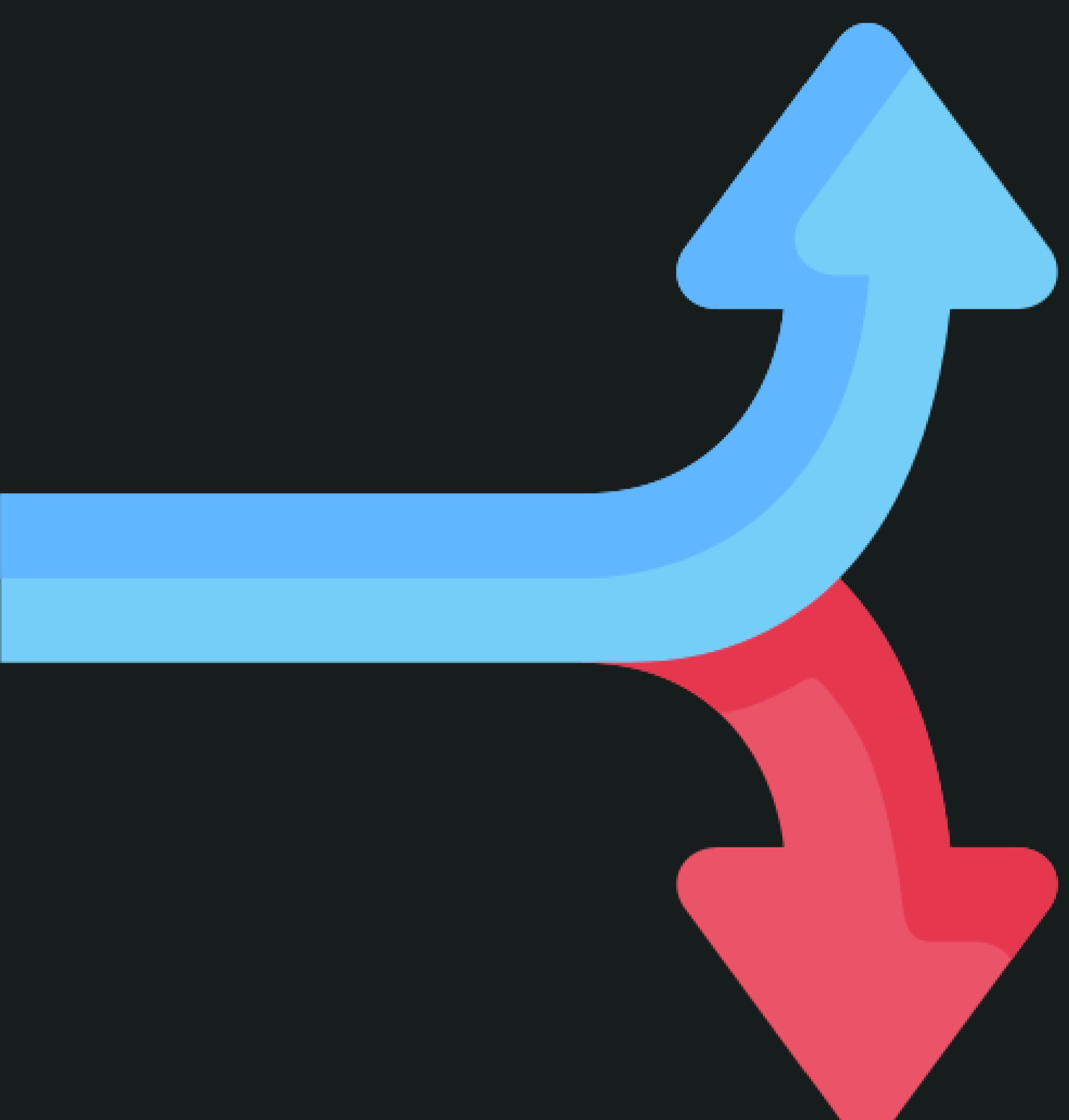




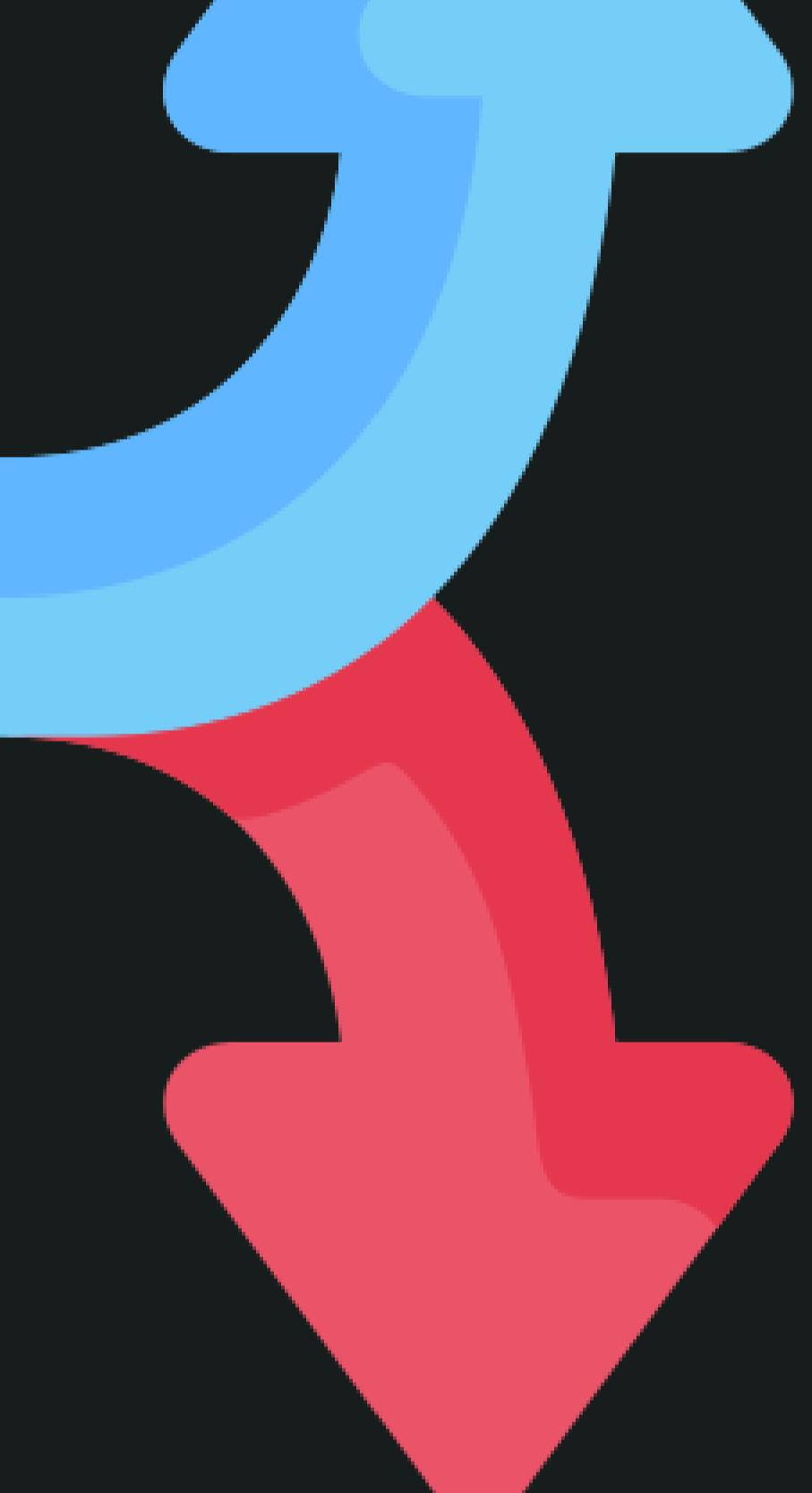
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Interface



Why Different?



Type



Interface

Object Shape Definition

They are primarily used for **defining the shape** of objects.

They allow you to **specify the structure** of an object, including its properties and their types.

Compatibility

Its declarations are **open-ended**, meaning that you can **add new** properties to an interface later without causing **compatibility** issues with existing code that uses that interface.



Declaration Merging

It support declaration merging, meaning that **multiple interface** declarations with the same name are **merged into a single** interface.

This allows you to **extend the definition** of an interface across **multiple declarations**.

Extensibility

It support **extending other interfaces**, allowing you to create more complex and reusable type definitions by **combining multiple** interfaces.



Code Example



interface.tsx

```
interface Person {  
    name: string;  
    age: number;  
}  
  
interface Employee extends Person {  
    id: number;  
}
```



Type

Flexible Shape Definition

Type aliases allow you to **define any kind of type**, not just objects.

They can be used to **create aliases** for primitive types, union types, intersection types, & more.

Union and Intersection Types

Type aliases support **defining union types** and **intersection types**, allowing you to combine multiple types into a single type.



Expressiveness

Type aliases are **more expressive** than **interfaces** in some cases, especially when dealing with complex types or conditional types.

Readability

Type aliases can be **more concise** and **easier to read** than interfaces, particularly for complex types or when **defining types inline**.



Code Example

...

type.tsx

```
type Person = {  
    name: string;  
    age: number;  
};  
  
type Employee = Person & {  
    id: number;  
};
```



Summary

Interfaces are typically **used for defining the shape of objects**, supporting extension and declaration merging,

Type are more **versatile** and can be used to **define a wide range of types**, including objects, unions, intersections, and more.

