Writing Better Functions with TypeScript



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Overview



Adding type annotations to functions
Using arrow functions
Declaring function types

```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
}
```





```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
    return "I'm boring and difficult. Don't be like me.";
}
```



```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
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}

function funFunc(score: number, message?: string): string {
    return "I've got personality and I'm helpful! Be like me!";
}
```



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Using the --nolmplicitAny Compiler Option

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```
function dullFunc(value1, value2) {
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}
error TS7006: Parameter 'value1' implicitly has an 'any' type.
error TS7006: Parameter 'value2' implicitly has an 'any' type.
```



```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
}
```



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```
function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
   console.log(greeting);
}
```



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function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
}
```



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function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
}
sendGreeting(); // Good morning!
sendGreeting('Good afternoon!'); // Good afternoon!
```



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function sendGreeting(greeting: string = 'Good morning!'): void {
    console.log(greeting);
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Adding type annotations to parameters and return values







Adding type annotations and default parameter values

parameters => function body





```
let squareit = x => x * x;
```





```
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```



```
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```



```
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```



```
let squareit = x => x * x;
let result = squareit(4); // 16
```



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let squareit = x => x * x;
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let adder = (a, b) => a + b;
```



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let adder = (a, b) => a + b;
let sum = adder(2, 3); // 5
```



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let greeting = () => console.log('Hello World!');
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let result = squareit(4); // 16

let adder = (a, b) => a + b;
let sum = adder(2, 3); // 5

let greeting = () => console.log('Hello World!');
greeting(); // Hello World!
```



```
let scores: number[] = [70, 125, 85, 110];
let highScores: number[];
highScores = scores.filter((element, index, array) => {
    if (element > 100) {
        return true;
    }
});
```



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let scores: number[] = [70, 125, 85, 110];
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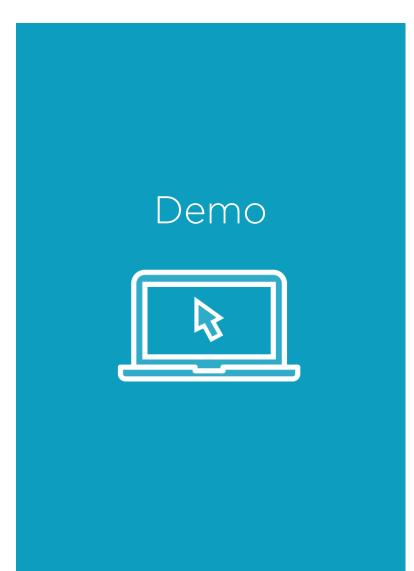






Converting a traditional function to an arrow function...with type annotations!





Taking advantage of function types

Summary



TypeScript functions are easier to use Flexibility included
Clean syntax