



## Console Logs, Errors, Warnings &amp; More | JavaScript Tutorial In Hindi #2

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## Console Logs, Errors, Warnings & More | JavaScript Tutorial In Hindi #2

In this tutorial, we will learn how to run **JavaScript** in the Chrome Console. We can open our console in the web browser by using: **Ctrl + Shift + K** or by Right-click on any webpage, click *Inspect*, and then we can see the innards of that site; its source code, the CSS that form its design, the JavaScript code that powers animations, and more. It has a console option as well, where we can run our JavaScript code.

In JavaScript, a **console** is an object which provides access to the browser debugging console. This object provides us with several different methods like **log()**, **error()**, **table()** etc. Each method provides different functionalities. Following is the description of these methods along with examples.

### Console.log()-

This method is used to log(print) the output to the console. We can put anything inside the log(). It can be an array, object, string, boolean, etc.

### Example:-

```
console.log('CodeWithHarry');
console.log(1);
console.log(true);
console.log(null); ;
console.log([1, 2, 3]); // array inside log
console.log({name:"Harry", language:"JavaScript", tutorial:2}); // object inside log
```

### Output:-

```
CodeWithHarry
1
true
--
```

```
null
> (3) [1, 2, 3]
> {name: "Harry", language: "JavaScript", tutorial: 2}
```

### Console.table ():-

To generate a table inside a console, we use console.table() method. The input must be an array or an object which will be displayed as a table. In the example, we provide the object as an input.

#### Example:-

```
console.table({name:"Harry", language:"JavaScript", tutorial:2});
```

#### Output:-

(index)	Value
name	"Harry"
language	"JavaScript"
tutorial	2
► Object	

### Console.assert():-

This method writes a message to the console that the assertion failed and the message we provide as a parameter, but only if an expression evaluates to *false*. If the expression is true, then nothing will happen.

#### Example:-

```
console.assert(0>1, "Expression is false")
```

#### Output:-

```
✖ ▶ Assertion failed: Expression is false
< undefined
```

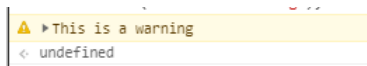
### Console.warn():-

This method is used to log a warning message to the console. By default, the warning message will be highlighted with yellow color.

#### Example:-

```
console.warn("This is a warning");
```

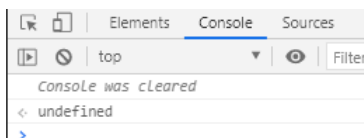
#### Output:-

**Console.clear():-**

It is used to clear the console. The console will be cleared. In the case of Chrome, a simple overlayed text will be printed on the console.

**Example:-**

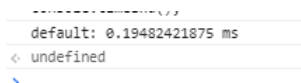
```
console.clear();
```

**Output:-****Console.time() and Console.timeEnd():-**

With the help of console.time() and console.timeEnd() we can find the amount of time spend by a code on execution.

**Example:-**

```
console.time();  
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {  
  // code  
}  
console.timeEnd();
```

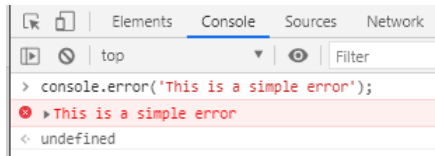
**Output:-****Console.error():-**

Used to log error message to the console. Useful in the testing of code. By default, the error message will be highlighted with red color.

**Example:-**

```
console.error("This is a simple error");
```

**Output:-**



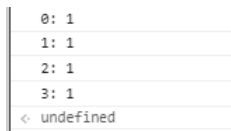
**Console.count():-**

The console.count() method is used to count the number that the function hit by this counting method.

**Example:-**

```
for (i = 0; i<4; i++) {  
  console.count(i);  
}
```

**Output:-**



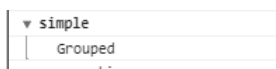
**Console.group() and Console.groupEnd():-**

group() and groupEnd() methods of the console object allow us to group contents in a separate block, indented. Just like the time() and the timeEnd(), they also accept the label, again of the same value.

**Example:-**

```
console.group('simple');  
console.log('Grouped');  
console.groupEnd('simple');  
console.log('new section');
```

**Output:-**



```

new section
< undefined

```

**Custom Console logs:-**

If the user has even a little idea about CSS, they can add Styling to the console logs to make logs Custom. The Syntax for it is to add the CSS styling as a parameter to the logs, which will replace %c in the logs as shown in the example below:

**Example:-**

```

const spacing = '8px';
const mystyle =
`padding: ${spacing}; background-color: white; color: blue ; font-style:
italic; border: 1px solid black dotted; font-size: 2em;`;
console.log('%cCode With Harry', mystyle);

```

**Output:-**

*Code With Harry*

**Code index.html as described/written in the video**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Tutorial on Js</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is Js tutorial by Harry</h1>
</body>

<!-- <script src="js/tut2.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut3.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut4.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut5.js"></script> -->

```

```
<!-- <script src="js/tut6.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut7.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut8.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut9.js"></script> -->
<!-- <script src="js/tut10.js"></script> -->
<script src="js/tut11.js"></script>
</html>
```

#### Js code as described/written in the video

```
console.time('Your code Took');
console.log('Hello console');
console.log(4+34);
console.log(34);
console.log(true);
console.log([34,2,1,2]);
console.log({harry: 'this', marks:34});
console.table({harry: 'this', marks:34});
console.warn('This is a warning');
// console.clear();
console.timeEnd('Your code Took');
// console.assert(566<189, 'Age >189 is not possible')
// console.error('This is an error')

/*
this
is a
multiline comment
*/
```

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