

An aerial, high-angle photograph of a city street scene, likely in Japan. The image is in black and white with a dark, desaturated tone. A multi-lane road with white lane markings and crosswalks runs horizontally across the lower half. A train track with overhead power lines runs vertically through the center. Various buildings of different heights and styles are visible on both sides of the road and tracks. Some buildings have flat roofs with visible structures like air conditioning units or small trees. The overall composition is a dense urban environment.

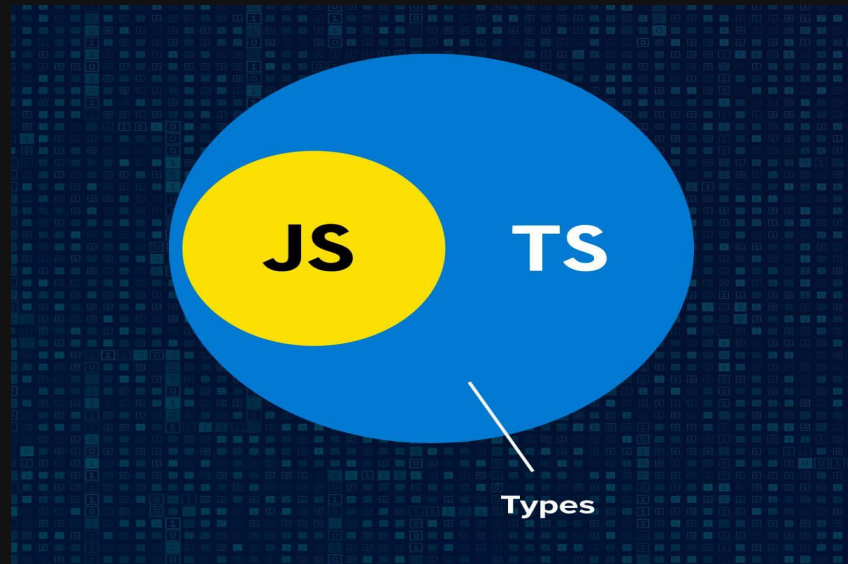
About Typescript

覃光明

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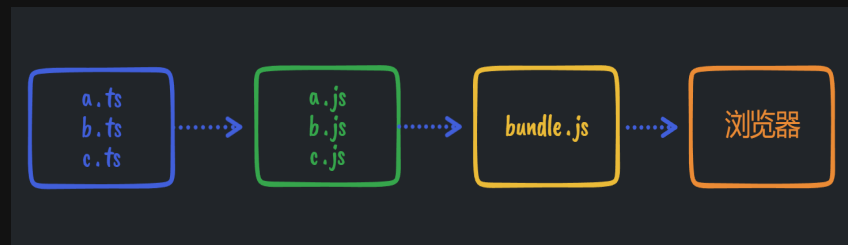
前言

Why You Should Choose TypeScript Over JavaScript



"TypeScript is JavaScript with syntax for types."

- 是javascript的超集
- 类型语法
- 强类型语言



- ts文件最终还是会被编译成js文件去执行

数据类型

string类型

```
const name: string = '天气真好'
```

null类型

```
const isNull: null = null
```

boolean类型

```
const isSuccess: boolean = true
```

undefined类型

```
const isUndefined: undefined = undefined
```

number类型

```
const age: number = 18
```

Object类型

```
type Person = {  
  name: string,  
  age: number  
}
```

```
const o: Person = { name: '小明', age: 18 }
```

symbol类型

```
const sy: symbol = Symbol('hhh')
```

Array类型

```
const list1: number[] = [1, 2, 3]
```

// 数组泛型写法

```
const list2: Array<number> = [1, 2, 3]
```

TS独有的数据类型 - any 与 unknown

any类型 (top-type | bottom-type)

```
let xx: any = '小明'
xx = true
xx = 20
xx = '你好'
xx = []
xx = {}
```

unknown类型 (top-type)

```
//
let un: unknown
un = true
un = 20
un = '你好'
un = []
un = {}
...
```

相同点

- 都属于是顶级类型
- 都能被任意类型赋值

不同点

- any可以是任意类型的父类型，同时也是任意类型的子类型；unknown只是任意类型的父类型，只是unknown和any的子类型

```
// ok
let anyV: any
let value1: unknown = anyV
let value2: any = anyV
let value3: boolean = anyV
let value4: undefined = anyV
...
```

```
// ok
let unV: unknown
let value1: unknown = unV
let value2: any = unV

// error
let value3: boolean = unV
let value4: undefined = unV
...
```

