

Types in Prototypes



Viktor
Vershanskiy

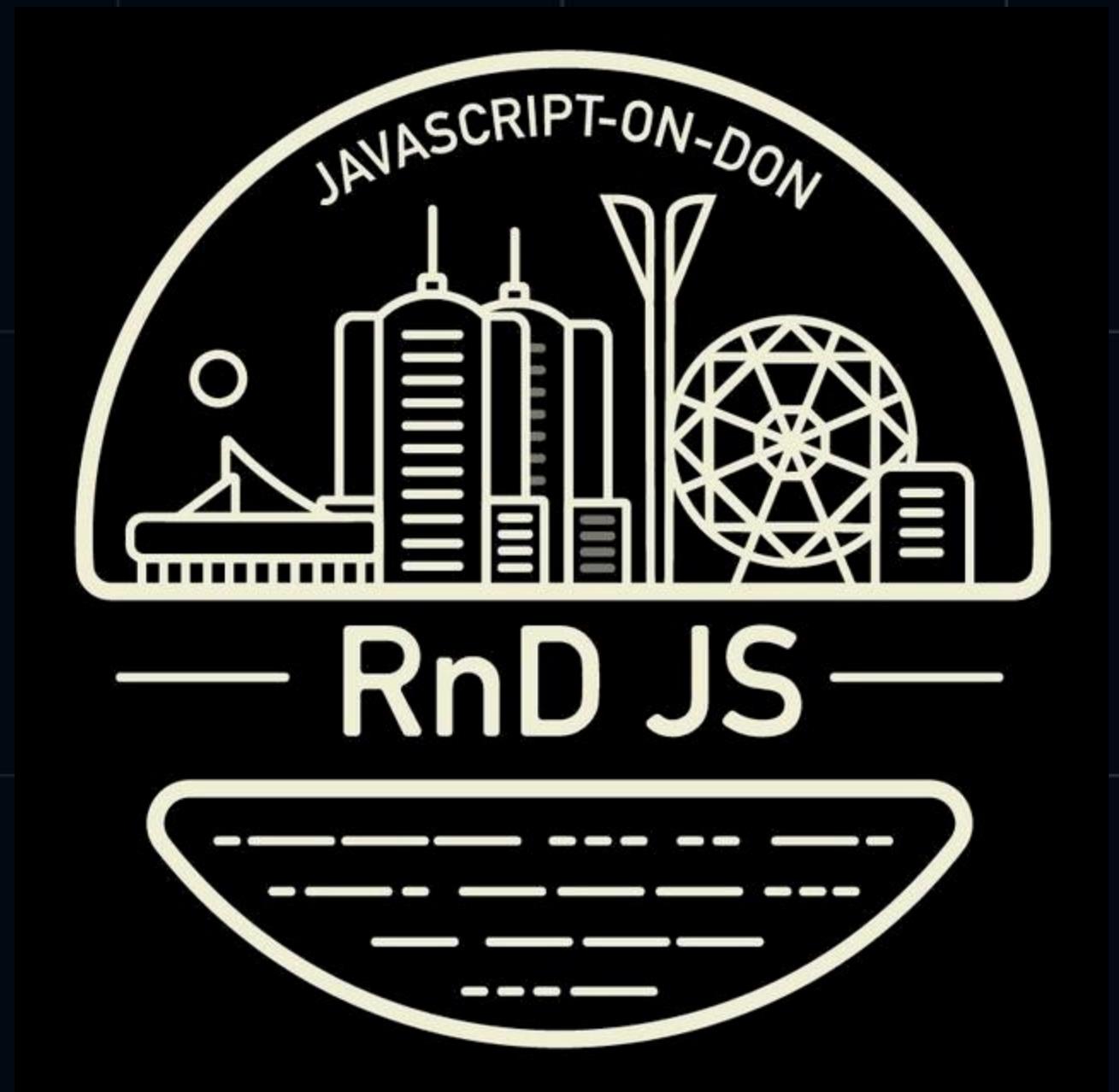


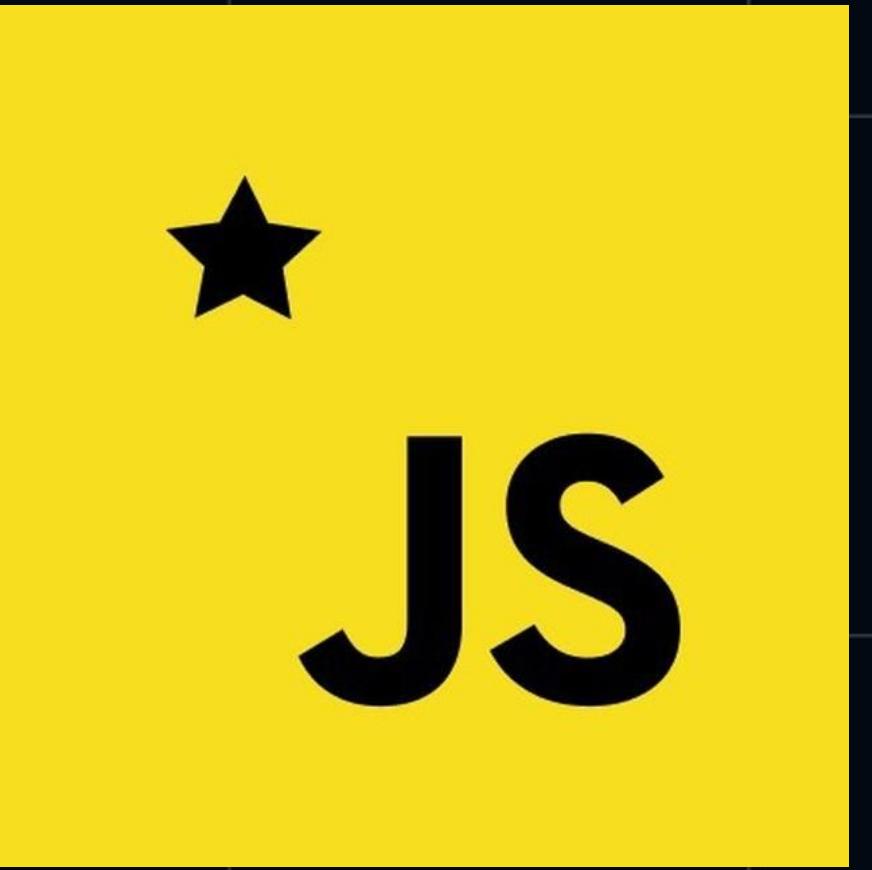
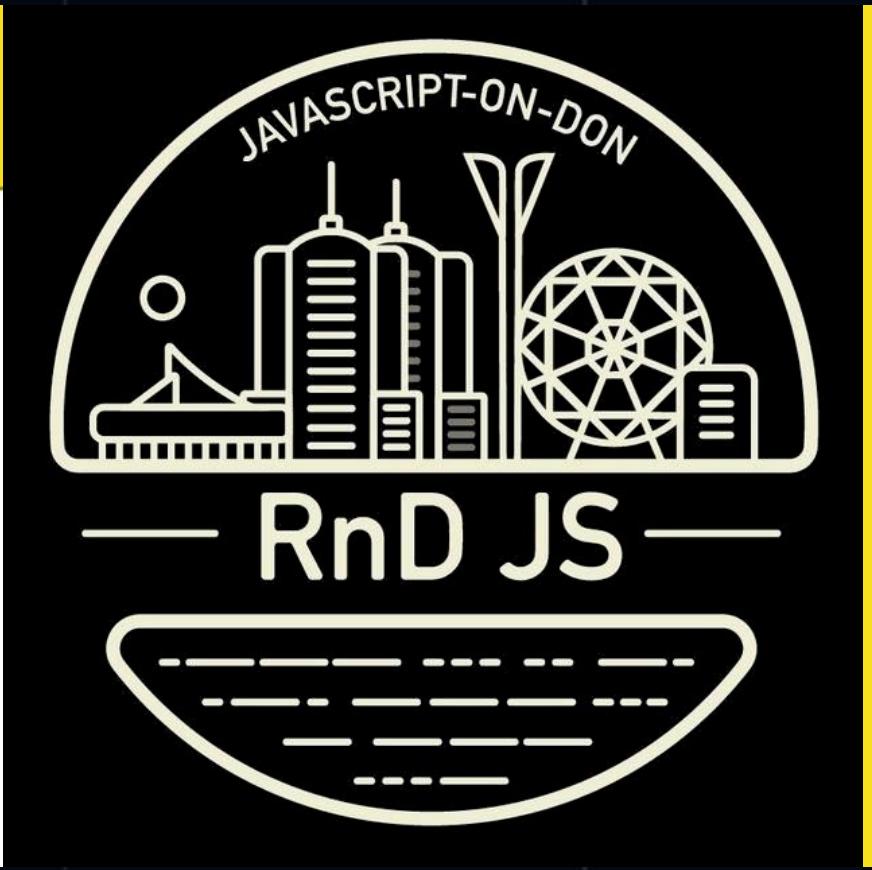
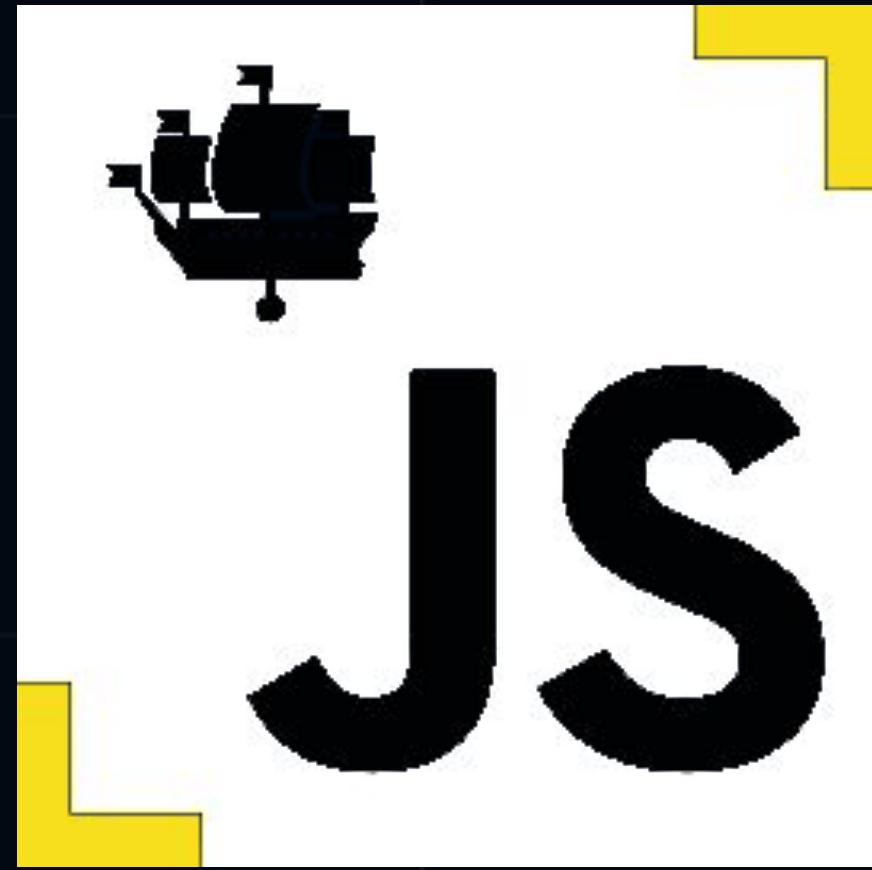
wentout



HOLY
JS!...









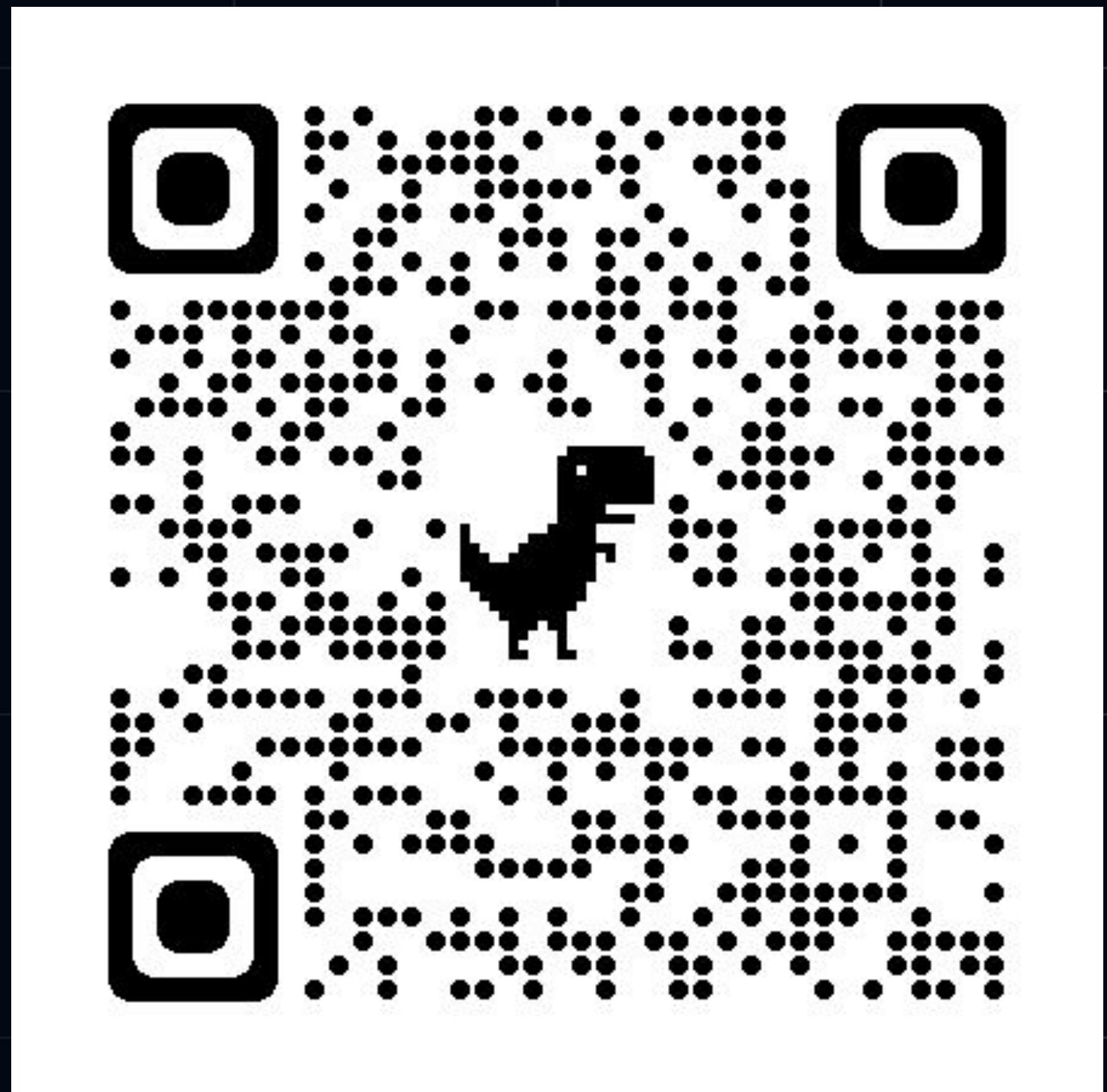
Виктор



wentout

Bio

- JS production at 1999
- Back-End на JS в 2000
- Node.js с 2009
- Diagnostics Group
- BUGs Chrome & v8
- PMI PMBoK + Agile
- PhD in Economy of IT



Outline of the talk

- Known TypeScript of HolyJS talks last 3 yrs
- Previous talks of this Moonshine Spiritual Journey
- Class Based vs Functional Based Constructors
- Time Matters the Difference
- Real three types of Inheritance in JS ~ TS
- Optional Fields Definitions
- Identity as a Single Pattern of Chaining



TypeScript on HolyJS



Known TypeScript on HolyJS

The video player interface displays a presentation slide. In the top left corner, there is a logo for "HOLY JS" with a speech bubble icon, followed by the text "2019 Piter". Below this, the speaker's name is listed as "Дмитрий Харитонов" and their affiliation as "Isovalent". The main title of the presentation is "Подход к типобезопасной разработке на TypeScript". The video progress bar at the bottom shows a timestamp of "0:18 / 53:55". To the right of the video player, there is a portrait of a man with short brown hair and a slight beard, looking directly at the camera. The background of the slide features a dark grid pattern.

