**TypeScript**

TypeScript is a superset of JavaScript.

It adds static typing to JavaScript — meaning you can declare variable types and catch errors at compile time (before code runs).

It compiles to plain JavaScript that browsers can run.

**Installation**: go to terminal and run “npm I -g typescript” to globally install TS in your system.

**Importance**

Type Safety – Helps catch errors early (during development) I.e JavaScript shows errors only at runtime, whereas TypeScript catches errors while writing code using static type checking.

Better IDE Support – Code suggestions, auto-completion, refactoring become much smarter.

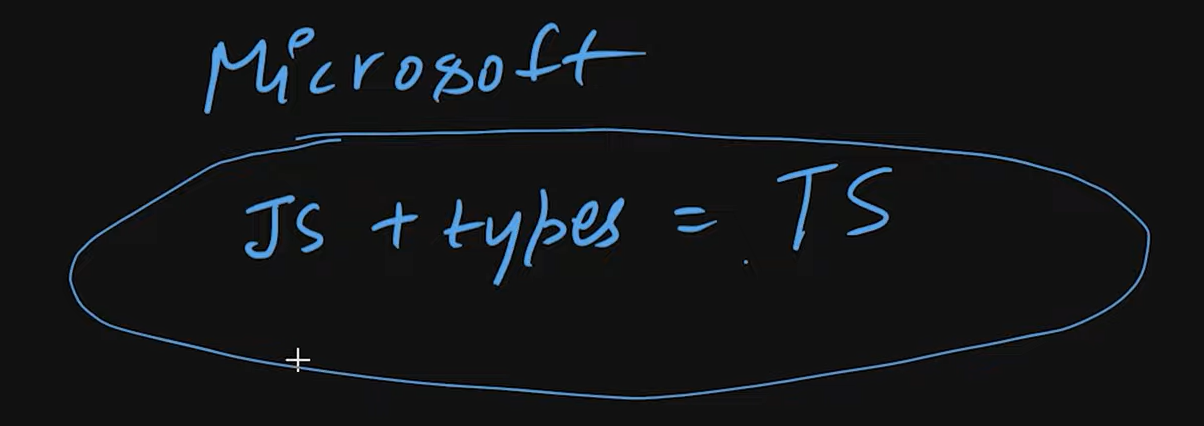
Scalability – Makes large codebases easier to manage and maintain.

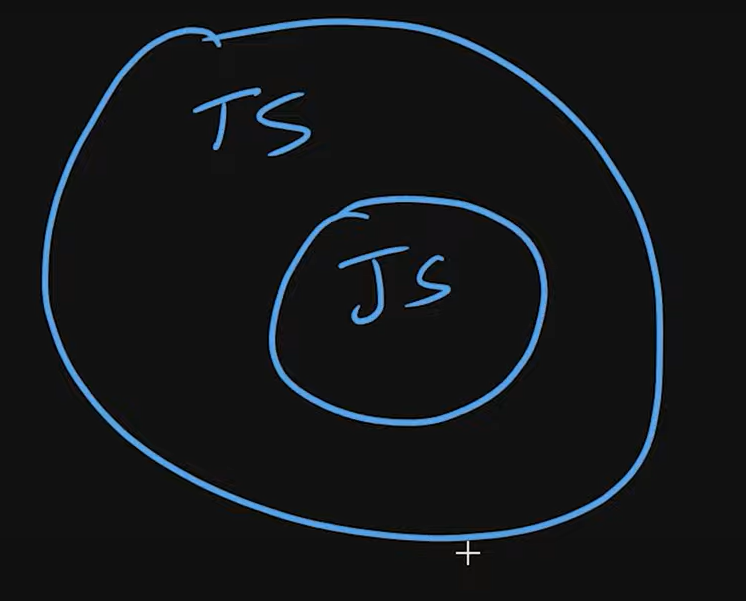
OOP Features – Offers interfaces, generics, enums, and classes — supports additional features of object-oriented programming like access modifiers.

