

# Type Script

for UberConf 2018

@jessitron

+ Ruby + both  
+ Elm/Elixir  
for Twitter  
Java + Scala + clojure  
+ Type Script



-♡ ATOMIST -  
CEO: Rod Johnson,  
creator of Spring framework  
for Java

+ Ruby + both  
+ Elm/Elixir  
for Twitter

software  
delivery  
automation  
at a higher level  
and in code

I'd rather you go away with

"that's off my list"



than

"wow that looks fun!"

... wow this is painful"



↓ from the book  
How Information Grows

"Person-byte"

1. know if & when you should learn TS
2. be prepared for some WTFs
3. perspective on programming systems

In scope:

types  
node  
npm

tslint  
tests

Out of scope:

front end  
http server

Useful

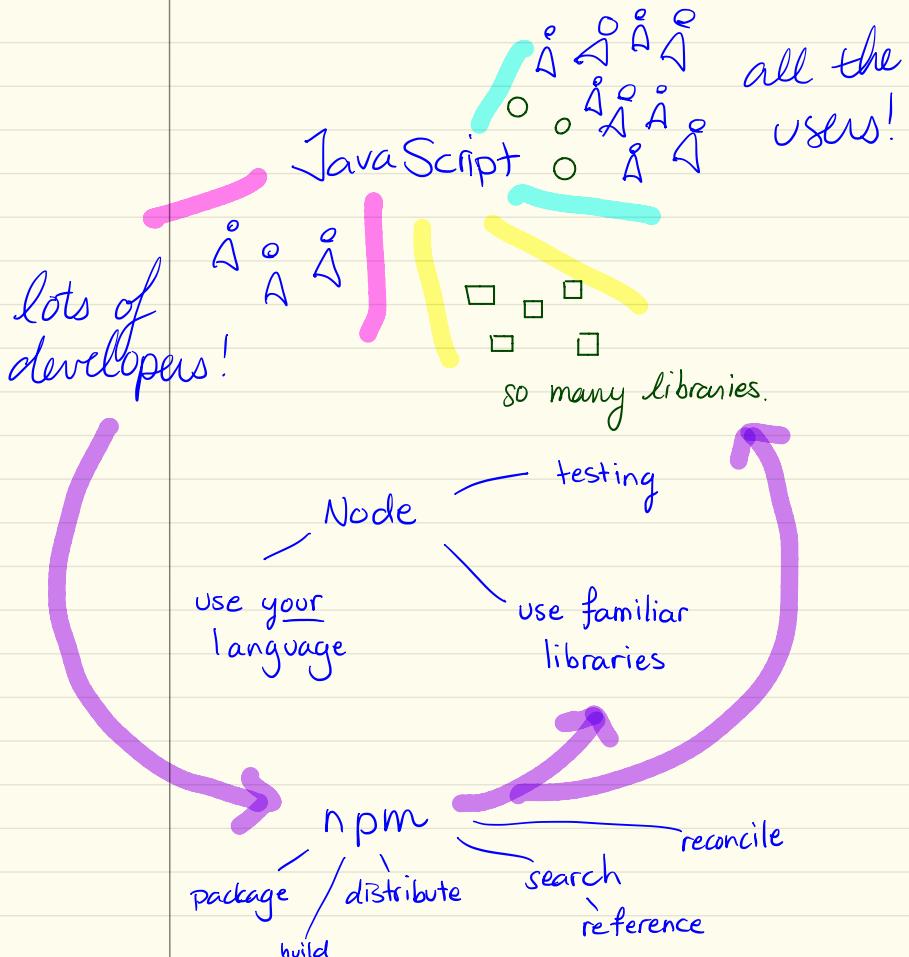
JavaScript is many languages.



but it'll output whatever,

plus you get types!  
but only when you want!

Useful!



We program in  
Language Systems. and communities.

# Live Coding Time

Explore one dungeon room.

1. synchronously
2. with callbacks
3. with Promises
4. and `async/await`
5. and "or" types  
and type guards.

next, Look at Code.

<https://github.com/jessitron/explore-deps>

start from explore.ts

click into `build Room`  
and then  
`tryToAct`

see notes in comments.

# Where do types come from?

- @types / module  
special: @types / node
  - typings files locally .d.ts
  - those mysterious libs.  
in tsconfig
  - !!! reference
  - make it output our type files!
- ↑  
try removing  
the "\*"  
from  
index.d.ts

Pause for syntax questions.

# Where do modules come from?

TL; DR →

it's a file  
that uses  
"import"  
or  
"export"

What is a "module"?

It's a unit of program composition.

