

TypeScript Practice Sheet

1. Basic Types

1. Define a variable for a user's age, ensuring that it cannot hold non-numeric values. Write a function that takes this age as input and determines if the user is eligible to vote.
 2. Create a variable to store the name of a product. Ensure it can only hold string values. Write a function that capitalizes the product name.
 3. Create a variable to store a boolean flag for "isAdmin" and write a function that returns a message depending on whether the user is an admin or not.
 4. Write a function that accepts a variable of type `string | number` and returns its length if it is a string, or its square if it is a number.
 5. Define a variable for the current date and write a function that checks if this date is a weekend or a weekday.
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2. Array and Objects

1. Create an array of product prices. Write a function that calculates the total price of all products in the array.
 2. Define an object to represent a user profile with fields: `name`, `email`, and `age`. Write a function that accepts this object and prints a user-friendly summary.
 3. Write a function that takes an array of user objects (each with `id` and `name` properties) and returns an array of names.
 4. Define a tuple to store latitude and longitude coordinates. Write a function that takes the tuple and returns a readable string format of the location.
 5. Create an array of strings representing programming languages. Write a function to check if "TypeScript" exists in the array.
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3. Functions

1. Write a function that takes two numbers and returns their sum. Ensure the parameters and return type are strictly typed.
 2. Write a function that takes a callback function as a parameter. The callback should accept a string and return a number. Demonstrate its use.
 3. Create a function that accepts an object with optional properties `firstName` and `lastName`. Return the full name if both are provided; otherwise, return "Unknown".
 4. Write a function that takes a rest parameter of numbers and returns their average.
 5. Implement a function that accepts an array of product objects (each with `id` and `price`) and a callback function. The callback should filter products based on the price and return a new array.
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4. Assertions

1. Write a function that takes a string input and asserts that it is not null or undefined before returning its uppercase value.
 2. Define a variable as `unknown` and use a type assertion to safely assign its value to a string variable.
 3. Write a function that accepts a DOM element ID and asserts that the element exists before returning it.
 4. Write a function that takes a JSON string and uses type assertions to parse it into a specific object type.
 5. Create a function that accepts a union type (`string | number`) and uses assertions to perform different operations depending on the type.
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5. Classes

1. Create a `User` class with properties `id`, `name`, and `email`. Add a method `greet` that returns a greeting message with the user's name.
2. Create a `Product` class with properties `id`, `name`, and `price`. Add a method to calculate the price after applying a discount.
3. Write a class `Car` with properties `make`, `model`, and `year`. Add a method to check if the car is considered a classic (older than 20 years).
4. Create a class `BankAccount` with properties `accountNumber`, `balance`, and `ownerName`. Add methods to deposit and withdraw money.

5. Create a class `Employee` with properties `id`, `name`, and `department`. Add a static method to count the total number of employees created.
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6. Index Signatures and keyof Assertions

1. Create an object that maps user IDs (numbers) to user names (strings). Write a function to get the name by ID using an index signature.
 2. Write a function that takes an object and a key (using `keyof`) and returns the value of that key in the object.
 3. Create an object with dynamic properties where the keys are strings and the values are boolean flags. Write a function that returns all keys with a `true` value.
 4. Write a function that takes a record of string keys and number values, and calculates the total of all the values.
 5. Define a type for an object that has keys as string product names and values as their stock numbers. Write a function to reduce the stock of a product by a given amount.
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7. Generics

1. Write a generic function that accepts an array of any type and returns the first element.
 2. Create a generic class `Box<T>` that has a `value` property and a method to set and get the value.
 3. Write a generic function that merges two objects into one. Ensure type safety.
 4. Create a generic interface `Response<T>` with properties `status` and `data`. Write a function that accepts this response and logs the data if the status is "success".
 5. Implement a generic function to find the maximum value in an array of numbers or strings.
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8. Utility Types

1. Define a `User` type with `id`, `name`, and `email`. Use `Pick` to create a type that only includes `name` and `email`.

2. Create a type for a `Task` with `id`, `title`, and `isCompleted`. Use `Omit` to exclude the `id` property.
 3. Write a function that takes a `Partial<User>` and updates the user profile with default values for missing fields.
 4. Use `Readonly` to create a type for a constant object and write a function to display its contents.
 5. Create a type `Product` with `name` and `price`, and use `Record` to create a type for a product catalog with product names as keys.
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9. Mixed

1. Combine `Basic Types` and `Generics`: Write a generic function that accepts an array of user names (strings) and returns an array of user IDs (numbers).
2. Combine `Classes` and `Functions`: Create a `Task` class with `id` and `title` properties. Add a method to mark the task as completed and another function to display all tasks.
3. Combine `Utility Types` and `Index Signatures`: Define a `UserPermissions` type using `Record<string, boolean>` and write a function to check if a user has a specific permission.
4. Combine `Assertions` and `Generics`: Write a function that takes an unknown input and asserts it as an array of a specific type using generics.
5. Combine `Array and Objects` with `Utility Types`: Create an array of `Readonly` objects, each representing a book with `title` and `author`. Write a function to display all book details.