

Overview

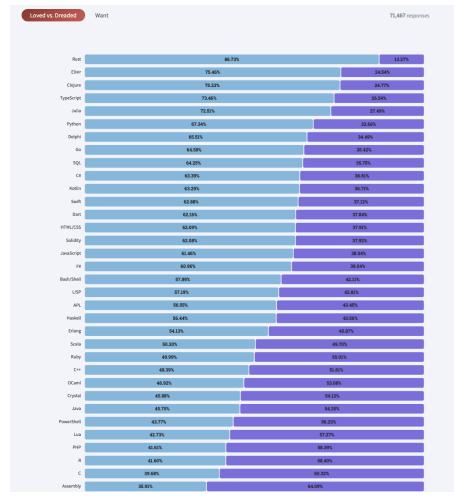


What is TypeScript?

- Superset of EcmaScript (JavaScript) 2022 or newer
- Compiles to EcmaScript 2022 or older (e.g. 2020, or 2015, or even 5 → IE11)
- Introduces static typing (like known from C++, C#, Java & other fancy languages)
- Advantages
 - Awesome Code Completion (IDE)
 - Easier refactoring <3
 - Static Code Analyzing (Compiler)
 - Faster detection of bugs

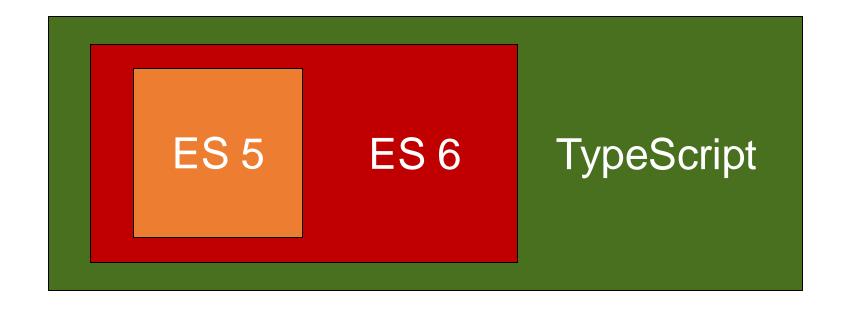


Devs <3 TypeScript (StackOverflow Survey'22)





TypeScript & ES6



compilation

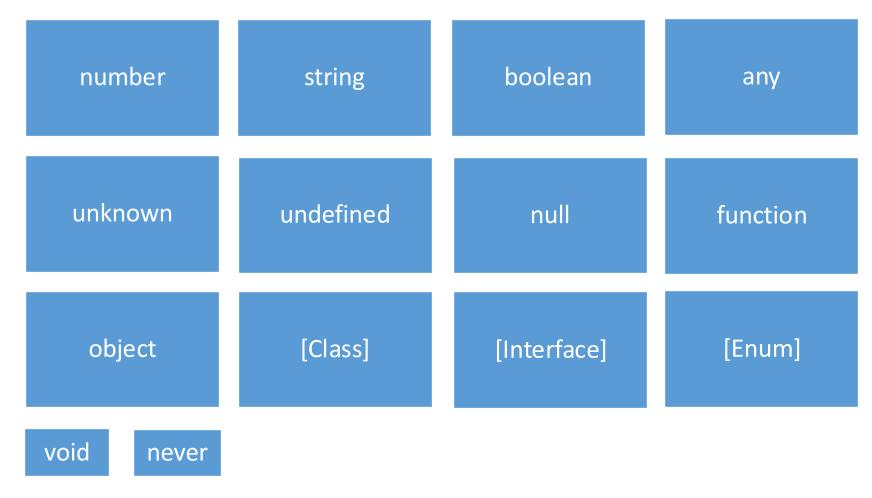


How can we use TypeScript?

