← TypeScript 对象

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TypeScript 命名空间

命名空间一个最明确的目的就是解决重名问题。

假设这样一种情况,当一个班上有两个名叫小明的学生时,为了明确区分它们,我们在使用名字之外,不得不使用一些额外的信息,比如他们的姓(王小明,李小明),或者他们父母的名字等等。

命名空间定义了标识符的可见范围,一个标识符可在多个名字空间中定义,它在不同名字空间中的含义是互不相干的。这样,在一个新的名字空间中可定义任何标识符,它们不会与任何已有的标识符发生冲突,因为已有的定义都处于其他名字空间中。

TypeScript 中命名空间使用 namespace 来定义, 语法格式如下:

```
namespace SomeNameSpaceName {
export interface ISomeInterfaceName {
export class SomeClassName {
}
}
```

以上定义了一个命名空间 SomeNameSpaceName,如果我们需要在外部可以调用 SomeNameSpaceName 中的类类和接口,则需要在类和接口添加 export 关键字。

要在另外一个命名空间调用语法格式为:

```
SomeNameSpaceName.SomeClassName;
```

如果一个命名空间在一个单独的 TypeScript 文件中,则应使用三斜杠 /// 引用它,语法格式如下:

```
/// <reference path = "SomeFileName.ts" />
```

以下实例演示了命名空间的使用, 定义在不同文件中:

```
IShape.ts 文件代码:
```

```
namespace Drawing {
export interface IShape {
draw();
}
}
```

Circle.ts 文件代码:

```
/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
namespace Drawing {
export class Circle implements IShape {
public draw() {
  console.log("Circle is drawn");
  }
}
```

```
Triangle.ts 文件代码:

/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
namespace Drawing {
export class Triangle implements IShape {
public draw() {
console.log("Triangle is drawn");
}
}
}
```

```
TestShape.ts 文件代码:

/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
/// <reference path = "Circle.ts" />
/// <reference path = "Triangle.ts" />
function drawAllShapes(shape:Drawing.IShape) {
    shape.draw();
    }
    drawAllShapes(new Drawing.Circle());
    drawAllShapes(new Drawing.Triangle());
```

使用 tsc 命令编译以上代码:

```
tsc --out app.js TestShape.ts
```

得到以下 JavaScript 代码:

```
JavaScript
```

```
/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
var Drawing;
(function (Drawing) {
var Circle = /** @class */ (function () {
function Circle() {
Circle.prototype.draw = function () {
console.log("Circle is drawn");
};
return Circle;
}());
Drawing.Circle = Circle;
})(Drawing || (Drawing = {}));
/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
var Drawing;
(function (Drawing) {
var Triangle = /** @class */ (function () {
function Triangle() {
Triangle.prototype.draw = function () {
console.log("Triangle is drawn");
};
return Triangle;
```

```
}());
Drawing.Triangle = Triangle;
})(Drawing || (Drawing = {}));
/// <reference path = "IShape.ts" />
/// <reference path = "Circle.ts" />
/// <reference path = "Triangle.ts" />
function drawAllShapes(shape) {
    shape.draw();
}
drawAllShapes(new Drawing.Circle());
drawAllShapes(new Drawing.Triangle());
```

使用 node 命令查看输出结果为:

```
$ node app.js
Circle is drawn
Triangle is drawn
```

嵌套命名空间

命名空间支持嵌套,即你可以将命名空间定义在另外一个命名空间里头。

```
namespace namespace_name1 {
  export namespace namespace_name2 {
  export class class_name { }
  }
}
```

成员的访问使用点号 . 来实现,如下实例:

```
Invoice.ts 文件代码:

namespace Runoob {
  export namespace invoiceApp {
  export class Invoice {
    public calculateDiscount(price: number) {
      return price * .40;
    }
    }
}
```

```
InvoiceTest.ts 文件代码:

/// <reference path = "Invoice.ts" />
var invoice = new Runoob.invoiceApp.Invoice();
```

使用 tsc 命令编译以上代码:

console.log(invoice.calculateDiscount(500));

```
tsc --out app.js InvoiceTest.ts
```

得到以下 JavaScript 代码:

```
JavaScript
var Runoob;
(function (Runoob) {
var invoiceApp;
(function (invoiceApp) {
var Invoice = /** @class */ (function () {
function Invoice() {
}
Invoice.prototype.calculateDiscount = function (price) {
return price * .40;
};
return Invoice;
}());
invoiceApp.Invoice = Invoice;
})(invoiceApp = Runoob.invoiceApp || (Runoob.invoiceApp = {}));
})(Runoob | | (Runoob = {}));
/// <reference path = "Invoice.ts" />
var invoice = new Runoob.invoiceApp.Invoice();
console.log(invoice.calculateDiscount(500));
```

使用 node 命令查看输出结果为:

```
$ node app.js
200
```

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