

# TypeScript

WOJCIECH PATYNA



# Definicja

- ▶ Typowany język programowania stworzony jako nadzbiór języka JavaScript...

# Trochę historii

- ▶ Pierwsza wersja: Październik 2012 (wersja 0.8)
- ▶ Pierwsza stabilna wersja: Styczeń 2016 (wersja 1.0)
- ▶ Licencja: Apache License 2.0
- ▶ Stworzony i rozwijany: Microsoft

Kompilator Typescript został napisany w TypeScript i następnie przekompilowany do JavaScript

# Kto stworzył TypeScript?



Anders Hejlsberg




# Teraźniejszość

install

```
> npm i typescript
```

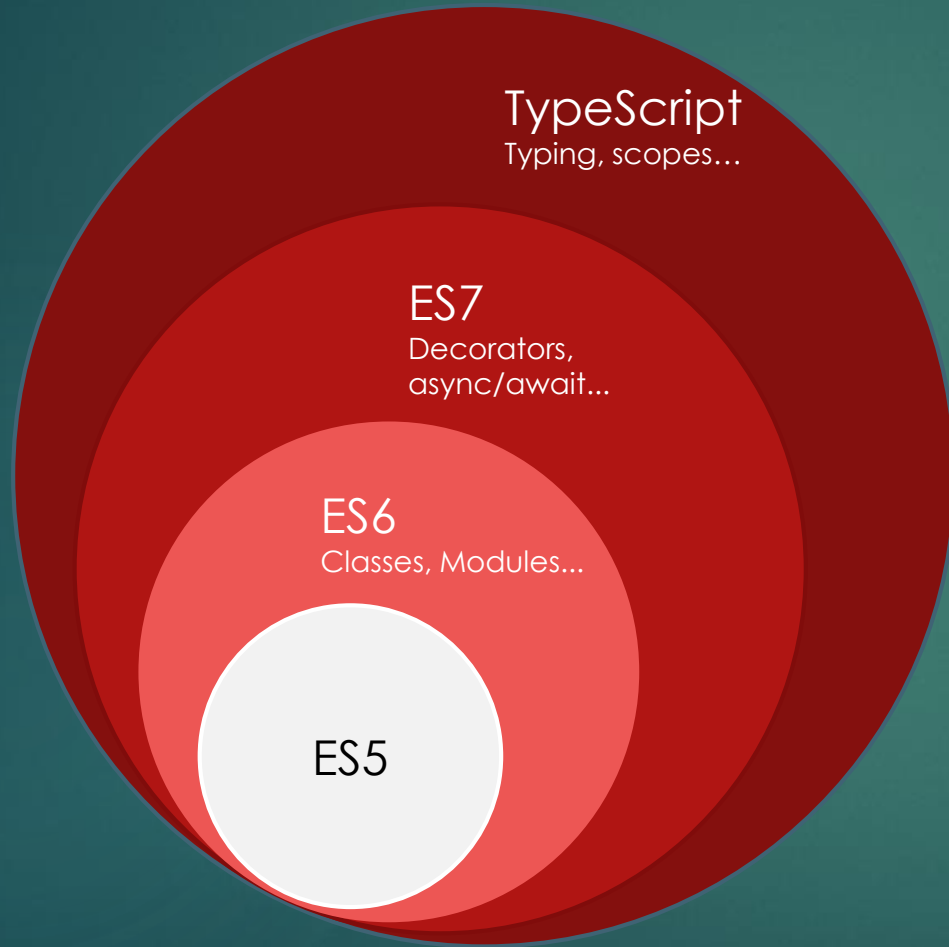
± weekly downloads

**4,239,211**



version                      license

**3.2.2**                        **Apache-2.0**



TypeScript  
Typing, scopes...

ES7  
Decorators,  
async/await...

ES6  
Classes, Modules...

ES5

# Podstawowe typy

```
let month: number;  
  let name: string;  
let isVisible: boolean;  
  let person: object;  
let employee: any;
```

```
let cities: string[];  
let customers: Array<any>;  
  let value: null;  
let value2: undefined;  
  let value3: void;
```

```
let address: [string, number, string, string];
```

# Podstawowe typy

## asercja

```
let someValue: any = "this is a string";  
let strLength: number = (someValue as string).length;  
let strLength2: number = (<string>someValue).length;
```



# Podstawowe typy unia

```
let area: string | undefined = property('area');  
let element: HTMLElement | null = document.getElementById('passion');  
let menu: Array<Link | Divider> = getMenu();
```

# Enums

```
enum WeatherType {  
    Sunny = 1,  
    Cloudy = 2,  
    Rainy = 3,  
    Storm = 4,  
    Frost = 5,  
    Nightly = 6  
}
```

```
enum WeatherType {  
    Sunny = 'weather_sunny',  
    Cloudy = 'weather_cloudy',  
    Rainy = 'weather_rain',  
    Storm = 'weather_storm',  
    Frost = 'weather_frost',  
    Nightly = 'weather_nightly',  
}
```

# Typy funkcji

```
function add(x: number, y: number): number {
    return x + y;
}

function multiply(x: number, y: number):
    number {
    return x * y;
}

let myAdd: (x: number, y: number) => number =
    add;

type twoOperandsType = (x: number, y: number)
    => number;

let myMultiply: twoOperandsType = multiply;
```