HOLY JS
2019 Piter

Дмитрий Харитонов
Isovalent

Подход к типобезопасной разработке на TypeScript

0:18 / 53:55



Known TypeScript on HolyJS



Рефлексия
в TypeScript



Александр Богачёв
Arrival Ltd



Known TypeScript on HolyJS



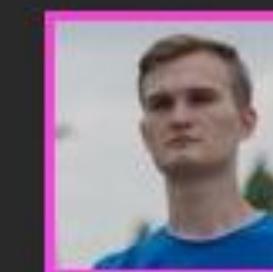
Advanced types in TypeScript

Спикеры



Алексей Березин
Joyn GmbH

Приглашенные эксперты



Максим Сысоев
Яндекс

Known TypeScript on HolyJS

Не баг, а фича: разбираем
компромиссы в дизайне языка
TypeScript



Андрей
Старовойт

HolyJS
2022 Spring

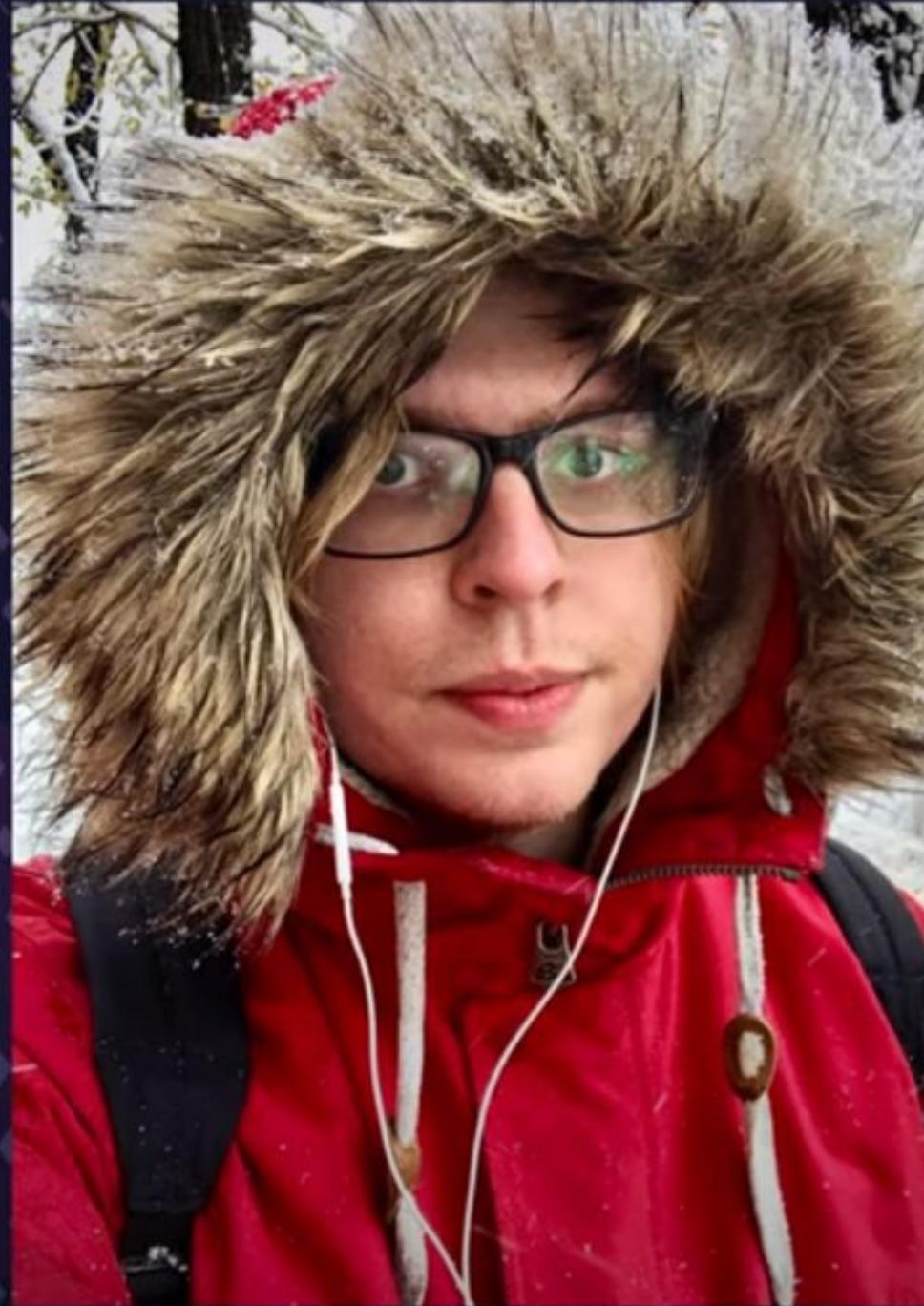
Known TypeScript on HolyJS



2019
MOSCOW

Дмитрий Пацура
LOWL

Разработка компилятора для
TypeScript на TypeScript на базе LLVM

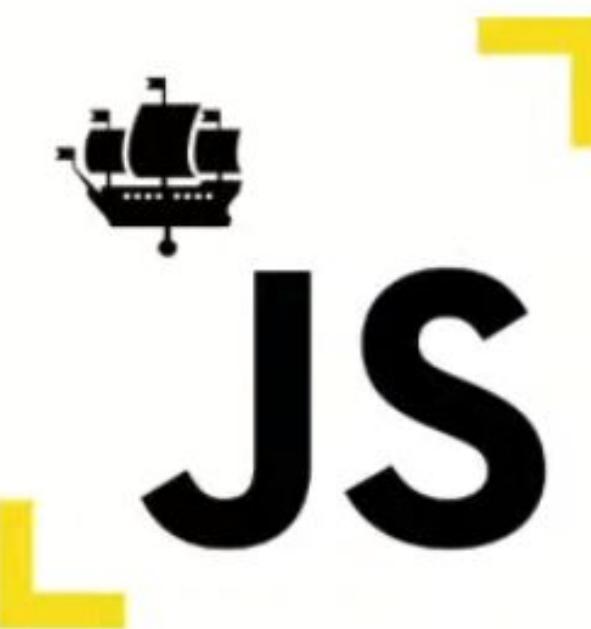




Moonshine
Spiritual



Moonshine Spiritual talks



PiterJS #54

NodeJS SPb



Онлайн митап
10 декабря 19:00 - 20:30

Pro .prototype'ы



Moonshine Spiritual talks



СОБЫТИЯ ВИДЕО ДОКЛАДЧИКИ ПОДАТЬ ДОКЛАД



Виктор
Вершанский,
DataArt

[MoscowJS 50](#), 11/09/2021

Магия прототипного наследования

- Вы продаёте Прототипы?
- Нет, просто показываю.
- Красивое...

О хтоничности наследования в JS ходят легенды. Обычно объясняют тем, что, мол, можно изменить тип. О том, что можно унаследовать любой объект, вспоминают реже. Но главное остаётся за кадром: это можно делать когда угодно, и потом переделывать. А ведь в этом-то и есть суть динамической типизации: пояснить про магию.

[Слайды](#) [Запись](#)



Moonshine Spiritual talks



Chronotope: await
Eloquent.Errors

Приглашенные эксперты



Дмитрий Махнёв
JetBrains

Спикеры



Виктор Вершанский

Moonshine Spiritual talks

Time Script

incremental computation



Moonshine Spiritual talks



Strict Types in JavaScript

Moonshine Spiritual talks



Multiple inheritance in JavaScript



Class Based

vs

Functional Based



Class vs Function



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "JavaScript: The World's Most Misunderstood Programming Language" by Douglas Crockford. The URL in the address bar is "crockford.com/javascript/javascript.html". The page content is identical to the one above, featuring the title and author information.

JavaScript: The World's Most Misunderstood Programming Language

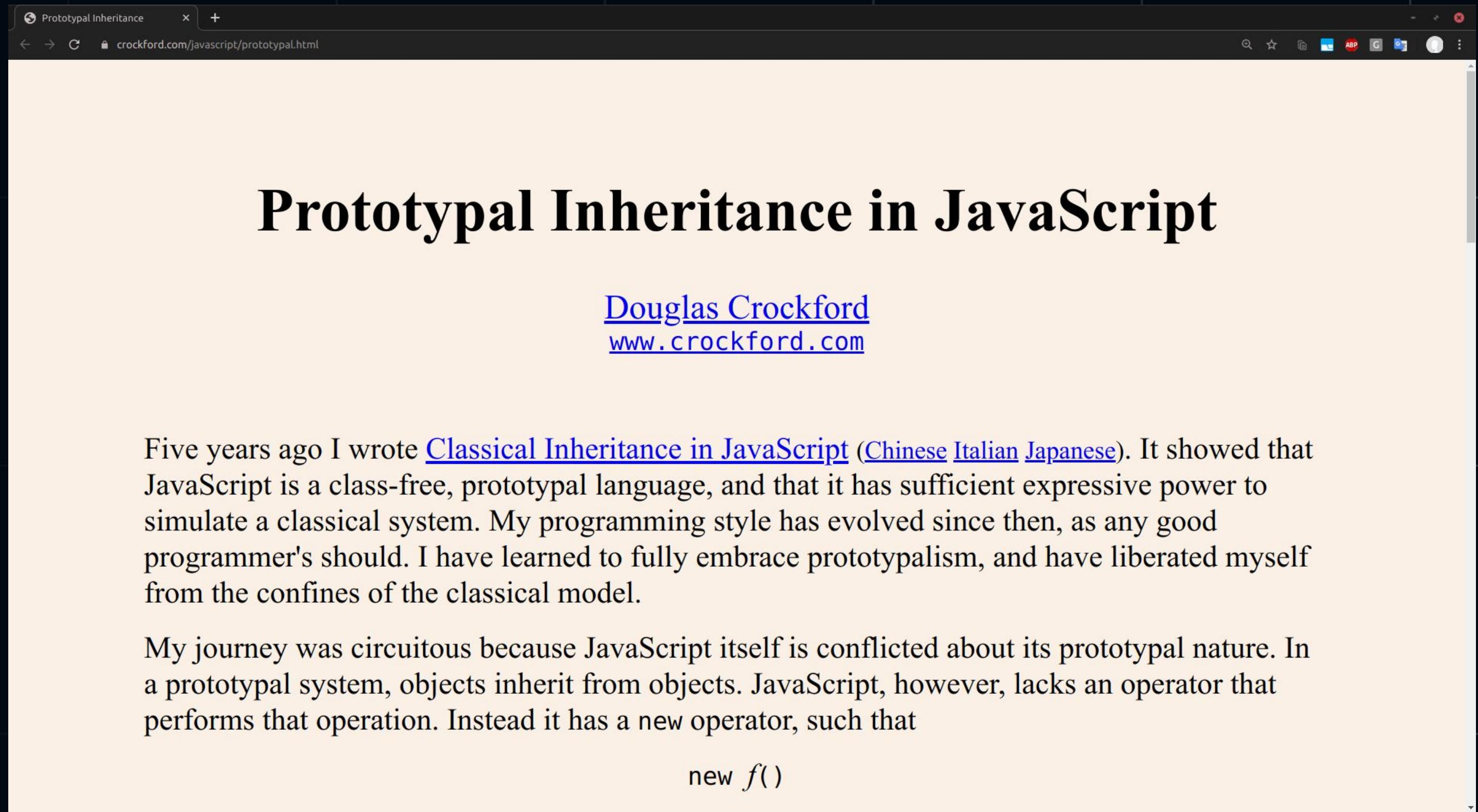
Douglas Crockford
www.crockford.com

JavaScript, aka Mocha, aka LiveScript, aka JScript, aka ECMAScript, is one of the world's most popular programming languages. Virtually every personal computer in the world has at least one JavaScript interpreter installed on it and in active use. JavaScript's popularity is due entirely to its role as the scripting language of the WWW.

Despite its popularity, few know that JavaScript is a very nice dynamic object-oriented general-purpose programming language. How can this be a secret? Why is this language so misunderstood?



Class vs Function



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Prototypal Inheritance". The URL in the address bar is "crockford.com/javascript/prototypal.html". The page content is as follows:

Prototypal Inheritance in JavaScript

[Douglas Crockford](#)
www.crockford.com

Five years ago I wrote [Classical Inheritance in JavaScript](#) ([Chinese](#) [Italian](#) [Japanese](#)). It showed that JavaScript is a class-free, prototypal language, and that it has sufficient expressive power to simulate a classical system. My programming style has evolved since then, as any good programmer's should. I have learned to fully embrace prototypalism, and have liberated myself from the confines of the classical model.

My journey was circuitous because JavaScript itself is conflicted about its prototypal nature. In a prototypal system, objects inherit from objects. JavaScript, however, lacks an operator that performs that operation. Instead it has a new operator, such that

`new f()`



Class vs Function



MDN web docs  [Technologies ▾](#) [References & Guides ▾](#) [Feedback ▾](#)  [Search MDN](#) 

Inheritance and the prototype chain

[Edit in wiki](#)

Web technology for developers > JavaScript > Inheritance and the prototype chain [English ▾](#)

Related Topics

- [JavaScript](#)
- Tutorials:**
 - ▶ Complete beginners
 - ▶ JavaScript Guide
 - ▶ Intermediate
 - ▼ Advanced
 - [Inheritance and the prototype chain](#)
- [Strict mode](#)
- [JavaScript typed arrays](#)
- [Memory Management](#)
- [Concurrency model and Event Loop](#)

JavaScript is a bit confusing for developers experienced in class-based languages (like Java or C++), as it is dynamic and does not provide a `class` implementation per se (the `class` keyword is introduced in ES2015, but is syntactical sugar, JavaScript remains prototype-based).

When it comes to inheritance, JavaScript only has one construct: objects. Each object has a private property which holds a link to another object called its **prototype**. That prototype object has a prototype of its own, and so on until an object is reached with `null` as its prototype. By definition, `null` has no prototype, and acts as the final link in this **prototype chain**.

Nearly all objects in JavaScript are instances of `Object` which sits on the top of a prototype chain.

