**PART I**

Find the culprit

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script>

alert( “I’m JavaScript!’);

</script>

Whats the error in this ?

</body>

</html>

alert is not enclosed with double quotes. Fix => alert( “I’m JavaScript!**"**);

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Find the culprit and invoke the alert

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

scripts.js

alert(“I’m invoked!”);

The file name is in plural i.e **scripts.js.** Either rename the file name or modify the script tag property to src = "scripts.js". Besides the source property of the script tag is enclosed with a special character ” instead of doublequotes. It has to be replaced.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Explain the below how it works

explain.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

alert("I'm JavaScript!");

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

alert(`Wor

ld`)

alert(3 +

1

+ 2); // this is multiple line code and its working

In Javascript, a semicolon is not mandatory at each statement ending. When arithmetic operations are performed, the whitespaces including new line characters doesn't serve a purpose. Thus the html works fine.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the below to alert Guvi geek

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 ); // "Guvi geek"

The source property of the script tag is enclosed with a special character ” instead of doublequotes. It has to be replaced.

admin = fname+" "+lname

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the below to alert hello Guvi geek

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

let fname=10.5;

fname = "Guvi";

lname = "geek"

let name = fname+lname;

alert( 'hello ${name}' );

The source property of the script tag is enclosed with a special character ” instead of doublequotes. It has to be replaced.

alert function is using normal quotes inplace of backquotes since it is a literal string.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the below to alert sum of two numbers

<!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);

prompt function will always take the input as strings. If the user doesn't enter any input, prompt will return null. The solution is to type case the string while adding them.

alert(parseInt(a) + parseInt(b));

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

If you run the below scritpt you will get “Code is Blasted”

Explain Why the Code is blasted and how to diffuse it and get “Diffused”.

fix.html

<!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")

}

Here, the variable 'a' contains a boolean value, which is a result of string comparison. Changing it to numeric comparison will return the expected output.

var a = 2 > 12;

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

How to get success in the console.

fix.html

<!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" );

}

Don't enter any text. The prompt function will return **null**. null is a falsy value so it will console 'Diffused'.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

How to get the correct score in console.

fix.html

<!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");

}

Use parseInt for the value. let value = parseInt(prompt('How many runs you scored in this ball'));

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the code to welcome the Employee

fix.html

<!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);

The ternary operator doesn't have the value when the condition turns out to be true. The fix is below:

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

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

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

'';

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the code to welcome the boss

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

// You cant change the value of the msg

let message;

if (null || 2 || undefined )

{

let message = "welcome boss";

}

else

{

let message = "Go away";

}

console.log(message);

Removing the **let** keyword within the if clause will set the value 'welcome boss' value to the message variable.

if (null || 2 || undefined )

{

message = "welcome boss";

}

else

{

message = "Go away";

}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the code to welcome the boss

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

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);

Assign the lock value to 0.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the code to welcome the boss

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

let message;

let lock = 2;

//Dont change any code below this

if (lock && " " || undefined )

{

message = "Go away";

}

else

{

message = "welcome";

}

console.log(message);

Assign the lock value to 0.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Change the code to print

3

2

1

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

//You can change only 2 characters

let i = 3;

while (i) {

console.log( --i );

}

decrement should be happening after printing the i value.

while (i) {

console.log( --i );

i--;

}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Change the code to print 1 to 10 in 4 lines

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

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)

using Loop

while (num<=10)

{

console.log(num);

num++;

}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Change the code to print even numbers

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

//You are allowed to modify only one character

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

console.log(num)

}

Increment the num by 2 instead of 1.

num+=2

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Change the code to print all the gifts

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

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

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

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

}

Should use backquote and remove the single quote from the placeholder.

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

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Fix the code to disarm the bomb.

fix.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<script src=”script.js”></script>

</body>

</html>

script.js

let countdown = 100;

while (countdown > 0) {

countdown--;

if(countdown == 0)

{

console.log("bomb triggered");

}

}

let's user **Break.**

let countdown = 100;

while (countdown > 0) {

countdown--;

break;

if(countdown == 0)

{

console.log("bomb triggered");

}

}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — -

Whats the msg printed and why?

var lemein = “0”;

var lemeout = 0;

var msg = “”;

if (lemein) {

msg += “hi”;

}

if (lemeout) {

msg += ‘Hello’;

}

console.log(msg);

The msg will be **hi**. Because lemein holds a string value which is always true. Whereas lemeout contains the value 0, which corresponds to false.

