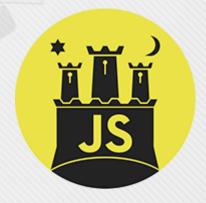
What to do with types in JavaScript

about:TypeScript



Who's talkin to you

- Vedran Maršić AKA Fosna
 - dev at





- organizing programming workshops for kids
 - Logo, Scratch, HTML, CSS, JavaScript

JavaScript is the assembly language of the web!

Author unknown, mentined at:

The Birth & Death of JavaScript
A talk by Gary Bernhardt from PyCon 2014
bit.ly/RtLaCe

JavaScript alternatives

- CoffeScript
- Dart
- GWT
- Script#
- TypeScript
- •

Folks rail against static typing but they don't complain about **JSLint**. **TypeScript** offers **optional** type annotations - it's hardly a *perversion* of JavaScript.

Why does TypeScript have to be the answer to anything?

by Scott Hanselman

http://bit.ly/U1dHQR

TypeScript overview

Super set of JavaScript
Optional static typing
Static type checking at compile time

- smarter rename, refactor
- go to definition, declaration
- call hierarchy

Code sugar for classical OOP Produces idiomatic JavaScript

by Anders Hejlsburg

Original author of Turbo Pascal Chief architect of Delphi Lead architect of C#

Anounced in Oct 2012 v 1.0 in Apr 2014 Open Source @ typescript.codeplex.com/ TypeScript trans(com)piler writen in TypeScript

Editor support:

Visual Studio 2012+,

SublimeText, Vi, Emacs, your favorite browser

http://www.typescriptlang.org/Playground

TypeScript language features

classes, modules, function expressions

type annotations, type inference interfaces, generics enums



Nicked with author approval. Thank you **Vlad**! https://speakerdeck.com/vladiliescu/typescript-vs-coffeescript





Code sugar for classical OOP CLASSES, INHERITANCE

JavaScript

```
function Dinosaur(name, species) {
    this.name = name;
    this.species = species;
}
Dinosaur.prototype.sayHi = function () {
    console.log("Hi, I'm " + this.name + " and I'm a " + this.species + "!");
};
function Triceratops(name) {
    Dinosaur.call(this, name, 'Triceratops');
}
Triceratops.prototype = new Dinosaur();
Triceratops.prototype.constructor = Triceratops;
Triceratops.prototype.sayHi = function () {
    Dinosaur.prototype.sayHi.call(this);
    console.log('I rule!');
```

```
var cera = new Triceratops('Cera');
cera.sayHi();
```

};

TypeScript

```
class Dinosaur {
  constructor(public name: string, public species: string) {
    public sayHi() {
      console.log("Hi, I'm " + this.name + " and I'm a " + this.species + "!");
    }
}
```

```
class Triceratops extends Dinosaur {
  constructor(name: string) {
    super(name, 'Triceratops');
  }

sayHi() {
  super.sayHi();
  console.log('I rule!');
  }
}
```

```
var cera = new Triceratops('Cera');
cera.sayHi();
```

```
class Dinosaur
  constructor: (@name, @species) ->
  sayHi: ->
    console.log("Hi, I'm #{this.name} and I'm a #{this.species}!");

class Triceratops extends Dinosaur
  constructor: (name) ->
    super(name, 'Triceratops');
```

```
cera = new Triceratops('Cera');
cera.sayHi();
```

sayHi: ->

super(); # <--

console.log('I rule!');

