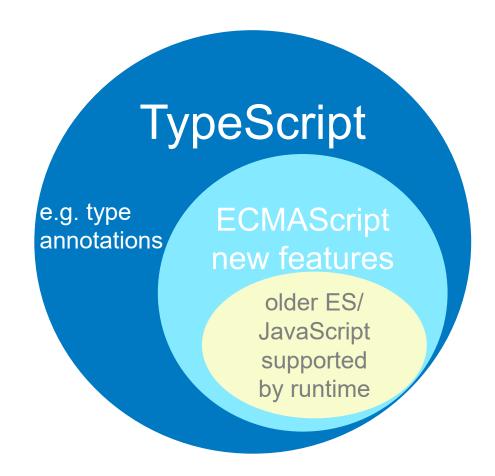
TypeScript usage explained

How TypeScript is related to JavaScript/ECMAScript and what steps are needed

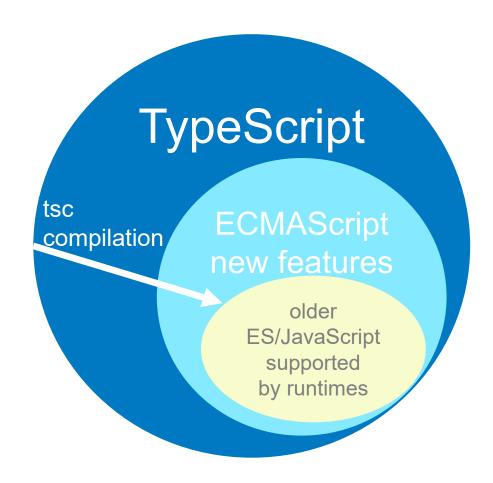
3.10.2024



Principles as a picture



tsc compilation as the image



Installing TypeScript to your computer

- Assuming you have Node.js already installed to your computer, continue by installing TypeScript, e.g. this might be the correct command:
- > npm i --save -g typescript @types/node

Starting to turn JavaScript project to TypeScript

or starting TypeScript project from zero (basically same steps!)

Initialize the (former JS?) project as TS project

- > tsc init
- Creates the tsconfig.json file to the project root

tsconfig.json file:

- E.g.
- source folder (for TS files)
- Output / dist folder (for compiled JS files)
- How strict TypeScript should be required/followed?
- What version of ES should the output be? ES 2020?
- The module mechanism to use? e.g. export/import instead of module.exports/require

Package.json npm run/build etc scripts changed

- ...scripts won't be using JS tools anymore, but use TS tools like tsc compiler
- Or e.g. tsc-watch could look for changing .ts files and compile them automatically to .js files

Renaming source files from .js to .ts

... and start using TypeScript / ECMAScript features (e.g. according to the list on course materials)

You can use TypeScript and modern ECMAScript

- ... as TypeScript compiler tsc still makes compilation to older ECMAScript understood by the runtime(s)
- ECMAScript, some tricky features:
 https://github.com/valju/JS ES Features/blob/master/ES advanced/ES advanced or tricky features.md
- TypeScript, some useful features:
 https://github.com/valju/JS ES Features/blob/master/TS basics/TS in a fullstack project.md
- More?
 - Look at the course pages
 - Search web for TypeScript and ECMAScript cheat sheets

Biome checker that forces to 1. use TS features and 2. to use them correctly

This seems to be correct way to run **biome** in Windows computers, **crlf**: (Linux & Mac: change crlf to **cr**)

- 1. First you might need to fix and **rewrite formatting** of files for your environment (indentation and line-endings)
- 2. Second you can just **check** (for **other problems**/hints than formatting)
- 3. Third would also apply = write those changes to the files

```
npx @biomejs/biome format --write --max-diagnostics=200 --line-ending=crlf ./src

npx @biomejs/biome check --max-diagnostics=200 --line-ending=crlf ./src

npx @biomejs/biome check --apply --max-diagnostics=200 --line-ending=crlf ./src
```

200 here means it will each time only notice/fix first 200 probs!

biome.json example configuration files (March 2024)

A React Material UI frontend

```
"formatter": {
  "indentStyle": "space"
},
"linter": {
  "enabled": true,
  "rules": {
    "correctness": {
      "useExhaustiveDependencies": "off"
    "style": {
      "noUselessElse": "off"
```

(Probably not perfect configs, but fixed some needed issues, and worked for us. Consult biome documentation for more)

A Node/Express/Knex/MariaDB backend

```
"files": {
  "ignore": ["dist/"]
"formatter": {
  "indentStyle": "space"
"javascript": {
  "formatter": {
    "auoteStyle": "single"
"linter": {
  "enabled": true,
  "rules": {
    "style": {
      "noUselessElse": "off"
```

Install the TS versions of libraries, with their type definition modules

- E.g.
- > npm i --save express @types/node @types/react @types/react-dom @types/jest

Understand compilation-time vs run-time

- 1. Compilation time: tsc (TypeScript compiler) .ts ⇒ .js
- 2. Runtime: run the .js, e.g. with node, nodemon, pm2 or so
- See also how all TS tools are in devDependencies in package.json, for development time steps and processes. Whereas JS tools and modules are in dependencies for the running time / production.
- (2. or use the **ts-node** for combining the compilation and running as one bit slower step)