TypeScript



资源

- 1. TypeScript参考
- 2. <u>vue中的TypeScript</u>

知识点

准备工作

新建一个基于ts的vue项目

```
? Please pick a preset: Manually select features
? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, TS, Linter
? Use class-style component syntax? Yes
? Use Babel alongside TypeScript for auto-detected polyfills? Yes
? Pick a linter / formatter config: Basic
? Pick additional lint features: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert sele n)Lint on save
? Where do you prefer placing config for Babel, PostCSS, ESLint, etc.? In dedicated config files
? Save this as a preset for future projects? (y/N) n
```

在已存在项目中安装typescript

```
vue add @vue/typescript
```

类型注解和编译时类型检查

类型注解: 变量后面通过冒号+类型来做类型注解

```
// test.ts
let title1: string; // 类型注解
title1 = "开课吧"; // 正确
title1 = 4; // 错误

let title2 = "xx"; // 类型推论
title2 = 2;// 错误

//数组类型

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```

```
let names: string[];
names = ['Tom'];//或Array<string>
//任意类型
let foo:any;
foo = 'xx'
foo = 3
//any类型也可用于数组
let list: any[];
list = [1, true, "free"];
list[1] = 100;
//函数中使用类型
function greeting(person: string): string {
 return 'Hello, ' + person;
}
//void类型,常用于没有返回值的函数
function warnUser(): void { alert("This is my warning message"); }
```

函数

必填参:参数一旦声明,就要求传递,且类型需符合

```
function greeting(person: string): string {
  return "Hello, " + person;
}
greeting('tom')
```

可选参数:参数名后面加上问号,变成可选参数

```
function greeting(person: string, msg?: string): string {
  return "Hello, " + person;
}
```

参数默认值

```
function greeting(person: string, msg = ''): string {
  return "Hello, " + person;
}
```

函数重载

```
// 声明1
function info(a: {name: string}): string;
// 声明2
function info(a: string): {name: string};
// 实现
function info(a: {name: string} | string): {name: string} | string {
  if (typeof a === "object") {
    return a.name;
  } else {
    return { name: a };
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```

```
}
console.log(info({ name: "tom" }));
console.log(info("tom"));
```

类

class的特性

ts中的类和es6中大体相同,这里重点关注ts带来的特性

```
class MyComp {
    private _foo: string; // 私有属性,不能在类的外部访问
    protected bar: string;// 保护属性,可以在子类中访问

// 构造函数参数加修饰符,能够定义为成员属性
    constructor(public tua = "tua") {}

// 方法也有修饰符
    private someMethod() {}

// 存取器: 属性方式访问,可添加额外逻辑,控制读写性
    get foo() { return this._foo }
    set foo(val) { this._foo = val }

}
```

接口

接口仅约束结构,不要求实现,使用更简单

```
interface Person {
    firstName: string;
    lastName: string;
}
function greeting(person: Person) {
    return 'Hello, ' + person.firstName + ' ' + person.lastName;
}
const user = {firstName: 'Jane', lastName: 'User'};
console.log(user);
console.log(greeting(user));
```

泛型

泛型 (Generics) 是指在定义函数、接口或类的时候,不预先指定具体的类型,而在使用的时候再指定 类型的一种特性。以此增加代码通用性。

```
// 不用泛型
// interface Result {
// ok: 0 | 1;
// data: Feature[];

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```

```
// 使用泛型
interface Result<T> {
    ok: 0 | 1;
    data: T;
}

// 泛型方法
function getData<T>(): Result<T> {
    const data: any = [
        { id: 1, name: "类型注解", version: "2.0" },
        { id: 2, name: "编译型语言", version: "1.0" }
    ];
    return { ok: 1, data }
}
```

装饰器

装饰器用于扩展类或者它的属性和方法。@xxx就是装饰器的写法

组件声明: @Component

典型应用是组件装饰器@Component

```
@Component
export default class Hello extends Vue {}
```

属性声明: @Prop

除了在@Component中声明,还可以采用@Prop的方式声明组件属性

```
export default class Helloworld extends Vue {
    // Props()参数是为vue提供属性选项
    // !称为明确赋值断言,它是提供给ts的
    @Prop({type: String, required: true})
    private msg!: string;
}
```

事件处理: @Emit

新增特性时派发事件通知, Hello.vue

```
@Emit()
private addFeature(event: any) {// 若没有返回值形参将作为事件参数
   const feature = { name: event.target.value, id: this.features.length + 1 };
   this.features.push(feature);
   event.target.value = "";
   return feature;// 若有返回值则返回值作为事件参数
}
```

变更监测: @Watch

```
@watch('msg')
onRouteChange(val:string, oldVal:any){
   console.log(val, oldVal);
}
```

vuex使用: vuex-class

vuex-class 为vue-class-component提供Vuex状态绑定帮助方法。

安装依赖

```
npm i vuex-class -S
```

定义状态, store.ts

```
import Vuex from "vuex";
import Vue from "vue";
Vue.use(Vuex);
export default new Vuex.Store({
  state: {
    features: [
      { id: 1, name: "类型", version: "1.0" },
     { id: 2, name: "编译型语言", version: "1.0" },
    ],
  },
  mutations: {
    addFeatureMutation(state: any, featureName) {
      state.features.push({ id: state.features.length + 1, name: featureName });
    },
  },
  actions: {
    addFeatureAction({ commit }, featureName) {
      commit("addFeatureMutation", featureName);
    },
  },
});
```

使用, Hello.vue

```
import { State, Action, Mutation } from "vuex-class";

@Component
export default class Feature extends Vue {
    // 状态、动作、变更映射
    @State features!: string[];
    @Action addFeatureAction: any;
    @Mutation addFeatureMutation: any;

private addFeature(event) {
    console.log(event);
    // this.features.push(event.target.value);
    this.addFeatureAction(event.target.value);
    // this.addFeaturMutation(event.target.value);
    event.target.value = "";
}
```

装饰器原理

类装饰器

```
//类装饰器表达式会在运行时当作函数被调用,类的构造函数作为其唯一的参数。
function log(target: Function) {
    // target是构造函数
    console.log(target === Foo); // true
    target.prototype.log = function() {
        console.log(this.bar);
    }
    // 如果类装饰器返回一个值,它会使用提供的构造函数来替换类的声明。
}

@log
class Foo {
    bar = 'bar'
}

const foo = new Foo();
// @ts-ignore
foo.log();
```

方法装饰器

```
class Foo {
    @dong
    setBar(val: string) {
       this.bar = val
    }
}
foo.setBar('lalala')
```

属性装饰器

```
// 属性装饰器
function mua(target, name) {
    target[name] = 'mua~~~'
}
class Foo {
    @mua ns!:string;
}
console.log(foo.ns);
```

稍微改造一下使其可以接收参数

```
function mua(param:string) {
    return function (target, name) {
       target[name] = param
    }
}
```

实战一下Component,新建Decor.vue

```
<template>
  <div>{{msg}}</div>
</template>
<script lang='ts'>
import { vue } from "vue-property-decorator";
function Component(options: any) {
 return function(target: any) {
   return Vue.extend(options);
 };
}
@Component({
  props: {
   msg: {
     type: String,
      default: ""
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```

```
}
}

propert default class Decor extends Vue {}
</script>
```

显然options中的选项都可以从Decor定义中找到,去源码中找答案吧~

作业

- 1. 把手头的小项目改造为ts编写
- 2. 探究vue-property-decorator中各装饰器实现原理,能造个轮子更佳

