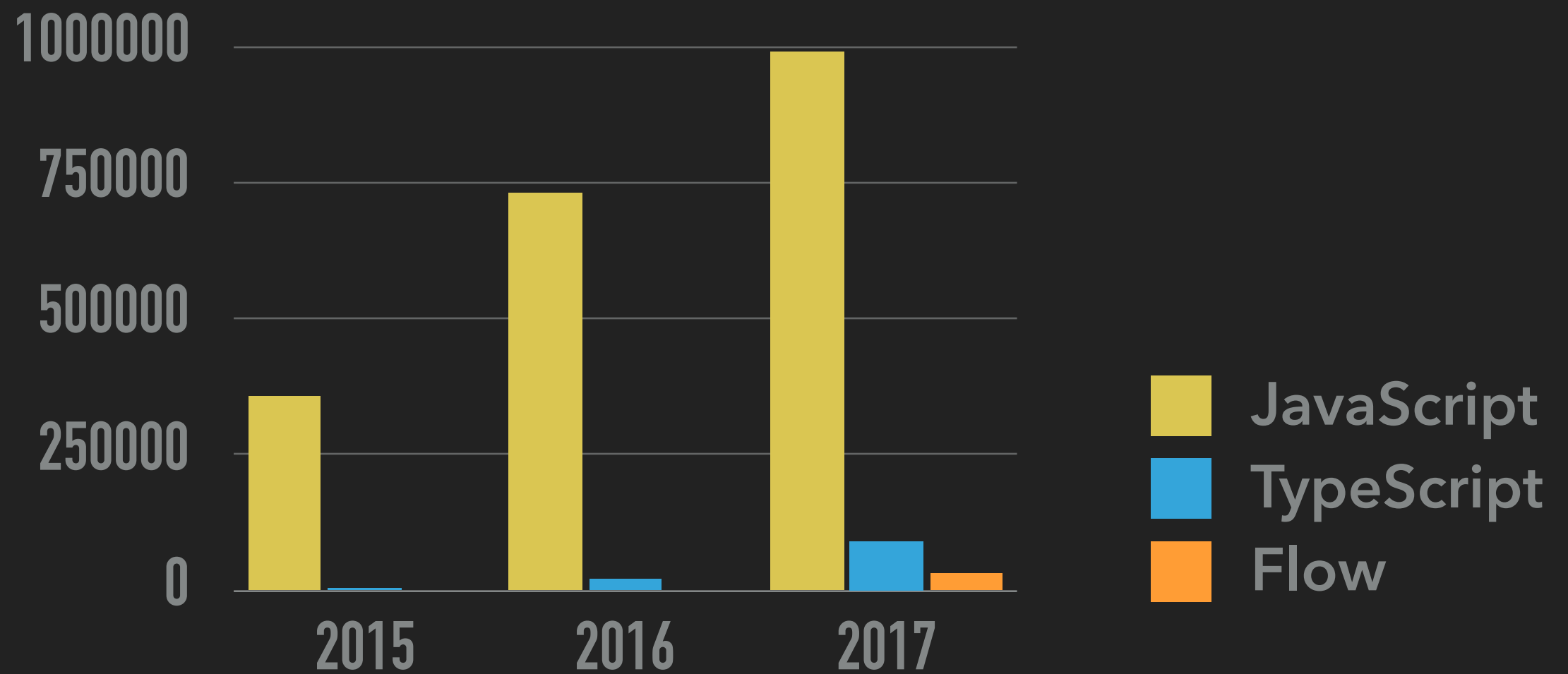


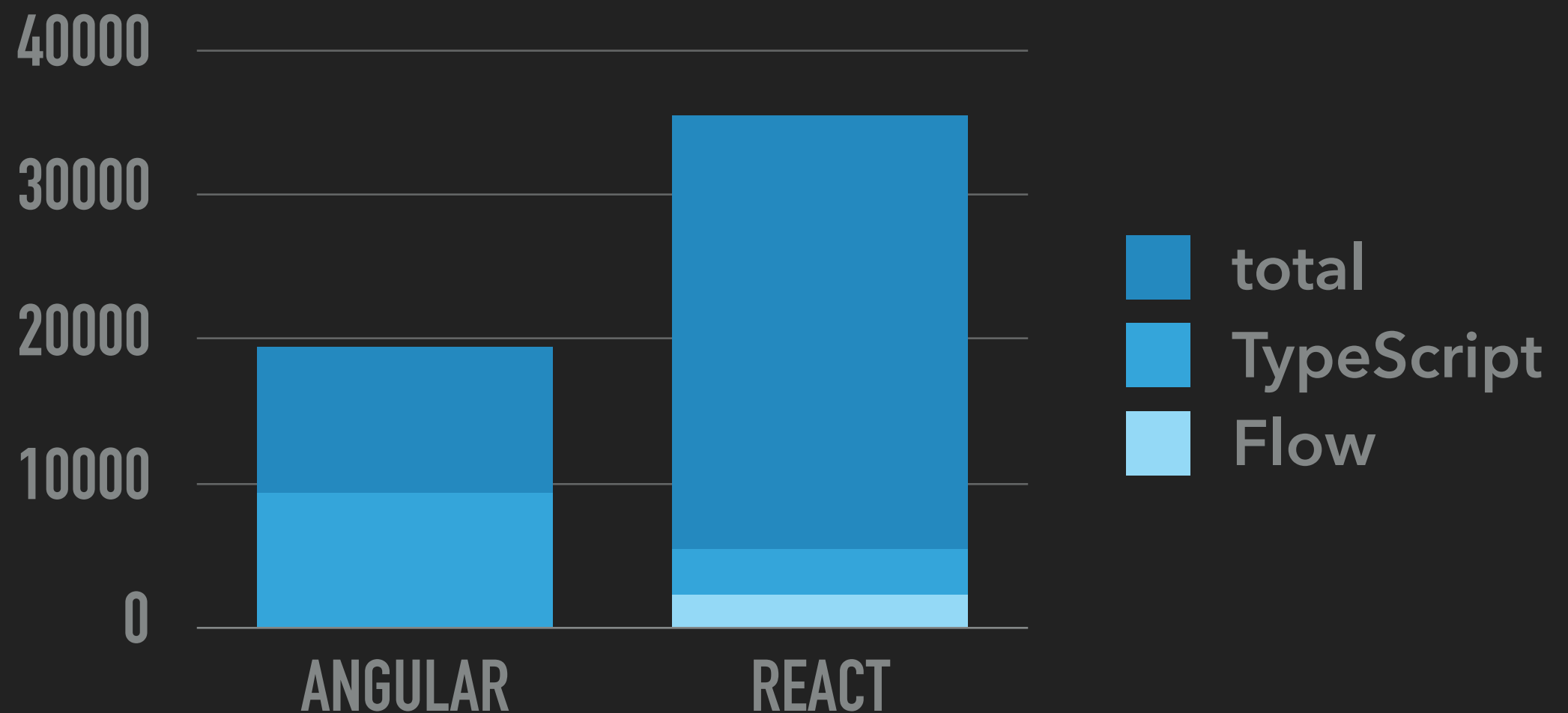
ODESSAJS

STRICT JAVASCRIPT

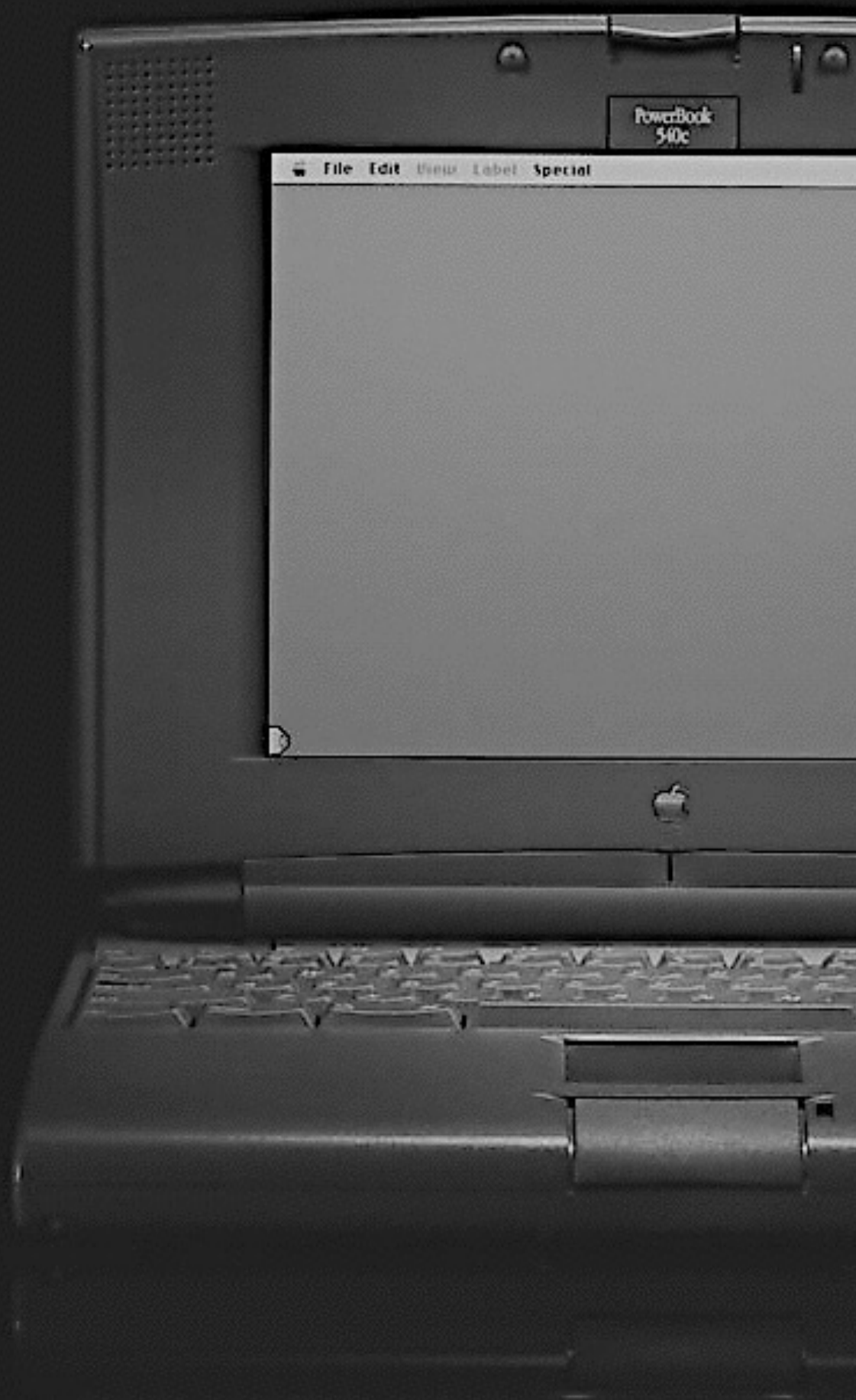
GITHUB LANGUAGES BY PULL REQUESTS



GITHUB FRAMEWORKS



<https://bigquery.cloud.google.com/savedquery/563055368311:34dcf5adb2464fbb882349a307cb9067>
<https://bigquery.cloud.google.com/savedquery/563055368311:e3b4fc8a151f4ef08688a09242581948>
<https://bigquery.cloud.google.com/savedquery/563055368311:9172761d4f184b438da46b34bc46d39b>
<https://bigquery.cloud.google.com/savedquery/563055368311:8847e62ecf645b6ba0e3dccf49f532b>

