Writing Better Functions with TypeScript



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Overview



Adding type annotations to functions

Using arrow functions

Declaring function types



```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
}
```





```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
    return "I'm boring and difficult. Don't be like me.";
}
```



```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
    return "I'm boring and difficult. Don't be like me.";
function funFunc(score: number, message?: string): string {
    return "I've got personality and I'm helpful! Be like me!";
```



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Using the --nolmplicitAny Compiler Option

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Using the --nolmplicitAny Compiler Option

```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
    return "I'm boring and difficult. Don't be like me.";
}
error TS7006: Parameter 'value1' implicitly has an 'any' type.
error TS7006: Parameter 'value2' implicitly has an 'any' type.
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
}
```



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}
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
   console.log(greeting);
}
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
}
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
}
sendGreeting(); // Good morning!
sendGreeting('Good afternoon!'); // Good afternoon!
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
sendGreeting(); // Good morning! (
sendGreeting('Good afternoon!'); // Good afternoon! (✓)
```



Demo



Adding type annotations to parameters and return values



Demo



Adding type annotations and default parameter values



parameters => function body



```
let squareit = x => x * x;
```



```
let squareit = x => x * x;
```



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```



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```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16
```



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let squareit = x => x * x;
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let adder = (a, b) => a + b;
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```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16

let adder = (a, b) => a + b;
let sum = adder(2, 3); // 5
```



```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16
<u>let adder = (a, b) => a + b;</u>
let sum = adder(2, 3); // 5
let greeting = () => console.log('Hello World!');
```



```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16
let adder = (a, b) \Rightarrow a + b;
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let greeting = () => console.log('Hello World!');
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```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16
let adder = (a, b) \Rightarrow a + b;
let sum = adder(2, 3); // 5
let greeting = () => console.log('Hello World!');
greeting(); // Hello World!
```



```
let scores: number[] = [70, 125, 85, 110];
let highScores: number[];
highScores = scores.filter((element, index, array) => {
    if (element > 100) {
        return true;
});
```



```
let scores: number[] = [70, 125, 85, 110];
let highScores: number[];
highScores = scores.filter((element, index, array)
    if (element > 100) {
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Demo



Converting a traditional function to an arrow function...with type annotations!



Demo



Taking advantage of function types



Summary



TypeScript functions are easier to use

Flexibility included

Clean syntax



Up Next: Creating and Using Custom Types

