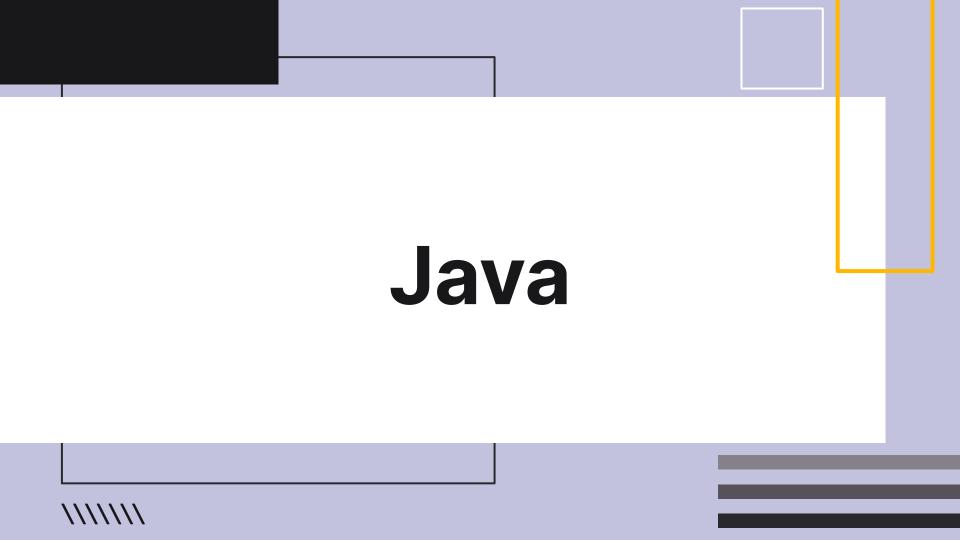
//////

TypeScript

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Java

What is Java?

- Java is a high-level, object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems (now owned by Oracle Corporation).
- It was released in **1995** and designed to be platform-independent, making it a popular choice for cross-platform development.
- Java is regularly updated with new features and improvements.

Benefits

Java is a fast, secure, and reliable programming language

- **♦** High-Quality learning resources
- Security
- Platform Independent

- Programs in Java are organized into classes
- Classes are a **vital** part of a Java program. Without the class, we cannot create any Java program.

```
// Java Code Example
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```

Uses

- Game development
- Cloud Computing
- Big Data
- Artificial Intelligence
- Internet of Things



JavaScript

111111

JavaScript

What is JavaScript?

- JavaScript is primarily used for building interactive and dynamic web pages.
- Invented by **Brendan Eich in 1995**.
- Developed for Netscape 2

```
function calculateArea(length, width) {
    return length * width;
}
var length = 5;
var width = 3;
var area = calculateArea(length, width);

console.log("The area of the rectangle with length " + length + " and width " + width + " is: " + area);
//The area of the rectangle with length 5 and width 3 is: 15
```

Benefits

- Speed
- Reduces load on server
- Rich interface
- Independent platform

Uses

- Web development
- Web applications
- Server applications
- Web servers
- Games



TypeScript

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TypeScript

What is TypeScript?

- TypeScript is an open-source programming language developed by Anders Hejlsberg in 2010 at Microsoft
- It is a **superset of JavaScript**, meaning that all JavaScript code is valid TypeScript code.
- TypeScript has the features of Object Oriented
 Programming(OOPS), which makes its code immaculate and organized.

```
function calculateArea(length: number, width: number): number {
    return length * width;
}

let length: number = 5;
let width: number = 3;
let area: number = calculateArea(length, width);

console.log(`The area of the rectangle with length ${length} and width ${width} is: ${area}`);

