Assessment

1.Option B: Microsoft

Typescript is developed and backed by Microsoft

2.Option C: Node

Typescript uses node on backend. Typescript file is generally compiled down to Javascript file and then run using Node

3.Option C: JavaScript

Typescript is compiled down to Javascript. Then we use node filename.js to run the file

4.Option A: Extends

Extends keyword allows us to use inheritance between classes

Example:

```
class Dog{
        bark(){
        console.log(“Dog is barking”);
        }
}
class Puppy{
        jump(){
        console.log(“puppy cant jump”);
}
}
const pup = new Puppy();
pup.bark();
pup.jump();
```

5.Option B: var x:string = “string”

Example:

```
function hello(){
  let string1: string = "Hello world";
  console.log(string1);
```

```
}
hello();
```

6.Option B: var x:number=999

Example:

```
function add(){
    var x1:number = 999;
    var x2:number =1;
    console.log(x1+x2);
}add();
```

7. Option B: .ts

Typescript files are stored with an extension of .ts. Example: filename.ts

8.tsc filename.ts

In the command prompt the code file should be transpiled using tsc filename.ts and then run using node filename.js

9.Option B: tsc filename -w

-w flag is used for running transpiler in watch mode.

10.Option C: super()

Example:

```
class Parent {
 message: string = "Hello from the Parent class!";

 showMessage() {
  console.log(this.message);
 }
}

class Child extends Parent {
 showParentMessage() {
  super.showMessage;
  console.log("This is a message from the Child class!");
```

```
 }
}

const child = new Child();
child.showParentMessage();
```