CHEATSHEET FOR

TypeScript

TypeScript is just like ES2015 with type-checking. All ES2015 (classes, etc) should work.

— Basic types –

any void boolean number string null undefined string[] /* or Array<string> */
[string, number] /* tuple */ string | null | undefined /* union */ never /*
unreachable */

enum Color {Red, Green, Blue = 4} let c: Color = Color.Green

Declarations

```
let isDone: boolean let isDone: boolean = false

function add (a: number, b: number): number { return a + b } // Return type is
  optional function add (a: number, b: number) { ... }
```

— Type assertions —

Variables

```
let len: number = (input as string).length let len: number = (<string>
input).length /* not allowed in JSX */
```

Functions

```
function object(this: {a: number, b: number}, a: number, b: number) { this.a = a;
this.b = b; return this; } // this is used only for type declaration let a =
object(1,2); // a has type {a: number, b: number}
```

— Interfaces —

Inline

```
function printLabel (options: { label: string }) { console.log(options.label) } //
Note the semicolon function getUser (): { name: string; age?: number } { }
```

Explicit

```
interface LabelOptions { label: string } function printLabel(options:
LabelOptions) { ... }
```

Optional properties

```
interface User { name: string, age?: number }
```

Read only

```
interface User { readonly name: string }
```

Dynamic keys

```
{ [key: string]: Object[] }
```

— Type aliases —

```
type Name = string | string[]
```

— Function types

```
interface User { ... } function getUser(callback: (user: User) => any) {
callback({...}) } getUser(function (user: User) { ... })
```

```
class Point { x: number y: number static instances = 0 constructor(x: number, y: number) { this.x = x this.y = y }
```

Inheritance

```
class Point \{\ldots\} class Point3D extends Point \{\ldots\} interface Colored \{\ldots\} class Pixel extends Point implements Colored \{\ldots\}
```

Short fields initialisation

```
class Point { static instances = 0; constructor( public x: number, public y:
number, ){} }
```

Fields which do not require initialisation

```
class Point { public someUselessValue!: number; ... }
```

— Generics

```
class Greeter<T> { greeting: T constructor(message: T) { this.greeting = message }
} let greeter = new Greeter<string>('Hello, world')
```

— Modules —

Type extraction

```
interface Building { room: { door: string, walls: string[], }; } type Walls =
Building['room']['walls']; // string[]
```



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