



IT314-

SoftwareEngineering LAB-7

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II . Code Debugging and Program Inspection of the JAVA files.

1 .Armstrong

A . Program Inspection

1. There is one error in the program, related to the computation of the remainder, and it has been identified and corrected.
2. The most effective category of program inspection for this code is Category C: Computation Errors, as the error pertains to the computation of the remainder, a type of computation error.
3. Program inspection does not identify debugging-related errors. It does not detect issues such as breakpoints or runtime errors like logic errors.
4. The program inspection technique is valuable for identifying and rectifying issues related to code structure and computation errors.

B. Debugging

1. There is one error in the program related to the computation of the remainder, as previously identified.
2. To fix this error, one should set a breakpoint at the point where the remainder is computed to ensure it's calculated correctly. Step through the code to observe the values of variables and expressions during execution.

3. The corrected executable code is as follows:

```
//ArmstrongNumber class
```

```
Armstrong {
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){
```

```
    int num=Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
```

```
    int n=num;//used to check at the last time  
    int check = 0, remainder;
```

```
    while(num>0){
```

```
        remainder=num%10;
```

```
        check=check+(int)Math.pow(remainder,3);
```

```
        num=num/10;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if(check==n)
```

```
        System.out.println(n+"is an Armstrong Number");
```

```
    else
```

```
        System.out.println(n+"is not an Armstrong Number");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

2 GCD and LCM

A. Program Inspection

1. There are two errors in the program:
2. Error 1: In the gcd function, the while loop condition should be `while(a%b != 0)` instead of `while(a%b == 0)` to calculate the GCD correctly.
3. Error 2: In the lcm function, there is a logic error. The logic used to calculate LCM is incorrect and will result in an infinite loop.
4. For this code, the most effective category of program inspection is Category C: Computation Errors, as it contains computation errors in both the gcd and lcm functions.
5. Program inspection is not able to identify runtime issues or logical errors. It can't identify errors like infinite loops.
6. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix computation-related issues.

B. Debugging

1. There are two errors in the program as mentioned above.
2. To fix these errors:
3. For Error 1 in the gcd function, you need one breakpoint at the beginning of the while loop to verify the correct execution of the loop.
4. For Error 2 in the lcm function, you would need to review the logic for calculating LCM, as it's a logical error.

5. The corrected executable code is as follows: import

```
java.util.Scanner;
public class GCD_LCM
{ static int gcd(int x, int y){
    int a, b;
    a = (x > y) ? x : y; // a is greater number
    b = (x < y) ? x : y; // b is smaller number

    while(b != 0){ // Fixed the while loop condition
        int temp = b;
        b = a % b;
        a = temp;
    }
    return a;
}
static int lcm(int x, int y){
    return (x * y) / gcd(x, y); // Calculate LCM using GCD
}
public static void main(String args[]){
    Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter the two numbers:");

    int x = input.nextInt();
    int y = input.nextInt();
    System.out.println("The GCD of two numbers is: " + gcd(x, y));
    System.out.println("The LCM of two numbers is: " + lcm(x, y));
    input.close();
}
}
```

3 Knapsack

A. Program Inspection

1. There is one error in the program. It is in the following line: `intoption1 = opt[n++][w];` The variable `n` is incremented, which is not intended. It should be: `intoption1 = opt[n][w];`
2. The category of program inspection that would be most effective for this code is `Category C: Computation Errors`, as the identified error is related to computation within loops.
3. Program inspection is not able to identify runtime errors or logical errors that might arise during program execution.
4. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix computation-related issues.

B. Debugging

1. There is one error in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix this error, you would need one breakpoint at the line: `intoption1 = opt[n][w];` to ensure `n` and `w` are correctly used without unintended increments.

3. The corrected executable code is as follows:

```
public class Knapsack {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]); // number of items
        int W = Integer.parseInt(args[1]); // maximum weight of knapsack

        int[] profit = new int[N+1];
        int[] weight = new int[N+1];
    }
}
```

```

//Generate random instance, items 1..N for (int n
    = 1; n <= N; n++) {
        profit[n] = (int) (Math.random() * 1000);
        weight[n]=(int)(Math.random()*W);
    }
    int[][]opt=new int[N+1][W+1];
    boolean[][]sol=new boolean[N+1][W+1];

    for(int n=1;n<=N;n++){
        for(int w=1;w<=W;w++){
            int option1=opt[n-1][w]; //Fixed the increment there
            int option2 = Integer.MIN_VALUE;

            if(weight[n]<=w)
                option2=profit[n]+opt[n-1][w-weight[n]];

            opt[n][w]=Math.max(option1,option2);
            sol[n][w]=(option2>option1);
        }
    }

