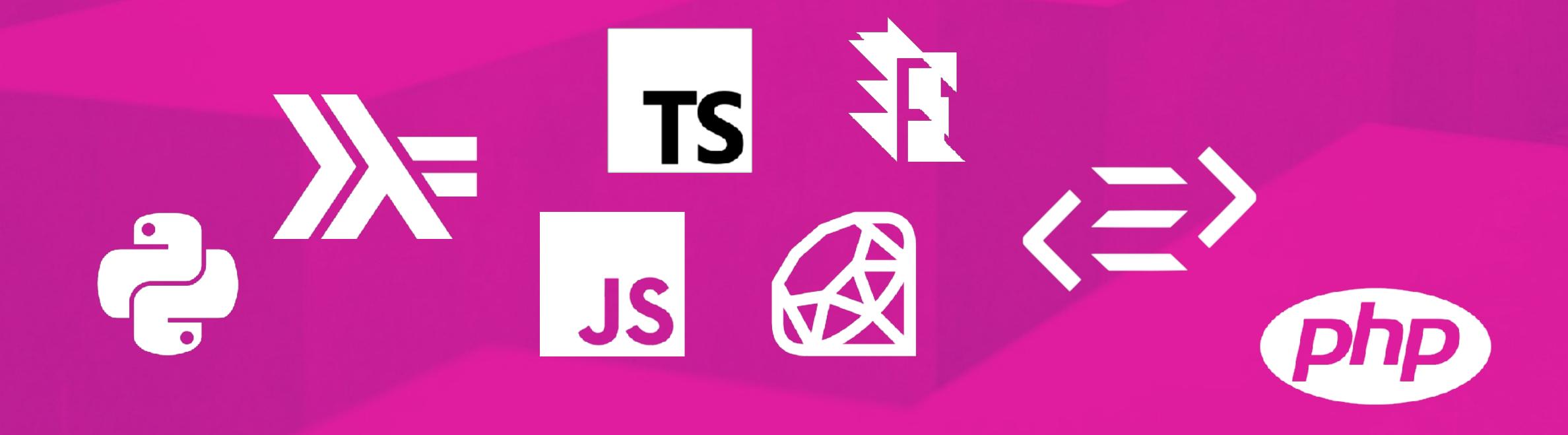
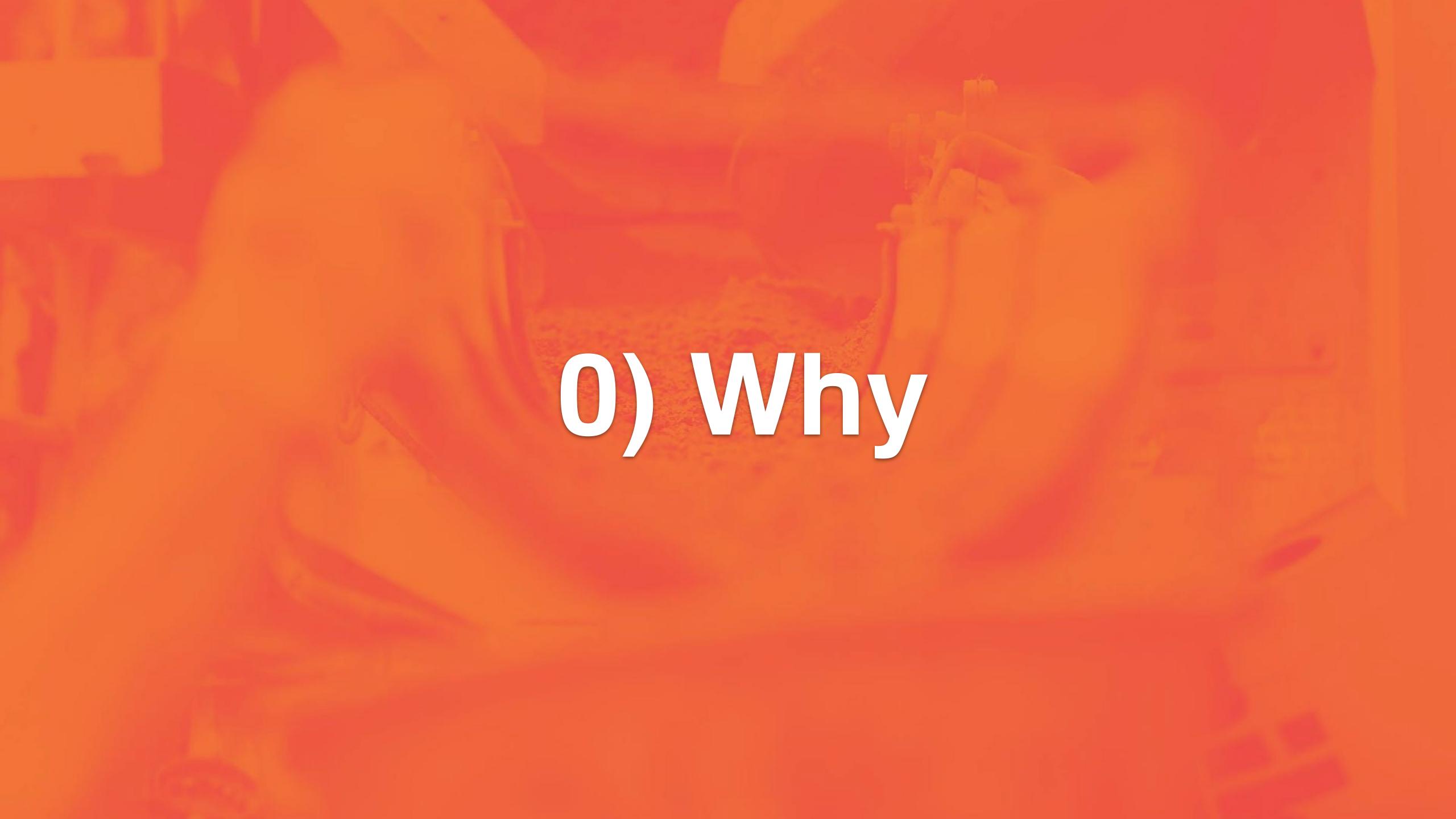
TypeScript