TS独有的数据类型 - any 与 unknown

不同点

- any: 我不在乎它是什么类型; unknown: 我不知道它是什么类型 (意味着unknown类型需要重点关注)

```
// any 语法检查都会通过
let value: any

// ok
value.name
value.trim()
value.push()
...
```

```
// any
function addItem (list: any, item: number) {
  list.push(item)
}

const arr: number[] = []

// 语法检查会通过, 但是执行结果会报错
addItem('你好', 2)
```

```
// unknown 语法检查都会失败
let value: unknown

// error
value.name
value.trim()
value.push()
...
```

```
// unknown 迫使开发者手动去做一些类型检查
function addItem (list: unknown, item: number) {
  // list.push(item) // error Object is of type 'unknown'
  if (list instanceof Array) {
    list.push(item)
  }
}

const arr: number[] = []

// 语法检查时就会报错
addItem('你好', 2)
```

TS独有的数据类型 - Enum类型（枚举）

数字枚举

```
enum HttpStatusCode {  
  SUCCESS = 200  
  FAILED = 500  
}  
  
const code: HttpStatusCode = HttpStatusCode.SUCCESS // 200
```

常量枚举

```
const enum NumberCollection {  
  NORTH, // 0  
  SOUTH, // 1  
  EAST, // 2  
  WEST, // 3  
}
```

字符串枚举

```
enum Status {  
  S = 'success',  
  F = 'failed'  
}  
  
const s: Status = Status.s // success
```

异构枚举

```
enum EnumMix {  
  A, // 0  
  B, // 1  
  C = "C", // C  
  D = "D", // D  
  E = 8, // 8  
  F, // 9  
}
```

TS独有的数据类型 - Tuple (元组)、Void、Never

元组类型：数组一般支持同种类型，元组可以支持不同类型且长度固定

```
let tupleType: [string, number]
tupleType = ['小明', 18]
```

元组：设置别名

```
let tupleType: [name: string, age: number];
tupleType = ['小明', 18]

// tupleType[0]的别名是name tupleType[1]的别名是age
// 但是无法通过别名访问到具体的值 tupleType.name 为 undefined
```

Void：函数特有的类型

```
function doSomething(): void {
  //...
}
```

never类型：表示永远不存在的值的类型

```
function rejectError(message: string): never {
  throw new Error(message);
}

// 可以利用never类型尽可能的保证类型的绝对安全
type Info = string | number
// type Info = string | number | boolean
function getInfo(msg: Info): void {
  if (typeof msg === 'string') {
    // ...
  } else if (typeof msg === 'number') {
    // ...
  } else {
    let value: never = msg;
    // ...
  }
}
```


函数(Function)

类型：函数类型、入参类型、返回值类型

```
// 定义一个函数类型
type DoSumFn = (a: number, b: number) => number;

const doSum: DoSumFn = function(a: number, b: number): number {
  return a + b
}

doSum(1, 2) // 3
```

可选参数、默认参数

```
// 注意把可选参数放在后面

function printInfo(name: string, age: number = 18, hobby?:string ): string {
  return `姓名: ${name}, 年龄: ${age}, 爱好: ${hobby}`
}

printInfo('小明') // 姓名: 小明, 年龄: 18, 爱好: undefined
printInfo('小明', 20, '睡觉') // 姓名: 小明, 年龄: 20, 爱好: 睡觉
```

函数(Function)

函数重载

在javascript中没有重载的概念，重名函数会被覆盖

```
function a () {  
  console.log('出太阳了')  
}
```

```
function a () {  
  console.log('下雨了')  
}
```

```
a() // 下雨了
```

函数(Function)

函数重载

typescript中的重载指的是，声明多个同名函数，它们的参数类型不同

```
// 声明
type NumberOrString = string | number
function add (arg1: string, arg2: string): string
function add (arg1: number, arg2: number): number

// 实现
function add(a: NumberOrString, b: NumberOrString) {
  // 实现上要严格判断两个参数的类型是否相等
  if (typeof a === 'string' && typeof b === 'string') {
    return a + b
  } else if (typeof a === 'number' && typeof b === 'number') {
    return a + b
  }

  return ''
}
```

类型别名(type)与接口(interface)

type: 用来给类型起一个新的名字, 定义类型

```
type isString = string
const msg: isString = 'hello ts'
```

只读属性、可选属性、任意属性

```
type Person = {
  name: string,
  age: number,
  // 只读 readonly
  readonly sex: string,
  // 可选 ?
  email?: string,
  // 任意属性: 索引签名
  [prop: string]: any
}
```

interface: 定义一个对象类型

```
interface Person {
  name: string;
  age: number;
}
const p: Person = { name: '小明', age: 18 }
```

