GUVI: Zen Class — Part 1: Find the culprits and nail them — debugging javascript

Once you are familiar with basic syntax you can reinforce your understanding by solving these simple snippets

1. Find the culprit

fix.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<script>
alert( “I’m JavaScript!’);
//Corrected code :alert(“I'am Javascript!”);
</script>
Whats the error in this ?
</body>
</html>
```

2. 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!”);
```

Answer : Debugged code : <script src = “scripts.js”></script>

3. **Explain the below how it works**

```
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
```

Answer :

I) Modern browsers will automatically add semicolons if they are missing. So, missing a semicolon won't be a problem

II) The javascript engine only consides it a newline only if it sees \n.

4.**Fix the below to alert** Guvi geek

```
let admin=9, fname=10.5;
fname = "Guvi";
lname = "geek"
admin = fname+lname;
alert( admin ); // "Guvi geek"
```

Answer : admin line is missing a space . So, it should have been,

//admin = fname+' '+ lname.

- Missing a semicolon when declaring lname.

5.**Fix the below to alert** hello Guvi geek

```
let fname=10.5;
fname = "Guvi";
lname = "geek";
let name = fname+lname;
alert( 'hello ${name}' );
```

```
Answer : Since we are using template strings , back tick should be used instead of
quotations.


alert(`hello ${name}`); //is the right code
```

GUVI: Zen Class — Part 2 : Find the culprits and nail them — debugging javascript loops

1. Write a code to print the numbers in the array

Output: 1234567891011

Corrected code :

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

var new_string = "";

for (var i = 0; i < 11; i++) {

 new_string += numsArr[i];

}
```

```
console.log(new_string);
```

2. Write a code to print the numbers in the array

Corrected code :

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

var new_string = "";



for (var i = 0; i < 11; i++) {



 new_string += numsArr[i] + ',';



}

console.log(new_string);
```

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

Answer :

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

```
var new_string =" ;



for (var i = 10; i >=0; i--) {

 if(i===0){

   new_string += numsArr[i];

 }

 else {

new_string += numsArr[i] + " ";

 }

}

console.log(new_string);
```

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

Corrected code :

```
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);
```

5. Write a code to add all the numbers in the array

Corrected code:

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

var sum = 0;

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



 sum += parseInt(numsArr[i]);

}

console.log(sum);
```

GUVI: Zen Class — Part 3: Find the culprits and nail them — debugging javascript

1. Fix the code to get the largest of three.

Corrected code:

```
aa = (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);
```

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

Corrected code:

```
let n = 123;
```

```
function add(n)

{

let sum = 0;

n = n.toString();

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

  sum = sum +  +n[i];

 }

 return sum;

}

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

3. Fix the code to sum the number in that array

```
Corrected code: const num = [10, 20, 30, 40,50,60,70,80,90,100];

var sum = (a, b) => a + b ;

sum = num.reduce(sum)

console.log(sum);
```

4. Fix the code to get Title caps.

Corrected code :

```
var arr = ["guvi", "geek", "zen", "fullstack"];

(function() {

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

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

 }

})()
```

5.Write a code to add the even numbers only

Corrected code:

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

var sum=0;

for (var i = 0; i <11; i++) {

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

 sum += numsArr[i];
```

```
}}


console.log(sum);
```