Rob Howard @damncabbage http://robhoward.id.au



Audience Interaction Time



Write down my assumptions in a way the computer understands, then have it tell me when I'm wrong.

Dear Kete

Here's to the crazy ones. The resol
The troublemakers. The round per
holes. The ones who see things of
not fund of rules. And they have no respect to
status quo. You can quote them, if sagree with the
glorify or vitify them. About the only thing you can
do is ignore them. Excause they places they

They push the human race forward. And white some may see them as the crazy ones, we see genius. Because the people who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who do.

Take care. John Appleseed

Person

Mere's to the crazy ones. The round per the troublemakers. The round per holes. The ones who see things of not fond of rules. And they have to respect to status quo. You can quote them, disagree with the glorify or villy them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Excause they change things.

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status que. You can quote them, disagree with the
glorify or vitify them. About the only thing you can't
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Dear Kete

Here's to the crazy ones. The reset
The troublemakers. The round per
holes. The ones who see things of
not fond of rules. And they have no respect for the
status quo. You can quote them, of sagree with them,
glorify or villy them. About the only thing you can't
do is ignore them. Because they change things.

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The troublomakers. The round pro
holes. The ones who see things dif
not fund of rules. And they have not expect for the
status que. You can quote them, disagree with them,
glorify or vilify them. About the only thing you can't
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Take care. John Appleseed



Desar K

Here's to the crazy ones. The real The troublemakers. The round per holes. The ones who see things diff not fond of rules. And they have no respect to status que. You can quote them, disagrees with the glorify or vitify them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Secause they change things.

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Here's to the crary ones. The round per holes. The ones who see things of not fond of rules. And they have no respect to the status gus. You can quote them, if say se with the glorify or villy them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Because they change things.

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ne Water

Here's to the crary ones. The round per
The troublemakers. The round per
holes. The ones who see things at
not fond of rules. And they have no respect to
status eye. You can quote them, disagree with their
glorify or villy them. About the only thing you can't
do is ignore them. Because they change things.

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Here's to the crazy ones. The rest
The troublemakers. The round per
holes. The ones who see things of
not fond of rules. And they have no tespect for the
status quo. You can quote them, of sagres with these
glorify or vilify them. About the only thing you can't
do is ignore them. Because they change things.

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States Marke

Nere's to the crazy ones. The real The troublemakers. The round per holes. The ones who see things diff not fund of rules. And they have not respect to status quo. You can quote them, disagree with the glorify or vilify them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Because they change things.