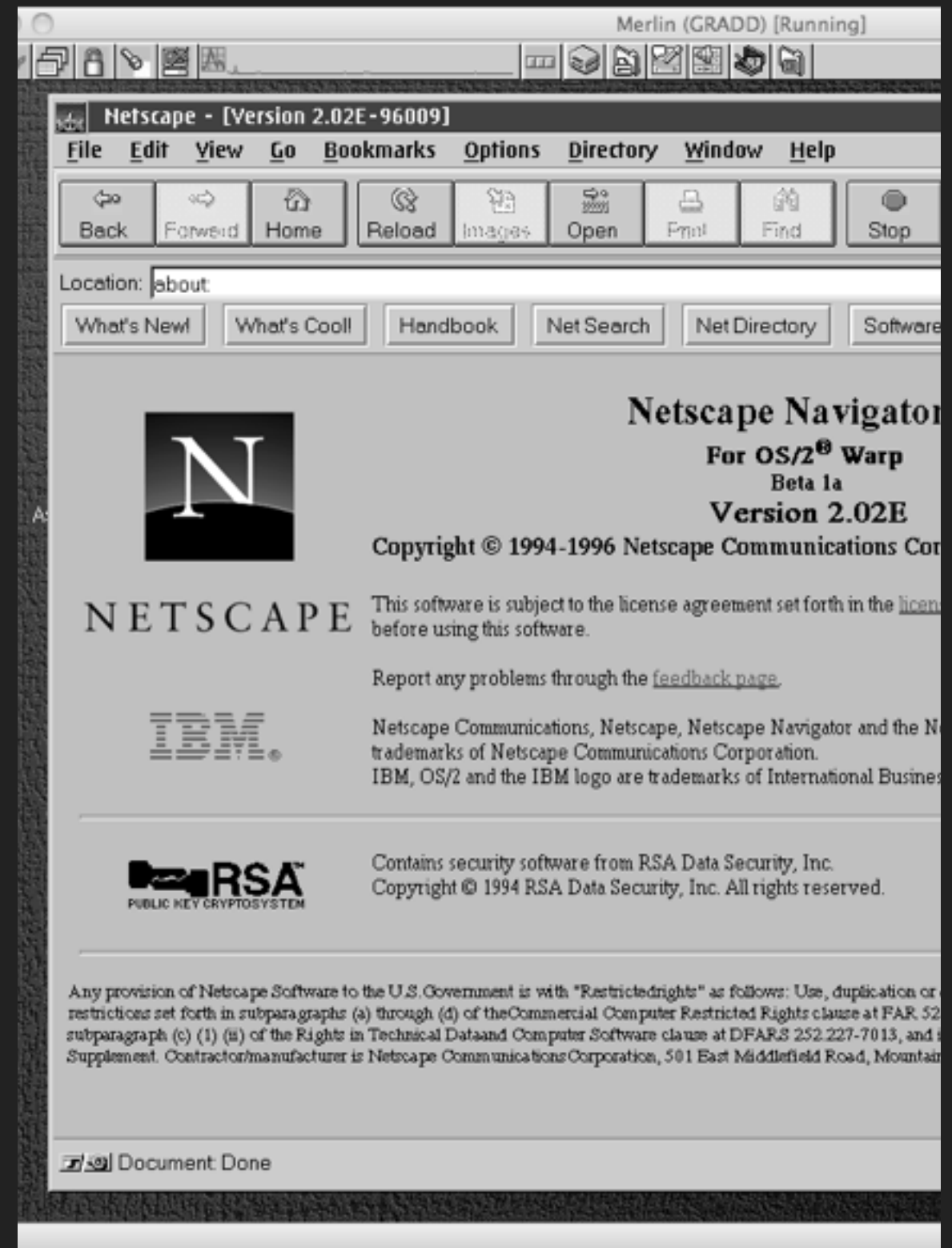


JS TYPE SAFETY

BRIEF HISTORY

1995

BIRTH



**I WAS RECRUITED TO NETSCAPE
WITH THE PROMISE OF “DOING
SCHEME” IN THE BROWSER.**

Brendan Eich

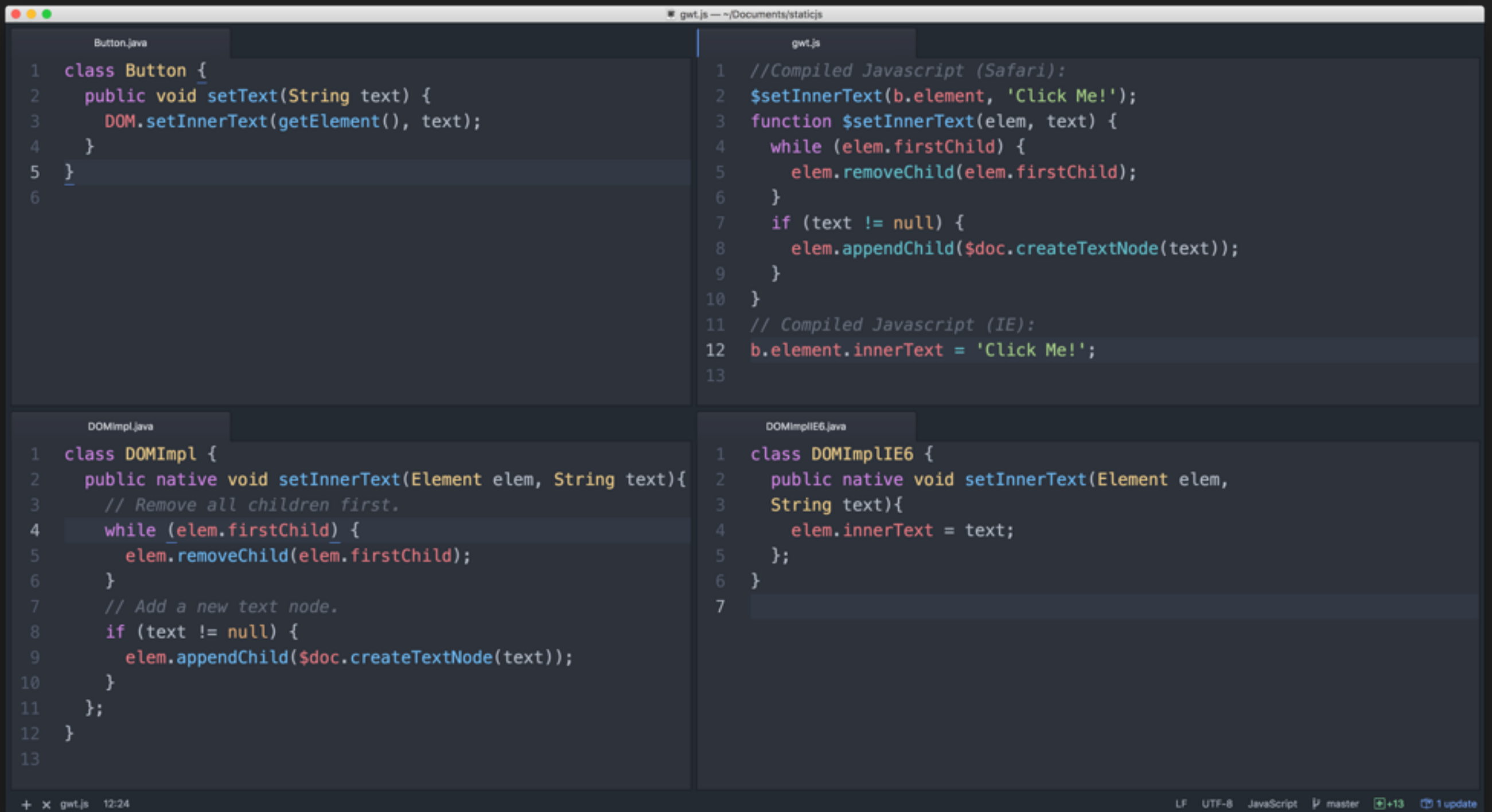
LANGUAGES THAT INFLUENCED JS

Scheme	Strong	Dynamic
Java	Strong	Static
Self	Strong	Dynamic
JavaScript	Weak	Dynamic

HTML NEEDED A "SCRIPTING LANGUAGE", A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE THAT WAS EASY TO USE BY AMATEURS AND NOVICES, WHERE THE CODE COULD BE WRITTEN DIRECTLY IN SOURCE FORM AS PART OF THE WEB PAGE MARKUP.