**PART - II**

Write a code to print the numbers in the array

Output: 1234567891011

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

var new\_string = “”;

~~for (var i = 1; i < 11; i--)~~ {

new\_string += numsArr[i]

}

console.log(new\_string);

Write a code to print the numbers in the array

for (var i = 1; i < **=**11; i**++**)

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to print from last to first with spaces (Make sure there is no space after the last element 1)

Output: 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

var new\_string = “”;

for (var i = 11; i > 0; i — ) {

new\_string += numsArr[i] + “ “

}

~~console.log(new\_string)~~;

console.log(new\_string.**trim()**)

or

for (var i = 11; i > 0; i — ) {

**(i != 1)?** new\_string += numsArr[i] + “ “ **:** new\_string += numsArr[i]

}

console.log(new\_string);

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to replace the array value — If the number is even, replace it with ‘even’.

Output:[ 1, “even”, 3, “even”, 5, “even”, 7, “even”, 9, “even”, … ]

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

for (var i = 0; i <=10; i++) {

if(numsArr[i] %2 == 0 )

{

~~numsArr[i] = odd~~

}

}

console.log(numsArr);

numsArr[i] = "even"

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to replace the array value — If the index is even, replace it with ‘even’.

Output: [ “even”, 2, “even”, 4, “even”, 6, “even”, 8, “even”, 10, … ]

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

for (var i = 0; i <=10; i++) {

if(numsArr[i] %2 == 0 )

{

~~numsArr[i] = even~~

}

}

console.log(numsArr);

numsArr[i] = "even"

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to add all the numbers in the array

Output: 66

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

for (var i = 0; i <=10; i++) {

~~var sum;~~

sum += numsArr[i]

}

console.log(sum);

var sum should be declared outside the loop

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to add the even numbers only

Output: 30

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

var sum=0;

for (var i = 0; i <10; i++) {

~~if(numsArr[i]%2==0)~~**~~;~~**

sum += numsArr[i]

}

console.log(sum);

semicolon to be removed from the if clause

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to add the even numbers and subract the odd numbers

Output: 94

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

var sum=100;

for (var i = 0; i <=10; i++) {

~~if(numsArr[i]%2!=0);~~

{

sum += numsArr[i]

}

else

{

sum -= numsArr[i]

}

}

console.log(sum);

if(numsArr[i]2==0)

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to print inner arrays

Output:

Array(5) [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ]

Array(6) [ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 ]

~~var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5][ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];~~

~~for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++);~~ {

console.log( numsArr[i])

}

var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],[ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++)

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to print elements in the inner arrays

Output: 1234567891011

var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],[ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];

~~var str\_all=0;~~

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++) {

var inner\_array = numsArr[i];

for(var j = 0 ; j < inner\_array.length;i++ )

str\_all +=inner\_array[j]

}

console.log(str\_all);

str\_all=""

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to replace the array value — If the index is even, replace it with ‘even’.

Output: [ [“even”, 2, “even”, 4, “even”], [6, “even”, 8, “even”, 10, …] ]

var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],[ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];

var str\_all=0;

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++) {

var inner\_array = numsArr[i];

for(var j = 0 ; j < inner\_array.length;i++ )

if(numsArr[i] %2 == 0 )

{

~~numsArr[i] = even~~

}

}

console.log(numsArr);

numsArr[i] = even

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to print elements in the inner arrays in reverse

Output: 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],[ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];

var str\_all=0;

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++) {

var inner\_array = numsArr[i];

~~for(var j = inner\_array.length; j < 0 ;j-- )~~

~~str\_all +=inner\_array[j]~~

}

~~console.log(str\_all);~~

for(var j = inner\_array.length-1; j >=0 ;j-- )

str\_all +=inner\_array[j]+" "

console.log(str\_all.trim());

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a code to add elements in the inner arrays based on odd or even values

Output:

36

30

var numsArr = [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],[ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]];

var sum\_odd=0;

var sum\_even=0;

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++) {

var inner\_array = numsArr[i];

for(var j = 0 ; j < inner\_array.length;j++ ){

~~if(numsArr[i]%2!=0)~~

{

~~sum\_odd += numsArr[i]~~

}

else

{

~~sum\_even += numsArr[i]~~

}

}

}

console.log(sum\_odd);

console.log(sum\_even);

if(numsArr[j]%2!=0)

{

sum\_odd += numsArr[j]

}

else

{

sum\_even += numsArr[j]

}

—----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**PART 3**

Fix the code to get the largest of three.

Code:

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);

We can remove the strike out lines

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to Sum of the digits present in the number

Code:

let n = 123;

~~console.log(add(n));~~

function add(n)

{

~~let sum = 10;~~

for(var i=0;i<n.length;i++){

~~sum+=n[i]~~

}

return sum;

}

Function should be passed with string

console.log(add(n+""));

sum should be initialized with 0.

let sum = 0;

String numbers to be converted to number type

for(var i=0;i<n.length;i++){

sum += parseInt(n[i])

}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to Sum of all numbers using IIFE function

Code:

const arr = [9,8,5,6,4,3,2,1];

(function() {

let sum = 0;

~~for (var i = 0; i <= arr.length; i++);{~~

sum += arr[i];

}

console.log(sum);

return sum;

})();

for (var i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to gen Title caps.