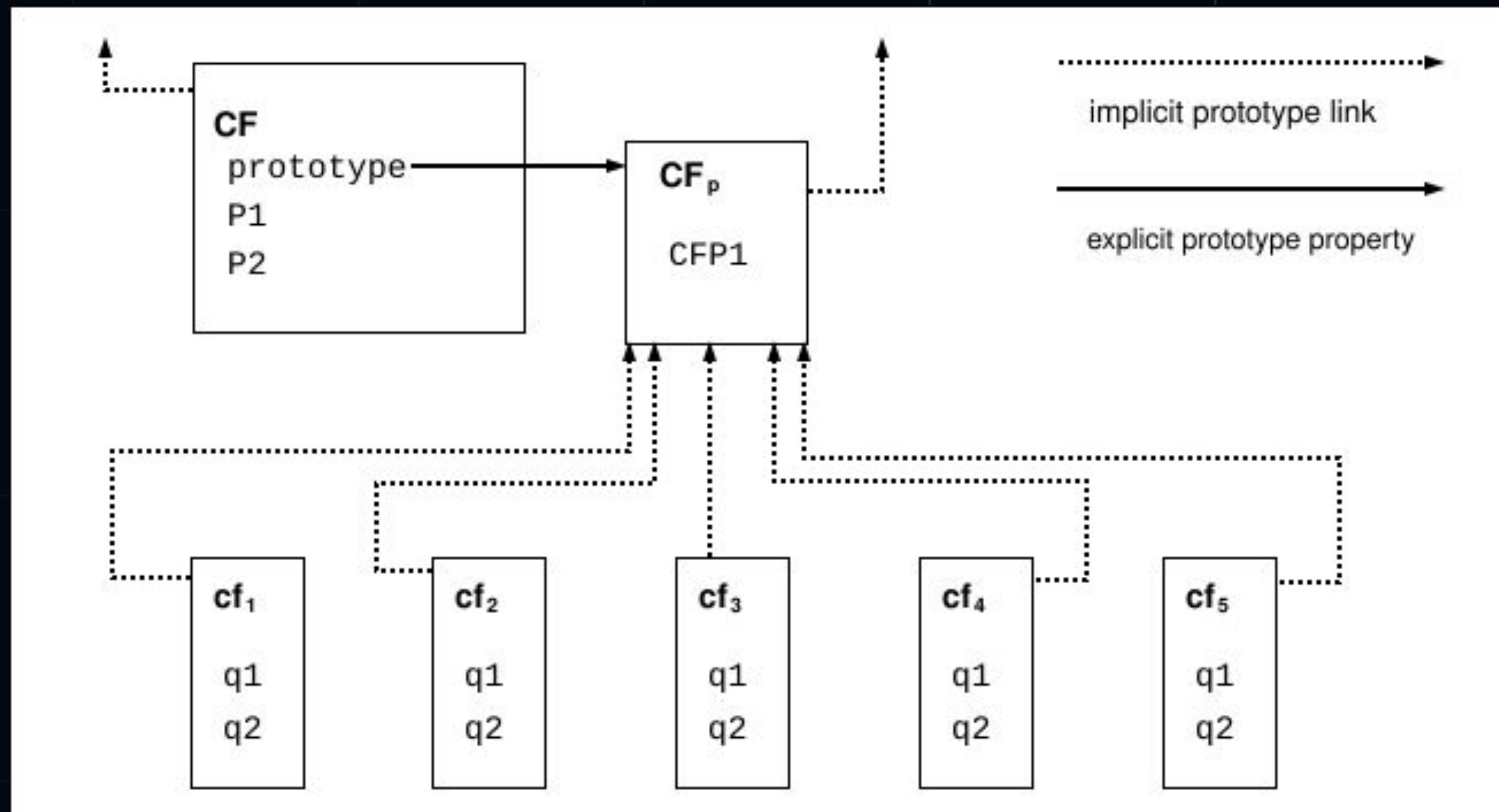
While this confusion is often considered to be one of JavaScript's weaknesses, the prototypal inheritance model itself is, in fact, more powerful than the classic model. It is, for example, fairly trivial to build a classic model on top of a prototypal model.

References:

- ▶ Built-in objects
- ▶ Expressions & operators

Inheritance with the prototype chain

Class vs Function



Class vs Function



BrendanEich ✅
@BrendanEich

Replies to @went_out, @Andre_487 and @jsunderhood

Right, {null, undefined} form an equivalence class for ==.

8:53 AM · May 5, 2020 · Twitter Web App

2 Retweets 4 Likes



went.out @went_out · May 5

Replies to @BrendanEich, @Andre_487 and @jsunderhood

It is absolutely Outstanding point!



Class vs Function



BrendanEich ✅

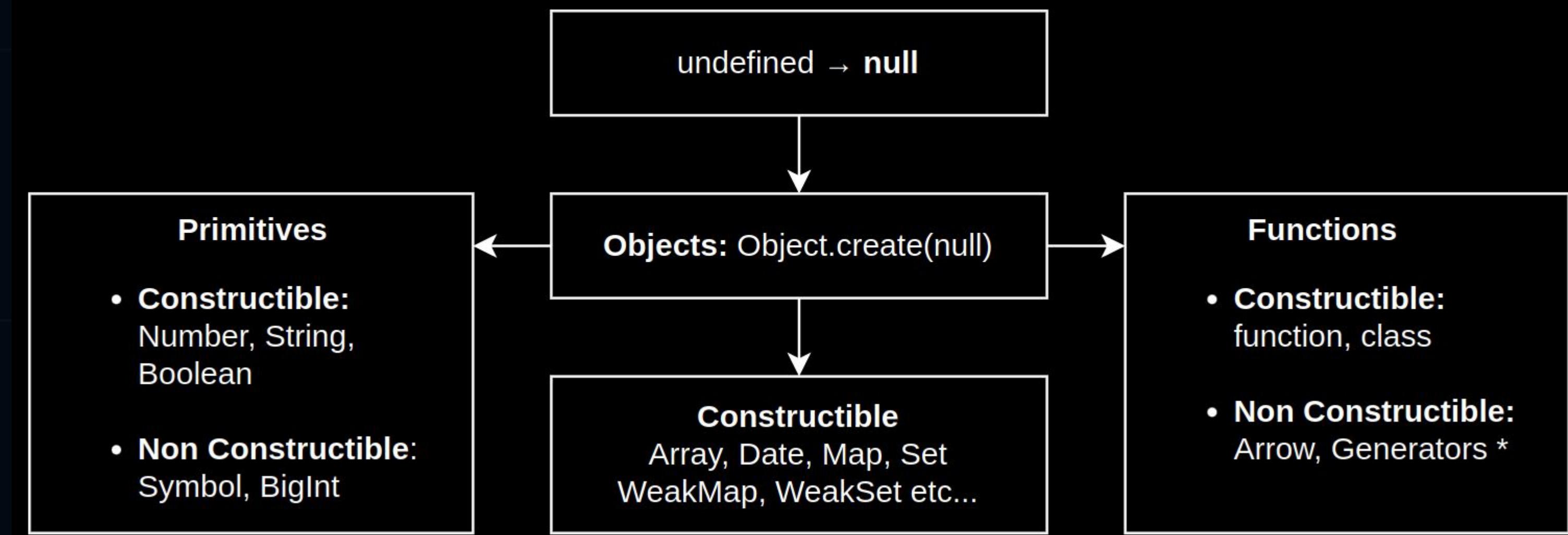
@BrendanEich

Replies to [@BrendanEich](#) [@rauschma](#) and [@IndieScripter](#)

If I didn't have "Make it look like Java" as an order from management, *and* I had more time (hard to unconfound these two causal factors), then I would have preferred a Self-like "everything's an object" approach: no Boolean, Number, String wrappers. No undefined and null. Sigh.

Class vs Function

JavaScript Objects Topology



Class vs Function

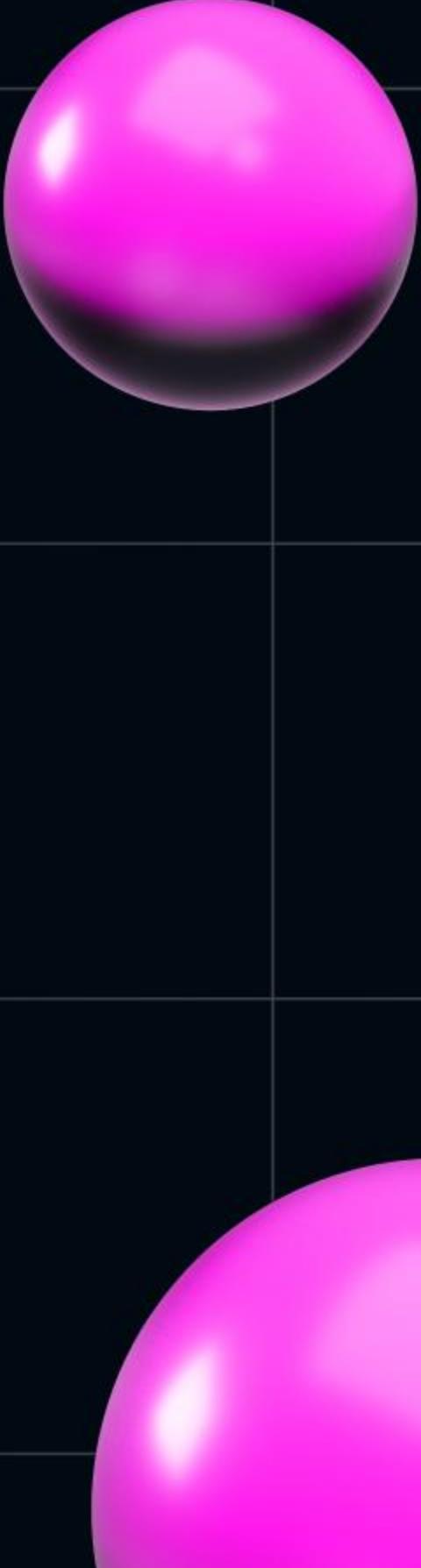


Class vs Function

class



Class vs Function

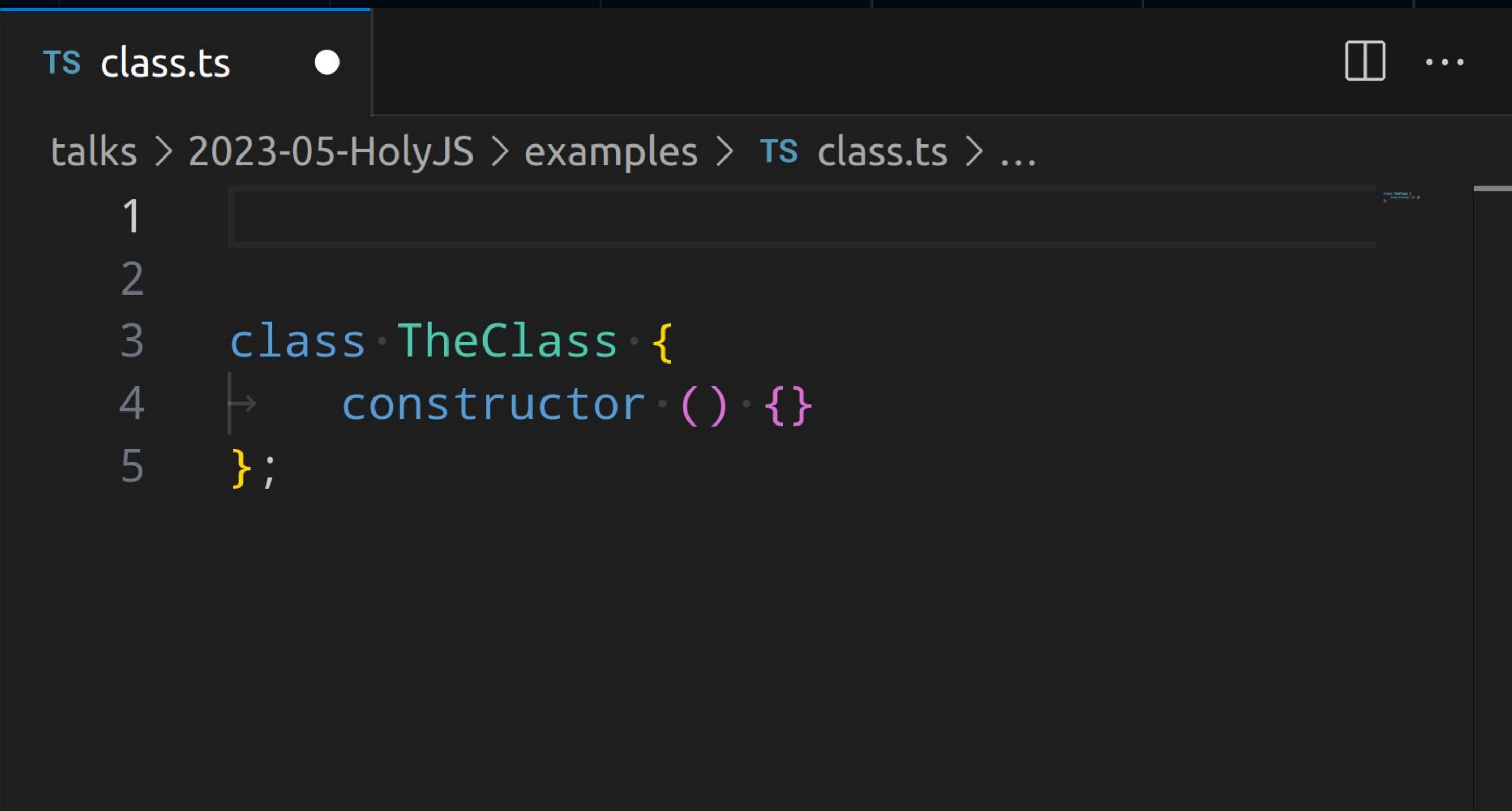


TS class.ts X ⏹ ...

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS class.ts > ...

```
1
2
3 class ·TheClass ·{} ;|
```

Class vs Function



TS class.ts

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS class.ts > ...

```
1
2
3 class ·TheClass ·{
4     constructor ·() ·{}
5 }
```

Class vs Function

TS class.ts



...

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS class.ts > 🏷 ExtendedClass

```
1
2
3  class ·BaseClass ·{
4    → constructor ·() ·{}
5  };
6  class ·ExtendedClass ·extends ·BaseClass ·{
7    };
```

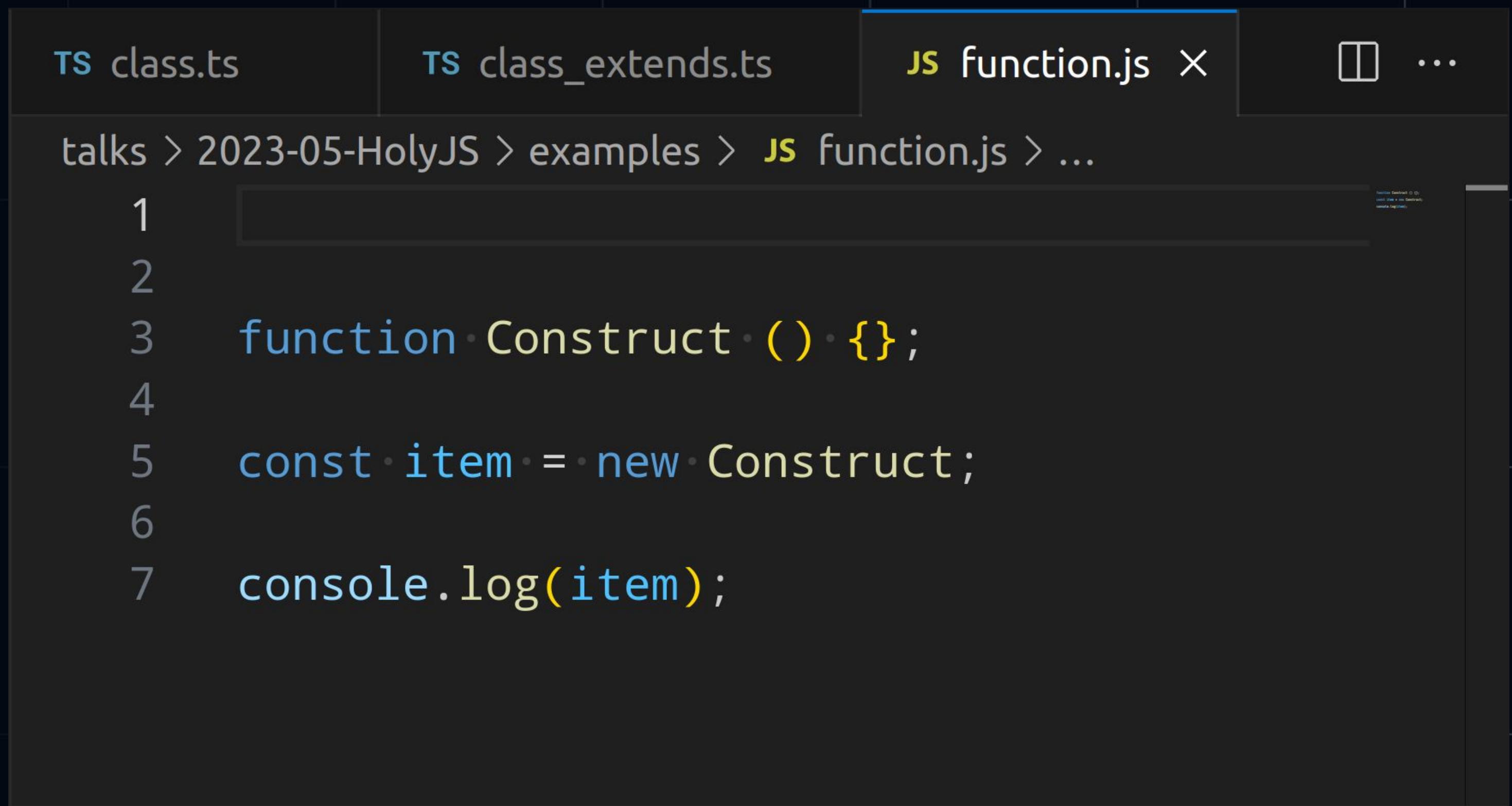


Class vs Function

function



Class vs Function



TS class.ts TS class_extends.ts JS function.js × ...