只读属性、可选属性、任意属性

```
interface Person {
  name: string,
  age: number,
  // 只读 readonly
  readonly sex: string,
  // 可选 ?
  email?: string,
  // 任意属性: 索引签名
  [prop: string]: any
}
```

type与interface的区别

type可以为基本类型、联合类型、元组类型定义别名，而interface不行

```
type N = number // 基本类型
type A = string | number // 联合类型
type B = [number, string] // 元组类型
```

```
interface A {
  name: string,
}
```

```
interface A {
  age: number
}
```

```
const value: A = {
  name: '小明',
  age: 18
}
```

```
type A = {
  name: string,
}
```

```
type A = {
  age: number
}
```

```
const value: A = {
  name: '小明',
  age: 18
}
```

```
// error: 重复定义类型A
```

type与interface的扩展(& 与 extends)

interface从interface扩展

```
interface A { x: number }

interface B extends A { y: number }

let value:B = { x: 1, y: 2 }
```

interface从type扩展

```
type A = {
  x: number
}

interface B extends A { y: number }

let value:B = { x: 1, y: 2 }
```

type从type扩展

```
type A = { x: number }

type B = A & { y: number }

let value:B = { x: 1, y: 2 }
```

type从interface扩展

```
interface A { x: number }

type B = A & { y: number }

let value:B = { x: 1, y: 2 }
```

WARNING: type扩展仅能使用&, interface扩展可以使用extends 或者 &

type & (type 或者 interface)

interface & (type 或者 interface)

interface extends (type 或者interface)

type与interface的使用场景

type

- 定义基本类型的别名时
- 定义元组类型时
- 定义函数类型时

```
type StringReturnFn = (name: string) => string

let test: StringReturnFn = function (name: string):string {
  // ...
  return name
}
```

- 定义联合类型时

interface

- 需要利用接口自动合并特性的时
- 定义对象类型时

联合类型与交叉类型

- 联合类型：产生一个包含所有类型的选择集
- 交叉类型：产生一个所有属性的新类型

联合类型 (|)

```
type EmptyValue = null | undefined | ''  
// null、undefined、''  
const v: EmptyValue = null  
  
// 定义对象  
type A = { name: string}  
type B = { age: number }  
type C = A | B  
  
let o: C = { name: '小明', age: 20 }
```

交叉类型 (&) : 用于对象

```
type A = { name: string}  
type B = { age: number }  
type C = A & B  
  
let o: C = { name: '小明', age: 20 }
```


联合类型与交叉类型

WARNING

当有多个类型中有重复属性且类型不同时，联合类型会表现正常，交叉类型会表现异常

```
type A = {  
  value: string  
}  
type B = {  
  value: boolean  
}
```

// 联合类型

```
type C = A | B  
let v:C = {  
  value: 'hello'  
}  
v = {  
  value: true  
}
```

// 交叉类型

```
type D = A & B // 此时D为never类型
```

泛型T

```
function sayHi(value: string): string {  
  console.log(value)  
  return value  
}
```

```
sayHi('hi')
```

```
function sayHi<T>(value: T): T {  
  console.log(value)  
  return value  
}
```

```
sayHi<string>('hi')
```

多个泛型参数

```
function saySomething<T, U>(value: T, msg: U) : T {  
  console.log(msg)  
  return value  
}
```

```
// 显示指定泛型变量的类型 T => string 、 U => number  
saySomething<string, number>('你好', 20)  
// 让typescript自己去推导泛型变量的类型  
saySomething('你好', 20)
```

泛型变量不一定只能用T表示，理论上可以用任意字母

常见的有

- T (Type): 表示类型
- K (Key): 表示对象的键的类型
- V (Value): 表示对象中的值的类型

类型常见操作符

typeof

判断基本类型

```
let s = 'hello'
let n = 1
let b = true

typeof s === 'string' // true
typeof n === 'number' // true
typeof b === 'boolean' // true
```

获取变量的声明或者对象的类型

```
interface P {
  name: string
  age: number
}

const a: P = {
  name: '小明',
  age: 20
}

type S = typeof somebody // Person

const obj = { name: '小明', age: 20 }
type O = typeof obj // { name: sting, age: number }
```

in: 常用于`映射类型`中遍历枚举值

```
type Keys = 'name' | 'age' | 'hobby'
type Info = {
  [prop in Keys]: string
}

// { 'name': string, 'age': 'string', 'hobby': sting }
```

keyof: 常用于`映射类型`中遍历key

```
interface Person { name: string; age: number }
type P = {
  [ name in keyof Person ]: Person[name]
}
// { name: string, age: number }
```

类型常见操作符

extends

用于`条件类型`进行类型推断

```
type IsNumber<T> = T extends number ? true : false

type I = IsNumber<number> // true
```

