Experiment – 1 b: TypeScript

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Aim: To study Basic constructs in TypeScript.

Problem Statement:

a. Create a base class Student with properties like name, studentId, grade, and a method getDetails() to display student information.Create a subclass GraduateStudent that extends Student with additional properties like thesisTopic and a method getThesisTopic().Override the getDetails() method in GraduateStudent to display specific information.Create a non-subclass LibraryAccount (which does not inherit from Student) with properties like accountId, booksIssued, and a method getLibraryInfo(). Demonstrate composition over inheritance by associating a LibraryAccount object with a Student object instead of inheriting from Student.Create instances of Student, GraduateStudent, and LibraryAccount, call their methods, and observe the behavior of inheritance versus independent class structures.

```
// Base Class: Student 
class Student {
  constructor(
    public name: string,
    public studentld: string,
    public grade: string
  ) {}

  getDetails(): void {
    console.log(`Name: ${this.name}, ID: ${this.studentld}, Grade: ${this.grade}`);
  }
}
```

```
// Subclass: GraduateStudent (extends Student)
class GraduateStudent extends Student {
constructor(
  name: string,
  studentld: string,
  grade: string,
  public thesisTopic: string
  super(name, studentId, grade); // Call parent constructor
 // Override the getDetails method
 getDetails(): void {
     console.log(`Name: ${this.name}, ID: ${this.studentId}, Grade: ${this.grade}, Thesis
Topic: ${this.thesisTopic}`);
 }
 getThesisTopic(): void {
  console.log(`Thesis Topic: ${this.thesisTopic}`);
 }
}
// Non-Subclass: LibraryAccount (Composition over Inheritance)
class LibraryAccount {
 constructor(
  public accountld: string,
  public books!ssued: number
 ) {}
 getLibraryInfo(): void {
  console.log(`Account ID: ${this.accountId}, Books Issued: ${this.booksIssued}`);
 }
}
// Demonstrating Composition over
Inheritance class StudentWithLibraryAccount {
constructor(
  public student: Student,
  public libraryAccount: LibraryAccount
```

```
) {}
 // Call the getDetails method from the student object
 displayStudentInfo(): void {
  this.student.getDetails();
 }
 // Call the getLibraryInfo method from the libraryAccount object
 displayLibraryInfo(): void {
  this.libraryAccount.getLibraryInfo();
}
}
// Create instances of Student, GraduateStudent, and LibraryAccount
const student = new Student("Diksha Utekar", "S12345", "B");
const gradStudent = new GraduateStudent("Diksha Utekar", "G12345", "A",
"Machine Learning");
const libraryAccount = new LibraryAccount("L123", 5);
// Demonstrate behavior of classes
student.getDetails();
gradStudent.getDetails();
gradStudent.getThesisTopic();
libraryAccount.getLibraryInfo();
// Demonstrate Composition over Inheritance
const studentWithLibrary = new StudentWithLibraryAccount(student, libraryAccount);
studentWithLibrary.displayStudentInfo(); // From Student
studentWithLibrary.displayLibraryInfo(); // From LibraryAccount
```

Output:

```
Name: Diksha Utekar, ID: S12345, Grade: B
Name: Diksha Utekar, ID: G12345, Grade: A, Thesis Topic: Machine Learning
Thesis Topic: Machine Learning
Account ID: L123, Books Issued: 5
Name: Diksha Utekar, ID: S12345, Grade: B
Account ID: L123, Books Issued: 5
```

b. Design an employee management system using TypeScript. Create an Employee interface with properties for name, id, and role, and a method getDetails() that returns employee details. Then, create two classes, Manager and Developer, that implement the Employee interface. The Manager class should include a department property and override the getDetails() method to include the department. The Developer class should include a programmingLanguages array property and override the getDetails() method to include the programming languages. Finally, demonstrate the solution by creating instances of both Manager and Developer classes and displaying their details using the getDetails() method.

```
//
           Employee
Interface
            interface
Employee { name:
string;
 id: string;
 role:
 string;
 getDetails(): string;
// Manager Class implementing Employee
Interface class Manager implements Employee {
constructor(
  public name: string,
  public id: string,
  public role: string,
  public department: string
 ) {}
 // Override getDetails method to include department
 getDetails(): string {
        return 'Name: ${this.name}, ID: ${this.id}, Role: ${this.role}, Department:
${this.department}`;
 }
}
// Developer Class implementing Employee
Interface class Developer implements Employee {
constructor(
  public name: string,
  public id: string,
  public role: string,
```

```
public programmingLanguages: string[]
) {}

// Override getDetails method to include programming languages
getDetails(): string {
    return `Name: ${this.name}, ID: ${this.id}, Role: ${this.role}, Programming Languages:
${this.programmingLanguages.join(", ")}`;
}
}

// Create instances of Manager and Developer
const manager = new Manager("Diksha", "M001", "Manager", "HR");
const developer = new Developer("Adita", "D001", "Developer", ["JavaScript", "TypeScript",
"Python"]);

// Display details using getDetails() method
console.log(manager.getDetails());
console.log(developer.getDetails());
```

Output:

```
Name: Diksha, ID: M001, Role: Manager, Department: HR
Name: Adita, ID: D001, Role: Developer, Programming Languages: JavaScript, TypeScript, Python
```

Conclusion

This experiment explored key TypeScript concepts like inheritance, interfaces, and composition. We demonstrated inheritance with GraduateStudent, composition over inheritance with LibraryAccount, and interfaces with Employee. By implementing method overriding and structured class design, we highlighted the benefits of code reusability, flexibility, and maintainability in TypeScript.