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > JS function.js > ...

```
1
2
3 function · Construct · () · {};
4
5 const · item · = · new · Construct;
6
7 console · log(item);
```



Class vs Function

TS class.ts

TS class_extends.ts

JS function.js

...

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > JS function.js > ...

```
1 function ·Construct ·() ·{};  
2  
3 Construct.prototype ·= ·{ ·field: ·123 ·}  
4 Construct.prototype.constructor ·  
5 →     = ·Construct;  
6  
7 const ·item ·= ·new ·Construct;  
8  
9 console.log(item);  
10
```





time matters

the difference



Time Matters



```
ts function_construct_extended.ts X
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_extended.ts > ...
1  function · Construct · () · {};
2  Construct.prototype · = · { · field: · 123 · }
3  Construct.prototype.constructor · = · Construct;
4
5  const · item · = · new · Construct;
6  console.log(item);
7
8  function · ExtendedConstruct · () · {};
9  Object.setPrototypeOf(
10   →   ExtendedConstruct.prototype, · item);
11
12  Construct.prototype.field · = · 321;
13
14  const · extendedItem · = · new · ExtendedConstruct; You, 4 days ago
15  console.log(extendedItem);
16
```

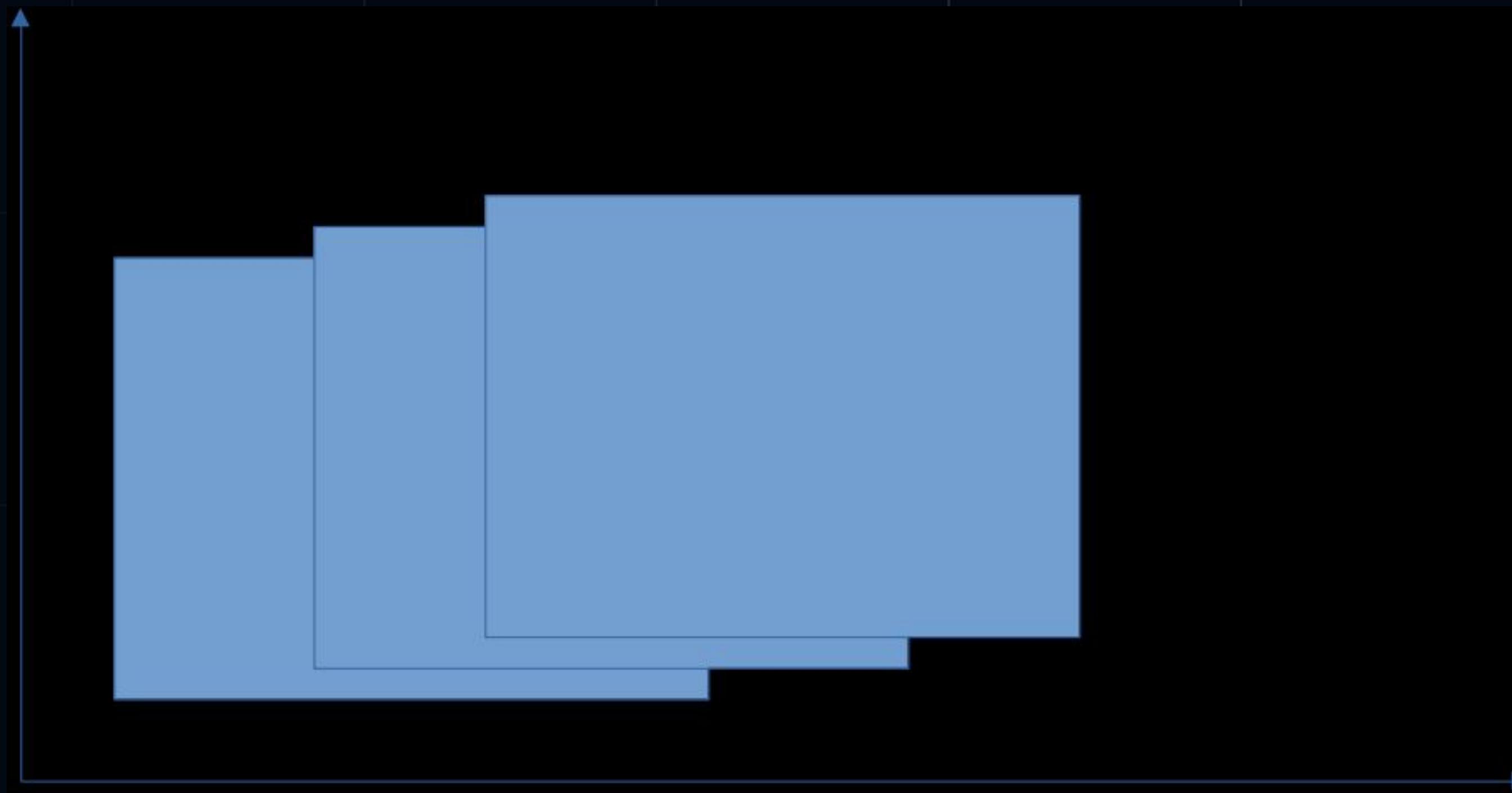
Time Matters



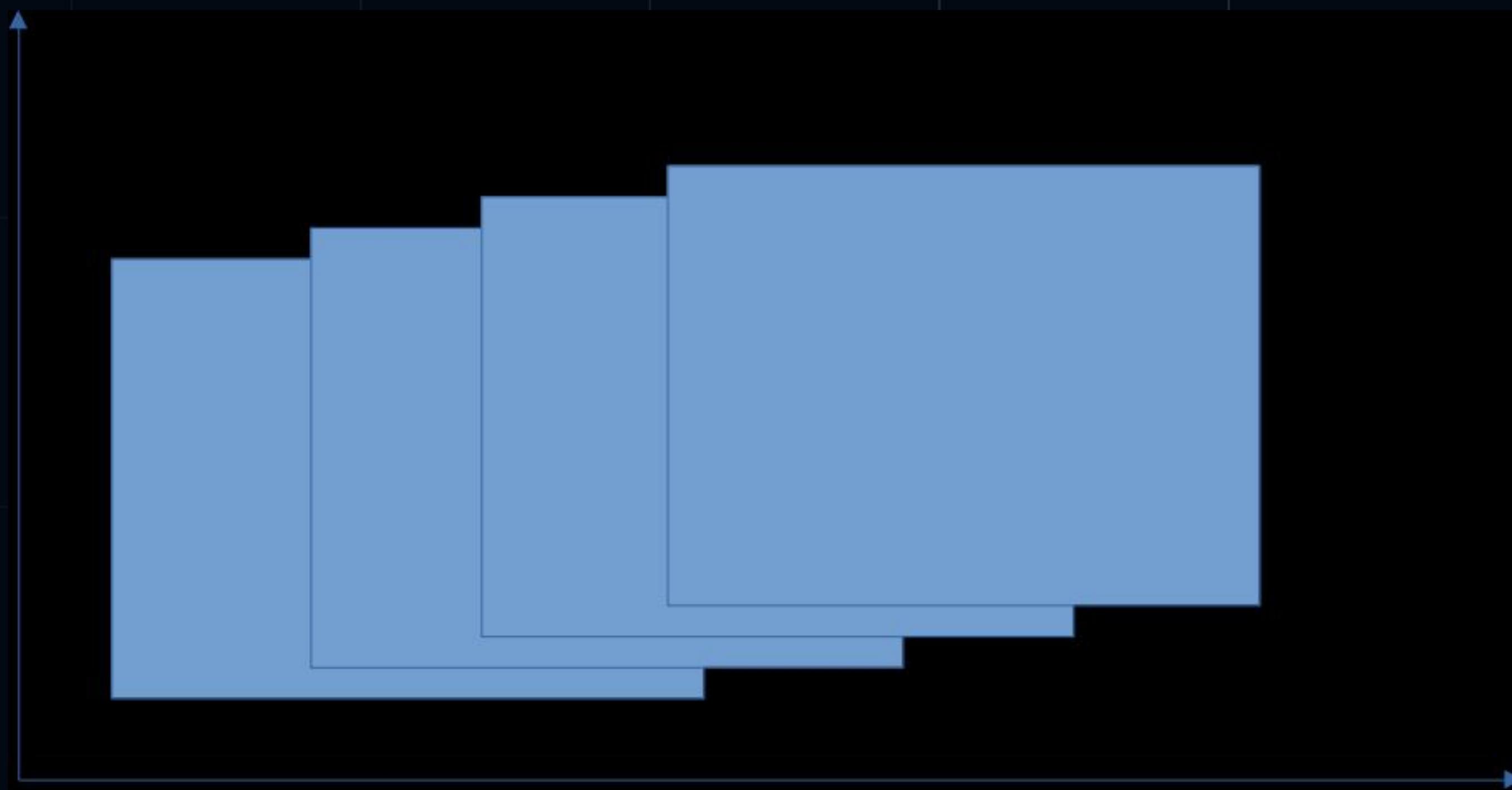
Time Matters



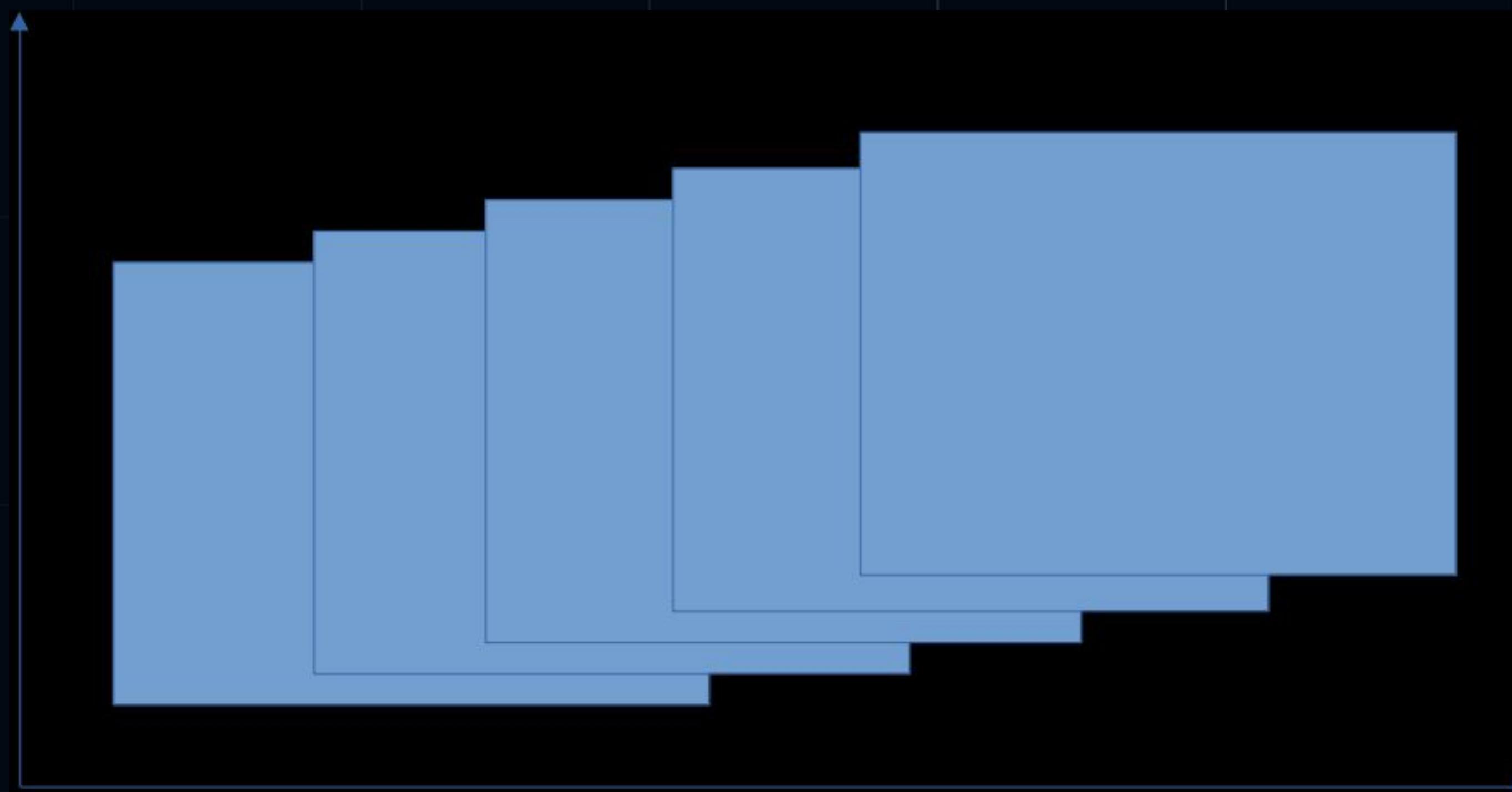
Time Matters



Time Matters



Time Matters

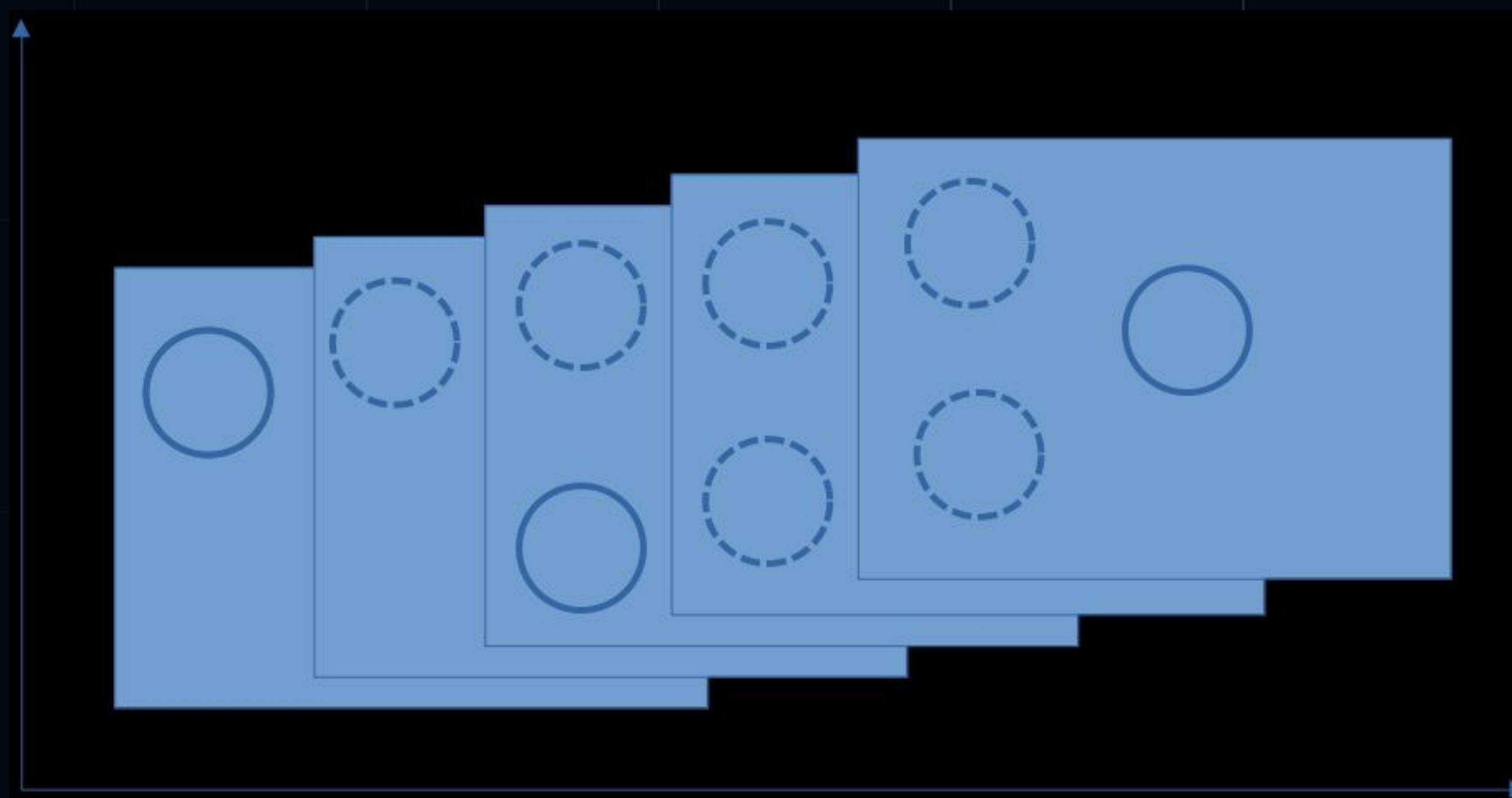


Time Matters



```
ts function_construct_extended.ts X
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_extended.ts > ...
1  function · Construct · () · {};
2  Construct.prototype · = · { · field: · 123 · }
3  Construct.prototype.constructor · = · Construct;
4
5  const · item · = · new · Construct;
6  console.log(item);
7
8  function · ExtendedConstruct · () · {};
9  Object.setPrototypeOf(
10   →   ExtendedConstruct.prototype, · item);
11
12  Construct.prototype.field · = · 321;
13
14  const · extendedItem · = · new · ExtendedConstruct; You, 4 days ago
15  console.log(extendedItem);
16
```

