**SIMATS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY**

**CSA0983 – PROGRAMMING IN JAVA WITH DEADLOCKS**

**DAY 2 – Assignment 1**

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1. Identify the error in the following program.

Class abc{

Public static woid main()

{

int i = 0;

i=i+1;

Systems.out.println (i);

}

}

There are a few errors in the given program:

1. The keyword "Class" should be "class" (lowercase "c").

2. The keyword "Public" should be "public" (lowercase "p").

3. The keyword "woid" should be "void" (spelled correctly).

4. The method name "main" should be capitalized as "Main".

5. The parentheses after "main" should include the parameter "String[] args" (standard syntax for the main method in Java).

6. The statement "Systems.out.println" should be "System.out.println" (capital "S" in "System").

7. The closing curly brace "}" for the class is missing.

Here's the corrected code:

```java

class abc {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int i = 0;

i = i + 1;

System.out.println(i);

}

}

```

These corrections address the errors and ensure that the code will compile and run without issues.

2Identify the error in the following program-\*

Class abc{

Public static void main()

{

Short i=2500, j=3000;

System.out.println(”i+j”, i+I);

} }

There are a few errors in the given program:

1. The keyword "Class" should be "class" (lowercase "c").

2. The keyword "Public" should be "public" (lowercase "p").

3. The keyword "void" is spelled correctly, but it is missing the parameter "String[] args" in the main method.

4. The variable name "j" is declared as a lowercase "j" but referenced as uppercase "I" in the System.out.println statement.

5. The double quotes around "i+j" in the System.out.println statement should be single quotes or removed altogether.

6. The closing curly brace "}" for the class is missing.

Here's the corrected code:

```java

class abc {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Short i = 2500, j = 3000;

System.out.println(i + j);

}

}

```

These corrections address the errors and ensure that the code will compile and run without issues.

3. What will happen when you run the foiloiwing program?

Class abc{

Public static void main()

{

int f=1.0, j=5;

int inadResult=0;

int divresult=0;

int modResult-i%jj;

System.out.print\n (modresult);

}

When you run the following program, you will encounter multiple errors:

1. The keyword "Class" should be "class" (lowercase "c").

2. The keyword "Public" should be "public" (lowercase "p").

3. The main method declaration is missing the parameter "String[] args".

4. The variable declaration "int f = 1.0" is incorrect because the variable is declared as an integer, but the value assigned is a floating-point number. It should be declared as "double f = 1.0" or "int f = 1".

5. There is a typo in the variable name "j" in the declaration, which is later used as "jj" in the modulus calculation.

6. The variable "inadResult" is declared but not used.

7. The variable "divresult" is declared but not used.

8. The modulus calculation is incorrect. Instead of "int modResult-i%jj", it should be "int modResult = i % j".

9. The statement "System.out.print\n(modresult);" should be "System.out.println(modResult);". The method name is "println", and there should not be a backslash before the parentheses.

Here's the corrected code:

```java

class abc {

public static void main(String[] args) {

double f = 1.0;

int j = 5;

int modResult = (int) f % j;

System.out.println(modResult);

}

}

```

After making these corrections, the program will compile and run without errors. It will print the modulus result of 1 (1.0 % 5 = 1) on the console.

4 Find errors., if any in the following Java statements

(a) System.out.println(“x=”+x);

b. m= 5;// n=10’//s= m

c. cin>>x;>>y;

d. System.out.println (\n “Name”, name);

e. System.out.println(”enter the value”, +x);

f. /\* addition \*/ z=x+y;

Let's go through each statement and identify any errors:

(a) `System.out.println("x=" + x);`

There doesn't appear to be any errors in this statement. It will print the value of `x` along with the string "x=".

(b) `m= 5;// n=10’//s= m`

There are a couple of errors in this statement:

- There is an extra apostrophe after `10`. It should be removed.

- The variable `n` is assigned a value, but it is not declared. You need to declare `n` before assigning a value to it.

- There is a missing semicolon at the end of the statement.

The corrected statement should look like this:

```java

int m = 5; // int n = 10; // int s = m;

```

(c) `cin>>x;>>y;`

This statement is not valid Java syntax. It appears to be a mix of Java and C++ syntax. In Java, you would use `Scanner` class to read input from the user. Here's a corrected example using `Scanner`:

```java

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

int x = input.nextInt();

int y = input.nextInt();

```

(d) `System.out.println (\n “Name”, name);`

There are a couple of errors in this statement:

- The escape sequence `\n` should be placed inside double quotes to be treated as a newline character.

- The comma `,` should be replaced with a plus `+` to concatenate the string with the `name` variable.

- The variable `name` is used, but it is not declared or assigned a value. You need to declare and initialize `name` before using it.

The corrected statement should look like this:

```java

System.out.println("\nName: " + name);

```

(e) `System.out.println("enter the value", +x);`

There is an error in this statement:

- The plus `+` operator should be placed inside the double quotes to concatenate the string with the value of `x`.

The corrected statement should look like this:

```java

System.out.println("enter the value: " + x);

```

(f) `/\* addition \*/ z=x+y;`

There doesn't appear to be any errors in this statement. It performs addition of the variables `x` and `y` and assigns the result to `z`. The comment `/\* addition \*/` is not an error but a comment to provide additional information about the code.

Overall, the corrected statements would be:

(a) `System.out.println("x=" + x);`

(b) `int m = 5; // int n = 10; // int s = m;`

(c) Example using `Scanner` to read input from the user.

(d) Declare and initialize `name` before using it, and correct the print statement.

(e) `System.out.println("enter the value: " + x);`

(f) `/\* addition \*/ z = x + y;`