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John Appleseed

Dear Kate,

The troublemakers. The round holes. The ones who see thin not fund of rules. And they status que. You can que? glority or vitity them. F sto is ignore them. By

Here's to the crazy ones. The The troublemakers. The round per holes. The ones who see things of not fund of rules. And they have no respe status que. You can quete them, d'augres with th glarify or viify them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Because they change thing

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John Appleseed

1) Possibilities

1.1) Keep only what's needed

```
function icon(type: string): string {
   ...
}
```

```
// CSS class name for icon
function icon(type: string): string {
  return `icon icon-${type}`;
}
```

```
// CSS class name for icon
function icon(type: string): string {
  return `icon icon-${type}`;
}
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
   ...
}
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
   ...
}
```

11 11

11 11

"spinner"

"spinner"

"Hello, world!"

"spinner"

"Hello, world!"

"不忍人之心"

11 11

"spinner"

"ACT I
SCENE I. Athens. The palace of THESEUS.

Enter THESEUS, HIPPOLYTA, PHILOSTRATE, and Attendants

• • •

"Hello, world!"

"不忍人之心"

"spinner" | "save"

"spinner" | "save"

"spinner"

"spinner" | "save"

"spinner"

"save"

Possibilities: lim n -> ∞...?

Possibilities: 2

1.2) Don't spread a choice across multiple values.

```
type Props = {
 success?: boolean,
 warning?: boolean,
 error?: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
<Notification</pre>
  error={true}
  This is bad.
//Notification>
```

```
Notification({
  error: true,
  children: [
    "This is bad.",
```

```
<Notification</pre>
  error={true}
  This is bad.
//Notification>
```

```
<Notification</pre>
  error={true}
  This is bad.
//Notification>
```

```
<Notification</pre>
  success={true}
  This is good.
//Notification>
```

```
type Props = {
 success?: boolean,
 warning?: boolean,
 error?: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
<Notification</pre>
      success={true}
      error={true}
      This is ... ???

<
```

```
<Notification</pre>
      success={true}
      error={true}
      This is ... ???

<
```

```
type Props = {
 success?: boolean,
 warning?: boolean,
 error?: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean,
 warning?: boolean,
 error?: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
  type: 'success' | 'warning' | 'error',
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
<Notification</pre>
        type="success"
       This is good.

<
```

```
<Notification</pre>
       type="success"
       This is good.

<
```

Possibilities: (true,true,true + true,true,false + true,false,false + ...)

Possibilities: 3

1.3) Things that change separately

```
type Props = {
 type: 'success' | 'warning' | 'error',
 dismissable: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
 type: 'success' | 'warning' | 'error',
 dismissable: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

1.4) Convenient types are tempting but can leave gaps.

```
type Props = {
  items: Array<Item>,
function Carousel(props: Props): {
```

```
<Carousel
  items=[...]
/>
```

```
<Carousel
  items=[]
/>
```

```
type Props = {
  items: Array<Item>,
function Carousel(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
  itemsBefore: Array<Item>
  currentItem: Item,
  itemsAfter: Array<Item>,
};
function Carousel(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
  itemsBefore: Array<Item>
  currentItem: Item,
  itemsAfter: Array<Item>,
};
function Carousel(props: Props): {
```

```
<Carousel</pre>
  itemsBefore=[]
  item=...
  itemsAfter=[7]
```

```
<Carousel</pre>
  itemsBefore=[]
  item=...
  itemsAfter=[7]
```

1.5) Combining Unions and values that change separately

```
function Example(props: Props): {
  const [isLoading, setLoading] =
    useState(false);
  const [isError, setError] =
    useState(false);
  const [data, setData] =
    useState<string | null>(null);
```

```
type State = {
  isLoading: boolean,
  isError: boolean,
  data: null | string,
}
```

```
type State =
  { type: 'loading' }
  { type: 'error' }
  { type: 'success',
     data: null string
```

Possibilities: (1 + 1 + (1 x 2))

Possibilities: 4

SUMMS and Procucts

Possibilities

A single possibility is a '1'

(eg. true, 5, "hi", undefined)

Unions are Sums (addition)

Union types represent a group of 'either-or' possibilities.

Total states: add all the possibilities together.

Possible states for Icon

Possible states for Icon

Possible states for Icon

Possible states for boolean

```
type undefined = 1 undefined ← 1
```

Possible states for undefined

= 1

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
   ...
}
```

Values that change independently are Products (multiplication)

