports, beta) {
     exports.verb = function() {
        return beta.verb();
        //OR
        return require("beta").verb();
     }
});
define(function (require) {
     require(['a', 'b'], function (a, b) {//use modules a and b });
});
```

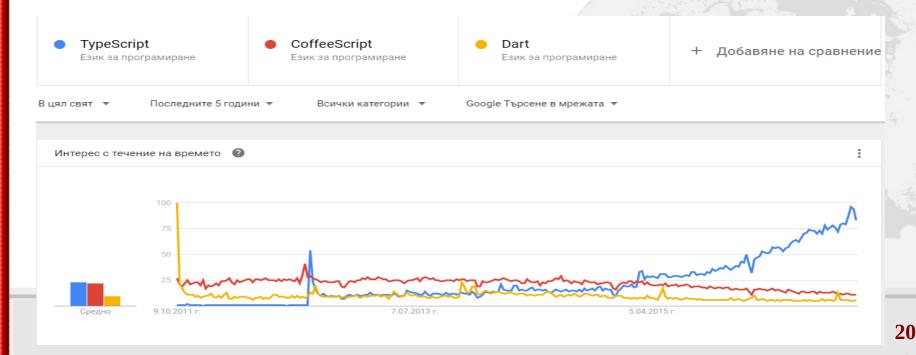
JavaScript Module Systems – ES6

- // lib/math.js
 export function sum (x, y) { return x + y }
 export var pi = 3.141593
- // someApp.js import * as math from "./lib/math" console.log("2π = " + math.sum(math.pi, math.pi))
- // otherApp.js import { sum, pi } from "./lib/math" console.log("2π = " + sum(pi, pi))
- // default export from hello.js and import export default () => (<div>Hello from React!</div>); import Hello from "./hello";

TypeScript

[http://www.typescriptlang.org/]

- Typescript → since October 2012, Anders Hejlsberg (lead architect of C# and creator of Delphi and Turbo Pascal)
- Targets large scale client-side and mobile applications by compile time type checking + @Decorators -> Microsoft, Google
- TypeScript is strictly superset of JavaScript, so any JS is valid TS



Source: Google Trends comparison

TypeScript Hello World I

- Installing Typescript: npm install -g typescript
- Create new directory: md 02-ts-demo-lab
- Create a new TS project using npm: npm init
- Write a simple TS function file greeter.ts :

```
function greeter(person: string) {
    return 'Hello, ' + person + ' from Typescript!';
}
const user = 'TypeScript User';
document.body.innerHTML = greeter(user);
```

TypeScript Hello World II

- Compile TypeScript to JavaScript (ES5): tsc greeter.ts
- Include script in index.html :

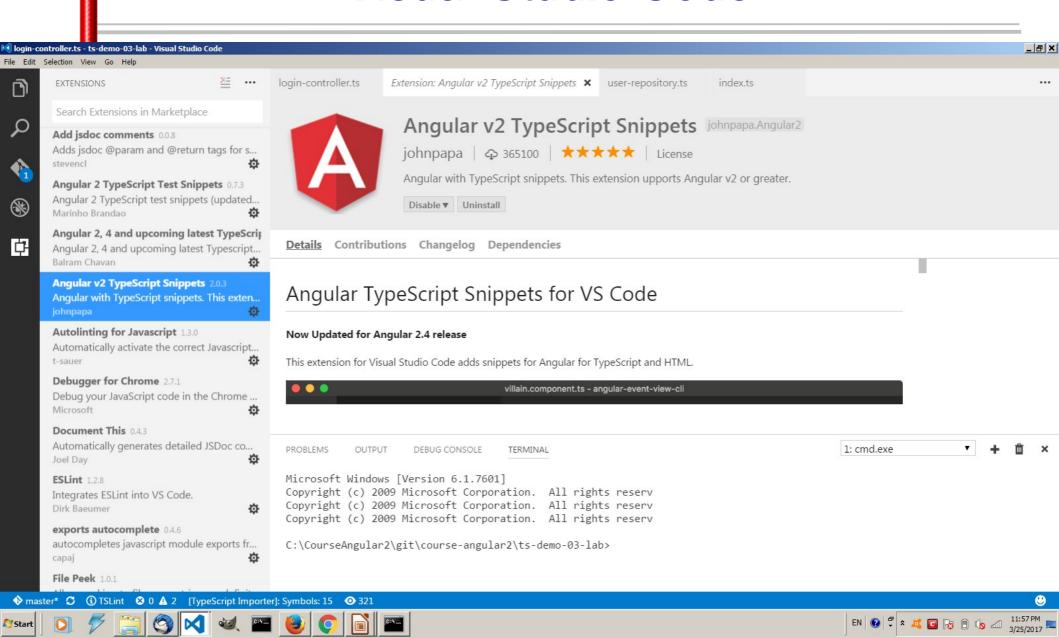
```
<html>
<head>
    <title>ES6 Simple Demo 01</title>
</head>
<body>
    <script src="greeter.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

