

JSchallenger

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Execute the code synchronously

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let i = 0;
function func() {
  i = 2;
}
func();
// expected output = 2
console.log(i);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

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Reassign a value to a variable

Assign a new value to the variable `num`. The code will not work the way it is. Find the mistake and fix it. Execute the

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let num = 1;
num = 2;
console.log(num);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution


Attempted: 819701 Solved: 113644

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Home > Javascript basics > variables > Assign a value to a variable

Assign a value to a variable

Here, we declare the variable `num`. But, it has no value yet. Assign a value to it and run the code.

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
let num;  
num = 2;  
console.log(num);
```

Continue

reset

Get solution

Attempted: 133113 Solved: 97108


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Home > Javascript basics > variables > Assign the value of another variable

Assign the value of another variable

Here, we have two variables `numOne` and `numTwo`. `numOne` already has a value. Assign `numTwo` the value of

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
let numOne = 5;  
let numTwo = numOne;  
console.log(numTwo);
```

Continue

reset

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 166238 Solved: 89931

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Create the missing variable

Below, we attempt to assign the value of a variable named `numOne` to the variable `numTwo`. But, that variable has

5 Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let numOne = 5;
let numTwo = numOne;
console.log(numTwo);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 114680 Solved: 85661

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Accessing a variable (1)

In this simple exercise we declare a variable called `num` and assign it a value of 5. Then we try to log the value of

7 Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const num = 5;
console.log(num);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution


Attempted: 165073 Solved: 95020

Accessing a variable (2) | JSchallenger

Home > Javascript basics > variables > Accessing a variable (2)

Accessing a variable (2)

This exercise is very similar to the previous one. We declare a variable called `num`, assign it a value of 5, and try to

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
const num = 5;
console.log(num);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution


Attempted: 138772 Solved: 89820

Declare a variable and assign a number | JSchallenger

Home > Javascript basics > variables > Declare a variable and assign a number

Declare a variable and assign a number

In this exercise we practice how to declare a new variable and how to assign it a number. The `console.log()`

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
const num = 5;
console.log('The value of num is: ' + num);
```

Continue

Console


Get solution

Attempted: 122044 Solved: 87606

Reassign a value to a variable (2)

The code below first declares a variable named `num` with value `1`. Then, a new value `2` is assigned. Finally, the variable is logged.

But the code will not work like that. Find the mistake and fix it. Example: the corrected code.

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
let num = 1;
num = 2;
console.log(num);
```

Continue


Console

Get solution

Attempted: 200974 Solved: 87020

Assign boolean to a variable

Here, we declare the variable `isTrue`. But, it has no value yet. Assign a boolean value to it and run the code.

 **Congratulations**

The author's solution

```
let isTrue;
isTrue = true;
console.log(isTrue);
```

Continue

Get solution

Attempted: 138509 Solved: 55045

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Home > Javascript basics > booleans > Convert Number to Boolean

Convert Number to Boolean

Here, we declare the variable *num* and assign it the value 5. We also declare the variable *bool* which we assign the

14 ★ Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let num = 5;
num = 0;
const bool = Boolean(num);
console.log(bool);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 176809 Solved: 50609

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Home > Javascript basics > operators > Comparison operators - Equal

Comparison operators - Equal

In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Equal* operator to check whether *numOne* and *numTwo* have the

18 ★ Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 5;
const numTwo = 5;
console.log(numOne == numTwo);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 91676 Solved: 62948

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Comparison operators - Not Equal

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In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Not Equal* operator to check whether *numOne* and *numTwo* are equal. The statement logs `true`.

19

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 5;
const numTwo = 6;
console.log(numOne !== numTwo);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 74114 Solved: 61932

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Comparison operators - Greater than

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In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Greater Than* operator to check whether the value of *numOne* is greater than the value of *numTwo*. The statement logs `true`.

21

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 6;
const numTwo = 5;
console.log(numOne > numTwo);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 72583 Solved: 57582

Comparison operators - Less than

Home > Javascript basics > operators > Comparison operators - Less than

In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Less Than* operator to check whether the value of `numOne` is less than the value of `numTwo`. The statement logs `true`.

Congratulations 22

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 1;
const numTwo = 2;
console.log(numOne < numTwo);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 63831 Solved: 56843

Comparison operators - Greater than or equal

Home > Javascript basics > operators > Comparison operators - Greater than or equal

In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Greater Than Or Equal* operator to check whether the value of `numOne` is greater than or equal to the value of `numTwo`. The statement logs `true`.

Congratulations 23

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 3;
const numTwo = 2;
const numThree = 2;
console.log(numOne >= numTwo, numTwo >= numThree);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Comparison operators - Less than or equal

Home > Javascript basics > operators > Comparison operators - Less than or equal

Comparison operators - Less than or equal

In the `console.log()` statement below we use the *Less Than Or Equal* operator to check whether the value of `numOne` is less than or equal to the value of `numTwo`. The `console.log()` statement logs `true`.

24

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const numOne = 1;
const numTwo = 1;
const numThree = 2;
console.log(numOne <= numTwo, numTwo <= numThree);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 69060 Solved: 54333

Create a Javascript string | JSchallenger

Home > Javascript basics > strings > Create a Javascript string

Create a Javascript string

In this exercise the existing `console.log()` statement logs the value of the variable `text`. The variable `text` has the value `'hello world'`. The `console.log()` statement is being logged.

26

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const text = 'hello world';
console.log('The value of text is: ' + text);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 39856 Solved: 31432

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Home > Javascript basics > strings > Different ways to create Javascript strings

Different ways to create Javascript strings

Here, we have declared 3 variables `textOne`, `textTwo`, and `textThree`. An empty string is assigned to all of them. All three of them are valid methods to create strings. All three of them are valid methods to create strings. All three of them are valid methods to create strings.

27

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const textOne = 'Hello, ';  
const textTwo = "it's ";  
const textThree = 'me';  
console.log(textOne, textTwo, textThree);
```

Continue

hola Adios Hola

Console

Get solution

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Home > Javascript basics > strings > Connect Javascript strings (1)

Connect Javascript strings (1)

After we have learnt how to create JavaScript strings, we will now connect 2 strings together. In the code below we will use the `concat` method. The `concat` method concatenates two strings together. The `concat` method concatenates two strings together. The `concat` method concatenates two strings together.

28

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
const textOne = 'Hello';  
const textTwo = 'World';  
const combined = textOne + ' ' + textTwo;  
console.log(combined);
```

Continue

Hello World

Console

Get solution

if statement - satisfy condition

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Home > Javascript basics > conditionals > if statement - satisfy condition

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Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let num = 0;
if (1 < 2) {
  num = 1;
}
console.log(num === 1);
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

if statement - add missing condition

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Home > Javascript basics > conditionals > if statement - add missing condition

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Congratulations

The author's solution

```
let text = 'hello';
if (text === 'hello') {
  text = text + ' world';
}
console.log(text === 'hello world');
```

Continue

Console

Get solution

Function declaration | JSchallenger

https://www.jschallenger.com/javascript-basics/functions-I/function-declaration-javascript/

Home > Javascript basics > functions I > Function declaration

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Function declaration

33

Congratulations

The author's solution

```
function func() {  
  return 'hello world';  
};  
const result = func();  
console.log(result);
```

Continue

on and assign its return value to the variable
log the words *hello world*.

reset

Console

Get solution

Attempted: 67784 Solved: 23387