Immutable Data with Readonly

This lesson explains the 'readonly' mapped type.

We'll cover the following

- The Object.freeze function
- Adding generic using mapped

The `Object.freeze` function#

One well-known JavaScript function that has a mapped type already backed in TypeScript is the `Object.freeze`. The role of this function is to take a type and return everything as **read-only**. The function will have a return type of `Readonly<T>` where `T` is the interface to freeze. The name ‘mapped’ comes from the fact that within the type, there is an instruction with the keyword `in` which will loop through all the object properties and prototype chains.

```
// The interface that we want to have readonly without defining another interface
interface OriginalInterface {
    x: number;
    y: string;
}

// The mapped type that map a generic type with the readonly constraint
type ReadonlyInterface<T> = { readonly [P in keyof T]: T[P] };
```

The return type uses the lookup type, which is a semantic way to indicate that the return type is not the original generic type `T` passed, but an aggregate of all properties.

Adding generic using mapped#

Here is a simple version of the same example as before with read-only, but now with a generic using mapped type.

```
// The interface that we want to have readonly without defining another interface
interface OriginalInterface {
    x: number;
    y: string;
}

// The mapped type that map a generic type with the readonly constraint
type ReadonlyInterface<T> = { readonly [P in keyof T]: T[P] };

// Function that convert the object from one type to another
function genericInterfaceToReadOnly<T>(o: T): ReadonlyInterface<T> {
    return Object.freeze(o);
}

const original: OriginalInterface = { x: 0, y: "1" };
const originalReadonly = genericInterfaceToReadOnly(original);
// originalReadonly.x = 3; // error TS2540: Cannot assign to 'x'
```

The mapped type `ReadonlyInterface<T>` is a one-line definition that loops through all its properties and returns a `readonly` version of the property. We do not need to create this interface because TypeScript comes with a set of predefined mapped types. One of these maps already exists in the toolbox: “Readonly”. Actually, the `Object.freeze` of the previous object returns a `Readonly<T>`. The code above works because our mapped map is an exact copy of the `Readonly`.

In the next mapped type lesson, we will see how to use a pre-built mapped type that comes with TypeScript.

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