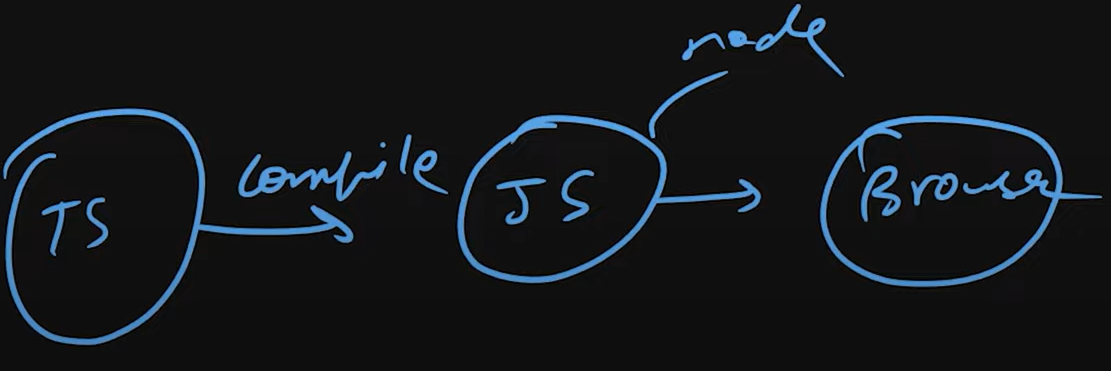
Industry Standard – Used in projects like Angular, Deno, VSCode, and large-scale React apps.

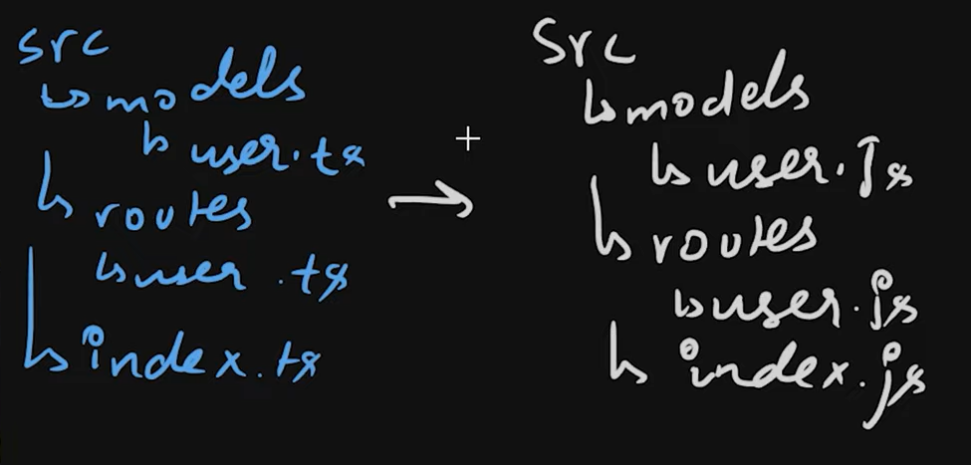
**TypeScript vs JavaScript**

| Feature | JavaScript | TypeScript |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Typing | Dynamic | Static (optional) |
| Error Checking | Runtime | Compile-time |
| Compilation | No (interpreted) | Yes (compiles to JS) |
| IDE Support | Basic | Advanced (intellisense) |
| Usage | Frontend + Backend | Frontend + Backend |

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**Why can't browsers understand React, TypeScript, or JSX?**

Browsers can only understand HTML, CSS, and vanilla JavaScript.

They do not understand:

* JSX (used in React) → const element = <h1>Hello</h1>
* TypeScript (has types, interfaces)
* SCSS/SASS or other preprocessor code

So, we use build tools (like Vite, Webpack, Parcel) to convert these into browser-readable files.

**✅ What happens when you run npm run build?**

It starts the build process using a tool like **Vite**/Webpack (depending on your setup).

The tool:

* Compiles JSX → JavaScript
* Compiles TS → JS
* Bundles all JS files together (for better performance)
* Minifies the code (removes whitespace, comments, shortens names)
* Places the final HTML, CSS, JS into a dist/ or build/ folder

These final files are what the browser receives and executes.

**✅ Real-World Analogy**

Think of React/TS/JSX as raw ingredients.

npm run build is the cooking process that turns them into a final dish (HTML, CSS, JS) the browser can “eat.”