JavaScript

```
var __extends = this.__extends || function (d, b) {
    for (var p in b) if (b.hasOwnProperty(p)) d[p] = b[p];
    function _() { this.constructor = d; }
    _.prototype = b.prototype;
    d.prototype = new __();
var Dinosaur = (function () {
    function Dinosaur(name, species) {
        this.name = name:
       this.species = species;
   Dinosaur.prototype.sayHi = function () {
        console.log('Hi, I\'m " + this.name + ' and I\'m a ' +
this.species + '!');
   };
    return Dinosaur;
})();
var Triceratops = (function (_super) {
     _extends(Triceratops, _super);
    function Triceratops(name) {
       super.call(this, name, 'Triceratops');
    Triceratops.prototype.sayHi = function () {
        _super.prototype.sayHi.call(this);
        console.log('I rule!');
    return Triceratops;
})(Dinosaur);
var cera = new Triceratops('Cera');
cera.sayHi();
```

```
var Dinosaur, Triceratops, cera, __hasProp = {}.hasOwnProperty,
    _extends = function(child, parent) { for (var key in parent) { if
(_hasProp.call(parent, key)) child[key] = parent[key]; } function ctor() {
this.constructor = child; } ctor.prototype = parent.prototype;
child.prototype = new ctor(); child.__super__ = parent.prototype; return
child; };
Dinosaur = (function() {
  function Dinosaur(name, species) {
    this.name = name;
    this.species = species;
  Dinosaur.prototype.sayHi = function() {
    return console.log("Hi, I\'m " + this.name + " and I\'m a " +
this.species + "!");
  };
  return Dinosaur;
3)();
Triceratops = (function( super) {
  _extends(Triceratops, _super);
  function Triceratops(name) {
    Triceratops.__super__.constructor.call(this, name, 'Triceratops');
  Triceratops.prototype.sayHi = function() {
    Triceratops.__super__.sayHi.call(this);
    return console.log('I rule!');
  };
  return Triceratops;
})(Dinosaur);
cera = new Triceratops('Cera');
cera.sayHi();
```

Pesky global scope management, actually. **MODULES**

TypeScript

```
module Dinosaurs {
    var petrie = { name: 'Petrie', species: 'Pteranodon' };
    export var spike = { name: 'Spike', species: 'Stegosaurus' };
}
```

```
var Dinosaurs;
(function (Dinosaurs) {

   var petrie = { name: 'Petrie', species: 'Pteranodon' };

   Dinosaurs.spike = { name: 'Spike', species: 'Stegosaurus' };
})(Dinosaurs || (Dinosaurs = {}));

   JavaScript
```

```
petrie = { name: 'Petrie', species: 'Pteranodon' }
window.spike = { name: 'Spike', species: 'Stegosaurus' };
```

```
(function() {
  var petrie;

petrie = {name: 'Petrie', species: 'Pteranodon'};

window.spike = {name: 'Spike', species: 'Stegosaurus'};
}).call(this);
```

JavaScript

Going external

```
SimpleModule.ts
```

```
import m = require('mod');
export var t = m.something + 1;
```

AMD / RequireJS SimpleModule.js:

```
define(["require", "exports", 'mod'], function(require, exports, m) {
    exports.t = m.something + 1;
});
```

CommonJS / Node SimpleModule.js:

```
var m = require('mod');
exports.t = m.something + 1;
```

this. Like lambda expressions.

FUNCTION EXPRESSIONS

```
var mouseMoveTracker = {
   count: 0,
   startTracking: function () {
       window.onmousemove = function (e) {
            this.count++;
            console.log(this.count);
       };
   }
};
mouseMoveTracker.startTracking();
```

JavaScript

CoffeeScript

```
mouseMoveTracker =
  count: 0,
  startTracking: ->
    window.onmousemove = (e) =>
    this.count++;
    console.log(this.count);

mouseMoveTracker.startTracking();
```

TypeScript

```
var mouseMoveTracker = {
  count: 0,
  startTracking: function () {
    window.onmousemove = (e) => {
      this.count++;
      console.log(this.count);
    };
  }
};
mouseMoveTracker.startTracking();
```

```
var mouseMoveTracker = {
   count: 0,
   startTracking: function () {
       var _this = this;
       window.onmousemove = function (e) {
            _this.count++;
            console.log(_this.count);
       };
   }
};
mouseMoveTracker.startTracking();
```

JavaScript



TypeScript

```
function greetDino(dino: { name: string; sayHi(): void; }) : void
{
  console.log("Look, it's " + dino.name + "!");
  dino.sayHi();
}
```

```
greetDino({
  name: 'Spike',
  sayHi: function () { }
});
greetDino(new Triceratops('Cera'));
```

TypeScript

greetDino(new Triceratops('Cera'));

```
interface IDinosaur {
  name: string;
  sayHi();
function greetDino(dino: IDinosaur) : void
{
  console.log("Look, it's " + dino.name + "!");
  dino.sayHi();
greetDino({
  name: 'Spike',
  sayHi: function () { }
});
//Triceratops doesn't actually implement IDinosaur but respects its contract
```

What impressed me the most is what TypeScript doesn't do. It doesn't output type checking into your JavaScript code.