    System.out.println("Item"+"\\t"+"Profit"+"\\t"+"Weight"+"\\t"+"Take");

    for(int n=1;n<=N;n++){
        System.out.println(n + "\\t" + profit[n] + "\\t" + weight[n] + "\\t" + take[n]);
    }
}

```

4 MagicNumber

A. ProgramInspection

1. There are two errors in the program:
2. Error1: In the inner while loop, the condition should be `while(sum>0)` instead of `while(sum==0)`.
3. Error2: Inside the inner while loop, there are missing semicolons in the lines:
`s=s*(sum/10);sum=sum%10;`
They should be corrected as:
`s=s*(sum/10);sum=sum%10;`
4. The category of program inspection that would be most effective for this code is `CategoryC:ComputationErrors`, as it contains computation errors in the while loop.
5. Program inspection is not able to identify runtime issues or logical errors that might arise during program execution.
6. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix computation-related issues.

B. Debugging

1. There are two errors in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix these errors, you would need one breakpoint at the beginning of the inner while loop to verify the execution of the loop. You can also use breakpoints to check the values of `num` and `s` during execution.
3. The corrected executable code is as follows:
`import java.util.*;`


```

public class MagicNumberCheck
{ publicstaticvoidmain(Stringargs[]){
    Scannerob=newScanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enterthenumbertobechecked.");

    intn=ob.nextInt();
    intsum=0,num=n;

    while(num>9){
        sum=num; int s
        = 0;

        while(sum>0){//Fixedtheconditionhere
            s=s*(sum/10);
            sum=sum%10;//Fixedthemissingsemicolon
        }
        num=s;
    }

    if(num==1){
        System.out.println(n+"isaMagicNumber.");
    }else{
        System.out.println(n+"isnotaMagicNumber.");
    }
}
}

```

5 MergeSort

A. Program Inspection

1. There are several errors in the program:
2. Error 1: In the mergeSort method, the lines `int[] left = leftHalf(array+1);` and `int[] right = rightHalf(array-1);` should be corrected. It seems like an attempt to split the array, but it's not done correctly.
3. Error 2: The leftHalf and rightHalf methods are incorrect. They should return the correct halves of the array.
4. Error 3: The merge method should have left and right arrays as inputs, not `left++` and `right--`.
5. The category of program inspection that would be most effective for this code is Category C: Computation Errors, as there are computation-related issues in the code.
6. Program inspection cannot identify runtime issues or logical errors that might arise during program execution.
7. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix computation-related issues.

B. Debugging

1. There are multiple errors in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix these errors, you would need to set breakpoints to examine the values of `left`, `right` and `array` during execution. You can also use breakpoints to check the values of `i1` and `i2` inside the merge method.

3. The corrected executable code is as follows:

```
import java.util.*;

public class MergeSort {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] list = {14, 32, 67, 76, 23, 41, 58, 85};
        System.out.println("before: " + Arrays.toString(list));

        mergeSort(list);
        System.out.println("after: " + Arrays.toString(list));
    }

    public static void mergeSort(int[] array)
    {
        if (array.length > 1) {
            int[] left = leftHalf(array);
            int[] right = rightHalf(array);

            mergeSort(left);
            mergeSort(right);
            merge(array, left, right);
        }
    }

    public static int[] leftHalf(int[] array) {
        int size1 = array.length / 2;
        int[] left = new int[size1];

        for (int i = 0; i < size1; i++)
            left[i] = array[i];

        return left;
    }
}
```

```

public static int[] rightHalf(int[] array) {
    int size1 = array.length / 2;
    int size2 = array.length - size1;
    int[] right = new int[size2];

    for (int i = 0; i < size2; i++) {
        right[i] = array[i + size1];
    }
    return right;
}

public static void merge(int[] result, int[] left, int[] right) {
    int i1 = 0;
    int i2 = 0;

    for (int i = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
        if (i2 >= right.length || (i1 < left.length && left[i1] <= right[i2])) {
            result[i] = left[i1];
            i1++;
        } else {
            result[i] = right[i2];
            i2++;
        }
    }
}

```

6 MultiplyMatrices

A. ProgramInspection

1. There are several errors in the program:
2. Error 1: In the nested loops for matrix multiplication, the loop indices should start from 0, not -1.
3. Error 2: The error message when the matrix dimensions are incompatible should print "Matrices with entered orders can't be multiplied with each other," not "Matrices with entered orders can't be multiplied with each other."
4. The category of program inspection that would be most effective for this code is Category C: Computation Errors, as there are computation-related issues in the code.
5. Program inspection cannot identify runtime issues or logical errors that might arise during program execution.
6. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix computation-related issues.

B. Debugging

1. There are multiple errors in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix these errors, you would need to set breakpoints to examine the values of c, d, k, and sum during execution. You should pay particular attention to the nested loops where the matrix multiplication occurs.
3. The corrected executable code is as follows:

```

import java.util.Scanner;
class MatrixMultiplication{
public static void main(String args[]){ int m,n,p,q,
    sum=0,c,d,k;
    Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);

    System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of the first matrix");

    m=in.nextInt();
    n=in.nextInt();
    int first[][]=new int[m][n];
    System.out.println("Enter the elements of the first matrix");

    for(c=0;c<m;c++)
        for(d=0;d<n;d++)
            first[c][d]=in.nextInt();

    System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of the second matrix");
    p=in.nextInt();
    q=in.nextInt();

    if(n!=p)
        System.out.println("Matrices with entered orders can't be multiplied with
each other.");
    else{
        int second[][]=new int[p][q];
        int multiply[][]=new int[m][q];

```

```

        System.out.println("Enter the elements of the second matrix");

for(c=0;c<p;c++)
    for(d=0;d<q;d++)
        second[c][d]=in.nextInt();

for(c=0;c<m;c++){
    for(d=0;d<q;d++){
        for(k=0;k<p;k++){
            sum=sum+first[c][k]*second[k][d];
        }
        multiply[c][d]=sum; sum = 0;
    }
}

System.out.println("Product of entered matrices:-");

for(c=0;c<m;c++){
    for(d=0;d<q;d++)
        System.out.print(multiply[c][d]+" ");

    System.out.print("\n");
}
}
}

```

7 Quadratic Probing

A. Program Inspection

1. There are multiple errors in the program:
2. Error1: The insert method has a typo in the line `i += (i + h / h -)`
3. Error2: In the remove method, there is a logic error in the loop to rehash keys. It should be `i = (i + h * h++)`
4. Error3: In the get method, there is a logic error in the loop to find the key. It should be `i = (i + h * h++)`
5. The category of program inspection that would be most effective for this code is Category A: Syntax Errors and Category B: Semantic Errors, as there are both syntax errors and semantic issues in the code.
6. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix these errors, but it may not identify logical errors that affect the program's behaviour.

B. Debugging

1. There are three errors in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix these errors, you would need to set breakpoints and step through the code while examining variables like `i`, `h`, `tmp1`, and `tmp2`. You should pay attention to the logic of the insert, remove and get methods.
3. The corrected executable code is as follows:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class QuadraticProbingHashTable
{ private int currentSize, maxSize;
```



```

privateString[]keys;
privateString[]vals;

public QuadraticProbingHashTable(int capacity) { currentSize = 0;
    maxSize=capacity;
    keys=newString[maxSize];
    vals=newString[maxSize];
}

publicvoidmakeEmpty(){ currentSize = 0;
    keys=newString[maxSize];
    vals=aString[maxSize];
}

publicintgetSize(){
    returncurrentSize;
}

publicbooleanisFull(){
    returncurrentSize==maxSize;
}

publicbooleanisEmpty(){ return
    getSize()==0;
}

publicbooleancontains(Stringkey){ returnget(key)
    !=null;
}

privateinthash(Stringkey){
    returnkey.hashCode()%maxSize;
}

```

```

public void insert(String key, String val) { int tmp =
    hash(key);
    int i = tmp, h = 1;

    do {
        if (keys[i] == null) {
            keys[i] = key;
            vals[i] = val;
            currentSize++;
            return;
        }

        if (keys[i].equals(key)) { vals[i] =
            val;
            return;
        }

        i = (h * h++) % maxSize;
    } while (i != tmp);
}

```

```

public String get(String key) { int i = hash(
    key), h = 1;

    while (keys[i] != null) {
        if (keys[i].equals(key)) return
            vals[i];
        i = (i + h * h++) % maxSize;
    }
}

```

```

        return null;
    }

    public void remove(String key) {
        if (!contains(key))
            return;

        int i = hash(key), h = 1;

        while (!key.equals(keys[i]))
            i = (i + h * h++) % maxSize;

        keys[i] = vals[i] = null;
        for (i = (i + h * h++) % maxSize; keys[i] != null; i = (i + h * h++) % maxSize)
        {
            String tmp1 = keys[i], tmp2 = vals[i];
            keys[i] = vals[i] = null;
            currentSize--;
            insert(tmp1, tmp2);
        }
        currentSize--;
    }

    public void printHashTable()
    {
        System.out.println("\nHashTable:");

        for (int i = 0; i < maxSize; i++)
            if (keys[i] != null)
                System.out.println(keys[i] + " " + vals[i]);

        System.out.println();
    }

