Simi Docs / TypeScript

Source: https://github.com/saidake/simi-docs/tree/release/simi-docs-1.6.0

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Typescript / Concept

File Check

Typescript: TypeScript 执行前会通过编译生成 JavaScript, 之后才能被解释执行(都是 ES 标准)

// @ts-ignore 单行忽略 // @ts-nocheck 忽略全文整个文件 // @ts-check Cancel ignore Full Text.

Rules

TypeScript: TS Playground: Test TypeScript rules

Function

```
An expression of type 'void' cannot be tested for truthiness.
        const test:(a:number)=>void = (a:number)=>{
```

console.log(a)

let result=test&&test(99) || false

Return type void is not allowed here.

let result=test&&test(99)

That's right

Typescript / Core

变量常量

let a:any=123 **let** a=false let a:number = '-fsfs1' as any 任意类型 (as 类型断言, 定

义前方值的类型)

let a: number = 0b1010 let a: number = 0o744 let a: number = 6 let a: number = 0xf00d 数字

let a: string = "xxx" let a: string = `b\${ name }c` 字符串

let a: boolean = true let a: boolean = -1 as any 布尔

let a: null =null

null

let a: undefined = undefined undefined

let x: never = (()=>{ throw new Error('exception')})() never (never 类型只能被 never 类型赋值,在函数中它通常表现为

抛出异常 或无法执行到终止点 或无限循环)

let a :string | number = 233 混合类型

let func: (a:number, b: boolean) => void = (a:number, b: boolean) => { a=a+1; return undefined }

readonly a: boolean=false

常量 (只能被初始

化一次)

let a: number[] = [1, 2] let a: Array<number> = [1, 2] let a: { xxx: string}[] = [{xxx: "ddd"}]

let a: [string, number, boolean] = ['Runoob', 1, false] 元组(已知元素数量和类型的数组)

let a: { [key: string]: number } = {a: 233}

let a: Person = $\{age: 233\}$ let b: Son = a

对象, 针对未知 key 定义

对象, 针对接口继承定义

同JS

语句运算符

同JS

Typescript / Functionality

```
函数
function( a :string, b :string = 'xx', c ?:string ) :string {
                                                     可重载函数, 限制参数类型和 返回值类型 (为可选参数 必须在最
后, d 为默认值)
  return "fafa"
}
form?.submit() 存在调用
                                                     类
export class Person extends PureComponent < PageProps, PageState > {
                                                                     限制 this.props 和 this.state
   const state :Person = { pageNum: 1, },
                                                     state 限制为 Person
}
                                                  命令空间
                       防止重名,不同命名空间名字可以相同,同一命名空间可以在多个文件内重复定义
namespace Animal{
 export interface DogInter { draw() }
 export class Person implements People { public draw(){} }
}
function func( aaa : Animal.DogInter ) {
 aaa.draw();
}
func(new Animal.Person() )
                                                 自定义类型
export declare type PersonType = ( ...args: any[] ) => string
                                                    接口
export interface People<T> {
  funca ?: (props: T, fields: any, allFields: any) => void;
                                                  限制函数类型
  validateMessages ?: PersonType;
                                            限制为自定义类型
  [messageId: string] : string | PersonType;
                                              不限制键的类型
}
                                                    枚举
enum color {
  red,
                  默认值 0, 1, 2
  blue = 22,
  purple,
  A = getValue(),
  B = 2,
                  动态获取值后,下一个值必须要初始化值,不然编译不通过
}
let a : color = color.red
                        ---> 0
                                          读取 枚举值
let a : string = color [ 22 ] ---> 'blue'
                                          读取 枚举名称
```