The choice between **interfaces** and **type** aliases depends on the **specific requirements** of your code and **personal preference**.

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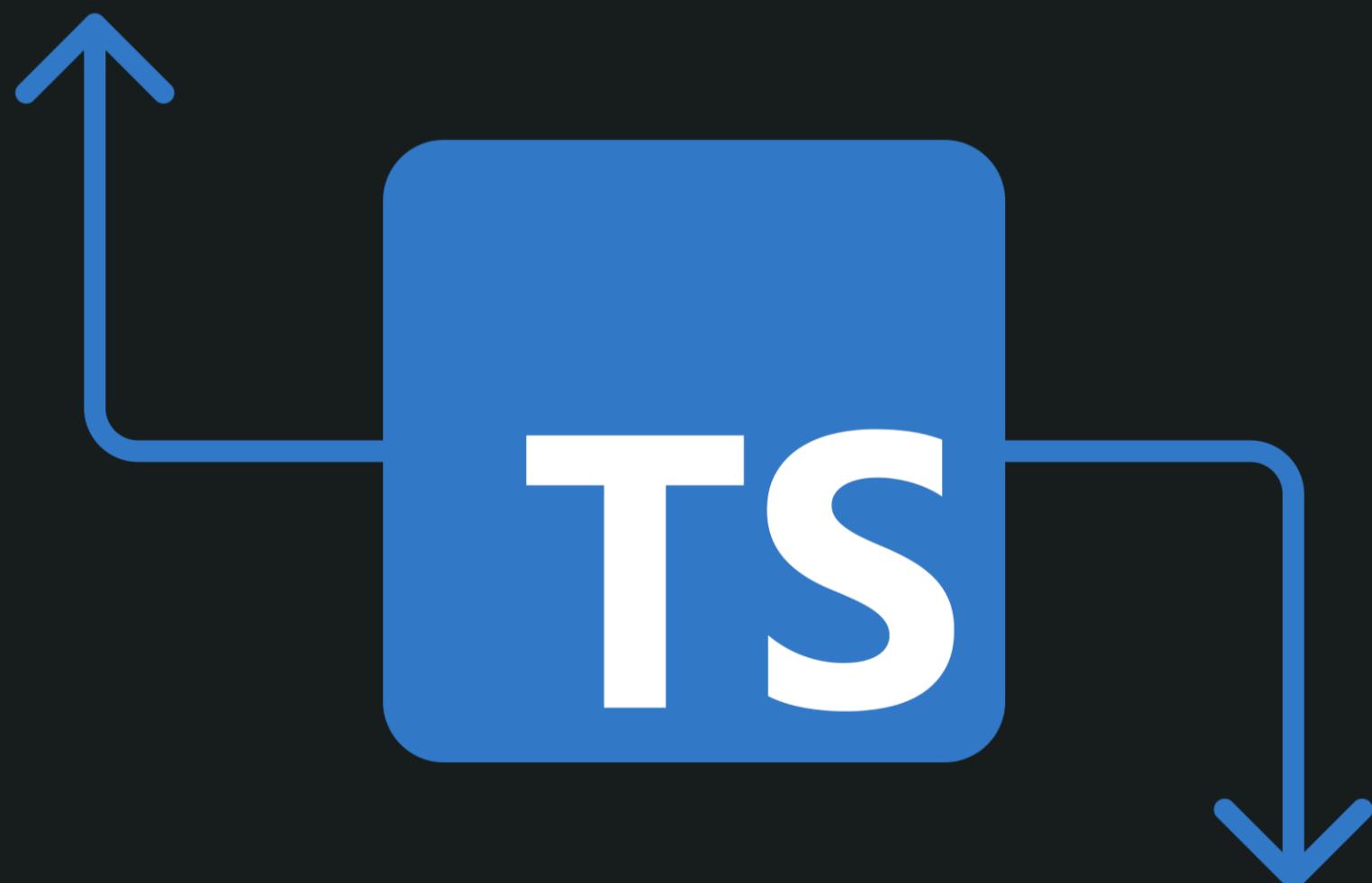
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Learn What is **TypeScript** & its **Features**?

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What is TypeScript?



Why do you need this?

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TypeScript

It is an **open-source** language developed and maintained by **Microsoft**.

It is a statically **typed superset of JavaScript** that adds optional static typing, classes, interfaces, and other features to the language.

TypeScript code is **transpiled into plain JavaScript** that can run on any browser or JavaScript engine.

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Features

Static Typing

It means developers can **explore types** of variables, parameters, and values in their code.

It helps **catch errors at compile time** than runtime, improving code quality and reducing bugs.

By providing type annotations, TypeScript makes code more **self-documenting** & easier to understand.

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