**//Task-1 BASIC DATA TYPES**

let myNumber: number = 10;

let myString: string = "Hello";

let myBoolean: boolean = true;

let myNumbersArray: number[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

let myTuple: [string, number] = ["Monday", 1];

enum DaysOfWeek {

Monday,

Tuesday,

Wednesday,

Thursday,

Friday,

Saturday,

Sunday

}

let today: DaysOfWeek = DaysOfWeek.Sunday; //here the order of sunday will be displayed ie 6

console.log(myNumber); //console.log() will help us to return the output to the screen

console.log(myString);

console.log(myBoolean);

console.log(myNumbersArray);

console.log(myTuple);

console.log(today);

**//TASK-2 FUNCTIONS**

// ADDITION OF TWO NUMBERS

function add(a:number,b:number){ //in typeScript we usually initialize a variable with the datatype

console.log(a+b); //using a semicolon

}

add(10,20); //after declaring the function we need to call the function

//CAPITALIZE

function capitalize(a:string){

console.log(a.toUpperCase());

}

capitalize('hello');

**//TASK-3 INTERFACE**

interface Person{

name:string;

age:number;

email:string;

}

let user: Person = { //let keyword is used to declare the variables and they are block scoped..

name: "Anudeep", //where as var keyword is used to declare the variables but these are function scoped.. mean they can be accessed any where within the function.

age: 22,

email: "anudeep123@gmail.com"

};

console.log(user.name);

console.log(user.age);

console.log(user.email);

**//TASK-4 CLASS**

class Car {

make: string;

model: string;

year: number;

constructor(make: string, model: string, year: number) {

this.make = make; //this keyword is used to declare the current instance of the class.

this.model = model;

this.year = year;

}

displayInfo(): void {

console.log("Car Information:\nMake: " + this.make + "\nModel: " + this.model + "\nYear: " + this.year);

}

}

let myCar: Car = new Car("Audi", "Q3", 2019); //When we create an instance of a class using the new keyword, the constructor is called, and this refers to that specific instance being created.

myCar.displayInfo();

**//TASK-5 REVERSING AN ARRAY**

function reverseArray<A>(arr:A[]){

return arr.reverse(); //.reverse() is an inbuilt method to reverse an array in TypeScript

}

let a: number[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

let b: number[] = reverseArray(a);

console.log(b);

**OUTPUT:**

tsc types.ts | node types.js

10

Hello, TypeScript!

true

[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ]

[ 'Monday', 1 ]

6

30

HELLO

Anudeep

22

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Car Information:

Make: Audi

Model: Q3

Year: 2019

[ 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 ]