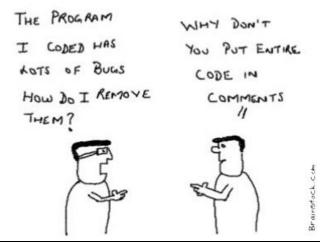
Section Handout #2—Simple Javascript

1. Bug Squash

In this problem, you will be presented with code containing common bugs that we will all probably write at some point (maybe you won't after taking 106J ©).

The expected output is provided, but for one reason or another the code is not producing the expected output.

Your job is to determine what the code actually outputs. Then, identify and fix the bugs in the code.



```
function isEricRoberts(name) {
     if (name = "Eric Roberts") {
           return true;
     return false;
isEricRoberts("Jerry Cain"); → should return false
function climbHooverTower() {
     var currentFloor = 1;
     while (currentFloor <= 12) {</pre>
           console.log("On floor " + currentFloor + ". ");
           currentFloor + 1;
     }
climbHooverTower(); → should output "On floor 1. / ... / On floor 12."
Note: the / represents a line break, used here just to save space.
function countToTen() {
     var counts = "";
     for (var i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
           counts += i + " ";
     }
     console.log(counts);
```

2. Squares

ASCII Square

```
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   const SQUARE LENGTH = 15;
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   console.log(asciiSquare());
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   We take amazingly detailed graphics for granted today, but in the
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   past merging computer science and art took the form of ASCII
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   art. Since we are only budding ASCII artists, let's start by trying
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   to draw a square.
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   Using just the character 'x', your job is write a function that
xxxxxxxxxxxx
                   returns a string that has SQUARE LENGTH rows with
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   SQUARE LENGTH x's in each row.
xxxxxxxxxxxx
                   Hint: The character '\n' is a line break, and it will be useful
XXXXXXXXXXXX
                   here. Also, think about how you can use multiple for-loops.
XXXXXXXXXXXX
xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Graphical Square

Now let's return to the 21st century. Your job is to write a **GraphicsProgram** that displays a square in the middle of the graphics window:

```
import "graphics";

const GWINDOW_WIDTH = 500;
const GWINDOW_HEIGHT = 200;
const SQUARE_LENGTH = 15;

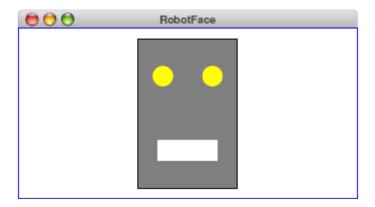
function graphicalSquare() {
}
```

The constants provided in the starter code are shown above. You are encouraged to refer to the methods available in the Stanford Graphics Library found on page 68 of the reader.

Hint: Remember the origin for the coordinates of graphical objects is in the top-left corner. Think about how to use that information to help you center an object.

3. Drawing a face

Your job is to draw a robot-looking face like the one shown in the following sample run:



This simple face consists of four parts—a head, two eyes, and a mouth—which are arranged as follows:

- The head. The head is a big rectangle whose dimensions are given by the named constants **HEAD WIDTH** and **HEAD HEIGHT**. The interior of the head is gray.
- The eyes. The eyes should be circles whose radius in pixels is given by the named constant EYE_RADIUS. The centers of the eyes should be set horizontally a quarter of the width of the head in from either edge, and one quarter of the distance down from the top of the head. The eyes are yellow.
- The mouth. The mouth should be centered with respect to the head in the x-dimension and one quarter of the distance up from the bottom of the head in the y-dimension. The dimensions of the mouth are given by the named constants **MOUTH_WIDTH** and **MOUTH HEIGHT**. The mouth is white.

Finally, the robot face should be centered in the graphics window.

19%3. Food for thought

We learned about the modulo operation (%) in lecture. It turns out that this is a fairly useful and practical operation in programming. Can you think of a few use cases?