CS144: TypeScript

• Superset of JavaScript (a.k.a. JavaScript++) to make it easier to program for large-scale JavaScript projects
  – New features: types, interfaces, decorators, …
  – All additional TypeScript features are strictly optional and are not required
  – Any JavaScript code is also a TypeScript code!

• Transpilation: TypeScript code is “compiled” to a JavaScript code using TypeScript compiler

```typescript
// --- hello.ts ---
function hello(name: string): string {
    return "Hello " + name;
}
console.log(hello("world"));
```

$ tsc hello.ts

The above command runs the TypeScript compiler tsc on hello.ts and produces the hello.js file, which contains a standard JavaScript code.

$ node hello.js
Hello world!

Types

• Types can be added to functions and variables as an intended “contract”

```typescript
function hello(name: string): string {
    return "Hello " + name;
}
let user = [0, 1, 2];
hello(user);
```
Compiler produces an error for the above code due to type mismatch

$ tsc hello.ts
hello.ts(6,33): error TS2345: Argument of type 'number[]' is not assignable to parameter of type 'string'.

- Use **any** type to specifically indicate that any type is possible
- Use **void** as the return type of a function with no return value

Q: Why would anyone want this?
- Compile-time error vs run-time error
- Rigidity vs flexibility

**Classes**

- TypeScript allows explicit declaration of class properties, including **public**, **private**, and **protected** access levels
  - JavaScript syntax

// JavaScript -- point.js
class Point {
  constructor(x, y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }
}

- TypeScript syntax

```typescript
class Point {
  x: number;
  private y: number;

  constructor(x, y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }
}
```

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let p = new Point(10, 20);
console.log(p.x);

* Property with no access-level keyword becomes public

• Adding access-level keyword to constructor automatically adds the property

```java
class Point {
    constructor (public x: number, private y: number) {}
}
let p = new Point(10, 20);
console.log(p.x);
```

– This code is equivalent to the previous code

**Interfaces**

• Like Java, TypeScript supports interfaces
• Two types are compatible if their internal structure is compatible
  – We can implement an interface simply by having the needed structure of the interface, without an explicit `implements` clause

```java
interface Person {
    firstName: string;
    lastName: string;
}
function hello(person: Person) {
    return "Hello, " + person.firstName + " " + person.lastName;
}
let user = { firstName: "Jane", lastName: "User" };
hello(user);
```

– No error in the above example because `user` is compatible with `Person`
Generics

- Like Java generics, TypeScript allows creating generic functions/classes using parameterized types

Example

```typescript
class Pair<T> {
    x: T;
    y: T;
    constructor(x: T, y: T) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
let p = new Pair<number>(1, 2);

function log<T>(arg: T): void {
    console.log(arg);
}
log<number>(1);
```

Decorators

- We can “decorate” classes, methods, properties, and parameters using a decorator
  - Syntax: `@decorator`
  - Example:

```typescript
@sealed // <- decorator
class Greeter {
    greeting: string;
    constructor(greeting: string) {
        this.greeting = greeting;
    }
    greet() {
        return "Hello, " + this.greeting;
    }
}
```
* Interpretation: “objects of this class are sealed!”
* In JavaScript, “sealing” means
  • no new property and method can be added and
  • their “attributes” (such as enumerable, writable) cannot be changed
    – Technically, decorators are functions that modify JavaScript classes, properties, methods, and parameters
  • General syntax for decorator: @expression
    – expression must be (or evaluate to) a function, and it will be called at runtime with the decorated entity as its parameter(s)
    – Class decorators get the constructor of the class as its parameter
    – Example: possible implementation of the above @sealed decorator:

```javascript
function sealed(constructor: Function) {
  Object.seal(constructor); // seal the constructor
  Object.seal(constructor.prototype) // seal its prototype
}
```

* This example effectively seals any object of the class