**✅ What happens during development (npm run dev)?**

Uses a development server (like Vite or Webpack Dev Server)

It does live compilation — meaning:

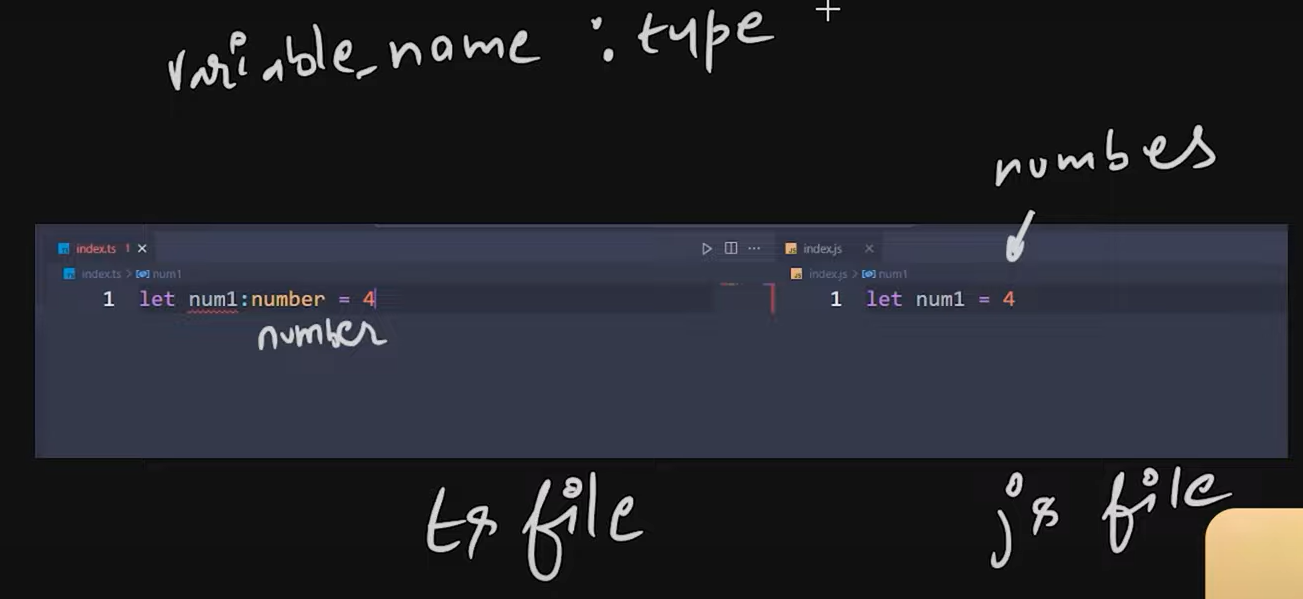
When you write JSX/TS, it compiles it instantly in the background

Browser gets updated without a full refresh (thanks to hot module replacement or HMR)

**✅ Interview-Ready Summary:**

The browser only understands HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Tools like React, TypeScript, or JSX need to be compiled first. When we run npm run build, the build tool (like Vite or Webpack) converts our modern code into optimized HTML/CSS/JS that browsers can execute.

**TypeScript: Variables and Data Types**



-Variables are declared using let, const, or var, and can have types explicitly defined.

let age: number = 25;

-TypeScript supports basic data types: string, number, boolean, null, undefined, any, void, never.

any type disables type checking, allowing any value.

let data: any = "text";

unknown is safer than any because it forces type checking before use.

-Use const for variables that won't change, let for variables that can.

-Type inference allows TypeScript to guess the type if not explicitly mentioned.

let name = "Faziel"; // inferred as string

-Union types allow a variable to hold more than one type.

let id: number | string = 101;

-Use typeof to check the runtime type of a variable.

**TypeScript Function Notes**

# 1. Basic Function with Parameter Type

Code Example:  
function hello(name: string) {  
 console.log("Hii", name);  
}  
hello("Nishant");

In TypeScript, we can define parameter types using `parameterName: type`, ensuring the correct data is passed.

# 2. Function with Return Type

Code Example:  
function sum(val1: number, val2: number): number {  
 return val1 + val2;  
}

We can specify the return type of a function using `: type` after the parameter list to ensure it returns the correct data type.  
Example: function sum(a: number, b: number): number returns a number.

# 3. Union Types and Type Checking in Function

Code Example:  
function combine(val1: string | number, val2: string | number) {  
 if (typeof val1 === "number" || typeof val2 === "number") {  
 return val1.toString() + val2.toString();  
 }  
 return val1 + val2;  
}

We can allow multiple types using union types (`|`), and use `typeof` to check types at runtime before operating on values. This is helpful when the function can handle both strings and numbers safely.