Total states: multiply the groups of possibilities together.

```
type Props = {
 success?: boolean,
 warning?: boolean,
 error?: boolean,
function Notification(props: Props): {
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean,
  warning?: boolean,
  error?: boolean,
  ...
};
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean,
  warning?: boolean,
  error?: boolean,
  ...
};
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean,
  warning?: boolean,
  error?: boolean,
  ...
};
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean, ← 1+1
  warning?: boolean,
  error?: boolean,
  ...
};
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean, ← 1+1
  warning?: boolean, ← 1+1
  error?: boolean,
  ...
};
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean, ← 1+1
  warning?: boolean, ← 1+1
  error?: boolean, ← 1+1
  ...
```

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean, ← 1+1
  warning?: boolean, ← 1+1
  error?: boolean, ← 1+1
  ...
};
```

Possible states for Props

```
type Props = {
  success?: boolean,
                       ← 1 + 1
  warning?: boolean,
                       ← 1 + 1
                      ← 1 + 1
 error?: boolean,
};
```

Possible states for Props = $(1 + 1) \times (1 + 1) \times (1 + 1)$

```
type Props = {
 success?: boolean,
                      ← 1 + 1
 warning?: boolean,
                      ← 1 + 1
                     ← 1 + 1
 error?: boolean,
};
Possible states for Props
 = (1 + 1) x (1 + 1) x (1 + 1)
```

2) Exhaustivity

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
   ...
}
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
  switch (type) {
    case 'spinner': ...
    case 'save': ...
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save' | 'ok';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
 switch (type) {
    case 'spinner': ...
    case 'save': ...
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save' | 'ok';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
  switch (type) {
    case 'spinner': ...
    case 'save': ...
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save' | 'ok';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
  switch (type) {
                             Function lacks ending
    case 'spinner': ...
                             return statement and
                             return type does not
    case 'save': ...
                             include 'undefined'.
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save' | 'ok';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
 switch (type) {
    case 'spinner': ...
    case 'save': ...
    case 'ok': ...
```

```
type Icon = 'spinner' | 'save' | 'ok';
function icon(type: Icon): string {
 switch (type) {
    case 'spinner': ...
    case 'save': ...
    case 'ok': ...
```





Here's to the crazy ones. The The troublemakers. The round go holes. The ones who see things dif not fund of rules. And they have no rea status que. You can quote them, d'alignes with glority or visity them. About the only thing you ca do is ignore them. Because they phange this

They push the human race forward. And while some may see them as the crazy ones, we see genius. Because the people who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who do.

Take care. John Appleseed



They push the hu may see them as the crazy ones, we see genius. Because the people who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who do.

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Here's to the crazy ones. The The troublemakers. The round per holes. The ones who see things of not fund of rules. And they have no respe status que. You can quete them, d'augres with th glarify or vitry them. About the only thing you can't do is ignore them. Because they change thing

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They push the human race forward. And while some may see them as the crazy ones, we see genius. Because the people who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who do.

John Appleseed

```
type Example = boolean | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) {
    case 'boolean':
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = boolean | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) {
    case 'boolean':
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = boolean | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'boolean':
                    case 'string':
```

```
type Example = boolean | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'boolean':
                      case 'string':
                      ← x is a string in here
```

```
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) \{ \leftarrow switch() satisfies \}
   case 'boolean':
                       TS's exhaustivity checker.
                     case 'string':
```

type Example = boolean | string;

```
function example(x: Example): number {
 switch (typeof x) \{ \leftarrow switch() satisfies \}
   case 'boolean':
                      TS's exhaustivity checker.
                     case 'string':
```

type Example = boolean | string;

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 } else if (typeof x === 'string') {
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 } else if (typeof x === 'string') {
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (Array.isArray(x)) {
  } else if (typeof x === 'string') {
                                    Function lacks ending return statement and return type does not
                                    include 'undefined'.
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
                    switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (Array.isArray(x)) {
  switch (typeof x) {
                        ← switch() satisfies
    case 'string':
                           TS's exhaustivity checker.
                          ← x is a string in here.
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
type Example = Array<string> | string;
function example(x: Example): number {
 if (Array.isArray(x)) {
 switch (typeof x) {
   case 'string':
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
                          ← Can't use switch().
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
                          ← Can't use switch().
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
                                  Can't use switch().
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
                                    Function lacks ending return statement and return type does not
                                    include 'undefined'.
```