Code:

var arr = [“guvi”, “geek”, “zen”, “fullstack”];

var ano = function(arro) {

for (var i = 0; i <= arro.length; i++) {

console.log(arro[i][0].toUpperCase() + arro[i].substr(1));

}

}

ano();

ano function should be called with an argument

ano(arr);

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to return the Prime numbers

Code:

const newArray=[1,3,2,5,10];

const myPrime=newArray.filter(num=>{

~~for(let i=2;i<=num;i++){~~

if(num%i===0)

{

return true;

}

}

return num===1;

});

console.log(myPrime);

for(let i=2;i<num;i++)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to sum the number in that array

Code:

const num = [10, 20, 30, 40,50,60,70,80,90,100]

const sum = (a, b) =>

a + b

~~const sum = num.reduce(sum)~~

~~console.log(sum);~~

we cannot reuse const variables

const sum = num.reduce(sum)

console.log(sum);

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to rotate an array by k times and return rotated array using IIFE function

Code:

var arr = [1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 6, 1, 9, 10, 12, 13];

var k = 3;

k = arr.length % k;

(function() {

~~arr = {};~~

out = arr.slice(k + 1, arr.length);

var count = out.length;

for (var i = 0; i < k + 1; i++) {

out[count] = arr[i];

count += 1;

}

console.log(out);})();

We need to remove the map with the same name as of 'arr'

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to gen Title caps.

Code:

var arr = [“guvi”, “geek”, “zen”, “fullstack”];

(function() {

for (var i = 0; i <= arr.length; i++) {

~~console.log(arr[0][i].toUpperCase() + arr[i].substr(1));~~

}

})();

console.log(arr[i].toUpperCase() + arr[i].substr(1));

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

print all odd numbers in an array using IIFE function

Code:

var arr = [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 79, 7, 2, 6, 9, 4];

(function() {

for (var i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {

~~if (arr[i] % 2 === 0) {~~

console.log(arr[i]);

}}

})();

if (arr[i] % 2 != 0)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to reverse.

Code:

(function(str){

~~str1 = str.split(“ “).reverse().join(“”);~~

console.log(str1);

})(“abcd”)

Split based on character.

str1 = str.split(““).reverse().join(“”);

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to remove duplicates.

Code:

var res = function(arr){

for(var i=0; i < arr.length; i++){

~~newArr = [];~~

if(newArr.indexOf(arr[i]) == -1) {

newArr.push(arr[i]);

} }

console.log(newArr)

}

res([“guvi”,”geek”,”guvi”,”duplicate”,”geeK”])

newArr should be declared outside loop

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to give the below output:

Expected Output:

[

{firstName: “Vasanth”, lastName: “Raja”, age: 24, role: “JSWizard”},

{firstName: “Sri”, lastName: “Devi”, age: 28, role: “Coder”}

]

Code:

var array =[[[“firstname”,”vasanth”],[“lastname”,”Raje”],[“age”,24],[“role”,”JSWizard”]],[[“firstname”,”Sri”],[“lastname”,”Devi”],[“age”,28],[“role”, “Coder”]]];

var final=[]

while(array.length!=0)

{

var outer\_remove = array.shift();

while(outer\_remove.length!=0)

{

var inner\_remove = outer\_remove.shift()

var key = inner\_remove[0]

var value =inner\_remove[1]

new\_object[key]=value

}

final.push(new\_object)

}

new\_object = {} should be declared before the second while starts

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to give the below output:

Sum of odd numbers in an array

Code:

var as=[12,34,5,6,2,56,6,2,1];

var s=as.reduce(function(a,c){

if(c%2!=0)

{

return a+c;

}

return a;});

console.log(s);

Initial value should be passed for the reduce method. Else the accumulator will take the first value in the array.

var s=as.reduce(function(a,c){

if(c%2!=0)

{

return a+c;

}

return a;},0);

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Fix the code to give the below output:

Swap the odd and even digits

Code:

aa = data=>{

var a=data;

for(i=0;i<a.length-1;i++){

~~var l=’’;~~

var s=a[i+1]

var b=a[i]

l+=s

l+=b

i=i+1

}

if((a.length%2)!=0){

l+=a[a.length-1]

}

console.log(l);

}

aa(“1234”);

var l ='' should be declared outside the for loop