Typing, Variables and Functions

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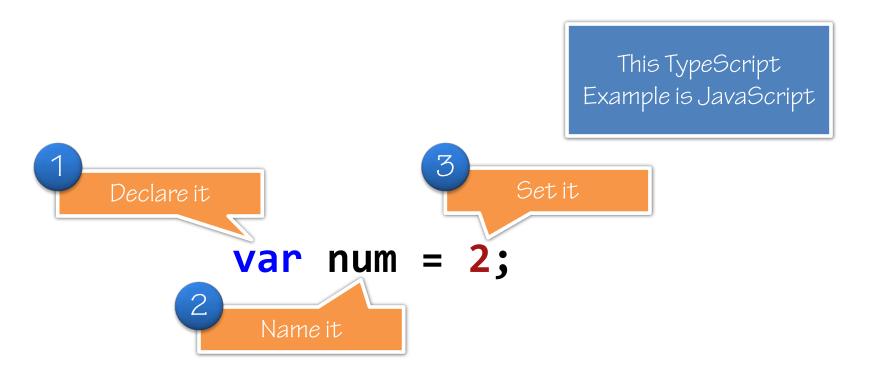
Twitter: @john_papa



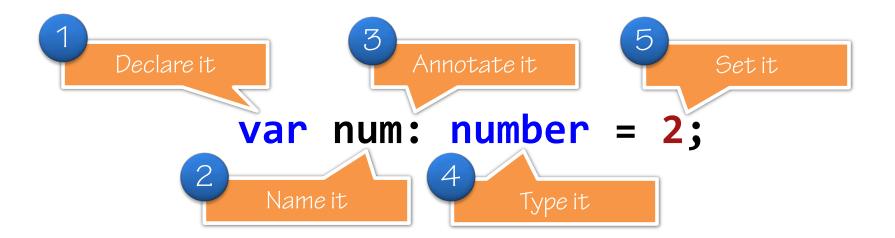
Grammar, Declarations and Annotations



Grammar: Type Inference



Grammar: Type Annotations



Annotations and Inferences

```
Type could be any type (any)
var any1;
                         Type Annotation
var num1: number;
var num2: number = 2;
                              Type Annotation Setting the Value
var num3 = 3;
                           Type Inference (number)
var num4 = num3 + 100;
                                   Type Inference (number)
                                             Type Inference (string)
var str1 = num1 + 'some string';
var nothappy : number = num1 + 'some string';
                                                            Error!
```

Typing and Ambient Declarations



Dynamic and Static

TypeScript

JavaScript

Static typing (optional)

Dynamic typing

Type safety is a compile-time feature

Type safety happens at run-time debugging

JavaScript's Dynamic Types

```
var person;
person = 'John Papa';
person.substring(1, 4);

person = 1;
person.substring(1, 4);

Uncaught TypeError: Object 1 has no method 'substring'
```

Ambient Declarations

TypeScript

JavaScript

```
declare var document;

document.title = "Hello";
```

document.title = "Hello";

lib.d.ts is referenced by default and contains references for the DOM and JavaScript

Ambient Declarations do not appear anywhere in the JavaScript

Type Definition Files (aka Declaration Source Files)

TypeScript

JavaScript

Ambient Declarations do not appear anywhere in the JavaScript

Any and Primitive Types



Any

Represents any JavaScript value

```
var data: any;
var info;
```

No static type checking on "any"

Primitive Types

```
var age: number = 2;
var score: number = 98.25;
var rating = 98.25;

var hasData: bool = true;
var isReady = true;

var firstName: string = 'John';
var lastName = 'Papa';
string
```

Arrays and Indexers

```
var names: string[] = ['John', 'Dan', 'Aaron', 'Fritz'];
var firstPerson: string;
firstPerson = names[0];
```

indexer

Primitive Types - Null

```
var num: number = null;
var str: string = null;
var isHappy: bool = null;
var customer: {} = null;

var age: number;
var customer = undefined;
undefined
```

Null type is a subtype of all primitives (except void and undefined)

Primitive Types - Undefined

```
var quantity: number;
var company = undefined;
undefined
```

undefined type is a subtype of all types

Object Types



Object Types

Examples

Functions, class, module, interface, and literal types

May contain

- Properties
 - public or private
 - required or optional
- Call signatures
- Construct signatures
- Index signatures

Object Types

Object literals

```
var square = { h: 10, w: 20 };
var points: Object = { x: 10, y: 20 };
   Functions
var multiply = function (x: number) {
    return x * x;
};
var multiplyMore: Function;
multiplyMore = function (x: number) {
    return x * x;
};
```

Functions



Functions

- Parameter types (required and optional)
- Arrow function expressions
 - Compact form of function expressions
 - Omit the function keyword
 - Have scope of "this"

Void

Used as the return type for functions that return no value

Arrow Function Expressions

Emit the same JavaScript

```
var myFunc = function (h, w) {
    return h * w;
};
```

Void

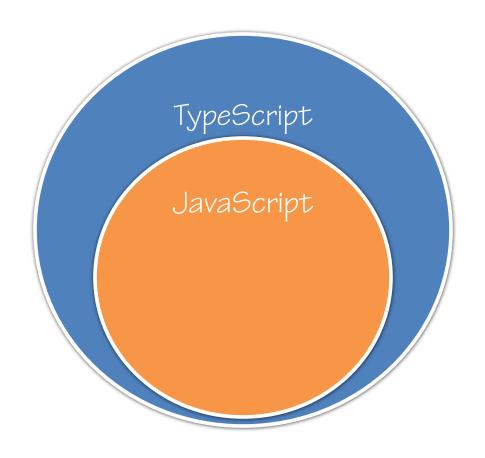
Used as the return type for functions that return no value

```
var greetMe : (msg: string) => void;
greetMe = function (msg) {
    console.log(msg);
}
greetMe('Hello!');
```

Summary



All JavaScript is Valid TypeScript



Typings, Variables and Functions

- Emits JavaScript
- Optional static typing
 - Various types
- Compile time checking
- Ambient Declarations for external references
 - Use with typings (*.d.ts files)
- Objects and functions
 - Parameter types (required and optional)
 - Arrow function expressions
- Interfaces