

TypeScript 5 Crash Course for JavaScript Developers

Understanding the Why of TypeScript



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Our GitHub Repo

<https://github.com/FeynmanFan/pstypescriptcc>



I Love TypeScript

I'm about 50/50 on Microsoft

**I've been working with
JavaScript since the very
beginning**



How JavaScript Developed



Possibly the most successful programming language of all time

But it developed in an ad hoc way

Good, but also bad

TypeScript is an effort to place a design ethos atop JavaScript

Especially a type system – "Type"Script

Allow developers to leverage the language tools they know



So, Is TypeScript Just C# on top of JavaScript?

No

**Another gem from
Anders Hejlsburg**

**TypeScript is
enhancing JS, not
supplanting it**

"Pythonic"

**TypeScript is
JavaScript-ic**

**Preserving what
design ethos there
is**



Does Typing Matter?

**"Static" or "Strong" Typing...not
really the same thing**

Focus on "type coercion"



Simple Type Coercion in JavaScript

```
var x = 5;  
x = "drum solo";  
console.log(x);
```



Type Coercion

Sometimes it's useful to coerce
to a new type

Strict typing is *commitment*

I think that type coercion is
often a code smell

Why else recommend const over var?

*Type coercion happens more
often due to an error in coding
than by design with loose typing*

[1, 2, 3]



Unit Testing and Typing

```
$employee.Birthday = "This is not a birthday and will break the code that tries to use it";
```

```
employee.Birthday = "This is not a birthday and will break the code that tries to use it";
```

```
employee.Birthday = "This is not a birthday and will break the code that tries to use it";
```

```
employee.Birthday = "2024-06-01";
```

```
employee.Birthday = DateTime.Parse("2024-06-01");
```

```
// Does TypeScript enforce strong typing?
```



TypeScript Type Enforcement

```
x = 5;  
x = "drum solo";
```

```
// TypeScript type enforcement happens at compilation time  
// only, and only for TypeScript code.
```



Compilation vs. Transpilation

The JavaScript emitted from processing TypeScript is at the same level of abstraction as TypeScript.



Version Controlling TypeScript and JavaScript



Keeping Binaries in Version Control Stinks

Craft your .gitignore

**Keep the junk out of
version control**

**Some stuff changes every time
we build – that's junk**

What is the principle?



**We version control only the
purely non-deterministic
elements of the system.**



Deterministic

$$346 \times 183 \\ = 63318$$

// Today, tomorrow, now and forever

// 63318 is the deterministic outcome of $346 * 183$



You're Killing Me, Behrens

**We're used to storing JavaScript
in version control**

Now, you'll only store TypeScript

**Life's too short to deal
with merge conflicts**

So, we'll focus on migration



An Exception to the Rule

Partial migration

**You can't just add
*.js to gitignore**

**The price of
the transition**



Demo: How to Version Control TypeScript



Look at some simple existing JavaScript

Install TypeScript with npm

Move it to TypeScript

Compile it to JavaScript

**Look at it all from
a version control standpoint**



The Checkout Scenario

**We'll need to build to generate
our JavaScript**

**Sometimes, it is as simple as a
rename and a tweak**



Debugging TypeScript in the Browser



The Problem

**We take interactive debugging
for granted in higher level
languages**

**The execution engine needs a
map of execution to source**



The Solution

**A map emitted by the compiler –
a source map**

This won't be much to look at



Demo: Debugging TypeScript



Look at our simple application in the browser tools

Emit a source map with a compiler option

Review the app again

Create a tsconfig file

Configure it to emit a source map

Look at our application in the browser with the source map

Talk about what it all means



The Source Map Specification

<https://tinyurl.com/ycypjk3x>

The codes are *offsets*



**We version control only the
purely non-deterministic
elements of the system.**



Source Maps and Deployment

Generally, no

**“Is it okay if the user has my
source code?”**

**You're sharing
your intellectual property**

In the form of the TypeScript



Then Why “No”?



While it is nice for troubleshooting...

It allows attackers to know more about our system rather than less

Probably a low-priority problem

We probably don't want to just be copying everything to Production

Make sure someone has thought about it



Summary



The why of TypeScript

Proper version control of TypeScript

Debugging our TypeScript

The magic of source mapping