- And open it in web browser thats all :)
- If you make changes use watch flag: tsc -w greeter.ts

Configuring, Building and Deploying TypeScript Project

- Node package manager (npm) configuration package.json
- TypeScript configuration tsconfig.json
- Configuring System.js module loader systemjs.config.js
- Using external JS librarries @types and npm packages
- TypeScript compiler options: http://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/compileroptions.html
- Linting TypeScript code tslint.json: https://palantir.github.io/tslint/rules/
- Developing simple TS project Login Demo

Visual Studio Code



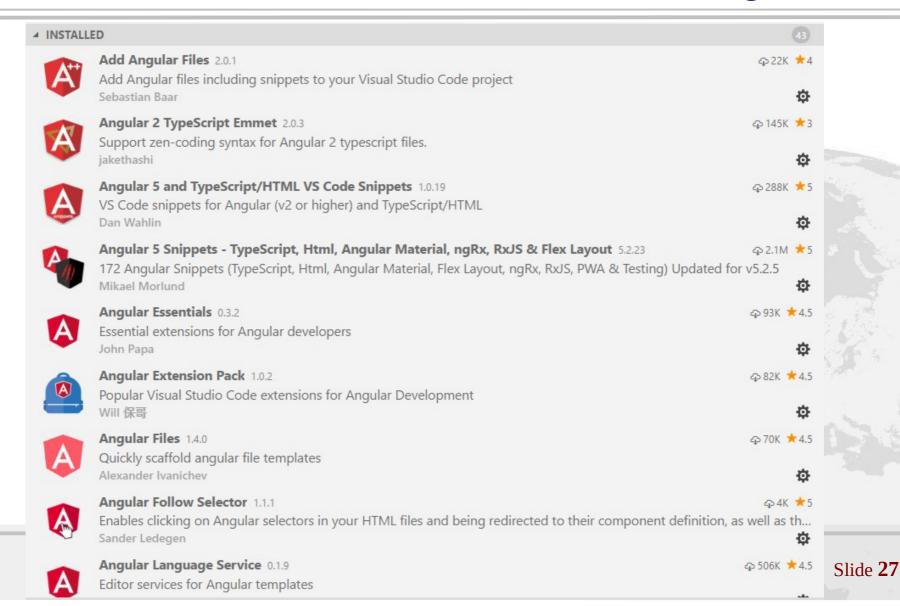
VS Code: Popular Angular/TS Plugins

- TSLint linter for the TypeScript language, help fixing error in TS code. Must have when working with TS.
- Angular Language Service This extension provides a rich editing experience for Angular templates, both inline and external templates.
- Angular v5 TypeScript Snippets
- Angular 5 and TypeScript/HTML VS Code Snippets
- Angullar + snippets TypeScript, Html, NGRX, ...
- Angular Files allows quickly scaffold angular 2 file templates in VS Code project.