Time Matters



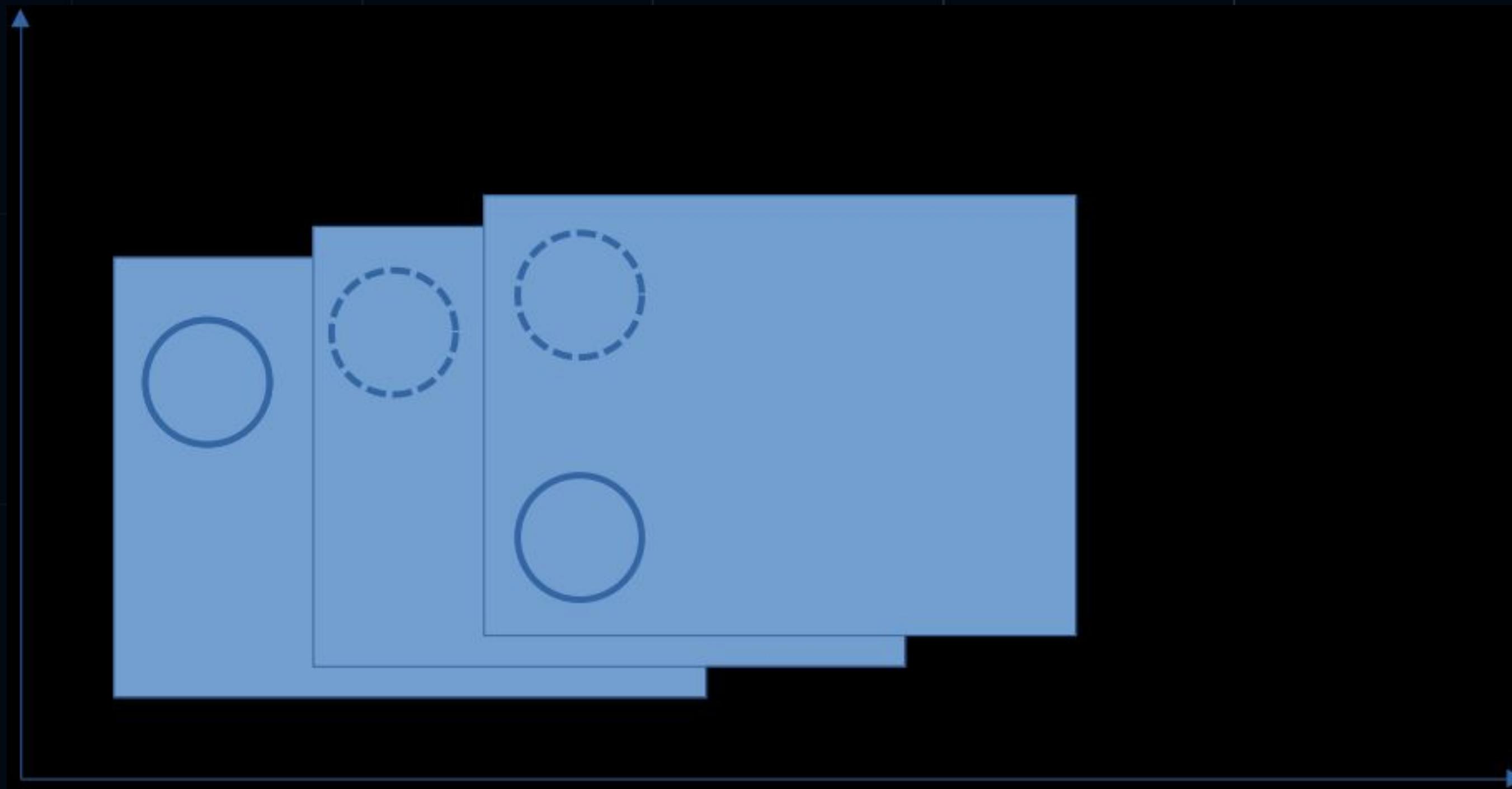
Time Matters



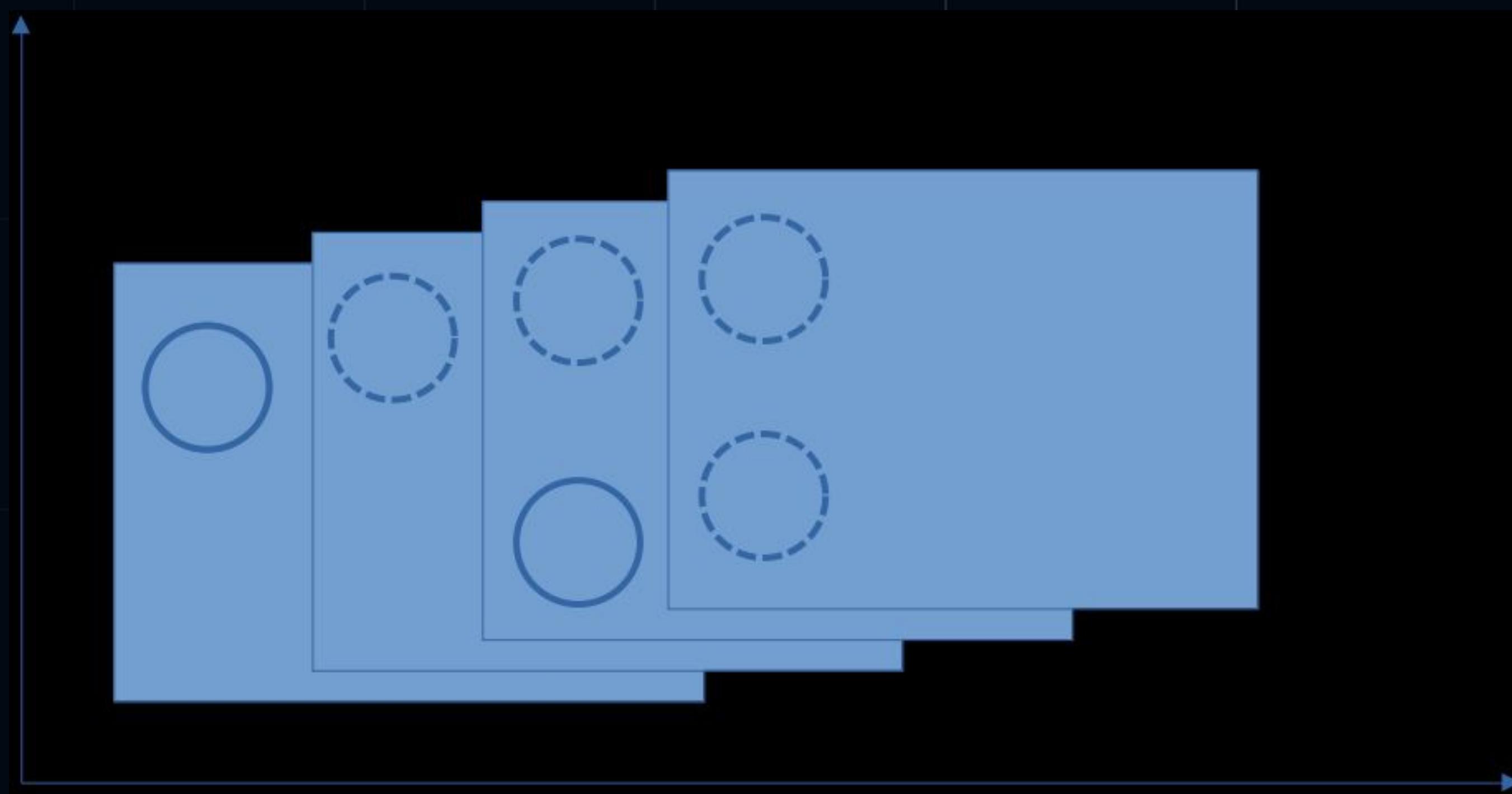
Time Matters



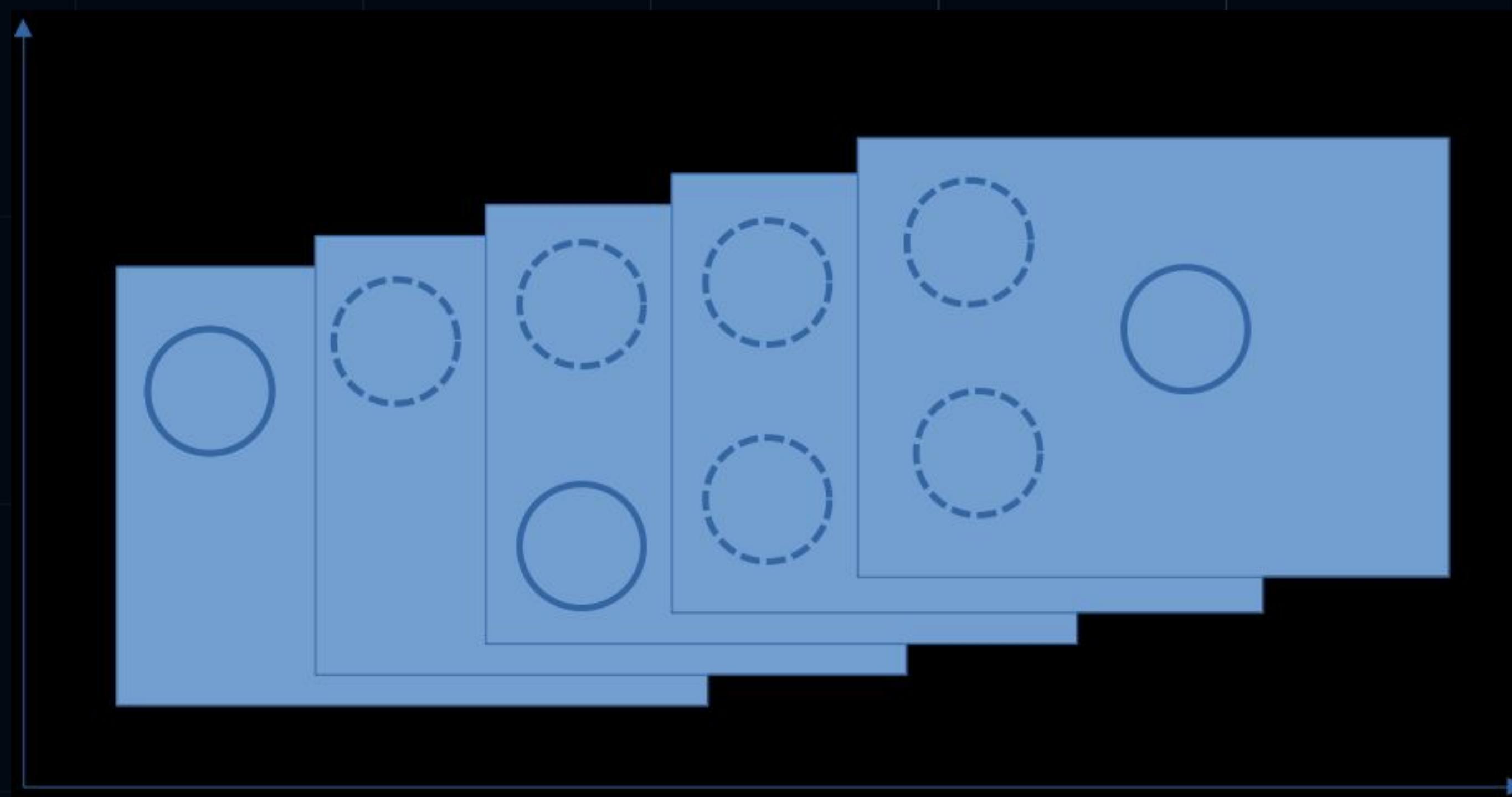
Time Matters



Time Matters



Time Matters



Class vs Function

ts class_extends_new.ts X

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts class_extends_new.ts > BaseClass > constructor

```
1  class ·BaseClass ·{  
2    →   field: ·number  
3    →   constructor ·() ·{  
4      →     this.field ·= ·321;  
5    }  
6  };  
7  class ·ExtendedClass ·extends ·BaseClass ·{  
8    →   constructor ·() ·{  
9      →     super();  
10     →     this.field ·= ·123;  
11    }  
12  };  
13  
14  const ·item ·= ·new ·ExtendedClass;  
15  console.log(item);  
16
```



