



TypeScript Overview

You wanted OOP – now you have it!

Telerik Software Academy
Learning & Development Team
<http://academy.telerik.com>

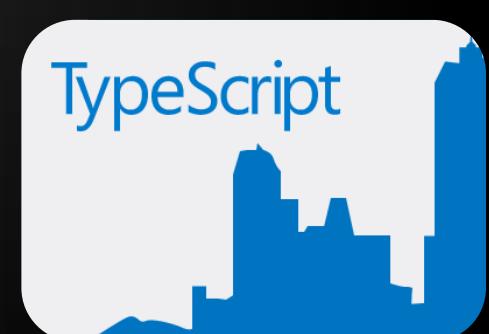


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What & Why

Getting ready for TypeScript

TypeScript

JavaScript for tools

- ◆ TypeScript
 - Typed superset of JavaScript
 - Any browser
 - Any OS
 - Open Source
- ◆ Starts with JS, ends with JS
- ◆ More information here:
 - <http://www.typescriptlang.org/>



◆ Requirements

- Basic JavaScript knowledge
 - Variables
 - Functions
- Basic OOP knowledge
 - Classes
 - Interfaces
 - Inheritance



What & Why

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Basic Types

Types? Where?



- ◆ Boolean - true or false
- ◆ String - text
- ◆ Number – integer or floating point number
- ◆ Array – collection of types
- ◆ Object – base object
- ◆ Enum – enumeration
- ◆ Any – dynamic types, can be everything
- ◆ Void – no value

```
var currentName: string;
var hasPassed: boolean;
var averageMark: number;
var currentCourses: string[]; // Array<string>
var additionalInfo: any;
var currentState: State;

enum State { Onsight, Online, NotEnrolled }

function setStudent(
    name: string, passed: boolean,
    mark: number, courses: string[], info: any,
    state: State) : void {
    ...
}
```

Basic Types

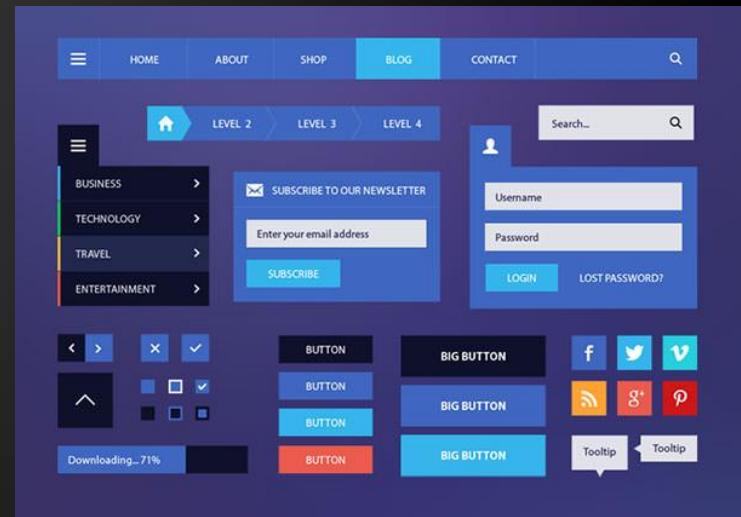
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Interfaces

Interfaces? Interesting...



- ◆ Can define properties
- ◆ Can define optional properties
- ◆ Can define methods
- ◆ Can define functions
- ◆ Can define indexers
- ◆ Can extend other interfaces



```
interface Person {  
    firstName: string;  
    lastName: string;  
    age?: number;  
}
```

```
interface Driver extends Person {  
    yearsExperience: number;  
    vehicles: Vehicle[];  
    addVehicle(vehicle: Vehicle): void;  
    removeVehicle(vehicle: Vehicle): Vehicle;  
}
```

Interfaces

Live Demo

Classes

Classes? Are you sure?



- ◆ Can implement properties
- ◆ Can have constructors
- ◆ Can have methods
- ◆ Have `this` referring to the current instance
- ◆ Can extend other classes (super is base)
- ◆ Can define private/public parts
- ◆ Can define getters or setters
- ◆ Can define static parts

```
class CarDriver extends BasePerson implements Driver {  
    private static LicenseNumber: string = '1234-5678';  
    private _health: number;  
    vehicles: Vehicle[];  
  
    constructor(name: string, public experience: number) {  
        super(name);  
    }  
  
    get health() {...}  
    set health(newHealth: number) {...}  
  
    static CurrentLicenseNumber(): string {...}  
    addVehicle(vehicle: Vehicle) {...}  
    greet() : string {  
        return super.greet() + ...;  
    }  
}
```

Classes

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Modules

Modules? You mean namespaces or what?



- ◆ Organize your code into subsystems
- ◆ Created by the module keyword
- ◆ Define the public parts by export keyword
- ◆ You can split one module into different files
- ◆ You can compile them to a single one
- ◆ Possibility of external modules (node/require)
- ◆ Can be used with external libraries

```
module Drivers {  
    export class BasePerson implements Person {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    export class CarDriver extends BasePerson {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

```
var someDriver = new Drivers.CarDriver(...);
```

Modules

Live Demo

Functions

Lambdas? You got to be kidding me!



- ◆ Can define the types of the parameters
- ◆ Can define their return value
- ◆ Can define typed pointers
- ◆ Can have optional or default parameters
- ◆ Can define collection parameters
- ◆ Can be used as lambda expressions
- ◆ Can have overloads based on their parameters

```
function calculateSum(x: number, y: number, z?: number,  
...restNumbers: number[]): number {  
    var sum = x + y;  
    for (var i = 0; i < restNumbers.length; i++) {  
        sum += restNumbers[i];  
    }  
    return sum;  
}  
  
var calc: (x: number, y: number)=> number = calculateSum;  
  
var calcSum = (x, y) => x + y;
```

Functions

Live Demo

Generics

Generics? Yeah, right!



- ◆ Provides reusability
- ◆ Generic functions
- ◆ Generic classes
- ◆ Gives you types checking and constrains



```
class List<T> {
    private _collection: T[];

    add(item: T) {
        this._collection.push(item);
    }

    remove(item: T) {
        ...
    }

    get count() {
        return this._collection.length;
    }
}
```

Generics

Live Demo

Additional Info

More is better!



- ◆ Documentation

- ◆ <http://www.typescriptlang.org/Content>TypeScript%20Language%20Specification.pdf>

- ◆ Handbook

- ◆ <http://www.typescriptlang.org/Handbook>

- ◆ Demos

- ◆ <http://www.typescriptlang.org/Samples>

- ◆ Training room

- ◆ <http://www.typescriptlang.org/Playground>

Questions?

1. * Create a class hierarchy by your choice with TypeScript consisting of the following:
 - At least 2 modules
 - At least 3 interfaces
 - At least 6 classes
 - At least 2 uses of inheritance
 - At least 12 methods
 - At least one generic use
 - At least one static use
 - Everything should be strongly typed