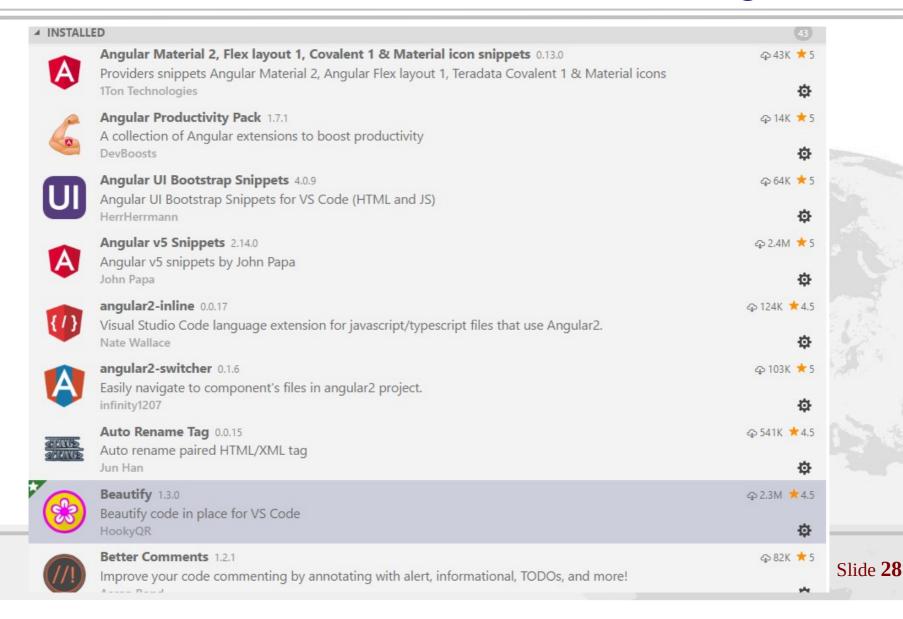
VS Code: Popular Angular/TS Plugins II

- TypeScript Hero Sorts and organizes your imports according to convention and removes imports that are unused (Ctrl+Alt+o on Win/Linux or Ctrl+Opt+o on MacOS).
- Path Intellisense VSCode has a very good auto import capability, but sometime you still need to import some files manually, and this extension helps a lot in these cases.
- TypeScript Importer Automatically searches for TypeScript definitions in workspace files and provides all known symbols as completion item to allow code completion.
- Debugger for Chrome allows to debug using chrome and add your breakpoints in VSCode.