Brendan Eich

2006 GOOGLE WEB TOOLKIT



```
Button.java
1 class Button {
2     public void setText(String text) {
3         DOM.setInnerText(getElement(), text);
4     }
5 }
6

DOMImpl.java
1 class DOMImpl {
2     public native void setInnerText(Element elem, String text){
3         // Remove all children first.
4         while (elem.firstChild) {
5             elem.removeChild(elem.firstChild);
6         }
7         // Add a new text node.
8         if (text != null) {
9             elem.appendChild($doc.createTextNode(text));
10        }
11    };
12 }
13

gwt.js
1 //Compiled Javascript (Safari):
2 $setInnerText(b.element, 'Click Me!');
3 function $setInnerText(elem, text) {
4     while (elem.firstChild) {
5         elem.removeChild(elem.firstChild);
6     }
7     if (text != null) {
8         elem.appendChild($doc.createTextNode(text));
9     }
10 }
11 // Compiled Javascript (IE):
12 b.element.innerText = 'Click Me!';
13

DOMImplIE6.java
1 class DOMImplIE6 {
2     public native void setInnerText(Element elem,
3     String text){
4         elem.innerText = text;
5     };
6 }
7
```

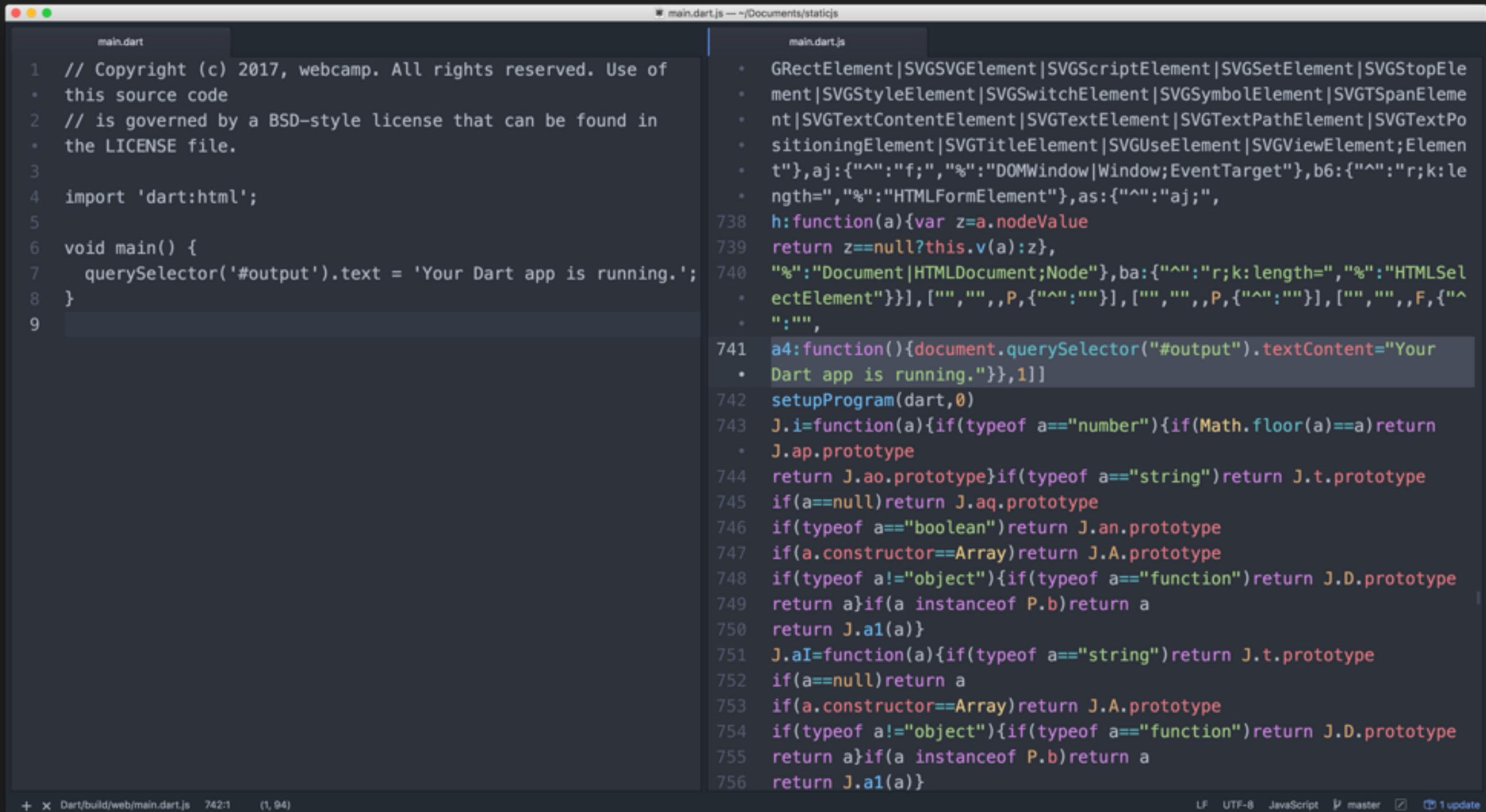
+ x gwt.js 12:24

LF UTF-8 JavaScript master +13 1 update

ITS GOAL IS TO ENABLE PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE WEB APPLICATIONS WITHOUT THE DEVELOPER HAVING TO BE AN EXPERT IN BROWSER QUIRKS, XMLHTTPREQUEST, AND JAVASCRIPT.

<http://www.gwtproject.org/overview.html>

2011 DART



The image shows a code editor with two panels. The left panel, titled 'main.dart', contains Dart code. The right panel, titled 'main.dart.js', contains the corresponding JavaScript code generated from the Dart code. The Dart code is a simple web application that prints 'Your Dart app is running.' to the output element. The JavaScript code is a more complex, verbose representation of the same logic, showing the underlying DOM manipulation and type checking.

```
main.dart
1 // Copyright (c) 2017, webcamp. All rights reserved. Use of
2 // this source code
3 // is governed by a BSD-style license that can be found in
4 // the LICENSE file.
5
6 import 'dart:html';
7
8 void main() {
9   querySelector('#output').text = 'Your Dart app is running.';
10 }
```

```
main.dart.js
• GRectElement|SVGSVGElement|SVGScriptElement|SVGSetElement|SVGStopEle
• ment|SVGStyleElement|SVGSwitchElement|SVGSymbolElement|SVGTSpanEleme
• nt|SVGTextContentElement|SVGTextElement|SVGTextPathElement|SVGTextPo
• sitioningElement|SVGTITLEElement|SVGUseElement|SVGViewElement;Elemen
• t"},aj:{"^":"f;","%":"DOMWindow|Window;EventTarget"},b6:{"^":"r;k:le
• ngth=","%":"HTMLFormElement"},as:{"^":"aj;","
738 h:function(a){var z=a.nodeValue
739 return z==null?this.v(a):z},
740 "%":"Document|HTMLDocument;Node"},ba:{"^":"r;k:length=","%":"HTMLSel
• ectElement"}}},["",",",,P,{"^":""}],["",",",,P,{"^":""}],["",",",,F,{"^
• ":"",
741 a4:function(){document.querySelector("#output").textContent="Your
• Dart app is running."}},1]]
742 setupProgram(dart,0)
743 J.i=function(a){if(typeof a=="number"){if(Math.floor(a)==a)return
• J.ap.prototype
744 return J.ao.prototype}if(typeof a=="string")return J.t.prototype
745 if(a==null)return J.aq.prototype
746 if(typeof a=="boolean")return J.an.prototype
747 if(a.constructor==Array)return J.A.prototype
748 if(typeof a!="object"){if(typeof a=="function")return J.D.prototype
749 return a}if(a instanceof P.b)return a
750 return J.a1(a)}
751 J.aI=function(a){if(typeof a=="string")return J.t.prototype
752 if(a==null)return a
753 if(a.constructor==Array)return J.A.prototype
754 if(typeof a!="object"){if(typeof a=="function")return J.D.prototype
755 return a}if(a instanceof P.b)return a
756 return J.a1(a)}
```

Dart/build/web/main.dart.js 742:1 (1, 94) LF UTF-8 JavaScript master 1 update

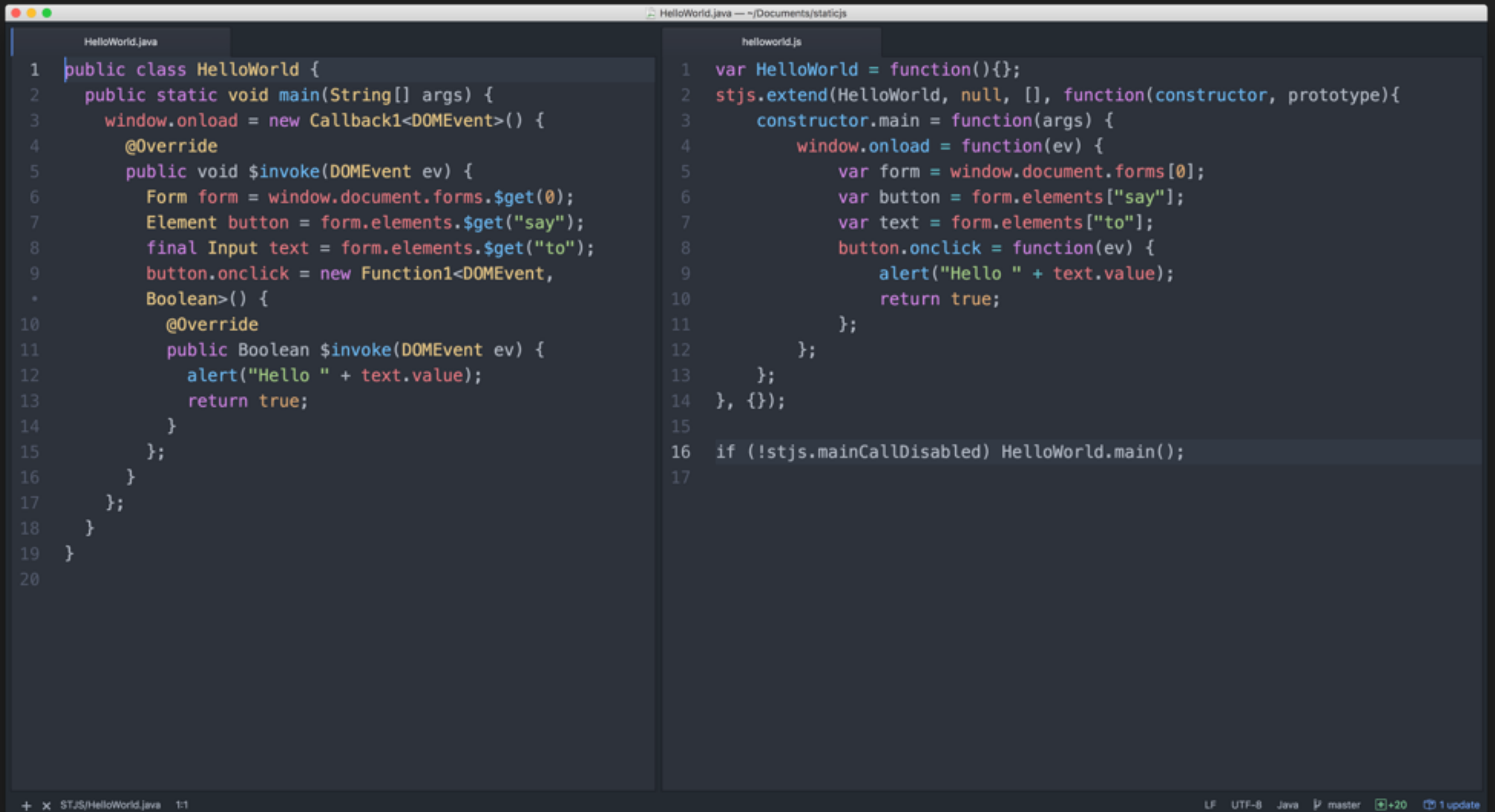
**DART IS A DYNAMICALLY
TYPED LANGUAGE, AND PROUD
OF IT**

[https://www.dartlang.org/articles/design-
decisions/why-dart-types](https://www.dartlang.org/articles/design-decisions/why-dart-types)

WITH STRONG MODE ENABLED, DART IS A TYPE SAFE LANGUAGE. “CLASSIC DART” REFERS TO DART BEFORE SOUNDNESS WAS ADDED TO THE LANGUAGE.

