

BAITUSSALAM

—TECH PARK—





## **Class Agenda**

# Introduction to Typescript, CRUD and Blog Application



## **Typescript**

#### What is Typescript?

- TypeScript is JavaScript with syntax for types.
- TypeScript add static typing to JavaScript.
- TypeScript allows specifying the types of data being passed around within the code, and has the ability to report errors when the types don't match



## **Features of Typescript**

#### Benefits of TypeScript Over JavaScript

- Improved Code Quality: Early detection of errors through static type checking.
- Better Tooling: Enhanced auto completion, refactoring, and inline documentation.
- Scalability: Easier to manage and maintain large codebases.
- Documentation: Types serve as documentation, making the code more understandable.



#### **Typescript Examples**

```
v5.5.2 ₹
          Run
                 Export -
                            Share
      let str:string = 'Hello world'
  3
      str = 4
      console.log(str)
  6
      const arr:number[] = [1, 2, 3, 4]
  9
      for (let item of ar) {
        console.log(item)
 10
 11
 12
 13
      console.log(arr.trim(0, 2))
 14
 15
      function sayName(name:string):string {
 16
        return name
 17
 18
 19
      console.log(sayName(52))
 20
```



#### **Javascript and Typescript Types**

#### **Javascript**

- number
- string
- boolean
- null
- undefined
- object

#### **Typescript**

- any
- unknown
- never
- enum
- tuple
- void



## **Types in TypeScript - Primitives**

#### number, string and boolean

```
src > app.ts > ...

1 let studentName: string = 'Alice'
2 let age: number = 30
3 let isPassed: boolean = true
4
```



#### **Any Type**

Using any allows for more flexibility but at the cost of losing type safety.

It disables type checking for the variable it is assigned to.

```
let data: any = 42;
data = "Hello, world!";
data = true;
```



## **Arrays in Typescript**

```
src > m app.ts > ...

1  let strings: Array<string> = ['a', 'b', 'c']
2  const colors: string[] = ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'white']
3
4  colors[4] = 15
5
6  const numbers: number[] = [1, 17, 20, 4, 5]
7
8  const order: (string | number | boolean)[] = ['John', 2000, true]
9
```



## **Tuples in Typescript**

In TypeScript, a tuple represents a fixed-length array where each element has a specific type.

Tuples are useful if you have two values

let employee: [number, string, boolean] = [123, 'Alice', true]



#### **Objects in Typescript and Interface**

```
interface Person {
40
41
       name: string
42
       age: number
43
44
     let person: Person = {
45
       name: 'Alice',
46
47
       age: 30,
48
49
```

Interfaces improve code readability by documenting the expected properties and methods of objects.

It defines the shape of an object, specifying what properties and methods an object should have.

```
12  let person: {
13    name: string
14    age: number
15  } = {
16    name: 'Alice',
17    age: 30,
18  }
19
```



#### **Array Of Objects in Typescript**

```
interface PeopleType {
30
      name: string
31
32
      age: number
33
34
    let people: PeopleType[] = [
      { name: 'Alice', age: 30 },
36
      { name: 'Bob', age: 25 },
38
39
```



#### **Union and Intersection types**

Union Types: Allows a variable to be one of several types.

```
11 let value: string | number
12 value = 'Hello'
13 value = 42
14
```

Intersection Types: Combines multiple types into one.

```
type A = { name: string }
type B = { age: number }
type Person = A & B

let person: Person = { name: 'Alice', age: 30 }
```



## **Functions in Typescript**

```
function add(a: number, b: number): number {
      return a + b
55
56
57
    add(4)
58
    add(4, 10)
    const subtract = (a: number, b: number): number => {
      return a - b
62
63
64
     interface Multiply {
65
       (a: number, b: number): number
67
68
     const multiply: Multiply = (a, b) => {
      return a * b
70
```

Syntax: (parameter: Type) => ReturnType



#### **Typescript Exercise #1**

- Create a function named <a href="mailto:processData">processData</a> that accepts a parameter <a href="input">input</a> of type <a href="mailto:string">string</a> or <a href="mailto:number[]">number[]</a> and returns a result based on the type of the input.
  - If the input is a string, the function should return the lowercase version of the string.
  - If the input is an array of numbers ( number[] ), the function should return the sum of the numbers.



## **CRUD Application**

#### Create a CRUD Application with Fetch API

#### Student Database Management

Student Name Student Major Submit

Name	Major
Alice Johnson	Computer Science
Bob Smith	Mathematics
ali	maths
Waqas	rider
Saad	science



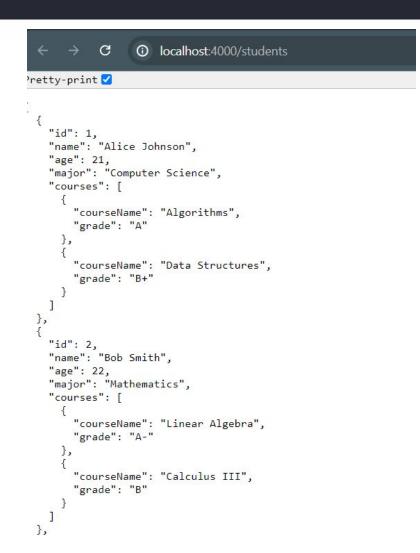
#### **JSON Server**

JSON Server is a lightweight and easy-to-use Node.js tool that simulates a RESTful API using a JSON file as the data source.

With JSON Server, front-end developers can create mock APIs without the need to write complex server-side code, or when a backend API isn't ready yet.



#### Running a JSON Server



- Install json server globally using npm
- Create a db.json file
- Insert data in db.json file
- Run a json server using command json-server
   --watch db.json --port 4000
- Visit the url <a href="http://localhost:4000/students">http://localhost:4000/students</a> in your browser, you can view your API data



#### **Post Request using Fetch**

```
16 vasync function postData(data) {
       const response = await fetch(URL, {
18
        method: 'POST',
        body: JSON.stringify(data),
19
        headers: {
20 ~
21
           'Content-Type': 'application/json',
22
        },
23
       })
      if (!response.ok) {
25 \
        throw new Error(`Failed to add student: ${response.status}`)
26
27
28
       const content = await response.json()
29
31
       console.log(content)
32
33
```

**URL:** The endpoint you are sending the request to.

#### **Options Object:**

**method:** Specifies the HTTP method (e.g., 'POST').

headers: Includes headers for the request, such as 'Content-Type'.

**body:** The data being sent with the request, converted to a JSON string.



## **Blog Application**

Build a blog application in JavaScript using Fetch API user will also be able to visit the individual blog page



# The End