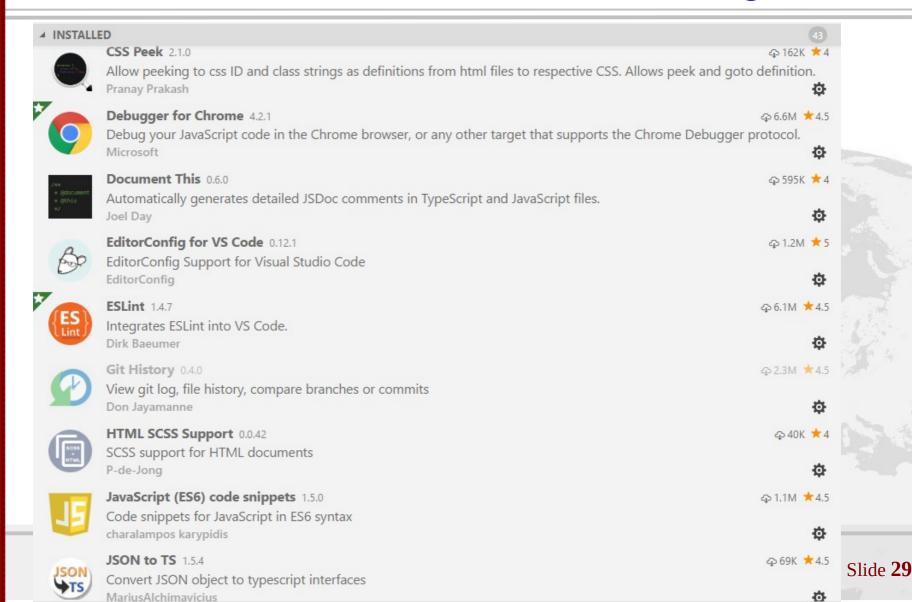
Let's Install Some VSCode Plugins I



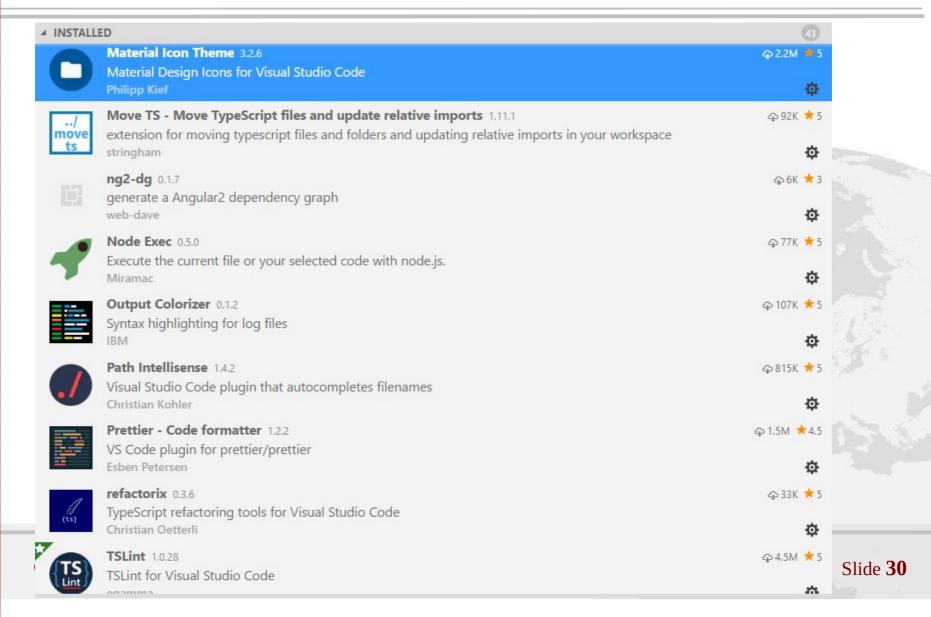
Let's Install Some VSCode Plugins II



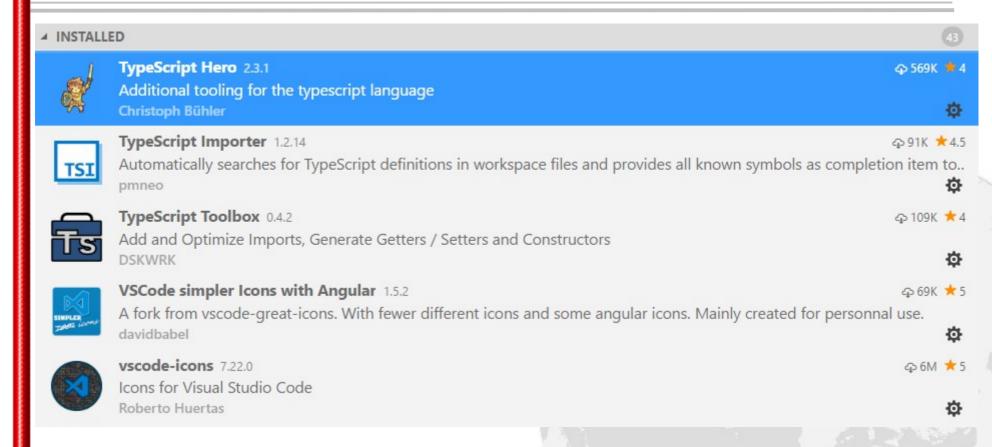
Let's Install Some VSCode Plugins III



Let's Install Some VSCode Plugins IV



Let's Install Some VSCode Plugins V



Introduction to TypeScript I

- Functions, interfaces, classes and constructors.
- Common types Boolean, Number, String, Array, Tuple, Enum, Any, Void, Null, Undefined.
- --strictNullChecks flag
- Type assertions: let length: number = (<string> data).length;
 let length: number = (data as string).length;
- Duck typing = structural similarity based typing
- Declaring variables let, const and var. Scopes, variable capturing, Immediately Invoked Function Expressions (IIFE), closures and let.