- Compiler in terminal / shell
- Integration in VS Code or IntelliJ/WebStorm
 - http://www.typescriptlang.org/
- Framework support
 - Angular obligatory
 - React optional
 - VueJS optional
 - & many others



Data types





Access Modifier

public

protected

private

readonly

public is standard



```
export class Flight {
    public id: number; // int + double
    protected from: string;
    private to: string;
    readonly date: string; // ISO date

    constructor(id: number) {
        this.id = id;
    }
}
```

```
export class Flight {
    id: number; // int + double
    protected from: string;
    private to: string;
    readonly date: string; // ISO date

    constructor(id: number) {
        this.id = id;
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```

```
export class Flight {
    id: number; // int + double
    protected from: string;
    private to: string;
    readonly date: string; // ISO date

    constructor(public id: number) {
        this.id = id;
    }
}
```

```
export class Flight {
    protected from: string;
    private to: string;
    readonly date: string; // ISO date

    constructor(public id: number) {}
}
```

Another example

```
// flight-manager.ts
import { Flight } from './flight';
export class FlightManager {
    constructor(private cache: Flight[]) {}
    search(from: string, to: string): Flight[] { [...] }
    get count(): number { return this.cache.length; }
    get flights(): Flight[] { return this.cache; }
    set flights(c: Flight[]): void { this.cache = c; }
```



Inheritance

```
export class ExtendedFlightManager extends FlightManager {
    constructor(cache: Flight[]) {
       super(cache);
   // Overwrite methods
    search() {
        return super.search();
```



Project setup & ecosystem

Typical projekt structur

 Source code (TypeScript, HTML, SCSS) Src dist • Dist node_modules • Libs package.json Pointer to Libs and Scripts tsconfig.json Config of TypeScript-Compiler





NPM / Yarn / PNPM & package.json

```
{
    "dependencies": {
         "@angular/common": "2.0.0",
         [...]
    },
    [...]
}
```

```
{
    "dependencies": {
         "@angular/common": "~2.0.0",
         [...]
    },
    [...]
}
```

```
{
    "dependencies": {
        "@angular/common": "^2.0.0",
        [...]
    },
    [...]
}
```

```
{
    "dependencies": {
         "@angular/common": "^2.0.0",
         [...]
    },
    [...]
}
```

```
"dependencies": {
    "@angular/common": "^2.0.0",
    [...]
"devDependencies": {
   "webpack": "^1.12.9",
   "webpack-dev-server": "^1.14.0",
    [...]
"scripts": {
    "webpack": "webpack"
    "start": "webpack-dev-server",
```

```
"dependencies": {
    "@angular/common": "^2.0.0",
    \lceil ... \rceil
"devDependencies": {
   "webpack": "^1.12.9",
   "webpack-dev-server": "^1.14.0",
    [...]
"scripts": {
    "webpack": "webpack --config webpack.dev.js"
    "start": "webpack-dev-server",
```

```
"dependencies": {
    "@angular/common": "^2.0.0",
                                             npm install or yarn or pnpm i
    [...]
"devDependencies": {
   "webpack": "^1.12.9",
   "webpack-dev-server": "^1.14.0",
    [...]
"scripts": {
    "webpack": "webpack" ----- npm run webpack | yarn webpack
    "start": "webpack-dev-server",
                                      - npm start or yarn start or pnpm start
```

TypeScript
Speedrun ;-)



Types



Types

```
const name: string = "Max Muster";
let plz: number = 12345;
let autor: boolean = true;
```

Implicit types

const name = "Max Muster"; // string

let plz = 12345; // number

let autor = true; // boolean

Especially these 3 types!



Any

```
let website2: any = "http://www.softwarearchitekt.at";
website2 = 1;
```

Like JS ⊙ → try to avoid as much as possible!



Unknown

let unknown: unknown;

unknown = 'unknown';

Better then any, still only if necessary!



Union-Types

```
let nameOrNumber: string | number;
nameOrNumber = "Max";
nameOrNumber = 17;
```

let strictVar: string | null | undefined;
let strictShrt?: string | null;



Union-Types as parameter

```
function showItem(speed: number | string) {
  if (typeof speed === 'number') {
     [\ldots]
  } else if (typeof speed === 'string') {
     [\ldots]
```



Lambda statements

```
function filter(input: number[], callback: (item: number) => boolean): number[] {
  const result: number[] = []; // new Array<number>();
  for (let i: number = 0; i < input.length; i++) {
     if (callback(objs[i])) {
       result.push(input[i]);
  return result;
let result = filter([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], (item: number) => item \% 2);
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```