<https://www.dartlang.org/guides/language/sound-dart>

2011 STJS



```

HelloWorld.java
1 public class HelloWorld {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         window.onload = new Callback1<DOMEvent>() {
4             @Override
5             public void $invoke(DOMEvent ev) {
6                 Form form = window.document.forms.$get(0);
7                 Element button = form.elements.$get("say");
8                 final Input text = form.elements.$get("to");
9                 button.onclick = new Function1<DOMEvent,
10                     Boolean>() {
11                     @Override
12                     public Boolean $invoke(DOMEvent ev) {
13                         alert("Hello " + text.value);
14                         return true;
15                     }
16                 };
17             }
18         };
19     }
20 }

helloworld.js
1 var HelloWorld = function(){};
2 stjs.extend(HelloWorld, null, [], function(constructor, prototype){
3     constructor.main = function(args) {
4         window.onload = function(ev) {
5             var form = window.document.forms[0];
6             var button = form.elements["say"];
7             var text = form.elements["to"];
8             button.onclick = function(ev) {
9                 alert("Hello " + text.value);
10                return true;
11            };
12        };
13    };
14 }, {});
15
16 if (!stjs.mainCallDisabled) HelloWorld.main();
17

```

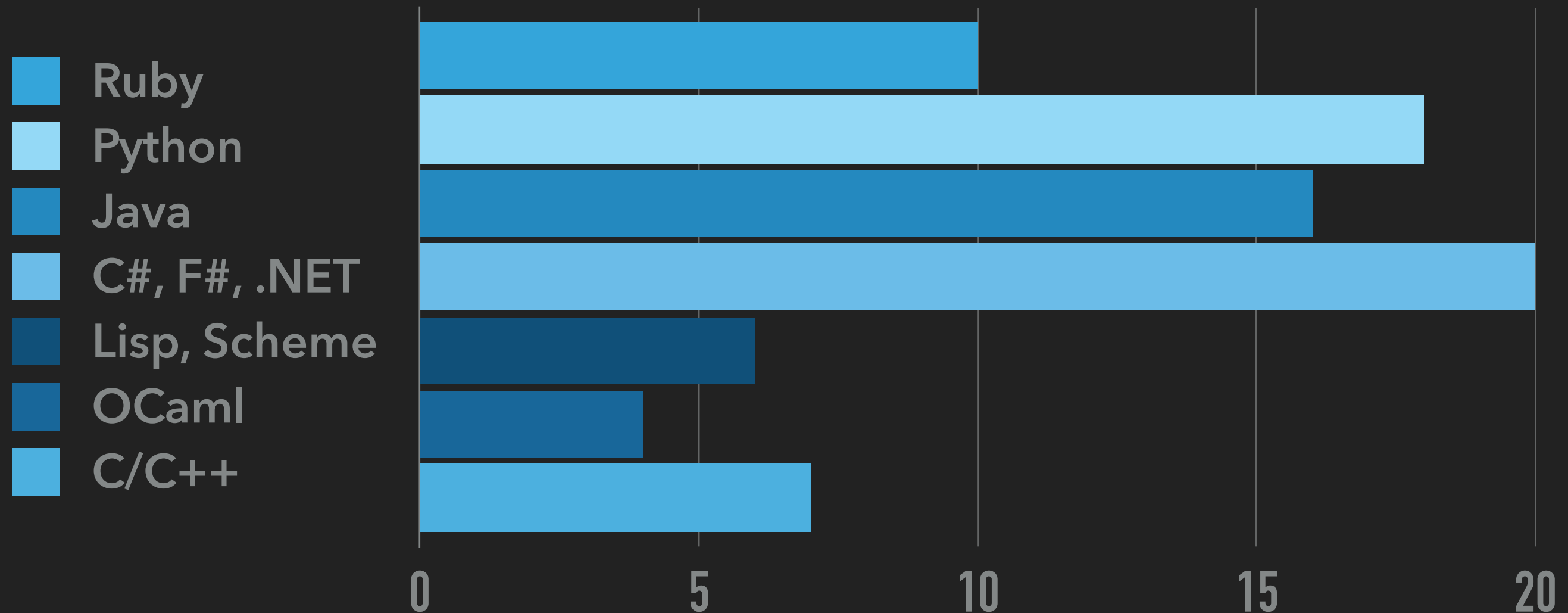
STJS/HelloWorld.java 1:1

LF UTF-8 Java P master +20 1 update

ST-JS HELPS YOU MANAGE THE COMPLEXITY OF LARGE DYNAMIC SINGLE-PAGE WEB APPLICATIONS BY COMBINING THE STRONG, STATIC TYPING OF JAVA, WITH THE WEALTH OF EXISTING LIBRARIES OF JAVASCRIPT.

<http://st-js.github.io/index.html>

JS TYPE SAFETY | BRIEF HISTORY



2012 TYPESCRIPT

```
greeter.ts
1 class Student {
2   fullName: string;
3   constructor(public firstName, public middleInitial, public
  *   lastName) {
4     this.fullName = firstName + " " + middleInitial + " " +
  *     lastName;
5   }
6 }
7
8 interface Person {
9   firstName: string;
10  lastName: string;
11 }
12
13 function greeter(person : Person) {
14   return "Hello, " + person.firstName + " " + person.lastName;
15 }
16
17 var user = new Student("Jane", "M.", "User");
18
19 document.body.innerHTML = greeter(user);
20
```

```
greeter.js
1 var Student = (function () {
2   function Student(firstName, middleInitial, lastName) {
3     this.firstName = firstName;
4     this.middleInitial = middleInitial;
5     this.lastName = lastName;
6     this.fullName = firstName + " " + middleInitial + " " +
  *     lastName;
7   }
8   return Student;
9 }());
10 function greeter(person) {
11   return "Hello, " + person.firstName + " " + person.lastName;
12 }
13 var user = new Student("Jane", "M.", "User");
14 document.body.innerHTML = greeter(user);
15
```

+ [x] TypeScript/greeter.ts 19:41

LF UTF-8 Plain Text master +20 1 update

TYPES ENABLE JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPERS TO USE HIGHLY-PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS AND PRACTICES LIKE STATIC CHECKING AND CODE REFACTORING WHEN DEVELOPING JAVASCRIPT APPLICATIONS.

<https://www.typescriptlang.org/index.html>

2014 FLOW

```
index.js
1 // @flow
2
3 function foo(x: ?number): number {
4   if (x) {
5     return x;
6   }
7   return 0;
8 }
9
```

```
index.js
1 function foo(x) {
2   if (x) {
3     return x;
4   }
5   return 0;
6 }
```

Flow/src/index.js 7:11

LF UTF-8 JavaScript master +9 1 update

FLOW IS A STATIC TYPE CHECKER FOR YOUR JAVASCRIPT CODE. IT DOES A LOT OF WORK TO MAKE YOU MORE PRODUCTIVE. MAKING YOU CODE FASTER, SMARTER, MORE CONFIDENTLY, AND TO A BIGGER SCALE.

<https://flow.org/en/docs/getting-started>

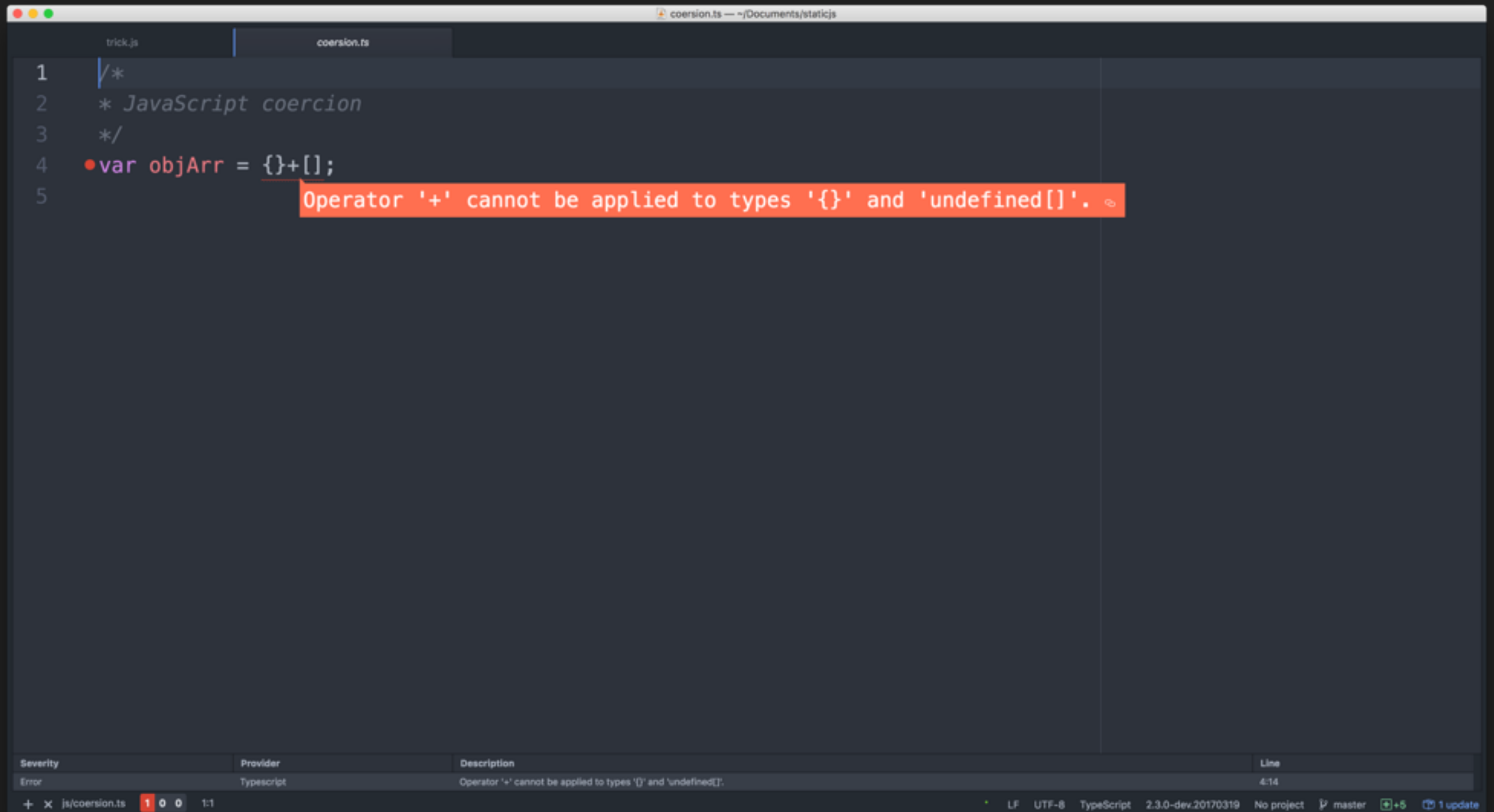


WHY?