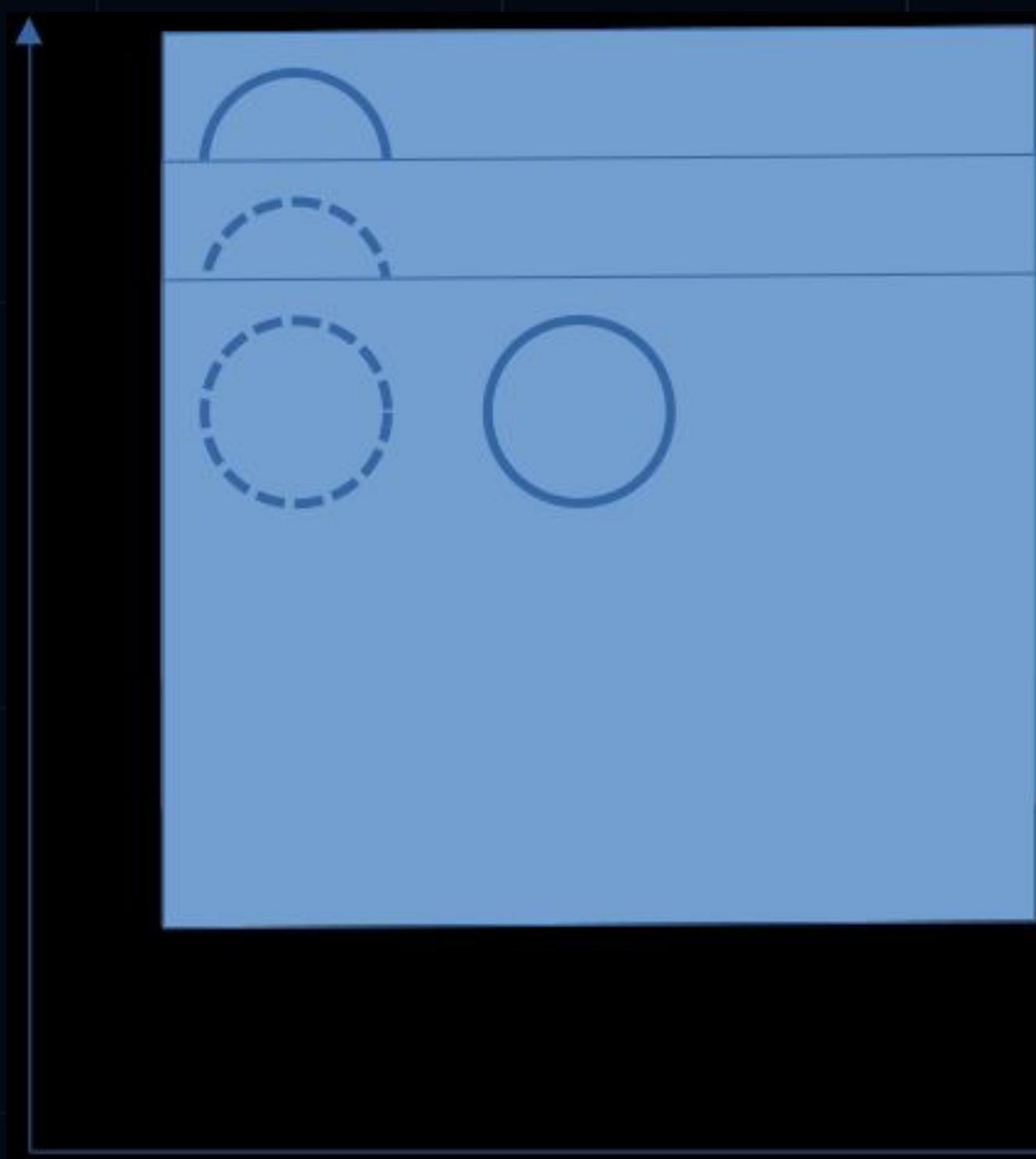
Time Matters



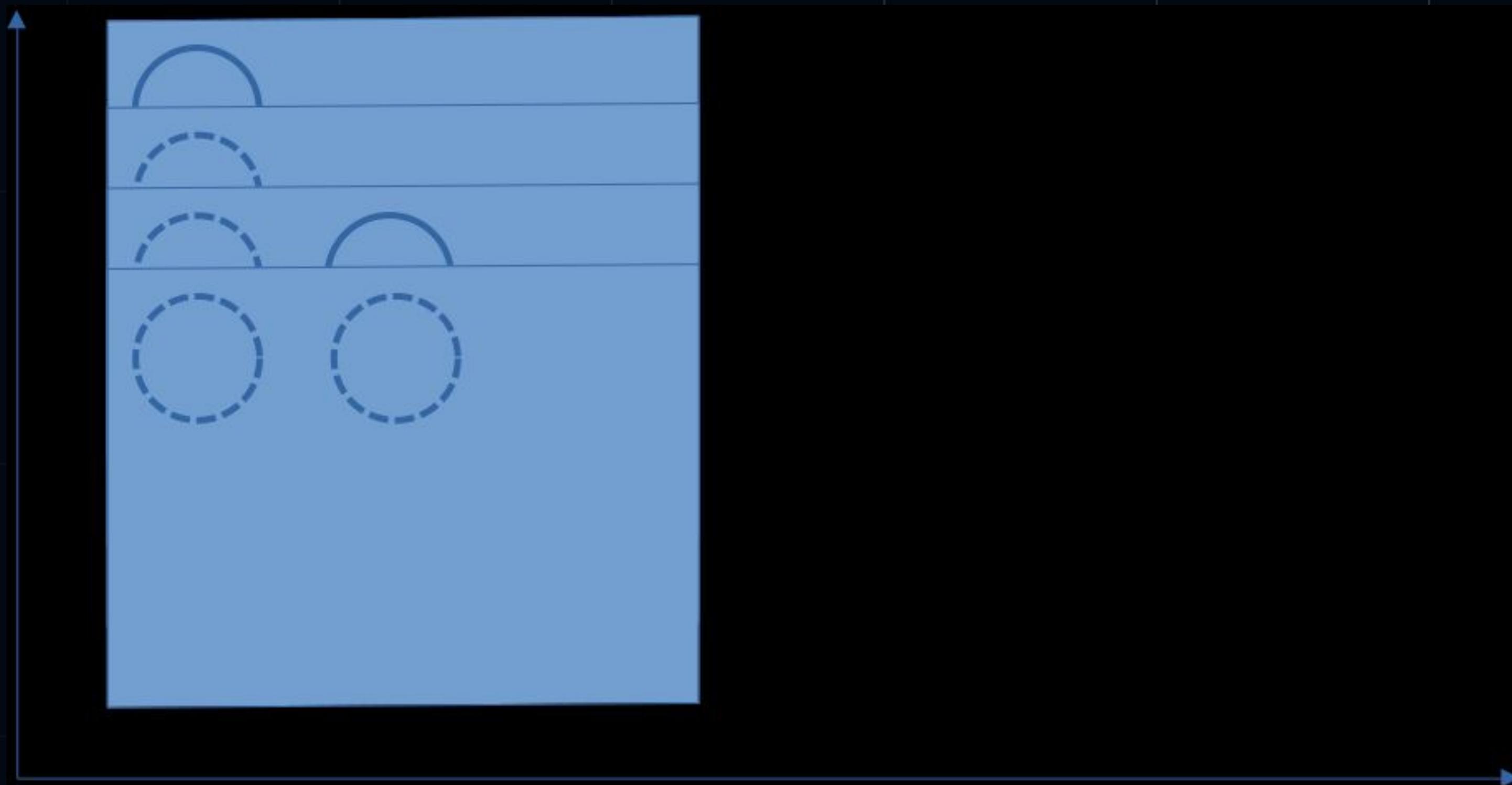
Time Matters



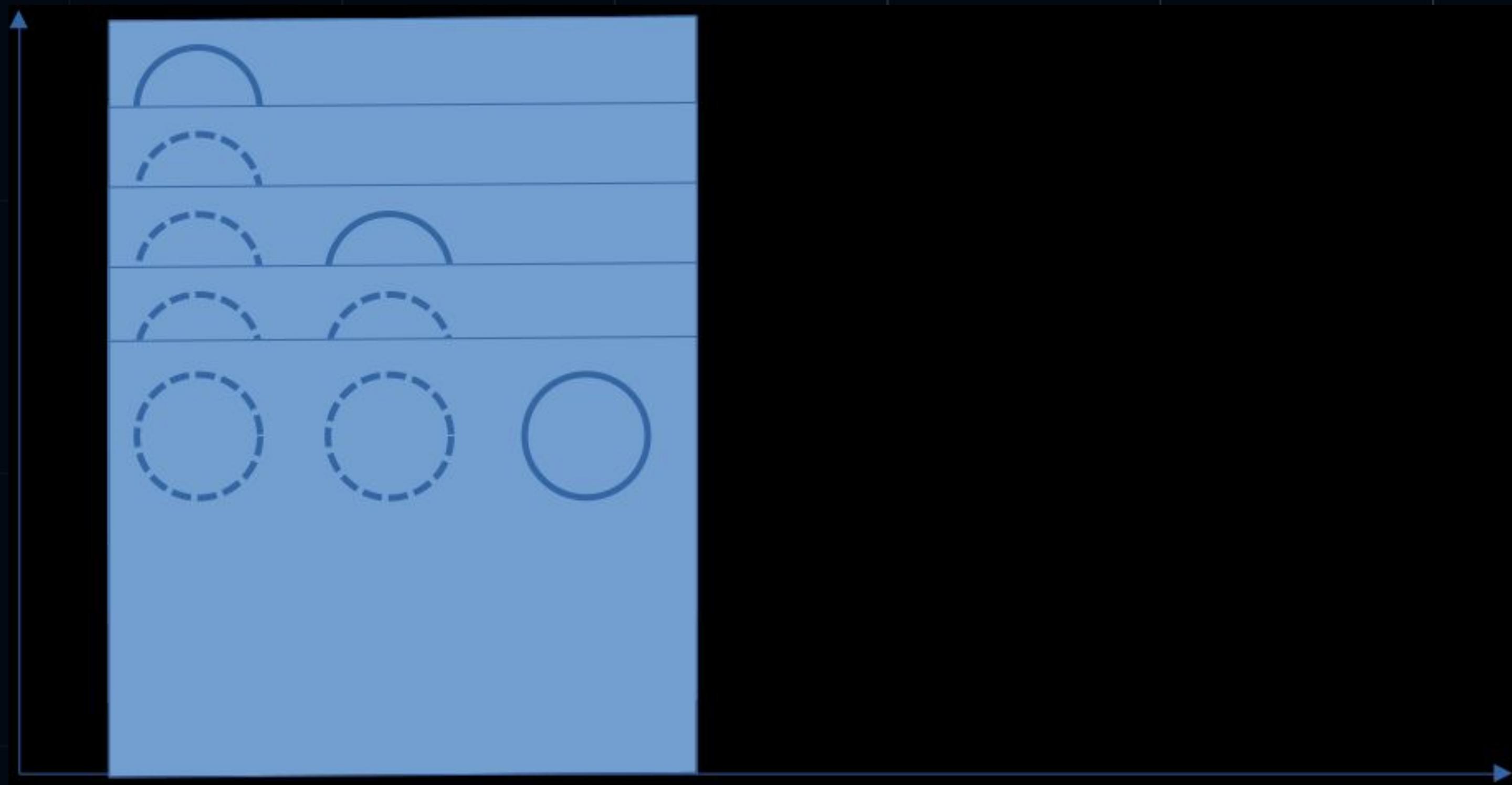
Time Matters



Time Matters



Time Matters



Time Matters

BUT

...



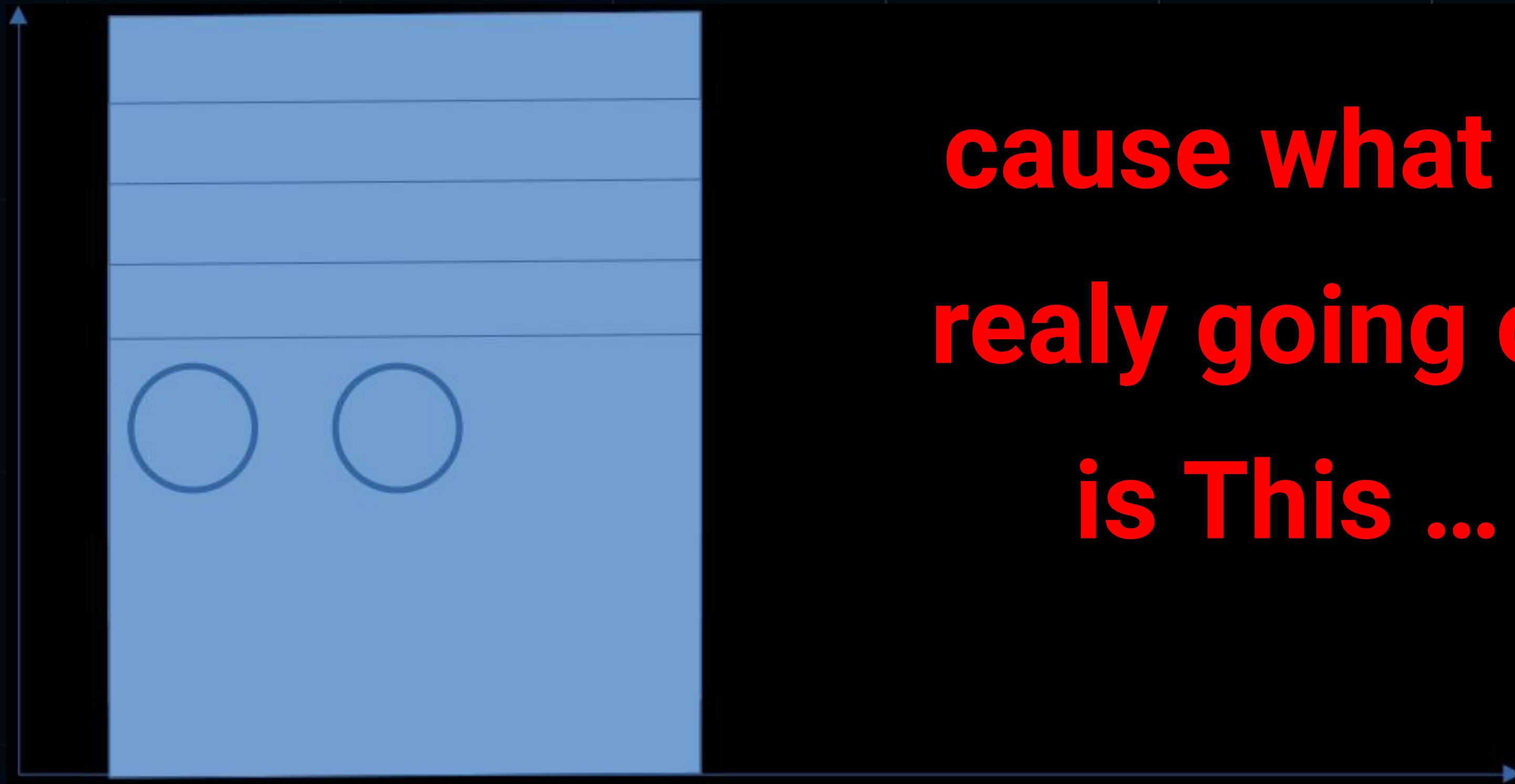
Time Matters

BUT ...

... it is not that true ...