Thoughts on TypeScript by Nicholas C. Zakas http://bit.ly/SkGe2y

Type definition files

Like header files in C, C++

```
interface JQuery {
    text(content: string);
}
interface JQueryStatic {
    get(url: string, callback: (data: string) => any);
    (query: string): JQuery;
}
declare var $:JQueryStatic
```

* JQuery declaration for demo. Real declarations are verbose.

Definitely Typed https://github.com/borisyankov/DefinitelyTyped

Of course, all valid Javascript is valid Typescript so you can just change the file extension and be compiling it but if you want all the benefits you will want to take advantage of some type annotations and that's the manual part.

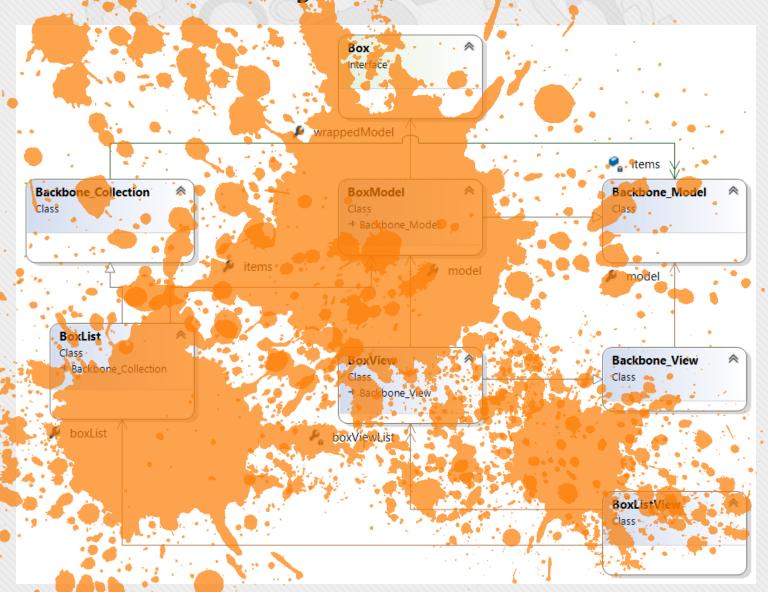
Typescript - a real world story of adoption in TFS by Brian Harry http://bit.ly/SkGe2y CoffeScript has more code sugar to be fair.
Check out if interested:
CoffeScript the Good Parts
by Bruno Dević
http://slides.com/brunodevic/coffeescript-the-good-parts

COFFESCRIPT CLOSURE

DEMO

https://github.com/Fosna/TypeBoxes

Object model





Microsoft's TypeScript may be the best of the many JavaScript front ends. It seems to generate the **most attractive code**.

> post on Google+ by Douglas Crockford bit.ly/SnJzw5

And I think it **should take pressure off** of the ECMAScript Standard for new features like **type declarations** and classes. Anders has shown that these can be provided nicely by a **preprocessor**, so there is no need to change the underlying language.

same post on Google+ by Douglas Crockford bit.ly/SnJzw5 I think that JavaScript's loose typing is one of its best features and that type checking is way overrated. **TypeScript adds sweetness, but at a price**. It is not a price I am willing to pay.

same post on Google+ by Douglas Crockford bit.ly/SnJzw5 TypeScript feature that suprised me the most, the quality of the JavaScript generated by the TypeScript transcompiler and the transcompiler itself **as a tool to learn** JavaScript best practices.

Learn TypeScript to Improve Your JavaScript by Jaime González García http://bit.ly/1ojyhVJ



Spread throughout the presentation.

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