



## 1. Problem Statement

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### SkyFleet’s Delivery Drones Challenge

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You’re the lead engineer at **SkyFleet**, managing a large fleet of autonomous delivery drones. Business is booming, but new requirements keep coming:

- The **compliance team** wants every drone to **log its flight path** for audits.
- The **safety team** needs to **mark certain drones as “priority”** for extra security checks.
- The **analytics team** wants to **measure how long each delivery takes** to optimize routes.
- The **customer team** wants to **tag drones delivering to VIP customers** for special handling.



**The problem:**

How do you add these extra features to your drone classes and methods **without cluttering or rewriting the core drone code** every time a new requirement appears?

**Expected outcome:**

- A clean, reusable way to “attach” extra behaviors to drones, flights, or deliveries.
- Maintainable code where core drone logic stays focused and unchanged.
- The ability to add or remove features easily as business needs evolve.

## 2. Learning Objectives

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By the end of this tutorial, you will be able to:

- Understand what decorators are and why they are useful.
- Use class, method, property, and parameter decorators in TypeScript.
- Apply decorators to add logging, tagging, timing, and marking to your drone management system.

## 3. Concept Introduction with Analogy

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### Stickers on Luggage Analogy

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Imagine each drone is like a suitcase at an airport:

- You can put **stickers** on a suitcase to add information or instructions (e.g., “Fragile,” “Priority,” “Scan for Security”).
- The sticker doesn’t change what’s inside the suitcase but changes how it’s handled.

**Decorators** in TypeScript are like these stickers:

- You can “stick” extra instructions or behaviors onto classes, methods, or properties.
- The main drone code stays clean, but you can easily add or remove features as needed.

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## 4. What Are Decorators?

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A **decorator** is a special function in TypeScript that can be attached to a class, method, property, or parameter to **modify, extend, or annotate** its behavior at runtime.

### Decorator Function Signatures

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**Class Decorator:**

A class decorator is a function applied to the constructor of a class. It can observe, modify, or even replace the class definition

```
function MyClassDecorator(target: Function) { ... }
```

**What can you do?**

- Add metadata to the class.
- Replace or extend the class.
- Log when a class is created.

**Method Decorator:**

A method decorator is applied to a method in a class. It can modify the method’s behavior, add metadata, or wrap the method with extra logic.

```
function MyMethodDecorator(target: Object, propertyKey: string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) { ... }
```

- **target:** The class prototype for instance methods, or the constructor for static methods.
- **propertyKey:** The name of the method.
- **descriptor:** An object describing the method (can be used to replace or wrap the method).

**What can you do?**

- Log calls to the method.
- Change how the method works (wrap/replace it).
- Add metadata or validation.

**Property Decorator:**

A property decorator is applied to a class property. It’s mainly used to add metadata or modify how the property is handled

```
function MyPropertyDecorator(target: Object, propertyKey: string) { ... }
```

- **target:** The prototype of the class for instance properties, or the constructor for static properties.
- **propertyKey:** The name of the property.

**What can you do?**

- Add metadata to the property (e.g., mark as “priority”).
- Use with libraries/frameworks for validation or serialization.

**Parameter Decorator:**

A parameter decorator is applied to a parameter in a method's signature. It's typically used to add metadata about the parameter

```
function MyParameterDecorator(target: Object, propertyKey: string | symbol, parameterIndex: number) { ..
```

- **target:** The prototype of the class.
- **propertyKey:** The name of the method.
- **parameterIndex:** The index of the parameter in the method's parameter list.

**What can you do?**

- Mark parameters for validation or special handling.
- Add metadata for frameworks or libraries.

## Where Can You Use Decorators?

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- **Class Decorator:** Alters or annotates the class itself.
- **Method Decorator:** Alters or wraps a method.
- **Property Decorator:** Adds metadata or changes property behavior.
- **Parameter Decorator:** Adds metadata to a method parameter.
- **Parameter and property decorators** run first, then **method/accessor decorators**, then **class decorators**.
- When stacking, decorators are applied from bottom to top (the decorator closest to the method/property runs first).

## Decorator Factories

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To pass arguments to a decorator, use a decorator factory-a function that returns the actual decorator.

```
function Priority(level: string) {
  return function(target: any, propertyKey: string) {
    Reflect.defineMetadata("priority", level, target, propertyKey);
  };
}
```

## 4. Step-by-Step Data Modeling

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Here's a basic drone class:

```
class Drone {
  constructor(public id: string) {}
}
```

```
    deliverPackage(destination: string) {  
      console.log(`Drone ${this.id} delivering to ${destination}.`);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## 5. Live Code Walkthrough

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### Method Decorator: Adding Logging

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```
function Log(target: any, propertyKey: string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) {  
  const original = descriptor.value;  
  descriptor.value = function (...args: any[]) {  
    console.log(`[LOG] ${propertyKey} called with:`, args);  
    return original.apply(this, args);  
  };  
}
```

```
class DeliveryDrone extends Drone {  
  @Log  
  deliverPackage(destination: string) {  
    super.deliverPackage(destination);  
  }  
}
```

- The `@Log` decorator adds a logging sticker to the `deliverPackage` method.

### Property Decorator: Marking Priority Drones

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```
function Priority(target: any, propertyKey: string) {  
  Reflect.defineMetadata("priority", true, target, propertyKey);  
}
```

```
class InspectionDrone extends Drone {  
  @Priority  
  needsExtraCheck: boolean = true;  
}
```

- The `@Priority` decorator sticks a “priority” label on the `needsExtraCheck` property.

### Method Decorator: Timing Deliveries

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```
function Timed(target: any, propertyKey: string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor) {  
  const original = descriptor.value;  
  descriptor.value = function (...args: any[]) {  
    const start = Date.now();  
    const result = original.apply(this, args);  
    const end = Date.now();  
    console.log(`[TIMER] ${propertyKey} took ${end - start}ms`);  
    return result;  
  };  
}
```

```
class AnalyticsDrone extends Drone {  
  @Timed  
  deliverPackage(destination: string) {
```

```
    // Simulate delivery delay
    for (let i = 0; i < 1e7; i++) {}
    super.deliverPackage(destination);
  }
}
```

- The `@Timed` decorator adds a sticker that measures how long the delivery takes.

## Parameter Decorator: Marking VIP Deliveries

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```
function MarkVIP(target: any, propertyKey: string, parameterIndex: number) {
  // Could attach metadata or validation for VIP deliveries
}
```

```
class CustomerDrone extends Drone {
  deliverPackage(@MarkVIP destination: string) {
    super.deliverPackage(destination);
  }
}
```

- The `@MarkVIP` decorator tags the delivery destination parameter `as` VIP.

## 6.Challenge

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### Your Turn!

- Write an `@Audit` `class` decorator that logs when a drone instance is created.
  - Apply it to a new `AuditDrone` class.

## 7. Quick Recap & Key Takeaways

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- Decorators are like stickers that add behavior or metadata to classes, methods, properties, or parameters.
- They help keep core code clean and focused.
- You can easily add or remove features as business needs change.

## 8. (Optional) Programmer's Workflow Checklist

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- Identify repeated or cross-cutting behaviors (logging, tagging, timing).
- Write decorators encapsulating those behaviors.
- Apply decorators to classes, methods, or properties as needed.
- Keep your core classes focused on their primary responsibilities.

## 9. Coming up next:

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### Explore **Design Patterns**!

Learn how to organize your drone fleet's code with proven blueprints like Singleton (one control tower), Factory (building new

drones), Observer (tracking deliveries), and Strategy (choosing the best delivery route).

