Day 3: Try, Catch, and Finally

HackerRank

Objective

In this challenge, we learn about *strings* and *exceptions*. Check out the attached tutorials for more details.

Task

Complete the *reverseString* function; it has one parameter, *s*. You must perform the following actions:

- 1. *Try* to reverse string *s* using the *split*, *reverse*, and *join* methods.
- 2. If an exception is thrown, *catch* it and print the contents of the exception's *message* on a new line.
- 3. Print *s* on a new line. If no exception was thrown, then this should be the reversed string; if an exception was thrown, this should be the original string.

Input Format

Locked stub code in the editor reads variable s from stdin and passes it to the function.

Output Format

You must write two print statements using console.log() :

- 1. Print the contents of a caught exception's *message* on a new line. If no exception was thrown, this line should not be printed.
- 2. Print s on a new line. If no exception was thrown, then this should be the reversed string; if an exception was thrown, this should be the original string.

Sample Input 0

"1234"

Sample Output 0

4321

Explanation 0

s = "1234" is a string type, so it can be reversed without throwing an exception. Thus, we print the reversed value, 4321, as our answer.

Sample Input 1

Number(1234)

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s.split is not a function 1234
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Explanation 1

s =Number(1234) is not a string type, so it can't be reversed using string functions. When we *try* to reverse it anyway, it throws an exception. We then *catch* the exception and print its *message*, which is s.split is not a function. Next, we *finally* print *s* which, because it wasn't able to be reversed, is Number(1234).