

step06_explicit_casting

Explicit Casting

Explicit casting in TypeScript allows you to manually specify a variable's type. This is useful when you know more about the type of a variable than TypeScript can infer. Casting helps to ensure type safety while enabling operations that might not be possible with the inferred type.

Syntax for Casting

There are two common ways to perform explicit casting in TypeScript:

Using the as syntax:

example 1

```
let value: unknown = "Hello, World!";
```

```
let str: string = value as string;
```

Using angle-bracket syntax:

example 2

```
let value: unknown = "Hello, World!";
```

```
let str: string = <string>value;
```

example 3

```
let myname: unknown = "Zia";
```

```
console.log((myname as string).length);
```

```
console.log((<string> myname).length)
```