Time Matters



**cause what is
realy going on
is This ...**

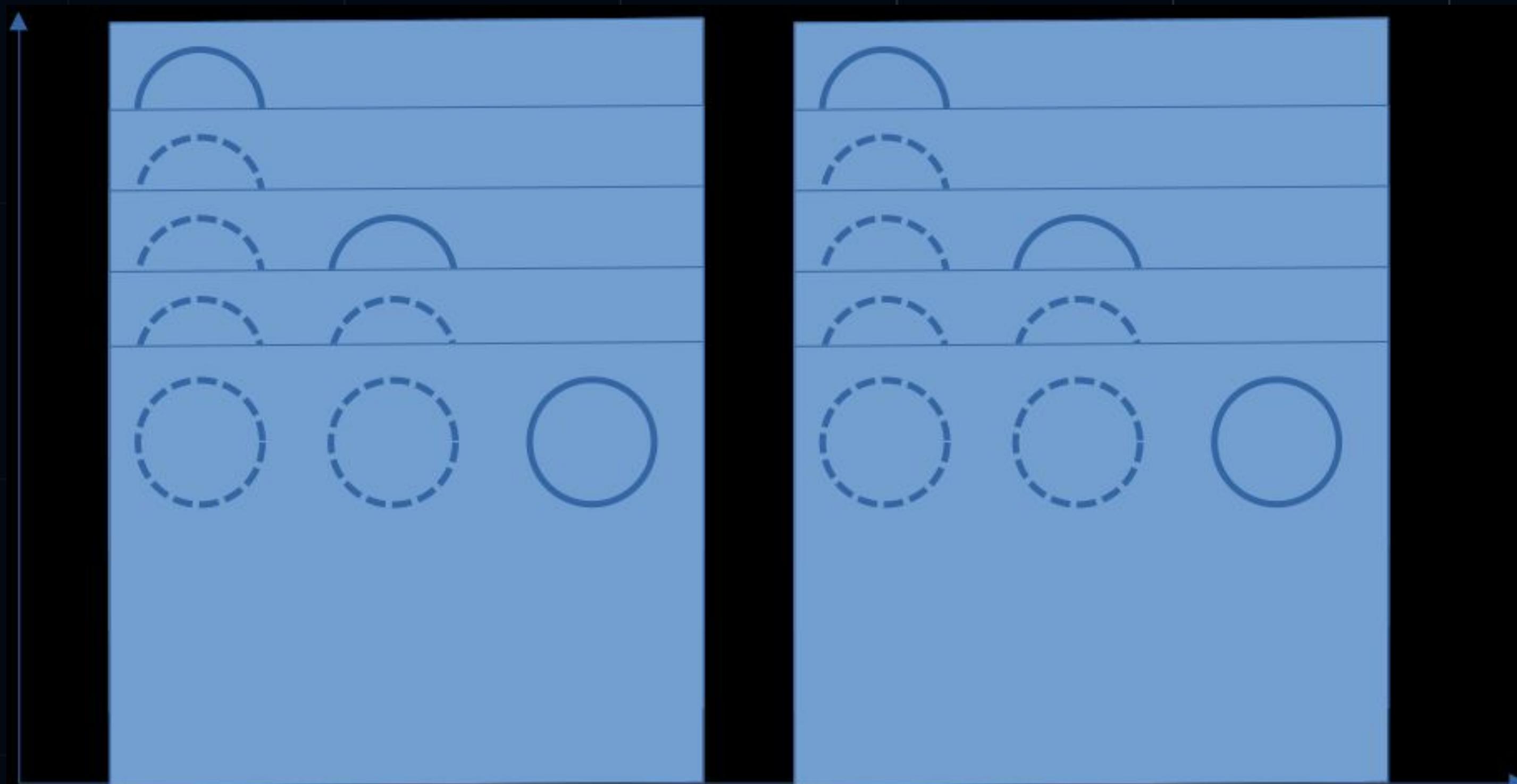


Time Matters



```
ts class_extends_new.ts ●
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts class_extends_new.ts > ...
1  class·BaseClass·{
2    →   field·number
3    →   constructor·()·{
4      →     this.field·=·321;
5    }
6  };
7  class·ExtendedClass·extends·BaseClass·{
8    →   constructor·(value)·{
9      →     super();
10     →     this.field·=·value;
11   }
12 };
13
14 const·first·=·new·ExtendedClass(123);
15 const·second·=·new·ExtendedClass(345);
```

Time Matters

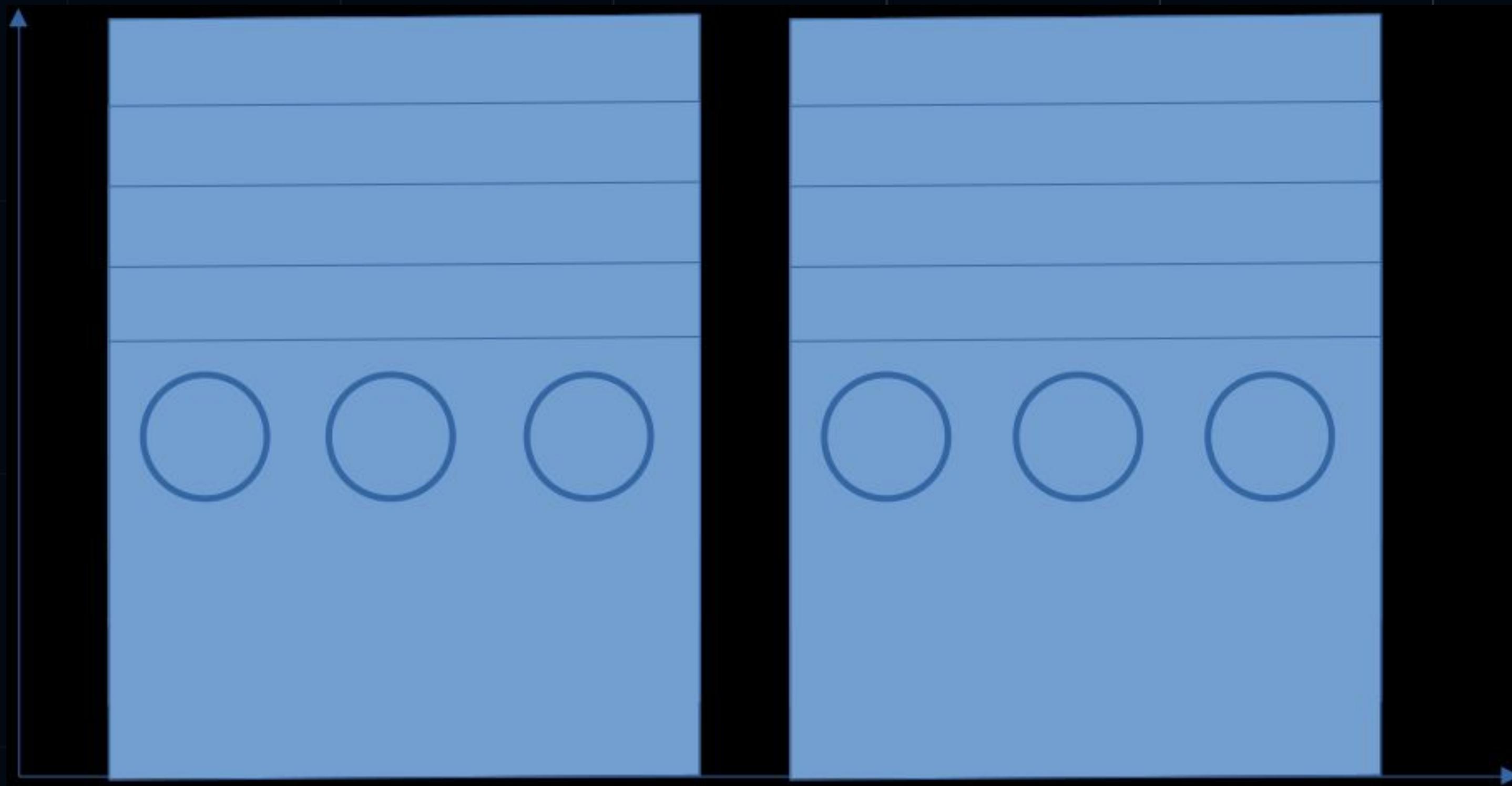


Time Matters

and as we remember
the real life objects
works like the following



Time Matters



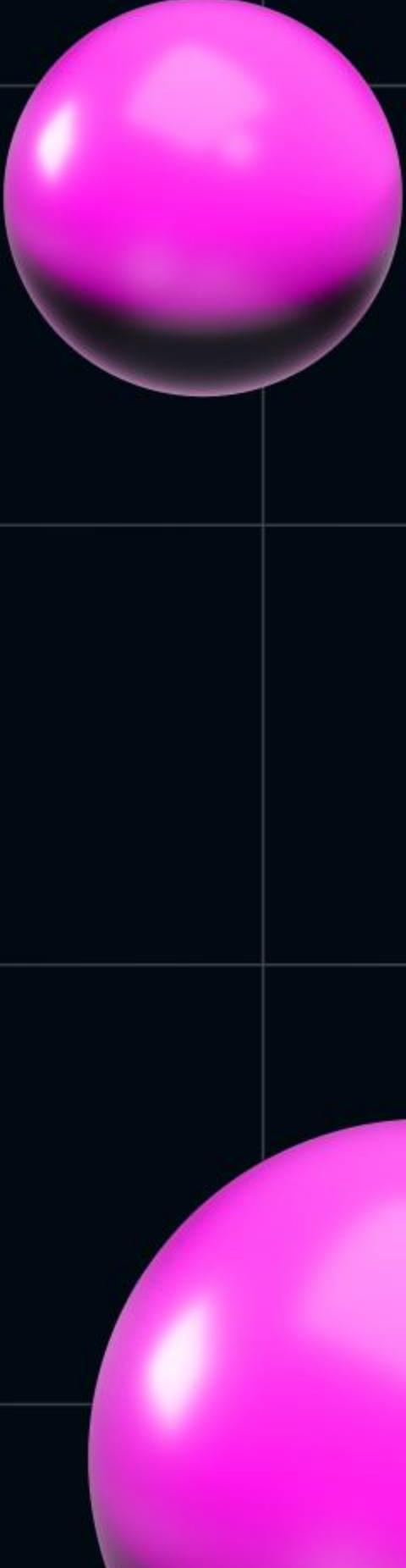


Time Matters

types



Time Matters



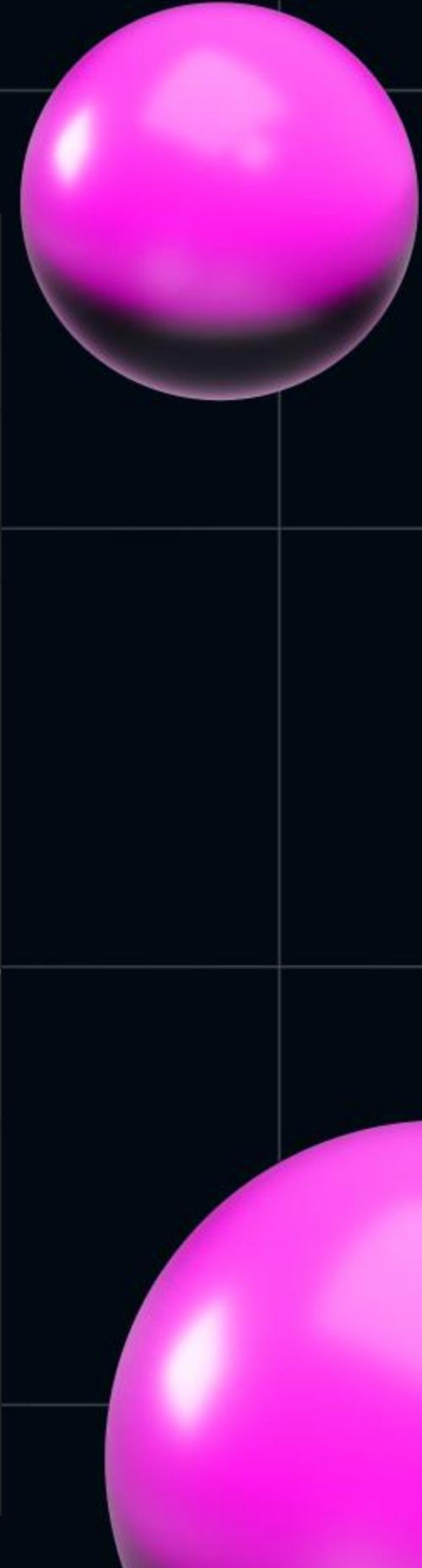
```
ts class_extends_new.ts X
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts class_extends_new.ts > ...
6  };
7  class ExtendedClass extends BaseClass {
8    constructor () {
9      super();
10     this.field = 123;
11   }
12 }
13
14  const item: ExtendedClass
15 const item = new ExtendedClass;
16 console.log(item);
17
18 // number
19 type itemField = typeof item.field;
20
21 |
```

Time Matters



```
ts function_construct_extended.ts ×
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_extended.ts > ...
1  function Construct() {}
2  Construct.prototype = { field: 123 }
3  Construct.prototype.constructor = Construct;
4
5  const item = new Construct();
6  console.log(item);
7
8  function ExtendedConstruct() {}
9  Object.setPrototypeOf(
10    ExtendedConstruct.prototype, item);
11  Construct.prototype.field = 321;
12
13
14  const extendedItem = new ExtendedConstruct(); You, 4 days ago
15  console.log(extendedItem);
16
```

Time Matters



```
ts function_construct_extended.ts X
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_extended.ts > [e] extendedItemField
6   console.log(item);
7
8   function ExtendedConstruct() {}
9   Object.setPrototypeOf(
10     ExtendedConstruct.prototype, item);
11
12  Construct.prototype.field = 321;
13
14  const extendedItem = new ExtendedConstruct();
15  console.log(extendedItem);
16
17  type extendedItemField = typeof extendedItem.field;
18
```

The code demonstrates how the prototype chain works in JavaScript. It defines a constructor function `ExtendedConstruct` and sets its prototype to the value of the variable `item`. Then, it creates a new object `extendedItem` using `new ExtendedConstruct()`. The variable `extendedItem` is typed as `any` at the bottom of the code.



types of
Inheritance
in JS~TS



types of Inheritance

TS RunningObjectProps.ts X

_ProtoTypes > TS RunningObjectProps.ts > ...

```
1 const remapKeys = (
2   obj: Record<string, number>,
3   remapMap: Record<string, string>
4 ) => {
5   for (const key in remapMap) {
6     obj[remapMap[key]] = obj[key];
7     delete obj[key];
8   }
9   return obj;
10 };
```



types of Inheritance

TS RunningObjectProps.ts ●



...

_Prototypes > TS RunningObjectProps.ts > ...

```
15 const remapResult = remapKeys(  
16   { age: 1 },  
17   { age: "newAge" }  
18 );  
19  
20 remapResult.newAge // 1  
21  
22
```



types of Inheritance

TS RunningObjectProps.ts •



...

_ProtoTypes > TS RunningObjectProps.ts > ...

19

20 remapResult.newAge • // • 1

21

22

23 remapResult.age • // • 1

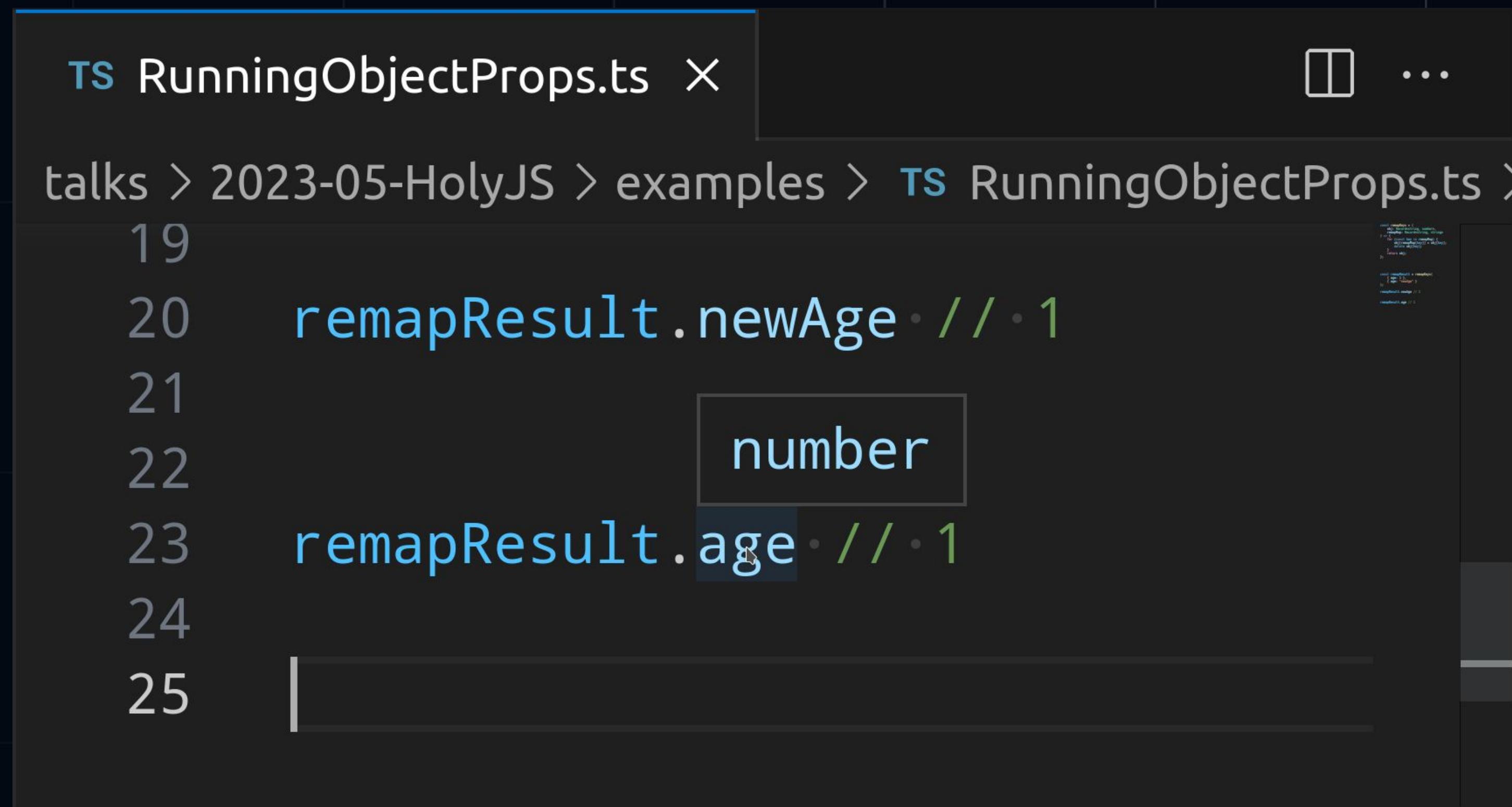
24

25 |

newAge: number;

age: number;

types of Inheritance



TS RunningObjectProps.ts X

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS RunningObjectProps.ts

```
19
20   remapResult.newAge • // • 1
21
22   number
23   remapResult.age • // • 1
24
25 |
```



types of Inheritance

it is not the thing you think about ...

