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# TS Challenge - 4

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# Problem 1

- If -

# Problem 1

Implement the util type `If<C, T, F>` which accepts condition `C`, a truthy value `T`, and a falsy value `F`.

```
// C is expected to be either true or false  
// while T and F can be any type.
```

```
type A = If<true, 'a', 'b'> // expected to be 'a'  
type B = If<false, 'a', 'b'> // expected to be 'b'
```

## Solution

```
type If<C extends boolean, T, F> = C extends true ? T : F;
```

## Prerequisites

1. Generics
2. Conditional Type

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**2. Conditional Type**

# Conditional Type - Basic

Allow you to define types dynamically based on conditions.

```
// T extends U ? X : Y  
type IsString<T> = T extends string ? true : false;  
  
type a = IsString<"a"> // true  
type b = IsString<0> // false
```

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type A = If<true, 'a', 'b'> // expected to be 'a'  
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## Solution

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type If<C extends boolean, T, F> = C extends true ? T : F;
```

## Problem 2

- Exclude -

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Implement the built-in `Exclude<T, U>`

```
// Exclude from T those types that are assignable to U  
  
type Result = MyExclude<'a' | 'b' | 'c', 'a'> // 'b' | 'c'
```

## Solution

```
type MyExclude<T, U> = T extends U ? never : T;
```

## Prerequisites

1. Generics
2. `never` type
3. Distributive Conditional Type

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1. Generics

2. `never` type

3. Distributive Conditional Type

## never type

- `never` is an empty type — it represents nothing.

```
const foo: never = 1; ❌
```

```
const any: any = 1;
```

```
const bar: never = any; // ❌ Even if `any` type
```

```
const nev: never = 1 as never;
```

```
const str: string = nev; // ✅ can be assigned to any type.
```

```
// Usecase: A function that always throws an error
```

```
function throwError(): never {  
    throw new Error();  
}
```

## Prerequisites

1. Generics

2. `never` type

**3. Distributive Conditional Type**



# Distributive Conditional Type

**T extends U ? X : Y**

- if **T** is a union type, the condition is applied to each member of the union separately.

```
type IsString<T> = T extends string ? true : false;
```

```
type c = IsString<string | number>;
```

```
// Equivalent to: IsString<string> | IsString<number>
```

```
// Resolves to: true | false
```

# Distributive Conditional Type

- with `never` type

```
type MyExtract<T, U> = T extends U ? T : never;  
  
// `never` in a union gets removed automatically  
type A = MyExtract<"a" | "b" | "c", "a" | "c">; // "a" | "c"
```

## Problem 2

Implement the built-in `Exclude<T, U>`

```
// Exclude from T those types that are assignable to U
```

```
type Result = MyExclude<'a' | 'b' | 'c', 'a'> // 'b' | 'c'
```

## Solution

```
type MyExclude<T, U> = T extends U ? never : T;
```