```
class Foo { ... }; class Bar { ... };
type Example = Foo | Bar;
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
  return notExhaustive(x);
```

```
function notExhaustive(e: never): never {
  throw new Error('Not exhaustive: ${e}');
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
  return notExhaustive(x);
```

```
function notExhaustive(e: never): never {
  throw new Error('Not exhaustive: ${e}');
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
  return notExhaustive(x);
```



```
function notExhaustive(e: never): never {
  throw new Error('Not exhaustive: ${e}');
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
  return notExhaustive(x);
```

```
function notExhaustive(e: never): never {
  throw new Error('Not exhaustive: ${e}');
function example(x: Example): number {
  if (x instanceof Foo) {
  } else if (x instanceof Bar) {
  return notExhaustive(x);
```

Edit:

A correction from the talk as given:

The notExhaustive(e: never) function <u>will</u> catch cases where you've not handled every type. This might happen while you're writing the function for the first time, for example, or adding a new type to Example.

My "avoid switch()'s default), and other fall-through catch—all returns" advice still applies, but the notExhaustive(e: never) won't fail you here.

(My error was forgetting about the e: never parameter; this is critical. Every time you refine an input (eg. x, our function parameter), such as checking its type with typeof, or using Array.isArray() or other Type Guards, TypeScript will remember that. By the time you get to the bottom of the function, if you've checked all the possibilities, you'll be left with a value of type never. This is given to notExhaustive(e: never); if you still have some possible types to check, eg. if you've checked string but not Array, TypeScript will appropriately have a whinge and tell you that it's not yet a never and to go back and check a little harder.)

Type Guards & Exhaustivity

(It's a rabbit-hole; I'm still figuring this out myself.)

https://basarat.gitbooks.io/typescript/docs/types/typeGuard.html

https://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/advancedtypes.html#exhaustiveness-checking

3) Intentionally-Different Types

If you mean something different, use a different type.

number

Row ID

Kilogram

Count

number

Length (cm)

Currency (AUD)

Currency (JP Yen)

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
 email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser(id, "a@b.c");
```

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
  email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser(id, "a@b.c");
```

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
 email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser(id, "a@b.c");
```

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
  email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser("a@b.c", id);
```

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
 email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser(id, "a@b.c");
```

Method #1: Context

```
async function saveUser(
  id: string,
 email: string
): Promise<User> {
await saveUser(id, "a@b.c");
```

```
async function saveUser({ id, email }:{
  id: string,
  email: string
}): Promise<User> {
await saveUser({ id, email: "a@b.c"});
```

```
async function saveUser({ id, email }:{
  id: string,
 email: string
}): Promise<User> {
await saveUser({ id, email: "a@b.c"});
```

```
type User = {
  id: string,
  email: string,
};
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
```

```
type User = {
  id: string,
  email: string,
};
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
```

```
function checkId(string) {
function validEmail(string) {
```

```
id: string
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
                                       function validEmail(string) {
```

function checkId(string) {

```
function checkId(string) {
                         id: string
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
                                       function validEmail(string) {
                       email: string
```

```
function checkId(string) {
                         id: string
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
                                       function validEmail(string) {
                       email: string
```

Method #2: Brands (Opaque/nominal types)

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
   WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
   WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };

type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
const email = 'a@b.c';
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
const email = 'a@b.c';
expectsUserId(id);
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
const email = 'a@b.c';
expectsUserId(id);
expectsUserId(email);
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
const email = 'a@b.c';
expectsUserId(id);
expectsUserId(email);
```

```
type Brand<WrappedType, TypeName> =
  WrappedType & { __brand: TypeName };
type UserId = Brand<string, 'UserId'>;
const id = '1234-abcd' as UserId;
const email = 'a@b.c';
expectsUserId(id);
expectsUserId(email); // 💢
```

stringToUserId(id: string): UserId

userIdToString(id: UserId): string

```
type User = {
  id: UserId,
  email: string,
};
async function saveUser(
  { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
```

```
id: UserId
async function saveUser(
 { id, email }: User
): Promise<User> {
```

```
function checkId(UserId) {
function validEmail(string) {
```

email: string

4) Proving things to the type-checker

unknown => known

(implicitly: ... or throw an error)

(Array<Thing>) => NonEmptyArray<Thing>

```
function messageFromApi(
  raw: unknown
): { message: string } {
  if (typeof raw == 'object' && raw != ...) {
    return ...;
  }
}
```