- Primitive to Primitive
- Primitive to Object
- Object to Primitive
- Object to Object



types of Inheritance

it is not the thing you think about ...

- Primitive to Primitive
- Primitive to Object
- Object to Primitive
- Object to Object

DEMO

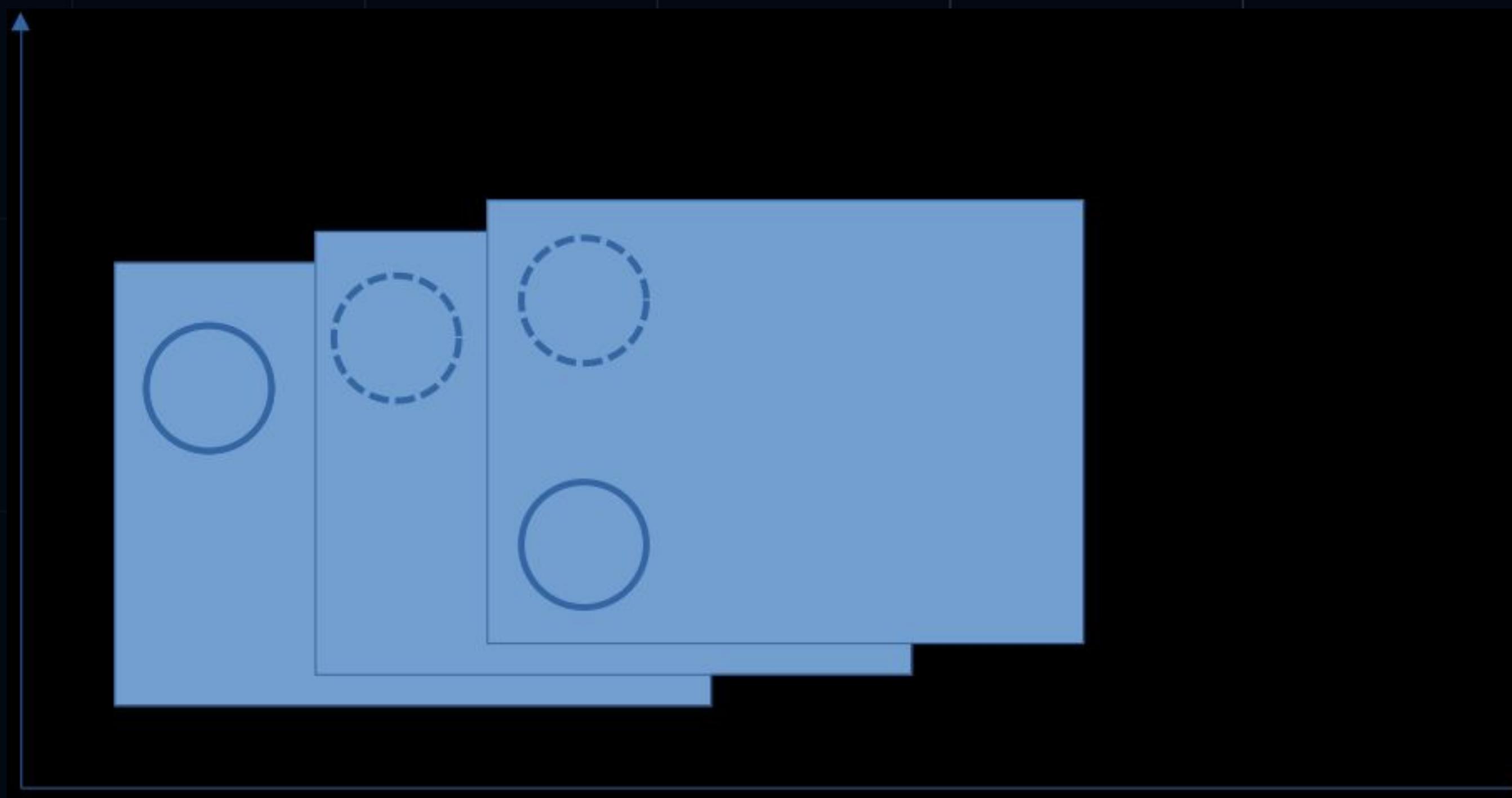


Optional Fields

Definitions



optional fields ...



optional fields ...

again is not the usual thing ...

- get ~ set only fields
- and this might be deep ...
- and mixed with Primitive | Object



optional fields ...

again is not the usual thing ...

- get ~ set only fields
- and this might be deep ...
- and mixed with Primitive | Object

DEMO





Identity of Chaining



identity of chaining

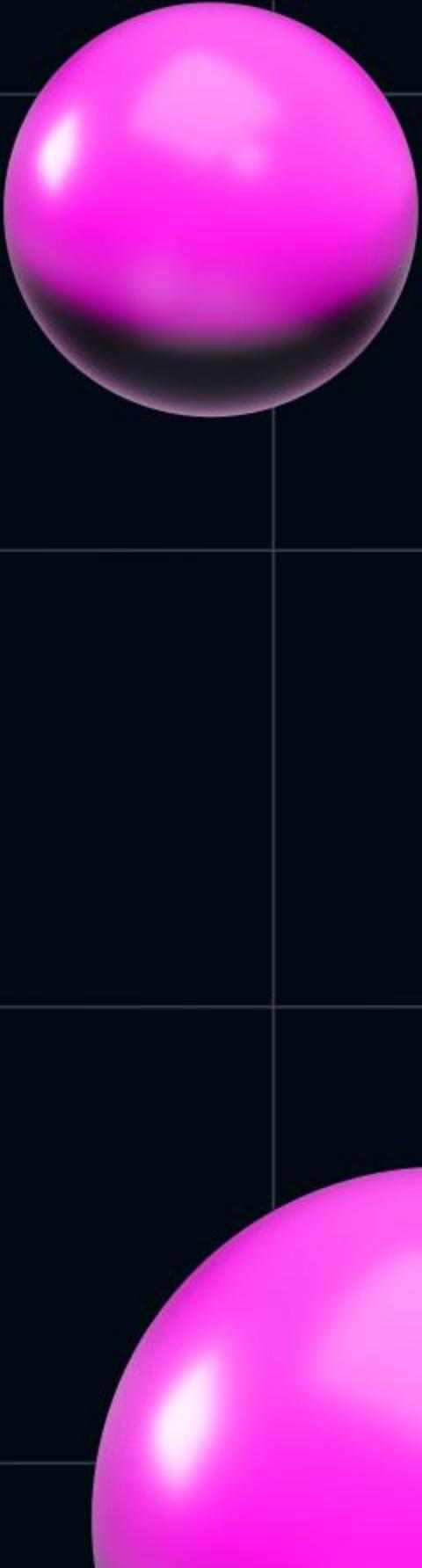
to define constructible something we need

1. to get existing instance type
2. be familiar with future type
3. mix existent and future types

identity of chaining

```
ts function_construct.ts • ⓘ ...  
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct.ts > ...  
1 function Construct (this: {field: number}): void {};  
2  
3 Construct.prototype = { field: 123 }  
4 Construct.prototype.constructor  
5 → = Construct;  
6  
7 const item = new Construct;  
8  
9 | const item: any  
10 console.log(item);  
11
```

identity of chaining



```
ts function_construct_typed.ts ×  
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_typed.ts > ...  
1  function OtherConstruct(this: { field: number }) {}  
2  
3  const define = function<T>(Cstr: { (this: T): void }) {  
4    return function(): T {  
5      return new Cstr;  
6    };  
7  };  
8  
9  const myConstruct = define(OtherConstruct);  
10  
11  const myConstructedItem: {  
12    field: number;  
13  }  
14  const myConstructedItem = myConstruct();  
15  
16  console.log(myConstructedItem);
```

identity of chaining

TS mixWithProto.ts X ⋮

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS mixWithProto.ts > ...

```
1 type init = {
2   s: number
3   z: number
4 }
5
6 type next = {
7   s?: string
8   m: boolean
9 }
10
```



identity of chaining

TS mixWithProto.ts ×

talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS mixWithProto.ts > ...

```
10
11   type proto = {
12     z: number;
13   }
14   type proto = Pick<
15     init,
16     Exclude<
17       keyof init,
18       keyof next
19     >>
```



identity of chaining

TS mixWithProto.ts X



talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > TS mixWithProto.ts > ...

```
22 type unit = proto & next
23
24 const aggregation: unit = {
25   z: 123,
26   s: 'x',
27   m: true,
28 };
29 type sss = string | undefined
30 type sss = typeof aggregation.s
31
```



identity of chaining



```
ts function_construct_typed.ts X
talks > 2023-05-HolyJS > examples > ts function_construct_typed.ts > ...
1  function OtherConstruct(this: { field: number }) {}
2  OtherConstruct.prototype = {
3    otherField: true
4  }
5
6  type Proto<P, T> = Pick<P, Exclude<keyof P, keyof T>> & T;
7
8  const define = function <P extends object, T>(Cstr: { (this: T): void }, proto: {
9    const MyConstructor = function (): Proto<P, T> {
10      return new Cstr;
11    };
12    Object.setPrototypeOf(Cstr.prototype, proto);
13    return MyConstructor;
14  });
15
16  const myConstruct = define(OtherConstruct, { otherField: true });
17
18  const myConstructedItem = myConstruct();
19
20  console.log(myConstructedItem);
```

identity of chaining

DEMO





∅



special thanks to



2018 Moscow

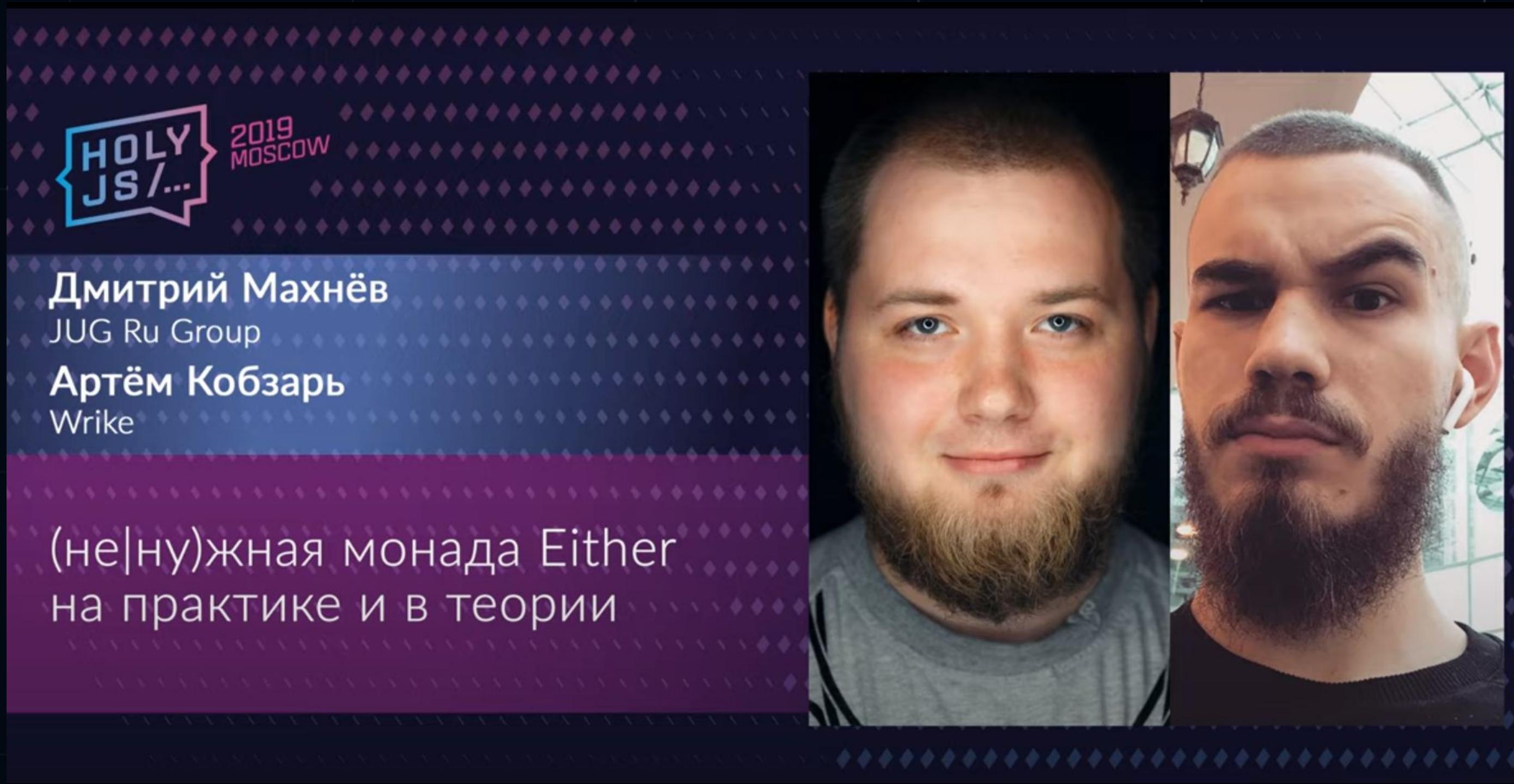
Дмитрий Пацура

Fintier

Микросервисная архитектура



special thanks to



The banner features a dark blue background with a light blue diamond pattern. In the top left corner is the HolyJS logo, which consists of the word "HOLY" above "JS" in a white, sans-serif font, all contained within a white speech bubble-like shape with blue outlines. To the right of the logo, the text "2019 MOSCOW" is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. Below the logo, there are two sections of text. The first section contains the name "Дмитрий Махнёв" in a large, bold, white sans-serif font, followed by "JUG Ru Group" in a smaller, white sans-serif font. The second section contains the name "Артём Кобзарь" in a large, bold, white sans-serif font, followed by "Wrike" in a smaller, white sans-serif font. At the bottom of the banner, the title "(не|ну)жная монада Either на практике и в теории" is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font.



A composite image showing two side-by-side portraits of men. On the left is Dmitry Mahnev, a man with light brown hair and a full, reddish-brown beard, wearing a grey t-shirt. On the right is Artem Kobzарь, a man with short, light-colored hair and a well-groomed, dark brown beard, wearing a black t-shirt. Both men are looking directly at the camera.



thank you





to be continued ...

next talk announce

Mnemonica Project



Viktor
Vershanskiy

wentout

HOLY
JS!...