Declaring Contracts using Interfaces I

Declaring Contracts using Interfaces II

```
import { User } from './users';
export interface UserRepository {
    addUser(user: User): void;
    editUser(user: User): void;
    findAllUsers(): User[];
export class DemoUserRepository implements UserRepository {
    private users = new Map<number, User>();
    public addUser(user: User): void {
        if (this.findUserByEmail(user.email)) {
            throw `User with email ${user.email} exists.`;
        user.id = this.getNextId();
        this.users.set(user.id, user);
```

Declaring Contracts using Interfaces III

 Properties, optional properties and readonly properties: interface UserRepository { readonly size: number; addUser: (user: User) => void; Function types: interface RoleFinder { (user: User) : Role[]; Array (indexable) types. Dictionary pattern: interface EmailUserMap { [key: string]: User;

Class Types

```
export class Customer implements User {
  public id: number; // set automatically by repository
  constructor(public firstName: string,
      public lastName: string,
      public email: string,
                                         Default value
      public password: string,
      public contacts?: Contact,
      public roles: Array<Role> = [ Role.CUSTOMER ]) {
  public get salutation() {
      return `${this.firstName} ${this.lastName}
              in role ${Role[this.roles[0]]}`;
```

Extension of Interfaces. Hybrid Types.

```
export interface Person {
    id: number;
    firstName: string;
    lastName: string;
    email: string;
    contact?: Contact;
export interface User extends Person{
    password: string;
    roles: Role[];
    getSalutation(): string;
```

Classes

- Constructors, constructor arguments as properties
- Public/private/protected properties
- Get and set accessors
 export interface User extends Person{
 password: string;
 roles: Role[];
 readonly salutation: string;
 } ...
 public get salutation() {
 return `\${this.firstName} \${this.lastName}`;
 }
- Static and instance sides of a class. Abstract classes

Functions and Function Types

• Optional, default and **rest (...)** parameters export class Person { public restNames: string[]; constructor(public firstName: string, ...restNames: string[]) { this.restNames = restNames; public get salutation() { let salutation = this.firstName; for (let name of this.restNames) { salutation += ' ' + name; return salutation; console.log(new Person('Ivan', 'Donchev', 'Petrov').salutation);

Function Lambdas (=>) and Use of this

```
export class LoginComponent {
   constructor(private jqElem: string, private loginC: LoginController){
       const keyboardEventHandler = (event: JQueryKeyEventObject) => {
           if (event.keyCode === 13) {
               loginEventHandler();
       };
       const loginEventHandler = () => {
           this.loginC.login(usernameInput.val(), passwordInput.val())
               .then(() => {
                   this.showCurrentUser();
               }).catch(err => {
                   this.showError(err);
               });
           return false;
        };
```

Using Lambdas

```
const usernameInputElem =
    $("<input id='username' type='email'>")
        .addClass('form-control')
        .bind('keypress', keyboardEventHandler);
```

Type Guards & Method Overloading

```
export class DemoLoginController implements LoginController {
    public login(email: string, password: string): Promise<User>;
    public login(user: User): Promise<User>;
    public login(principal: User | string, credentials?: string)
           : Promise<User> {
        let email: string, password: string;
        if (typeof principal === 'string') {
           email = principal;
           password = credentials;
         } else {
           email = principal.email;
           password = principal.password;
        let promise = new Promise<User>( (resolve, reject) => { ... });
        return promise;
```