REVEALING TYPE-RELATED BUGS AT COMPILE TIME

```
trick.js
1  /*
2  * JavaScript coercion
3  */
4  var objArr = {}+[];
5
6  var arrObj = []+{};
7
8  var arrNum = []+1;
9
10 var arrNum = []*1;
11
12 var arrNum1 = [2]*2;
13
14 var arrNum2 = [2,1]+2;
15
16 var arrNum3 = [2,1]-2;
17
18 var arrs = [1]+[2];
19
```

REVEALING TYPE-RELATED BUGS AT COMPILE TIME



JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY?

REVEALING TYPE

```
1  /*  
2  * JavaScript coercion  
3  */  
4  var objArr = {}+[];  
5
```

Opera

Breaking
Bad
Canada



You have cancer

Treatment starts next week

END

Severity	Provider
Error	Typescript

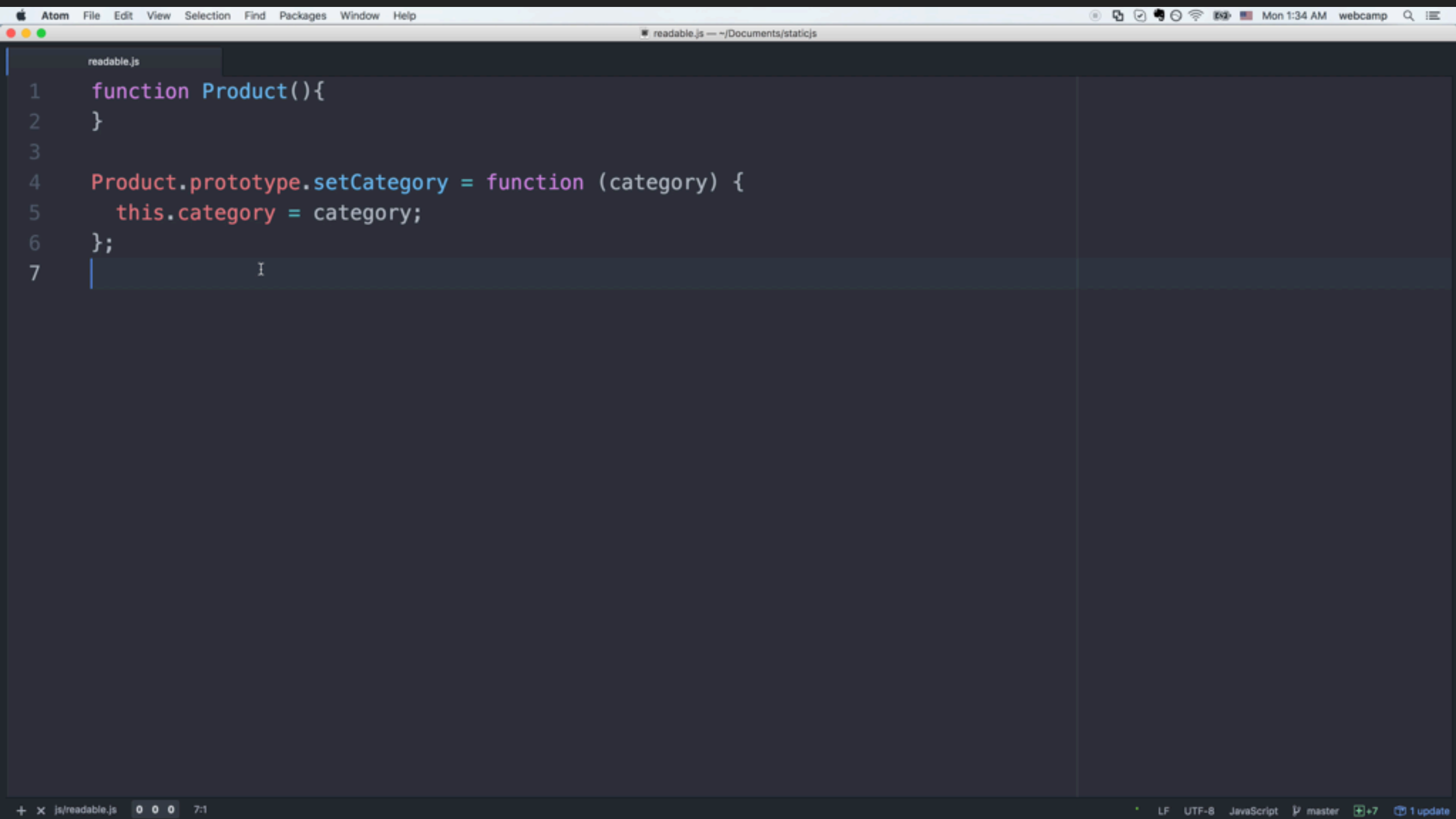
+ x js/coersion.ts 1 0 0 1:1

Line
4:14

2.3.0-dev.20170319 No project master +5 1 update

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY?

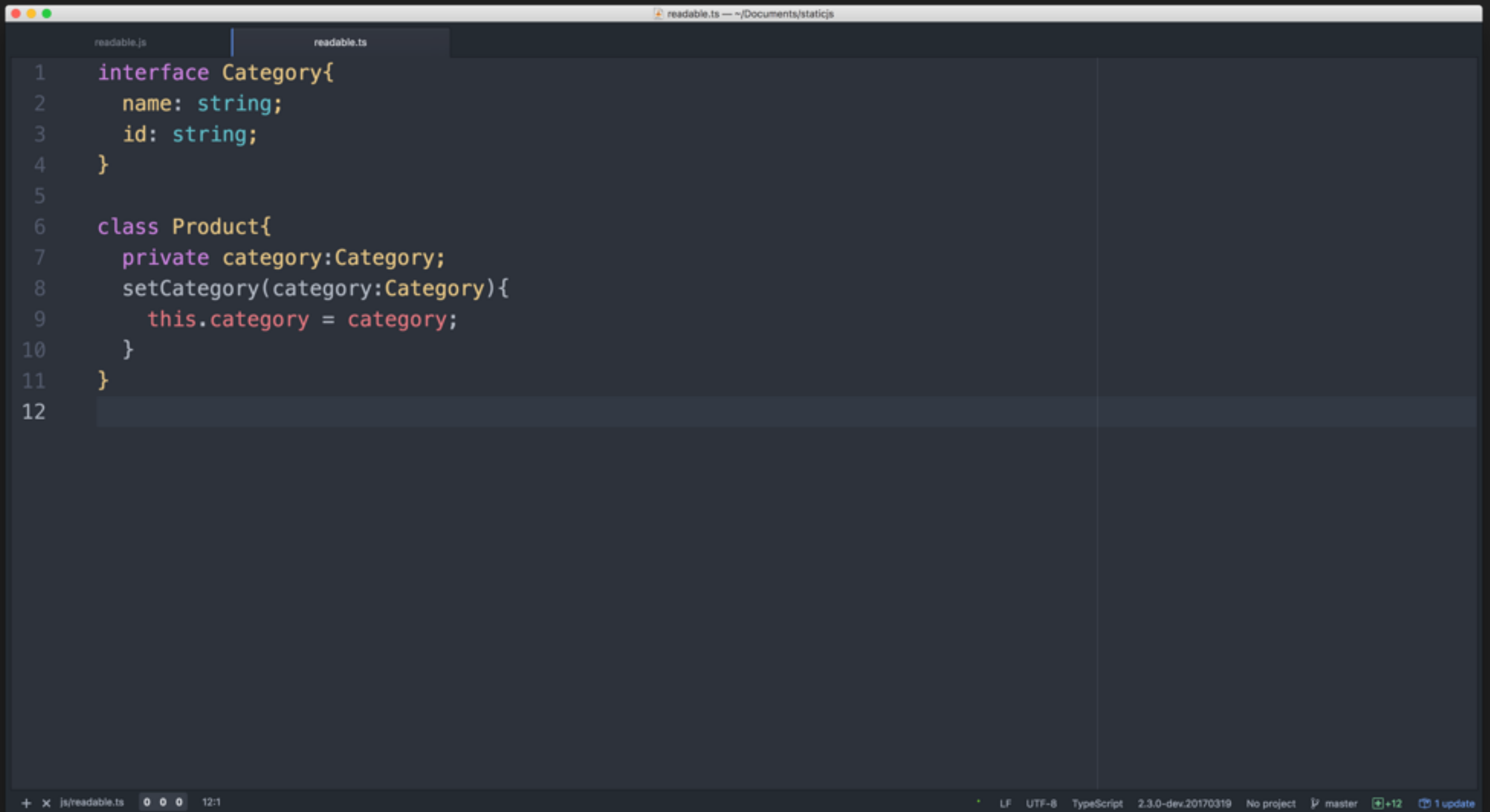
MORE READABLE CODE



```
1  function Product(){
2  }
3
4  Product.prototype.setCategory = function (category) {
5    this.category = category;
6  };
7  |
```

The screenshot shows the Atom code editor with a dark theme. The menu bar at the top includes 'Atom', 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Selection', 'Find', 'Packages', 'Window', and 'Help'. The toolbar on the right contains icons for undo, redo, find, and other editor functions. The status bar at the bottom displays the file path 'js/readable.js', three window icons, the line and column number '7:1', and the encoding 'UTF-8'. The code in the editor is as follows:

MORE READABLE CODE



The screenshot shows a code editor window with two tabs: 'readable.js' and 'readable.ts'. The 'readable.ts' tab is active, displaying the following TypeScript code:

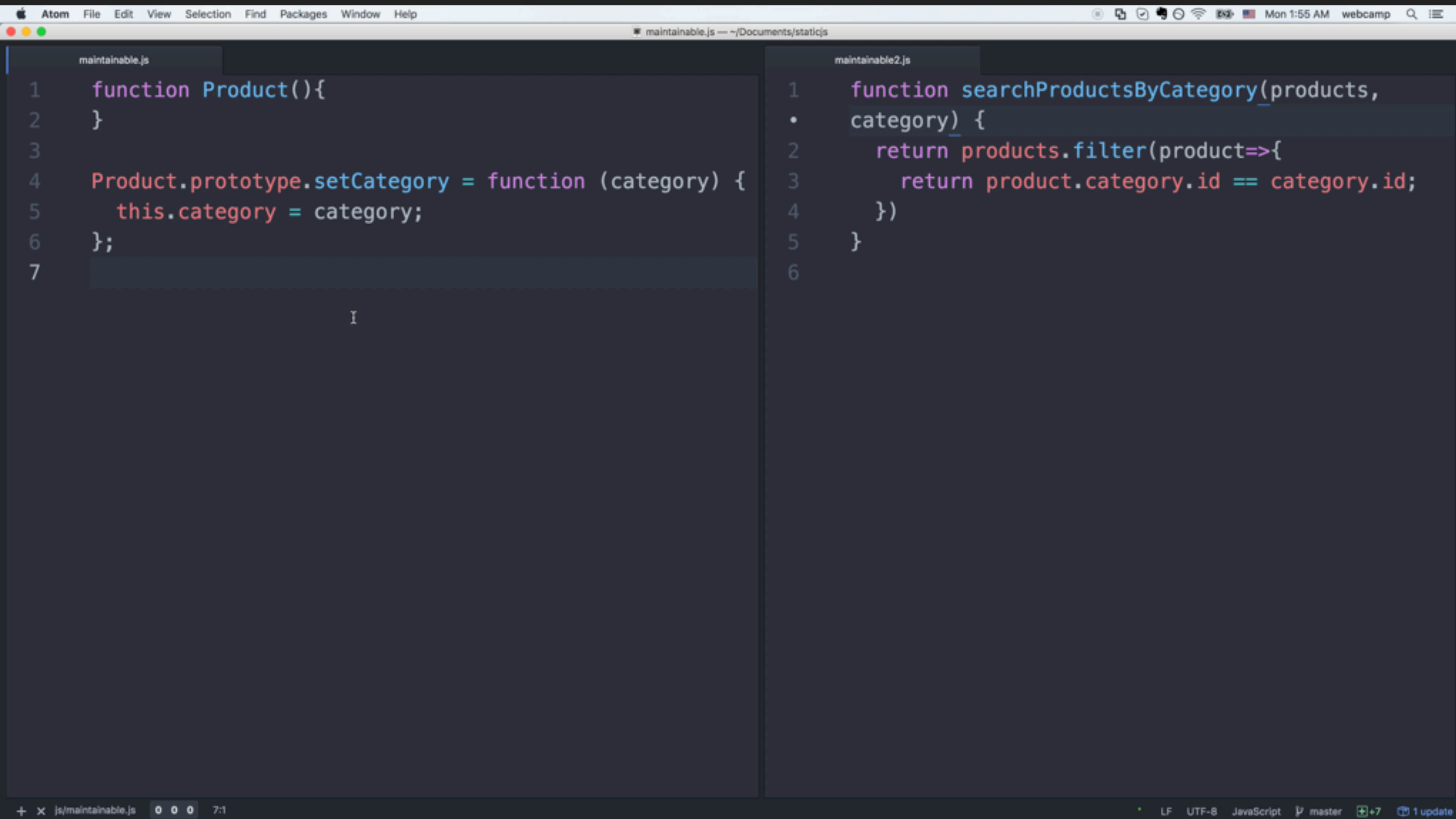
```
1 interface Category{
2     name: string;
3     id: string;
4 }
5
6 class Product{
7     private category:Category;
8     setCategory(category:Category){
9         this.category = category;
10    }
11 }
12
```

The code defines an interface 'Category' with properties 'name' and 'id', both of type 'string'. It then defines a class 'Product' with a private property 'category' of type 'Category' and a method 'setCategory' that takes a 'Category' object and assigns it to 'this.category'.

The editor's status bar at the bottom shows the following information: '+ x js/readable.ts 0 0 0 12:1'. On the right side, it displays 'LF UTF-8 TypeScript 2.3.0-dev.20170319 No project master +12 1 update'.

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY?

MORE MAINTAINABLE CODE

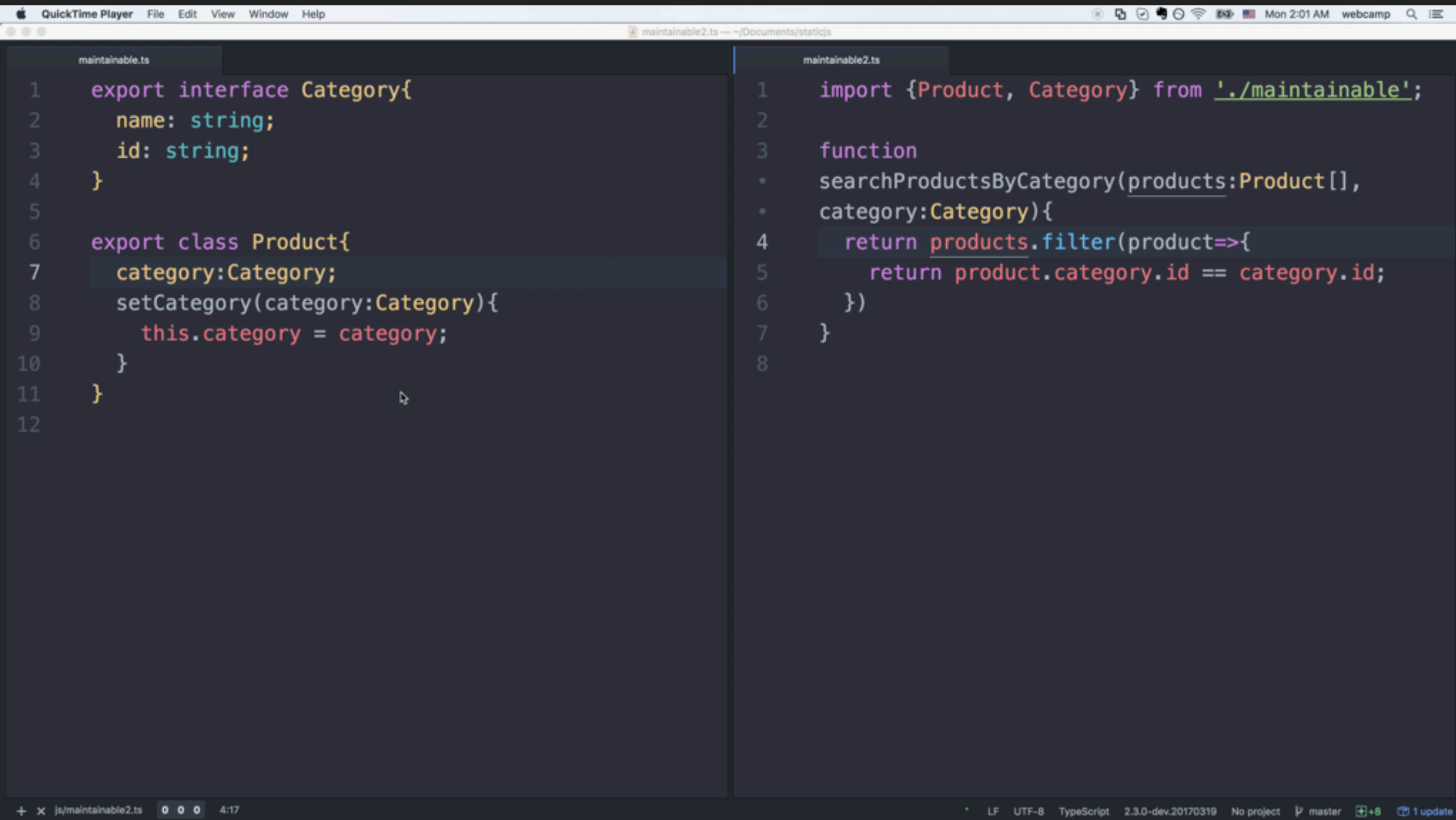


```
maintainable.js
1  function Product(){
2  }
3
4  Product.prototype.setCategory = function (category) {
5    this.category = category;
6  };
7

maintainable2.js
1  function searchProductsByCategory(products,
•  category) {
2    return products.filter(product=>{
3      return product.category.id == category.id;
4    })
5  }
6
```

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY?

MORE MAINTAINABLE CODE



```
maintainable.ts
1  export interface Category{
2      name: string;
3      id: string;
4  }
5
6  export class Product{
7      category:Category;
8      setCategory(category:Category){
9          this.category = category;
10     }
11 }
12
```

```
maintainable2.ts
1  import {Product, Category} from './maintainable';
2
3  function
4  • searchProductsByCategory(products:Product[],
5  • category:Category){
6      return products.filter(product=>{
7          return product.category.id == category.id;
8      })
9  }
```

QuickTime Player File Edit View Window Help

maintainable2.ts — ~/Documents/staticjs

Mon 2:01 AM webcamp

js/maintainable2.ts 4:17

LF UTF-8 TypeScript 2.3.0-dev.20170319 No project master +8 1 update



WHY NOT?



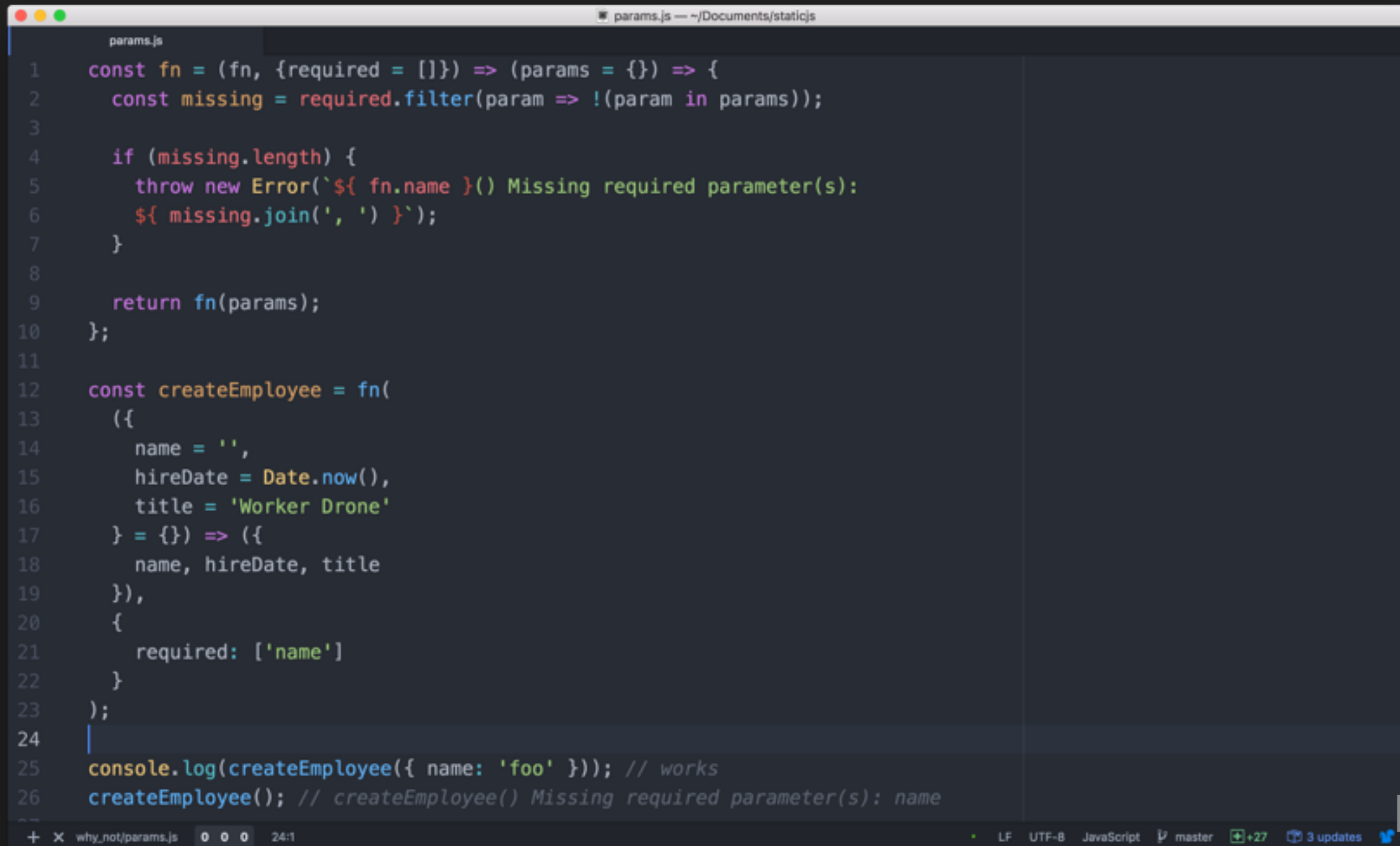
IT WAS ONCE SAID,
“JAVASCRIPT IS THE ONLY
LANGUAGE DEVELOPERS DON’T
LEARN TO USE BEFORE USING
IT.”

