**Question-2**

1.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script>

alert( " i’m JavaScript!’);

</script>

Whats the error in this ?

</body>

</html>

In above code, the quotes are not properly closed.so it wont work properly.

alert( " i am JavaScript!");

2:fix.html

!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

alert("I'm invoked!");

In this code,the js has to be in head tag.Except this everything is working fine.

3:explain.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js

alert("Im JavaScript!");

alert('Hello') // this line is not having semicolon

alert(`Wor

ld`)

alert(3 +

1

+ 2);

**Output explanation:**

Script.j contains various alerts. It executes one after another. First it alert Im javascript. Next alert says Hello. Again alert invoked and alert “Wor” in one line and “ld” on another line. This shows how alerts are displayed. At last it is alert as 6 because (3+1+2) is 6, Plus operator will add the numbers even if it is present in other lines.

4:fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js:

let admin=9, fname=10.5;

fname = "Guvi";

lname = "geek"

admin = fname+lname;

alert( admin );

In the above script,the first line gives the declaration of admin and fname. After, fname is initialized to “guvi” and lname=”geek”. Later concatenate two strings as one using + operator. And corrected as,

**solution:** admin=fname +” “+lname;

5:fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.html

let fname=10.5;

fname = "Guvi";

lname = "geek"

let name = fname+lname;

alert( `hello ${name}`);

Similar to the previous one there is a gap between two names. So it can print as hello Guvi geek.

**solution:** admin=fname +” “+lname;

6:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js

let a = prompt("First number?");

let b = prompt("Second number?");

alert(a+b);

In this code, the a and b in string data type. So + operator perform concatenate operation.

To add a and b convert it to integer as below.

**solution:**alert(parseInt(a)+parseInt(b))

7.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js

let a = prompt("Enter a number?");

//Don't modify any code below this

if (a) {

console.log( 'OMG it works for any number inc 0' );

}

else

{

console.log( "Success" );

}

In this code ,the value is in string format so the input format is string,it prints 'OMG it works for any number inc 0' . So converting the value of a to integer. Now it goes to string and print "Success".

**solution:**a=parseInt(a);

8.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js

var a = "2" > "12";

//Don't touch below this

if (a) {

console.log("Code is Blasted")

}

else

{

console.log("Diffused")

}

While 2 and 12 are in string format by having quotes. By removing quotes it coveted to integer and then have a comparison. Then 2 is less than 12 and it print “success”.

**Solution:**var a 2>12;

9:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js:

let value = prompt('How many runs you scored in this ball');

if (value === 4) {

console.log("You hit a Four");

} else if (value === 6) {

console.log("You hit a Six");

} else {

console.log("I couldn't figure out");

}

In this code ,the value is in string format so it can't compare with numbers. So converting the value to integer than compare, it will work.

**Solution:** value=parseInt(value);

10.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

Script.js:

let login = 'Employee';

let message = (login == 'Employee') ? :

(login == 'Director') ? 'Greetings' :

(login == '') ? 'No login' :

'';

console.log(message);

In the above code ,the ternary operator is used for comparison. With a ternary operator, to welcome employees by including only the specific employee value not other than that.

**Solution:**

let login = 'Employee';

let message = (login === 'Employee') ? 'Greetings' : 'No login' ;

console.log(message);

11.

Script.js:

let message;

let lock = 2;

//Dont change any code below this

if (null || lock || undefined )

{

message = "Go away";

}

else

{

message = "welcome";

}

console.log(message);

The lock value is 2. So,it print go away in the console. While remove the value it print welcome in message.

**Solution:**let Lock;

12.

Script.js:

let i = 3;

while (i) {

console.log( --i );

}

To print 3

2

1.change pre increment to post increment.

**Solution:**i--;

13.Script.js:

let num = 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

num += 1

console.log(num)

To print in 4 lines we go for loop.

**Solution:**

let num = 10

for(var i=1;i<=num;i++){

console.log(i);

}

14.

for (let num = 2; num <= 20; num += 1) {

console.log(num)

}

To print an even number, we go for an if statement. if(num%2==0),then num is even.

**Solution:**

for (let num = 2; num <= 20; num += 1) {

if(num%2==0){

console.log(num) }}

15.

Script.js:

let gifts = ["teddy bear", "drone", "doll"];

for (let i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

console.log('Wrapped ${'gifts[i]'} and added a bow!');

}

Template literal format is wrong in this code.

**Solution:**

let gifts = ["teddy bear", "drone", "doll"];

for (let i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

console.log(`Wrapped ${gifts[i]} and added a bow!`);

}

16.

Script.js:

let countdown = 100;

while (countdown > 0) {

countdown--;

if(countdown == 0)

{

console.log("bomb triggered");

}else{

console.log("bomb d")

}

To increment the count to disarm bomb.

**solution:**

let countdown = 100;

while (countdown > 0) {

countdown++;

if(countdown == 0)

{

console.log("bomb triggered");

}

}

17.

aa = (f,s,t) => {

let f,s,t;

console.log(f,s,t);

if(f>s &&f>t){

console.log(f)}

else if(s>f && s>t){

console.log(s)}

else{

console.log(t)}

}

aa(1,2,3);

If this redeclaration of f,s,t is removed, it will execute correctly.

**Solution:**

**aa = (f,s,t) => {**

**console.log(f,s,t);**

**if(f>s &&f>t){**

**console.log(f)}**

**else if(s>f && s>t){**

**console.log(s)}**

**else{**

**console.log(t)}**

**}**

**aa(1,2,3);**