//The area of the rectangle with length 5 and width 3 is: 15
```

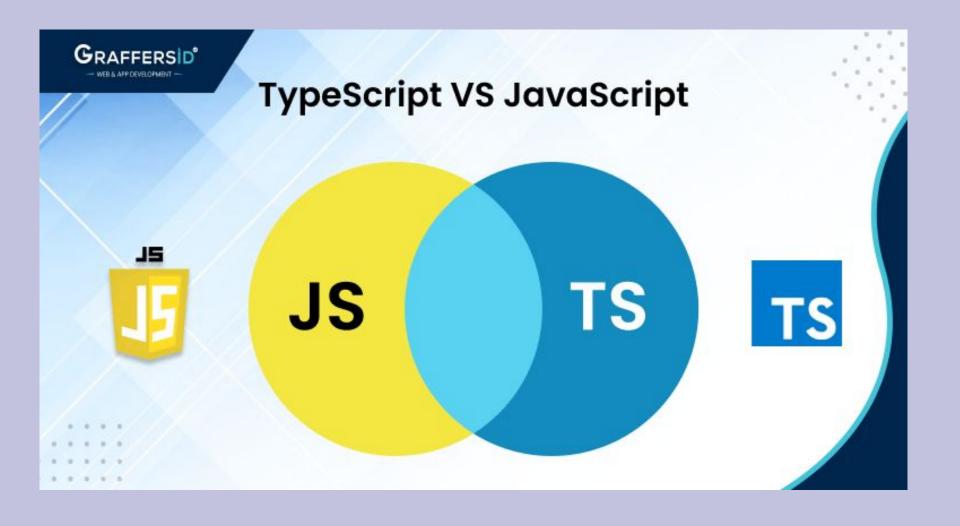
Benefits

- Real time IDE feedback
- Static typing
- Predictability
- Code scalability

uses

- Desktop Application Development
- Frontend development
- Backend development
- Large-Scale projects





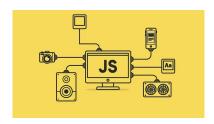


JavaScript v TypeScript



JavaScript

- Used for web development
- All Java code is valid in TypeScript





- Superset of JavaScript
 - JavaScript + more attributes is TypeScript
- Used for server-side programming



JavaScript v TypeScript



JavaScript

- Popular libraries
 - Can be used in the typescript language
- Object oriented programming language



- Adds Static typing
- Typescript identifies 15% of JavaScripts errors
- prototype based programming language



JavaScript v TypeScript



JavaScript

- Debugging: requires more testing
- Learning Curve: standard JavaScript is familiar
- Tooling: limited





- Debugging: has stronger typing and can identify more errors
- Learning Curve: Takes time to learn new features
- Tooling: Has IDEs and code editors



Frameworks Using TypeScript



ts-Jest/JestJS

- Zero configuration
- Snapshots
- Isolated
- Great api



FeatherJS

- Fast
- Universal
- Flexible



LoopbackJS

- Open API
- Extensible
- GraphQL



Startups Using TypeScript



Slack

Business communication platform



Bitpanda

 Stock / cryptocurrency trading platform



Doordash

 Food delivery platform



Advantages of TypeScript

Optional Static Typing

 TypeScript allows the use of strict type declaration which allows for early bug detection

Scalability

Through the use of static typing, TypeScript is able to retain readability and code maintenance for large-scale projects

Improve Tooling and IDE Support

- TypeScript provides tools and support to different IDEs which helps with productivity.



Disadvantages of TypeScript

Learning Curve

 Going from vanilla/plain JavaScript to TypeScript can be learning curve for many user

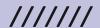
• Compile Time

TypeScript needs to transpile into JavaScript before running in most browsers which add additional time on compile time.

Smaller Ecosystem

- While it is still growing, some JavaScript libraries may not have TypeScript definitions resulting in more work on the user.

The Future of Typescript



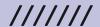
The Return of Vanilla JavaScript

A few popular web applications projects such as Svelte and startups such as Turbo 8 have moved away from Typescript and moved back to vanilla/plain JavaScript.

Citing reasons such as needing to perform "Type Gymnastics" (David Heinemeier Hansson) and the compiler step Typescript need to perform as reasons for moving away from it.







Latest from TypeScript

Even with the debate between JavaScript and TypeScript, TypeScript still has a bright future as they still continue to release updates for it such as TypeScript 5.3 which include things such as:

- Import Attributes
- Interactive Inlay Hints for Types
- switch (true) Narrowing

```
export interface Point {
    x: number;
    y: number;
}

export function double(points: Point[]) {
    return points.map(p: Point => {
        const x = p.x * 2;
        const y = p.y * 2;
        return { x, y };
    });
}
```

```
// We only want this to be interpreted as JSON,
// not a runnable/malicious JavaScript file with a `.json` extension.
import obj from "./something.json" with { type: "json" };
```



Latest from TypeScript (cont.)

```
function f(x: unknown) {
   switch (true) {
        case typeof x === "string":
           // 'x' is a 'string' here
           console.log(x.toUpperCase());
           // falls through...
        case Array.isArray(x):
           // 'x' is a 'string | any[]' here.
           console.log(x.length);
           // falls through...
        default:
          // 'x' is 'unknown' here.
         // ...
```

//////

Conclusion

- TypeScript's main selling point is its optional static typing which helps with detecting bugs early and helps with annotations.
- Over the years, Typescript has been able to stakes it claim in the industry with it being used by many frameworks and startups
- Even with some projects moving away from TypeScript, TypeScripts still continue to have support in the form of updates that comes with new features...

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Questions?