Falsy values

- undefined
- null
- false // boolean
- 0 // number
- " // empty string
- NaN
 - NaN === NaN



Equal signs

- '1' == 1 → true
- false $== 0 \rightarrow true$
 - inherently does type coercion
 - avoid this type-juggle
- '1' === 1 \rightarrow false
- false $=== 0 \rightarrow false$
 - no type coercion
 - always use this 3 ©



Error (Exception)

throw new Error("i'm an exception");



Type Assertions



Type Assertions

let k: Contact = new Client(123, "Max Muster", "Essen");



Type Assertions

```
let k: Contact = new Client(123, "Max Muster", "Essen");
```

[...]

let art = k.clientAttr; // won't work



Type Casting

```
let k: Contact = new Client(123, "Max Muster", "Essen");
```

```
[...]
```

let client = k as Client;

let art = client.clientAttr; // OK



Type Casting (Alternative)

```
let k: Contact = new Client(123, "Max Muster", "Essen");
```

```
[...]
let client = <Client>k;
let art = client.clientAttr; // OK
```



Interfaces

```
interface Contact {
    id: number;
    name: string;
    location?: string;
    plz: number;
    date: Date;
    getInfo(): string;
}
```

```
class MyContact implements Contact {
    [...]
}
```



Interfaces

```
interface Contact {
    id: number;
    name: string;
    location?: string;
    plz: number | null;
    date?: Date | null;
}
```

used for model from backend!



Interfaces

```
interface Contact {
    id: number;
    name: string;
    location?: string;
    plz: number | null;
    date?: Date | null;
}
```

```
the TypeScript way
type Contact = {
     id: number;
     name: string;
     location?: string;
     plz: number | null;
     date?: Date | null;
};
```



Generics

```
export class ReadOnly<T> {
  private data: T;
  constructor(data: T) {
     this.data = data;
  public getData(): T {
     return this.data;
```

let readOnlyNumber = new ReadOnly<number>(42);
console.debug(readOnlyNumber.getData());



Functions



Optional Parameters

```
function sayHello(name = "noname"): void {
   console.debug("Hallo " + name);
}
sayHello("Max");
sayHello();
```



Optional Parameters

```
function sayHello(name?: string): void {
   if (name) {
      console.debug("Hallo " + name);
   } else {
      console.debug("Hallo!");
   }
}
```



Enums



Enums

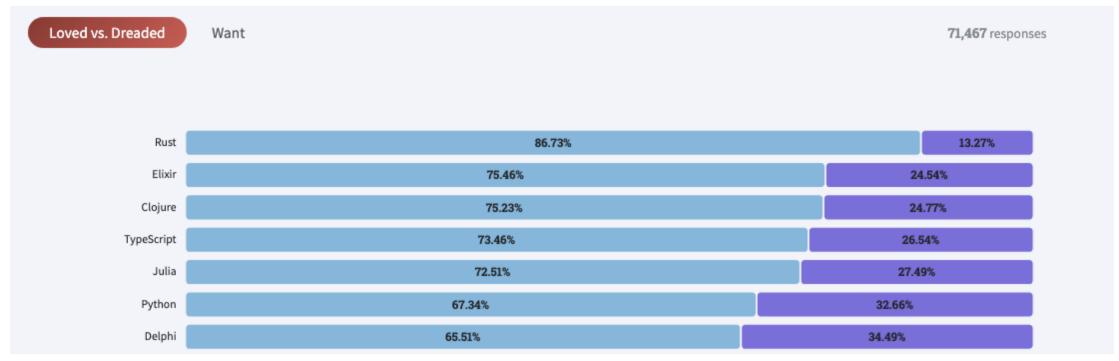
- enum Direction { UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT };let d = Direction.UP;
- enum Dir { UP = 'up', DOWN = 'down', LEFT = 'left', RIGHT = 'right'};

type Direction = 'UP' | 'DOWN' | 'LEFT' | 'RIGHT';
 let d: Direction = 'UP';
 the TypeScript way



Now you know TypeScript

- Use it and you're gonna love it
 - Well, if you have used JS before ©



Recommendations on TypeScript

Use prettier!

Use ESLint

- Avoid any!
- Use strict typing!
- Except inferred types ©
- Also for functions params and return types!