Using Enums

Defining enumeration:

```
enum Role {
    ADMIN = 1, CUSTOMER
}
```

- In generated code an enum is compiled into an object that stores both forward (name -> value) and reverse (value -> name) mappings.
- Getting enumerated name by value:

```
public get salutation() {
   return `${this.name} in role ${Role[this.roles[0]]}`;
}
```

JavaScript Module Systems – ES6

- // lib/math.js
 export function sum (x, y) { return x + y }
 export var pi = 3.141593
- // someApp.js import * as math from "lib/math" console.log("2π = " + math.sum(math.pi, math.pi))
- // otherApp.js import { sum, pi } from "lib/math" console.log("2π = " + sum(pi, pi))

Modules in TypeScript

- Namespaces and modules former internal and external modules – prefer namespace X { ... } instead module X { ... }
- ES6 modules (preferred) using export and import:

```
export interface Person {...}
export interface User extends Person{...}
export interface Contact {...}
export enum Role { ADMIN, CUSTOMER }
export class Customer implements User {...}
import {User} from './users';
import {resolvePromiseAfterTimeout} from './utilities';
import $ from 'jquery';
import * as repository from './user-repository';//default import
import './my-module.js'; //import a module for side-effects only
let module = await import('/modules/my-module.js'); // dynamic
```

Interoperability with External JS Libraries

Ambient type declarations and ambient modules (*.d.ts) –
 typings, @types – Example node.d.ts (simplified):

```
declare module "url" {
   export interface Url {
      protocol?: string;
      hostname?: string;
      pathname?: string;
   export function parse(urlStr: string, parseQueryString?,
                         slashesDenoteHost?): Url;
/// <reference path="node.d.ts"/>
import * as URL from "url";
let myUrl = URL.parse("https://github.com/iproduct");
```

Source: http://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/modules.html License: Apache v2.0, Example is modified

Generic Type Parameters I

• Writing generic functions, interfaces and classes – Examples:

```
interface Repository {
       findById<T>(id: number): T;
       findAll<T>(): Array<T>;
//OR
   interface Repository<T> {
       findById: (id: number) => T;
       findAll(): Array<T>;
```

Generic Type Parameters II

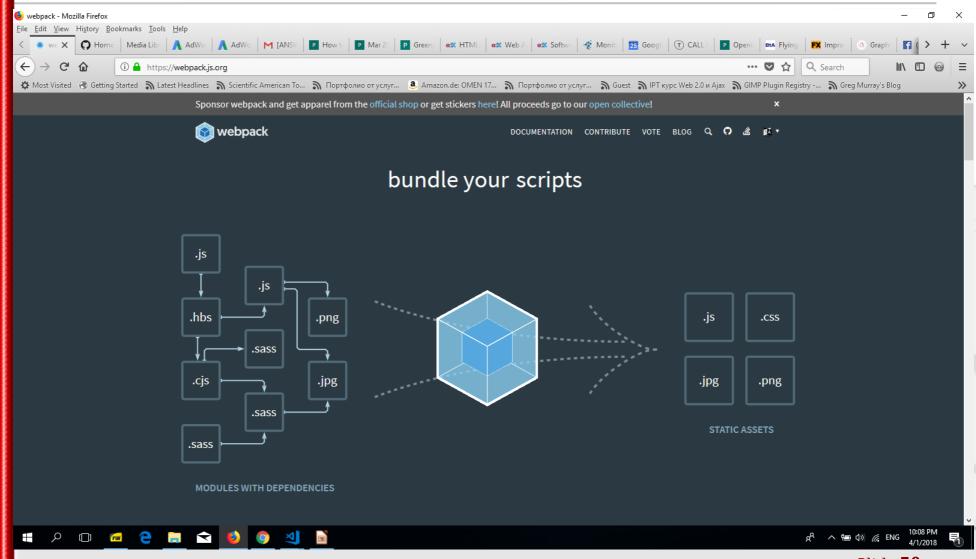
```
export class RepositoryImpl<T> implements Repository<T> {
    private data = new Map<number, T>();
    public findById(id: number): T {
        return this.data.get(id);
    }
    public findAll(): T[] {
        let results: T[] = [];
        this.data.forEach(item => results.push(item));
        return results;
    }
}
```