David Walsh

Foreword for “You Don’t Know JS: Types & Grammar”
by Kyle Simpson

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY NOT?

IN A DYNAMICALLY TYPED LANGUAGE, THERE'S NO NEED FOR TYPE CONSTRUCTORS. ... INSTEAD, DEVELOPERS CAN USE DUCK TYPING, AND OPTIONALLY PERFORM RUNTIME TYPE CHECKS.



```
params.js — ~/Documents/staticjs
1  const fn = (fn, {required = []}) => (params = {}) => {
2    const missing = required.filter(param => !(param in params));
3
4    if (missing.length) {
5      throw new Error(`${fn.name}() Missing required parameter(s):
6        ${missing.join(', ')} `);
7    }
8
9    return fn(params);
10 };
11
12 const createEmployee = fn(
13   ({
14     name = '',
15     hireDate = Date.now(),
16     title = 'Worker Drone'
17   } = {}) => ({
18     name, hireDate, title
19   }),
20   {
21     required: ['name']
22   }
23 );
24
25 console.log(createEmployee({ name: 'foo' })); // works
26 createEmployee(); // createEmployee() Missing required parameter(s): name
```

Eric Elliott

“You Might Not Need TypeScript (or Static Types)”

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY NOT?

The image shows a side-by-side comparison of TypeScript and JavaScript code in VS Code. The left pane shows `paramsTS.ts` and `paramsFlow.js`. The right pane shows `params.js`. A red error message is displayed over the TypeScript code.

paramsTS.ts

```
1 const createEmployee = (name:string,  
• hireDate?:number, title?:string)=>{  
2   return {name, hireDate, title};  
3 };  
4  
5 •let employee = createEmployee();  
6
```

paramsFlow.js

```
1 //@flow  
2 const createEmployee = (name:string,  
• hireDate:?number, title:?string)=>{  
3   return {name, hireDate, title}  
4 };  
5  
▶ 6 let employee = createEmployee();  
7
```

params.js

```
1 const fn = (fn, {required = []}) => (params = {})  
• => {  
2   const missing = required.filter(param =>  
•   !(param in params));  
3  
4   if (missing.length) {  
•     required parameter(s):  
6     `${ missing.join(', ') }`);  
7   }  
8  
9   return fn(params);  
10 };  
11  
12 const createEmployee = fn(  
13   ({  
14     name = '',  
15     hireDate = Date.now(),  
16     title = 'Worker Drone'  
17   } = {}) => ({  
18     name, hireDate, title  
19   })),  
20   {
```

Error Message: Supplied parameters do not match any signature of call target. `name {}()` Missing

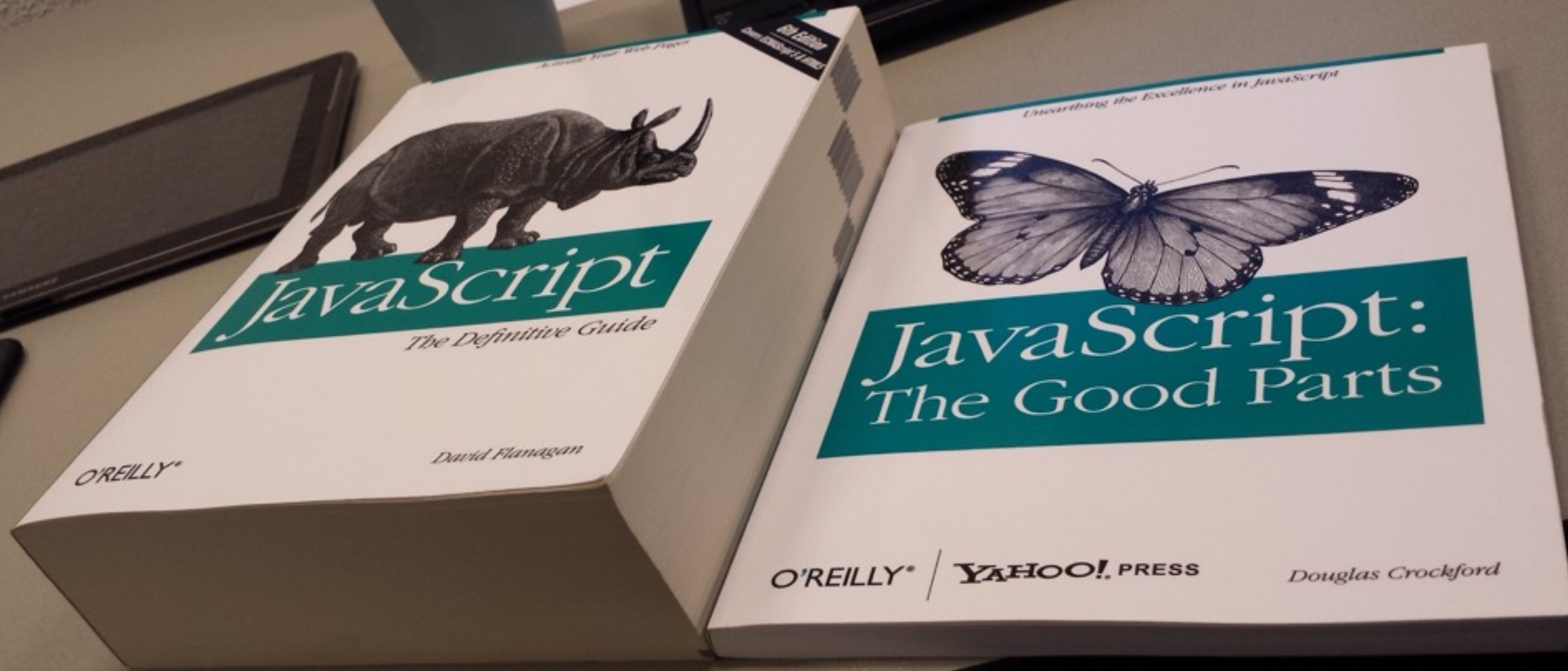
Severity	Provider	Description	Line
Error	TypeScript	Supplied parameters do not match any signature of call target.	5:16

VS Code status bar: 1 0 0 5:19 LF UTF-8 TypeScript 2.3.0-dev.20170319 No project master +6 3 updates

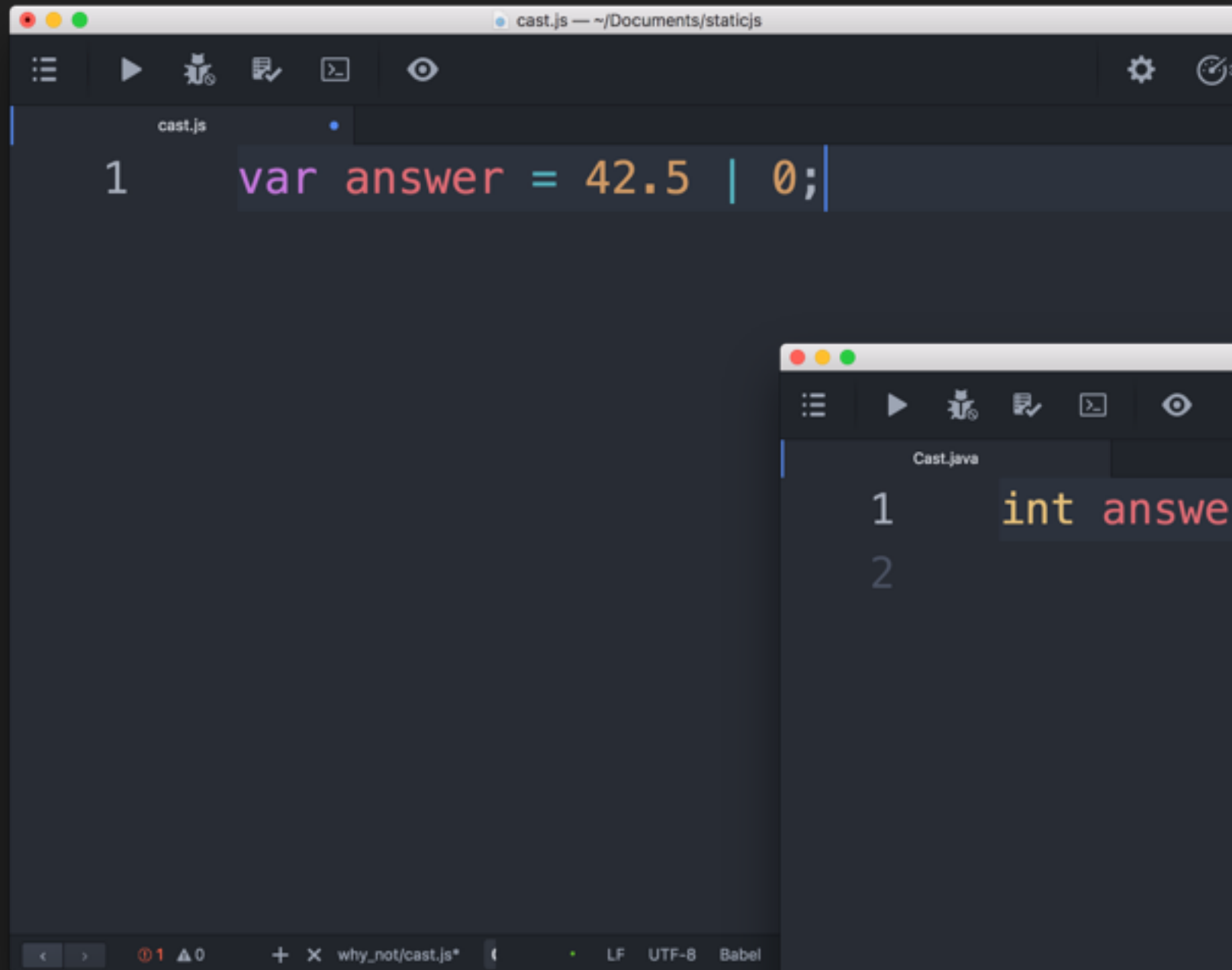
I HAVE FOUND IN MY WORK THAT THE SORTS OF ERRORS THAT STRONG TYPE CHECKING FINDS ARE NOT THE ERRORS I WORRY ABOUT. ON THE OTHER HAND, I FIND LOOSE TYPING TO BE LIBERATING. I DON'T NEED TO FORM COMPLEX CLASS HIERARCHIES. AND I NEVER HAVE TO CAST OR WRESTLE WITH THE TYPE SYSTEM TO GET THE BEHAVIOR THAT I WANT.