```
import * as t from 'io-ts';
const User = t.type({
  id: t.string,
  email: t.string,
});
// Validation succeeded
User.decode(JSON.parse('{"id":1,"email":"g@z.com"}'));
 // => Right({ id: 1, name: "g@z.com" })
// Validation failed
User.decode(JSON.parse('{"email":"g@z.com"}'));
  // => Left([...])
```

5) Lightning Round of Odd Tips

--strict

Avoid numeric enum

```
enum MyEnum {
  b = 2,
function fun(en: MyEnum) {
fun(666); // no error
```

https://twitter.com/GiulioCanti/status/1105873882882412545

Edit:

(String enums are fortunately unaffected by this; thanks, @nhardy96!)

readonly & ReadOnly < ... >

https://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/utility-types.html

```
type User = {...};
// NewUser has everything except
// the 'id' field from User:
type NewUser =
  Exclude<User, 'id'>;
```

https://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/utility-types.html

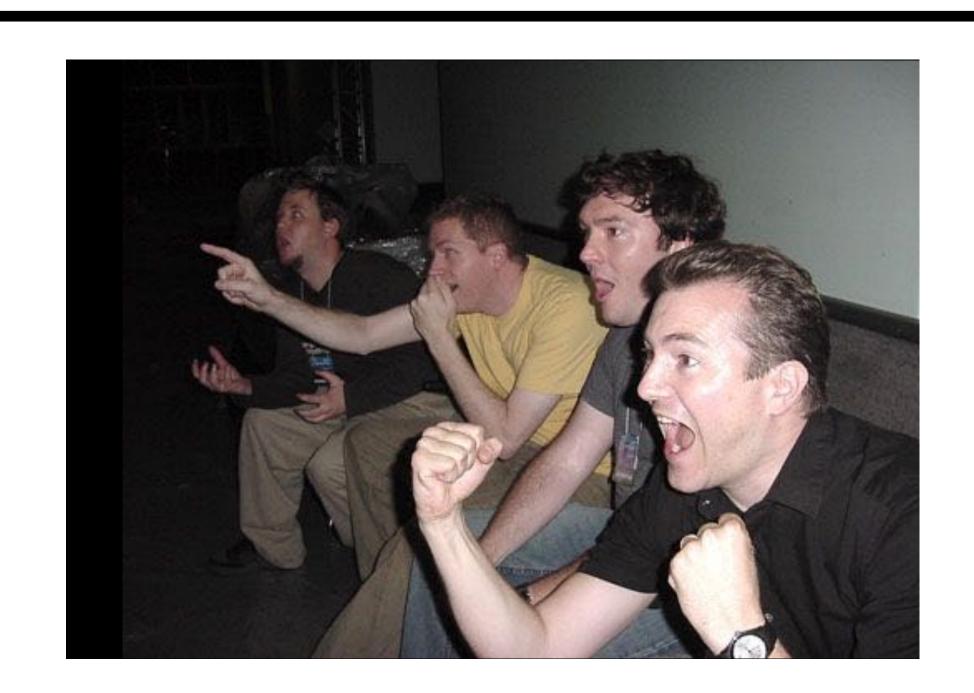
type vs interface

https://medium.com/@martin_hotell/interface-vs-type-alias-in-typescript-2-7-2a8f1777af4c

interface



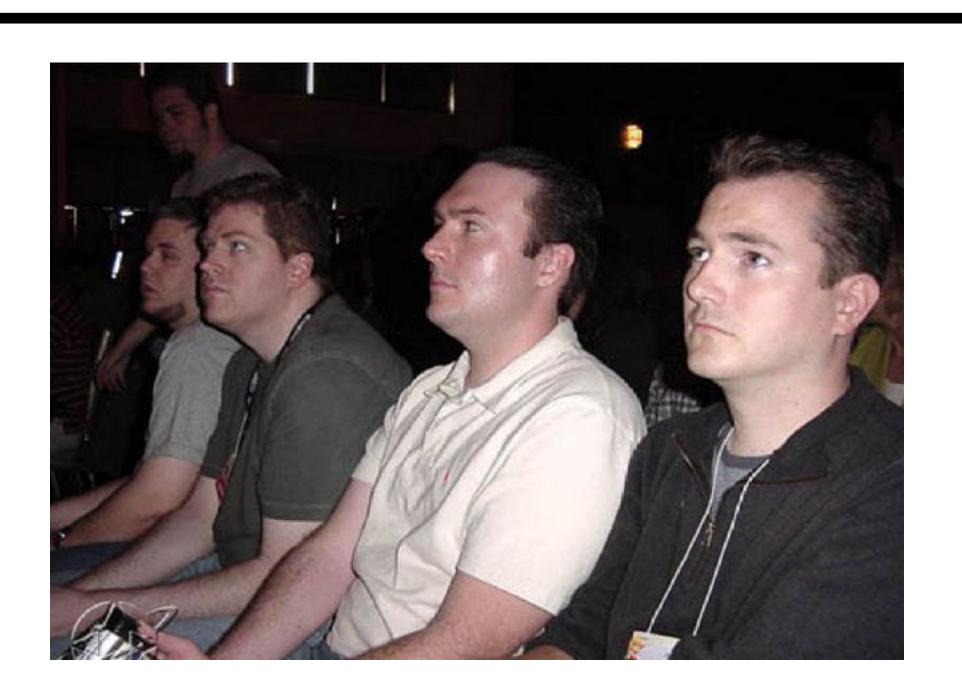
type



interface



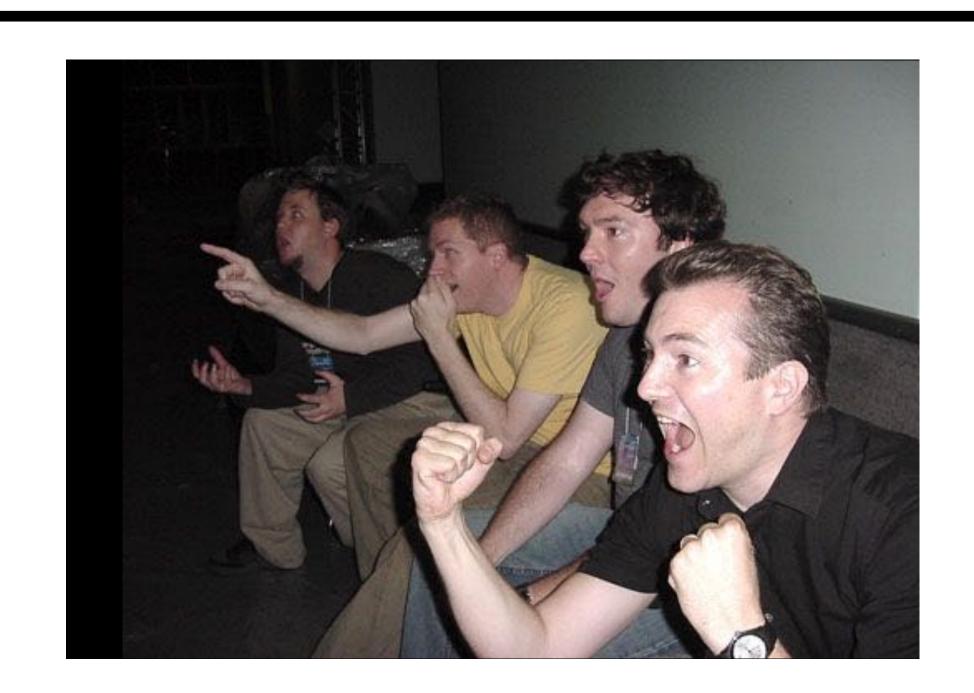
type



interface



type



```
vs
mixed / unknown
vs
type variables (generics)
```

Bringing it all back.

 Shrink the possibilities for your input and output to as closely match what's going on in your head as you can muster.

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- Shrink the possibilities for your input and output to as closely match what's going on in your head as you can muster.
- Use exhaustivity to give yourself a to-do list when you change code.
- · Use different types when you mean different things.
- 'Prove' things to the type checker so that it can do work for you.
- · don't use numeric enums, please

Better TypeScript Types



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http://robhoward.id.au

- https://michalzalecki.com/nominal-typing-in-typescript/
- https://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/utility-types.html
- https://dev.to/busypeoples/notes-on-typescript-pick-exclude-and-higherorder-components-40cp
- https://medium.com/@martin_hotell/interface-vs-type-alias-intypescript-2-7-2a8f1777af4c
- https://mariusschulz.com/blog/typescript-3-0-the-unknown-type
- https://gcanti.github.io/io-ts/
- https://basarat.gitbooks.io/typescript/