用于`类型扩展`

```
interface A {
  name: string
}

interface B extends A {
  age: number
}

// B => { name: string; age: number }
```

用于`泛型约束`

```
interface Person {
  name: string
  age: number
}

function getInfo<T extends Person>(info: T): T {
  console.log(info)
  return info
}

// error: age类型错误
getInfo({ name: '1', age: '你好', h: 1 })
```

类型常见操作符

infer

用于`条件类型`中声明一个`类型变量`并对其使用

```
// 获取数组元素类型
type GetValueType<T> = T extends (infer U)[] ? U : T
type StingArray = string[]
```

```
type ValueType = GetValueType<StingArray>
```

```
// string[] => T
// sting[] extends (infer U)[] 执行类型匹配
// 匹配成功并返回类型U => U => sting
```

```
// 获取函数的返回值类型
type getFnReturnType<T> = T extends (value: any) => (infer U) ?
```

```
type StringFn = () => string
```

```
// string
type ReturnValueType = getFnReturnType<StringFn>
```

WARNING

- 仅能在条件类型的extends的子句使用

```
// error
(infer U)[] extends T ? U : T
```

- 仅能在条件类型的true分支中使用

```
// error
T extends (infer U)[] ? T : U
```

断言

有时候你会比编译器更清楚的知道某个变量的类型，此时就可以通过`断言`告诉编译器

```
function getLength(value: unknown): number {  
    return value.length // error  
}
```

```
// as语法  
function getLength(value: unknown): number {  
    return ( value as [] ).length  
}
```

```
// <>尖括号语法  
function getLength(value: unknown): number {  
    return ( value as Array<any> ).length  
}
```

非空断言!

```
function test(value: string | undefined | null) {  
    const res: string = value!  
    return res  
}
```

确定赋值断言!

```
let s: string  
function init () {  
    s = 'hello'  
}  
  
init()  
  
const num = s.length // error  
const num = s!.length // ok
```

装饰器(@)

装饰器是一个函数，可以注入到类、方法、属性、参数上来扩展其功能

类装饰器：在类声明之前声明，应用于类构造函数

普通装饰器

```
// target: 装饰的类 => Example
function sayHi(target: Function): void {
  target.prototype.sayHi = () => {
    console.log('say hi')
  }
}

@sayHi
class Example {
  constructor() {}
}

const ex = new Example();
(ex as any).sayHi() // say hi
```

装饰器工厂：可以传参

```
// target: 装饰的类 => Example
function sayHi(msg: string): Function {
  return function(target: Function) {
    target.prototype.sayHi = () => {
      console.log(msg)
    }
  }
}

@sayHi('你好吃饭了吗')
class Example {
  constructor() {}
}

const ex = new Example();
(ex as any).sayHi() // 你好吃饭了吗
```

装饰器(@)

属性装饰器

```
/**
 * target(装饰的类):
 *   如果是static静态属性是构造函数, 如果是public属性是原型对象
 * key(装饰的属性名称): name
 */
function changeName(target: any, key: string) {
  target[key] = '小明'
}

class Person {
  @changeName
  public name: string | undefined;

  constructor() {}
}

const p = new Person()
console.log(p.name) // 小明
```

参数装饰器

```
/**
 * target(装饰类): Person;
 * key(装饰的方法名): test;
 * parameterIndex(装饰的参数位置索引值): 1
 */
function Log(target: Function, key: string, parameterIndex: number) {
  console.log(target, key, parameterIndex)
}

class Person {
  constructor() {}
  public name: string | undefined
  public age: number | undefined

  test(name: string, @Log age: number) {
    this.name = name;
    this.age = age;
  }
}

const n = new Person();
(n as any).test('小明', 18)
```


装饰器(@)

方法装饰器

```
/**
 * target(被装饰的类): 如果是static静态方法是构造函数, 如果是public公共方法是原型对象
 * key(装饰的方法名称): doSomething
 * descriptor: { "writable": true,"enumerable": false,"configurable": true, "value": function }
 */
function logInfo(target: any, key: string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) {
  let originMethod = descriptor.value; // 获取到key方法
  descriptor.value = function(...args: any[]) { // 更改key方法
    console.log(`${key}方法执行之前`)
    const result = originMethod.apply(this, args)
    console.log(`${key}方法执行之后`)
    return result
  }
}

class Person {
  constructor() {}
  @logInfo
  doSomething(args: any) {
    console.log('doSomething方法执行')
  }
}

const p = new Person();
(p as any).doSomething(); // doSomething方法执行之前 doSomething方法执行 doSomething方法执行之后
```

Thanks !