The level of reuse is the release.

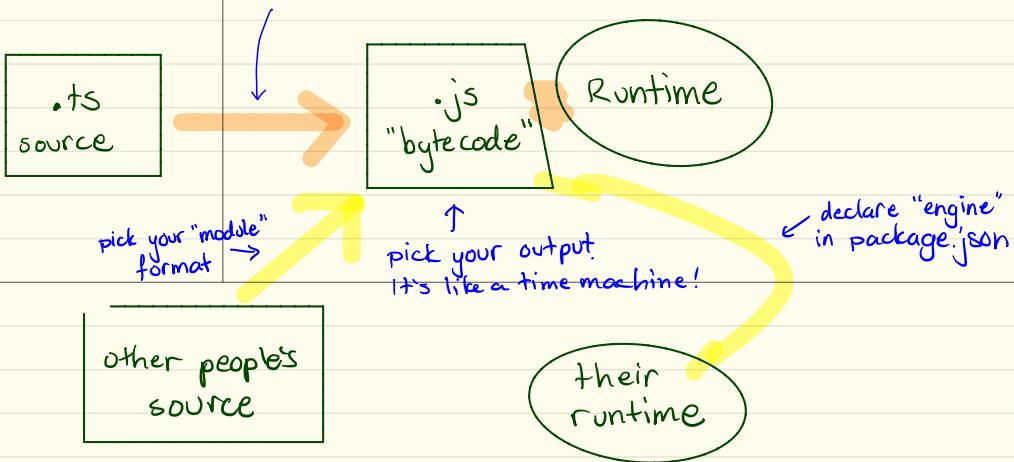
JavaScript didn't come with modules.

See: AMD, CommonJS, `tsconfig.json`

✓ but node doesn't support it. last I checked

ECMAScript now has a module standard

sometimes there is a lot here.  
TS makes it as simple as it can be.



but, where do modules come from?

OK, now we're talking runtime,  
not compile-time.

`require(...)`

☞ this is node, a function that is available  
globally within a module

`import...`

☞ type script syntax

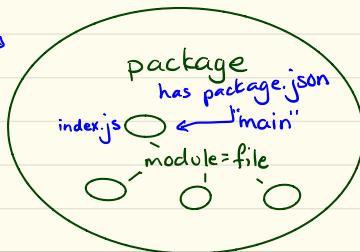
Locating modules on disk:

1. relative to current file: ". /any/thing"

2. package.

now it gets exciting!

these live in npm  
and in your  
node\_modules/  
plural.



but how do they get in there?

npm install.

# npm install

you can also  
use yarn.

we used to.  
but npm caught up.

dependencies ←  
  └ runtime  
    └ dev  
      └ peer

tags

-npm view  
  --json      specify fields

global is for command line utilities  
see "bin"

try `npm ls`

`npm link`

specifying a version:

- semver
- `\*`
- `^` vs `~`
- url

`npm ls` see a tree

`npm dedupe` reduce its size

# npm scripts

`npm run x` test, build, etc

these use the executables in  
node\_modules/.bin



cross-platform is hard

npm-run-all instead of &&

rimraf instead of rm

# npm publish

set in package.json:

"bin"

or

"main" and "types"

"version"

↑

or "minor"  
or "major"

use `npm version patch` to advance

"name": "@you/happy-project"

npm login

npm publish --access public

# import statements

DO:

```
import * as fs from "fs";
```

DO:

```
import {readFile} from "fs";
```

then there are default exports:

lodash is friendly  
you can also  
import \* as - →

```
import _ from "lodash";
```

boxen. →  
is a function.

```
import boxen from "boxen";
```

one or more of these will work  
depending on the internals  
of the module you import.

# Enforcing Correctness

Types:

start with 'any'  
and no null checking

narrow with compiler Options

then! narrow further with static analysis



↑  
linting finds bugs.

you can also opt out of linting  
for a line or file  
for one rule or all

Tests:

how to mocha.

# Useful

TypeScript is strictly more useful than JavaScript.

JavaScript is improving, but it'll always have warts. It has them for a reason: because people use it. And have been using it for decades.

It has warts because it's useful.

Compatibility matters.

We don't work alone.

Our teams don't work alone.

Our companies don't work alone.

We work in a network, of other coders and their past code  
of users and their current runtime,  
which is from the past.

TypeScript lets you work in the future while making it as easy as it can be to remain compatible with the past.

# TypeScript

Live in the future.

Work with people of all eras.

Express yourself  
and check yourself with types  
but only when they help you.

[github.com/jessitron/explore-deps](https://github.com/jessitron/explore-deps)