



# JAVASCRIPT

VS

# TYPESCRIPT



# JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted programming language use to make web pages more interactive.

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VS

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# TYPESCRIPT

TypeScript is a typed superset of JavaScript that complies to plain JavaScript. It offers static type checking

# JAVASCRIPT

In JavaScript, the same variable can be used to hold different data types

```
let item; item = "Hello"; item = 5;
```

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# TYPESCRIPT

TypeScript uses type annotation to explicitly specify types for identifiers

```
let isDone: boolean = false;
```

# JAVASCRIPT

In JavaScript, objects are king. If you understand objects, you understand JavaScript.

```
let car = {type:"Fiat", model:"500", color: "White"};
```

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# TYPESCRIPT

Interfaces in TypeScript are used to tell the compiler what the shape of the JS object should look like.

```
interface LabelValue { label: string; };
```

# JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript classes are “syntactical sugar” over JavaScript’s existing prototype-based inheritance.

```
function Employee(name, job) {  
  this.name = name; this.job = job; }
```

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VS

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# TYPESCRIPT

TypeScript has full support for classes including inheritance, generics, and implements.

```
class Greeter { label: string; };
```

# JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript had no native module support until ES6, and even then, it's less intuitive compared to TypeScript

```
Import { sayHello } from './module';  
console.log(sayHello('world')); //  
Output : Hello, World!
```

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# TYPESCRIPT

TypeScript has native support for modules.

```
class function sayHello(name: string) {  
  return 'Hello, ${name}!';  
}
```

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