code examples for the features and benefits of TypeScript compared to JavaScript.

Features:

1. **Type Annotations**:
   ```typescript
   // Type annotations for variables and function arguments
   let message: string = "Hello, TypeScript!";

   function greet(name: string): void {
       console.log("Hello, " + name);
   }

   greet("Alice");
   ```

2. **Interfaces**:
   ```typescript
   interface Person {
       name: string;
       age: number;
   }

   function introduce(person: Person): void {
       console.log(`My name is ${person.name} and I am ${person.age} years old.`);
   }

   const alice: Person = { name: "Alice", age: 30 };
   introduce(alice);
   ```

3. **Classes**:
   ```typescript
   class Car {
       private model: string;
       protected speed: number;

       constructor(model: string, speed: number) {
           this.model = model;
           this.speed = speed;
       }

       public accelerate(): void {
           this.speed += 10;
   ```

```
        console.log(`${this.model} is accelerating. Speed: ${this.speed}`);
    }
}

const myCar = new Car("Toyota", 50);
myCar.accelerate();
```

4. **Generics**:
```typescript
// A generic function that works with arrays of any type
function reverseArray<T>(arr: T[]): T[] {
    return arr.reverse();
}

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const reversedNumbers = reverseArray(numbers);
console.log(reversedNumbers);

const strings = ["a", "b", "c"];
const reversedStrings = reverseArray(strings);
console.log(reversedStrings);
```

5. **Type Inference**:
```typescript
// TypeScript can infer the types of variables and function return types
let inferredString = "This is a string";
let inferredNumber = 42;

function add(x: number, y: number) {
    return x + y; // TypeScript infers the return type as `number`
}
```

6. **Advanced Type System**:
```typescript
// Union types allow a variable to be one of several types
let value: string | number;
value = "Hello";
value = 42;

// Intersection types combine multiple types
interface Bird {
```

```
    fly(): void;
}

interface Fish {
    swim(): void;
}

type FlyingFish = Bird & Fish;

const flyingFish: FlyingFish = {
    fly: () => console.log("Flying"),
    swim: () => console.log("Swimming")
};
flyingFish.fly();
flyingFish.swim();
```

Benefits Compared to JavaScript:

1. **Error Prevention**:
   ```typescript
   // TypeScript catches errors at compile time
   function sum(a: number, b: number): number {
       return a + b;
   }

   // This would cause a compile-time error because 'c' is not a number
   // let c = "10";
   // sum(10, c);
   ```

2. **Enhanced Readability**:
   ```typescript
   // Type annotations help clarify the expected types
   function getUserInfo(name: string, age: number): string {
       return `${name} is ${age} years old.`;
   }

   const userInfo = getUserInfo("Alice", 30);
   console.log(userInfo);
   ```

3. **Refactoring**:
   ```typescript
   ```

```
// With type annotations, you can safely refactor code
class Person {
    name: string;

    constructor(name: string) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}

const person = new Person("Alice");

// If you rename 'name' to 'firstName', the compiler will find all uses of 'name' that need updating
```

4. **Interoperability**:
```typescript
// You can use JavaScript libraries in TypeScript without any changes
import * as _ from "lodash"; // JavaScript library

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const shuffledNumbers = _.shuffle(numbers); // Using lodash
console.log(shuffledNumbers);
```

5. **Community and Ecosystem**:
   - TypeScript's popularity and support in modern IDEs provide a rich development experience.
   - The type system enables tooling such as auto-completion, refactoring, and type checking, leading to faster and more efficient development.

These examples highlight the core features and benefits of using TypeScript compared to plain JavaScript.