Douglas Crockford
“JavaScript: The Good Parts”

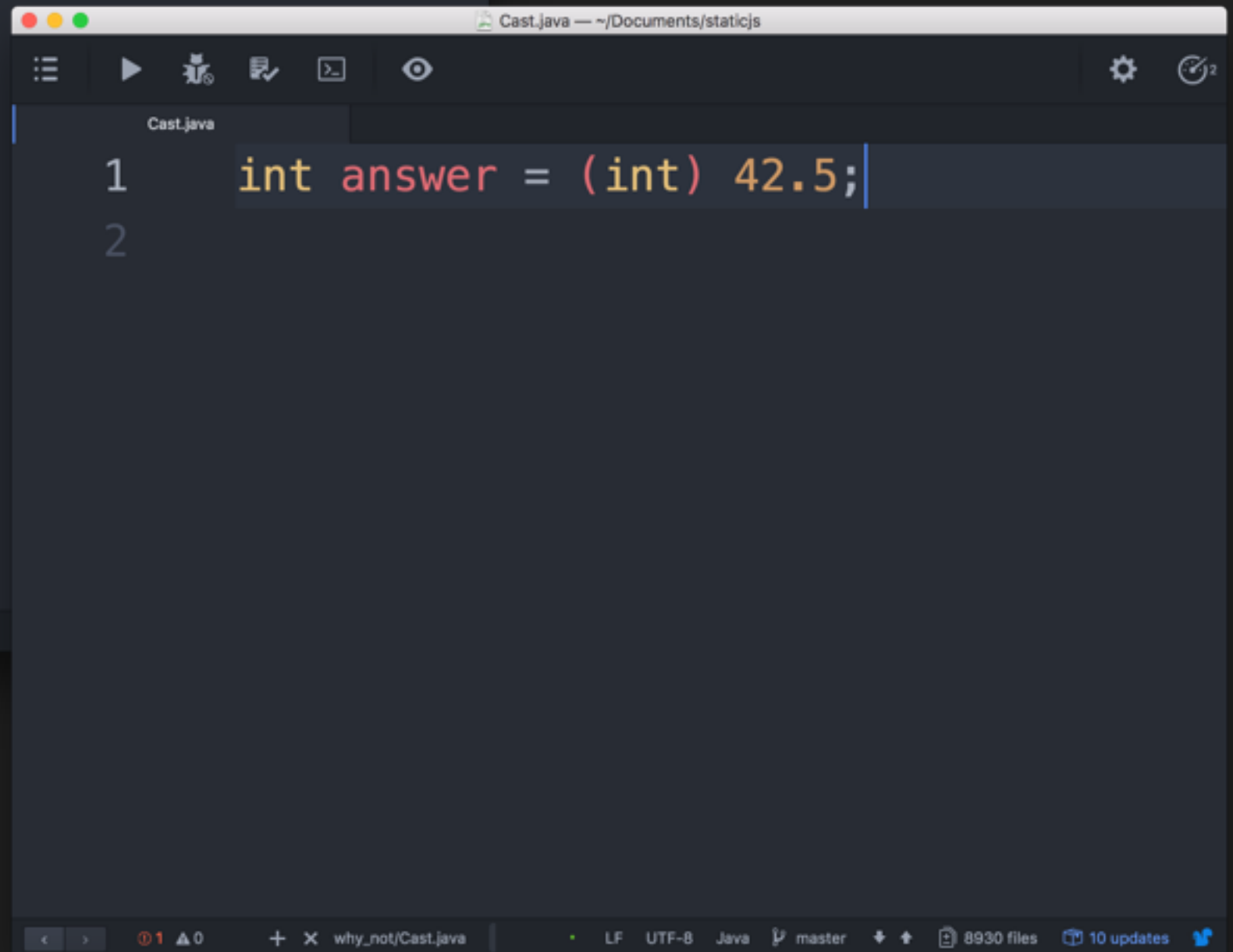
JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY NOT?



JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY NOT?

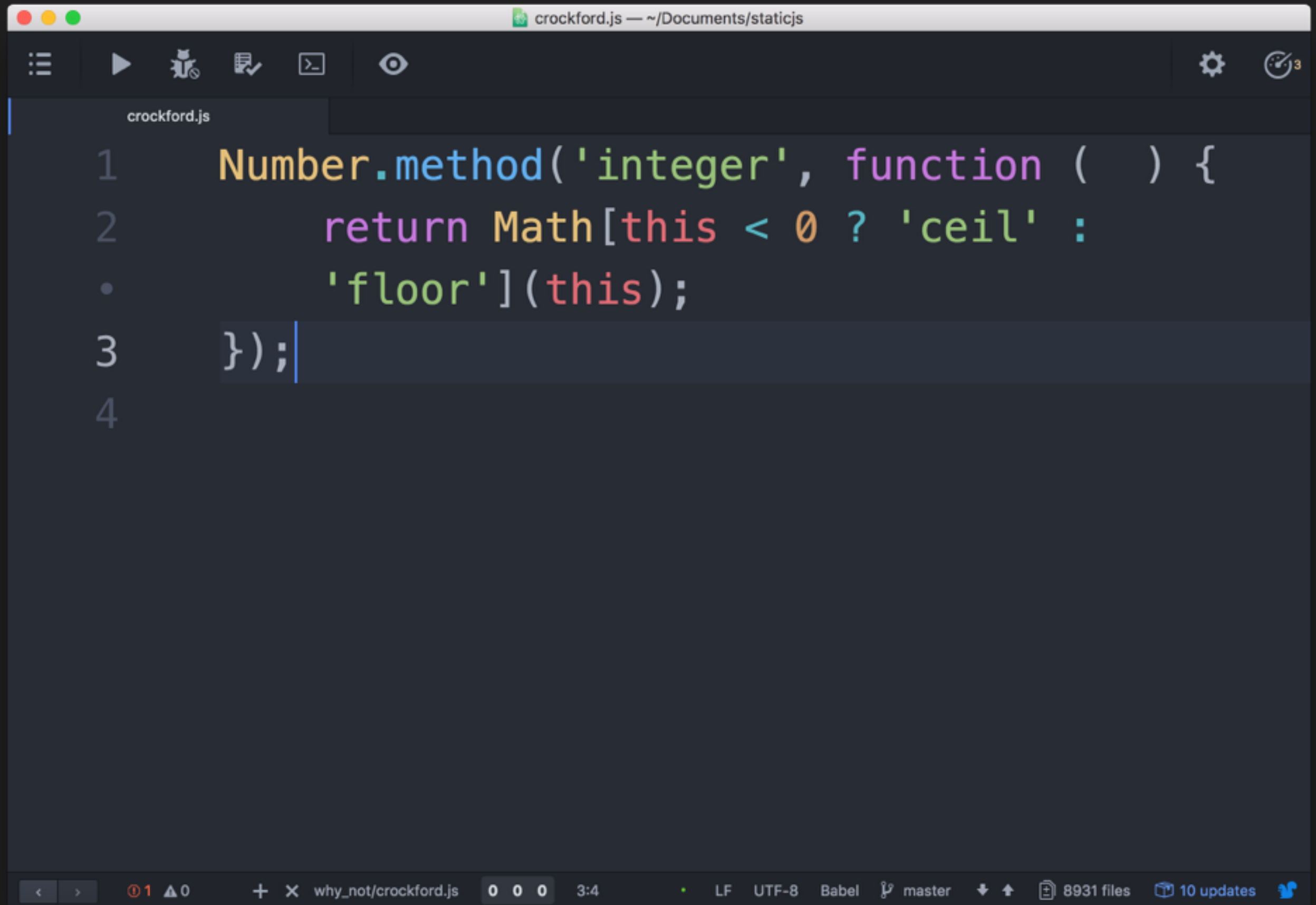


A screenshot of a code editor window titled "cast.js — ~/Documents/staticjs". The editor shows a single line of JavaScript code: `1 var answer = 42.5 | 0;`. The code is syntax-highlighted, with `var` in purple, `answer` in red, `=` in blue, `42.5` in orange, `|` in blue, and `0` in orange. The editor has a dark theme and a toolbar with icons for file operations, execution, and settings.



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "Cast.java — ~/Documents/staticjs". The editor shows two lines of Java code: `1 int answer = (int) 42.5;` and `2` on the next line. The code is syntax-highlighted, with `int` in yellow, `answer` in red, `=` in blue, `(int)` in yellow, and `42.5` in orange. The editor has a dark theme and a toolbar with icons for file operations, execution, and settings.

JS TYPE SAFETY | WHY NOT?



The image shows a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top reads "crockford.js — ~/Documents/staticjs". The editor contains a JavaScript snippet in a file named "crockford.js". The code is as follows:

```
1  Number.method('integer', function ( ) {  
2      return Math[this < 0 ? 'ceil' :  
3      'floor'](this);  
4  });
```

The code is color-coded: "Number" is orange, "method" is blue, "integer" is green, "function" is purple, "return" is purple, "Math" is orange, "this" is red, "<" is cyan, "0" is orange, "?" is green, "ceil" is green, ":" is red, "floor" is green, and "this" is red. The snippet is enclosed in a light blue selection box. The bottom status bar shows a file explorer with "why_not/crockford.js", a line and column indicator "0 0 0", a cursor position "3:4", and various settings like "LF", "UTF-8", "Babel", "master", "8931 files", and "10 updates".



WHAT'S NEXT?