- Bounded generics
- Generic constructors

Advanced TypeScript Topics

- Advanced types
- Type Guards and Differentiating Types
- Type Aliases
- Symbols
- Declaration merging
- Decorators
- Using mixins in TypeScript

Webpack Builder & Bundler Tool



Creating New Project: NPM + WebPack

[https://angular.io/guide/webpack]

```
mkdir my-project
cd my-project
npm init
npm install webpack webpack-dev-server --save-dev
touch index.html src/index.js webpack.config.js
npm install awesome-typescript-loader angular-router-loader
  angular2-template-loader --save-dev
npm install css-loader style-loader css-to-string-loader --save-dev
npm install file-loader url-loader html-loader --save-dev
npm install extract-text-webpack-plugin html-webpack-plugi --save-dev
In package.json:
"scripts": {
  "start": "webpack-dev-server --inline --hot",
  "watch": "webpack --watch",
  "build": "webpack -p"
```

Simple webpack.config.js I

```
const path = require('path');

module.exports = {
  context: path.resolve(__dirname, 'src'),
  entry: './index.js',
  output: {
    path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'dist'),
    filename: 'bundle.js'
  },
  ...
```

Simple webpack.config.js II

```
module: {
   rules: [{
     test: /\.ts$/,
     loaders: ['awesome-typescript-loader',
     'angular-router-loader', 'angular2-template-loader']
   }, {
     test: /\.html$/,
     loader: 'html-loader'
     test: /\.css$/,
     include: helpers.root('src', 'app'),
     loader: ['css-to-string-loader','css-loader']
```

Webpack Loaders and Plugins

- Loaders are transformations (functions running in node.js) that are applied on a resource file of your app
- You can use loaders to to load ES6/7 or TypeScript
- Loaders can be chained in a pipeline to the resource. The final loader is expected to return JavaScript
- Loaders can be synchronous or asynchronous
- Loaders accept query parameters loader configuration
- Loaders can be bound to extensions / RegExps
- Loaders can be published / installed through npm
- Plugins more universal than loaders, provide more features

WebPack Loaders [https://webpack.js.org/loaders/]

- Ts-loader, awesome-typescript-loader -TypeScript => ES 5 or 6
- babel-loader turns ES6 code into vanilla ES5 using Babel
- file-loader emits the file into the output folder and returns the url
- url-loader like file loader, but returns Data Url if file size <= limit
- extract-loader prepares HTML and CSS modules to be extracted into separate files (alt. to ExtractTextWebpackPlugin)
- html-loader exports HTML as string, requiring static resources
- style-loader adds exports of a module as style to DOM
- css-loader loads css file resolving imports and returns css code
- sass-loader loads and compiles a SASS/SCSS file
- postcss-loader loads and transforms a CSS file using PostCSS
- raw-loader lets you import files as a string

WebPack Main Plugins

- ExtractTextWebpackPlugin extracts CSS from your bundles into a separate file (e.g. app.bundle.css) — mini-css-extract-plugin
- CompressionWebpackPlugin prepare compressed versions of assets to serve them with Content-Encoding
- I18nWebpackPlugin adds i18n support to your bundles
- HtmlWebpackPlugin simplifies creation of HTML files (index.html) to serve your bundles
- ProvidePlugin automatically loads modules, whenever used
- UglifyJsPlugin tree transformer and compressor which reduces the code size by applying various optimizations
- CommonsChunkPlugin generates chunks of common modules shared between entry points and splits them to separate bundles

Resources

- Official Webpack repo @ GiytHub: https://github.com/webpack/webpack
- Webpack: An Introduction (Angular website): https://v5.angular.io/guide/webpack
- TypeScript Quick start –
 http://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/tutorial.html
- TypeScript Handbook –
 http://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/basic-types.html

Thanks for Your Attention!

Questions?