# Interfejsy

```
interface TreeLink
{
  type: string;
  title: string;
  url: string;
  isCurrent: boolean;
  preferences: any;
  children: TreeLink[];
}
```

```
const treeLink: TreeLink = {
  type: 'external',
  title: 'Google',
  url:
    'http://www.google.nl',
  isCurrent: false,
  preferences: {
    navIcon:
      'accounts'
  },
  children: []
};
```

# Interfejsy

```
interface Flyable { fly: () => void }
interface Quackable { quack: () => void; }

class Duck implements Flyable, Quackable {
  fly() { console.log('Fly, Fly, Fly'); }
  quack() { console.log('Quack, Quack'); }
}

class Turkey implements Flyable {
  fly() { console.log('Ufff!'); }
}
```

# Enkapsulacja

```
class Animal {  
    private name: string;  
    constructor(theName: string) { this.name = theName; }  
}  
  
new Animal("Cat").name; // Error: 'name' is private;
```

# Klasy abstrakcyjne

```
abstract class Animal {
    constructor(
        public readonly name:
            string
    ) {}
    abstract makeSound(): void;
    abstract move(): void;
    abstract getOffspring(): void;
}
```

```
abstract class Mammal extends Animal{
    constructor(
        public readonly name: string,
        public readonly legs: number
    ) {
        super(name);
    }
}
```

# Typy generyczne

```
function identity<T>(arg: T): T {  
    return arg;  
}  
  
let myIdentity: <T>(arg: T) => T = identity;  
  
let myIdentity2: <U>(arg: U) => U = identity;
```



# Klasy generyczne

```
class Operator<T> {
    initialValue:
    T;
    operation: (x: T, y: T) => T;
}
const numAdder = new
  Operator<number>();
numAdder.initialValue = 10;
numAdder.operation = function(x, y) {
    return this.initialValue + x + y;
};
```

```
const strConc = new Operator<string>();
strConc.initialValue = '';
strConc.operation = function (x, y) {
    return `${this.initialValue} ${x} ${y}`;
};
```

# JS przed TypeScript



# TypeScript + React

- ▶ `npm install webpack -g`
- ▶ `npm install webpack-cli -g`
- ▶ `npm install --save react react-dom @types/react @types/react-dom`
- ▶ `npm install --save-dev typescript awesome-typescript-loader source-map-loader`

DEMO

# Wady i zalety

## Wady

- ▶ **Konieczność utrzymywania typów dla bibliotek i pakietów**  
(<https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped>)
- ▶ Kompilacja zabiera trochę czasu
- ▶ TypeScript nie rozwiązuje nadal istniejących problemów, które JS posiada

# Wady i zalety

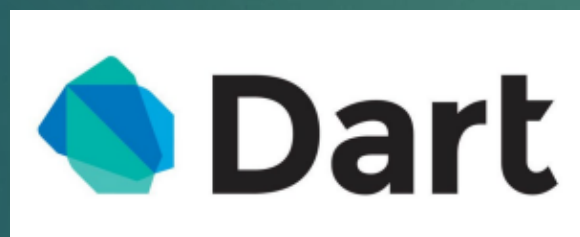
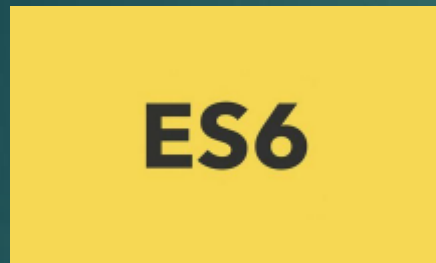
## Zalety

- ▶ **Statyczne typowanie**
- ▶ **Idealny do dużych aplikacji**
- ▶ **Wieloplatformowy**
- ▶ **Open Source**
- ▶ **Dobra dokumentacja i community**
- ▶ **Statystycznie 15% mniej błędów podczas pisania**

# Znane firmy używające TypeScript



# Alternatywy



# Źródła

- ▶ <https://www.wakefly.com/blog/what-is-typescript-and-why-should-you-use-it/>
- ▶ <https://www.sitepoint.com/introduction-to-typescript/>
- ▶ <https://basarat.gitbooks.io/typescript/>
- ▶ <http://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/home.html>
- ▶ <https://tutorialzine.com/2016/07/learn-typescript-in-30-minutes>
- ▶ [https://www.slideshare.net/amischol/introduction-to-typescript-122641834?qid=90bf34a5-0bf8-4cd7-aef3-5da74b0aefd9&v=&b=&from\\_search=34](https://www.slideshare.net/amischol/introduction-to-typescript-122641834?qid=90bf34a5-0bf8-4cd7-aef3-5da74b0aefd9&v=&b=&from_search=34)
- ▶ [https://www.slideshare.net/NexThoughts/introduction-to-typescript-102445619?qid=de272b75-32db-4adb-9125-bb593ebceaf0&v=&b=&from\\_search=5](https://www.slideshare.net/NexThoughts/introduction-to-typescript-102445619?qid=de272b75-32db-4adb-9125-bb593ebceaf0&v=&b=&from_search=5)



Dzięki!