```

```

}
public class QuadraticProbingHashTableTest { public static
void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("HashTableTest\n\n");
    System.out.println("Enter size");

    QuadraticProbingHashTable qpht = new
    QuadraticProbingHashTable(scan.nextInt());

    char ch;

    do {
        System.out.println("\nHashTableOperations\n");
        System.out.println("1. insert"); System.out.println("2.
        remove"); System.out.println("3. get");
        System.out.println("4. clear"); System.out.println("5. size");
        int choice = scan.nextInt(); switch
(choice) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("Enter key and value");
                qpht.insert(scan.next(), scan.next()); Break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Enter key");
                qpht.remove(scan.next()); Break;

```

```

case3:
    System.out.println("Enterkey");
    System.out.println("Value="+qpht.get(scan.next())); Break;
case4:
    qpht.makeEmpty();
    System.out.println("HashTableCleared\n"); Break;
case5:
    System.out.println("Size = " + qpht.getSize()); Break;
default:
    System.out.println("WrongEntry\n"); break;
}
qpht.printHashTable();
System.out.println("\nDoyouwanttocontinue(Typeyorn)\n");
ch=scan.next().charAt(0);

}while(ch=='Y'||ch=='y');
}
}

```

8 SortingArray

A. ProgramInspection

1. Errorsidentified:

2. Error1:Theclassname"AscendingOrder"containsanextraspacedan underscore.

The class name should be corrected to "AscendingOrder."

3. Error2:Thefirstnestedforloophasanincorrectloopconditionfor(inti=0;

i<=n;i++);,whichshouldbemodifiedtofor(inti=0;i<n;i++).

4. Error3:Thereisanextrasemicolon(;)afterthefirstnestedforloop,which should be removed.

5. The most effective category of program inspection would be Category A:

SyntaxErrorsandCategoryB:SemanticErrors,astherearebothsyntaxerrors and semantic issues in the code.

6. Programinspectionalonecanidentifyandfixsyntaxerrorsandsome semantic issues. However, it may not detect logic errors that affect the program'sbehavior.

7. The program inspection technique is worth applying to fix the syntax and semanticerrors,butdebuggingisrequiredtoaddresslogicerrors.

B. Debugging

1. Therearetwoerrorsintheprogramasidentifiedabove.

2. To fix these errors, you need to set breakpoints and step through the code.

You should focus on the classname, the loop conditions, and the unnecessary semicolon.

3. Thecorrectedexecutablecodeisasfollows:

```

import java.util.Scanner;
public class AscendingOrder{
    public static void main(String[] args){ int n,
        temp;
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter the number of elements you want in the array:"); n=s.nextInt();
        int a[]=new int[n]; System.out.println("Enter all the elements:");

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            { a[i]=s.nextInt();
            }
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
                { if(a[i]>a[j]){
                    temp=a[i];
                    a[i]=a[j];a[j]=temp;
                }
            }
        }
        System.out.print("Ascending Order: ");
        for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++){
            System.out.print(a[i]+" ");
        }

        System.out.print(a[n-1]);
    }
}

```

9 StackImplementation

A. ProgramInspection

1. Errorsidentified:

2. Error1: Thepushmethodhasadecrementoperationonthetopvariable (top−)insteadofanincrementoperation.Itshouldbecorrectedtotop++to push values correctly.

3. Error2:Thedisplaymethodhasanincorrectloopconditioninfor(inti=0;i< top;i++).Theloopconditionshouldbefor(inti=0;i<=top;i++)to correctly display the elements.

4. Error3:ThepopmethodismissingintheStackMethodsclass.Itshouldbe added to provide a complete stack implementation.

5. The most effective category of program inspection would be Category A: SyntaxErrors,astherearesyntaxerrorsinthecode.Inaddition,CategoryB: Semantic Errors can help identify logic and functionality issues.

6. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix syntaxerrors,butadditionalinspectionisneededtoensurethelogicand functionality are correct.

B. Debugging

1. Therearethreeerrorsintheprogram,asidentifiedabove.

2. Tofixtheseerrors,youwouldneedtosetbreakpointsandstepthroughthe code, focusing on the push, pop, and display methods. Correct the push and display methods and add the missing pop method to provide a complete stack implementation.

3. Thecorrectedexecutablecodeisasfollows:


```

public class StackMethods {
    private
        int top;
        int size;
        int[] stack;

    public StackMethods(int arraySize) {
        size = arraySize;
        stack = new int[size];
        top = -1;
    }

    public void push(int value) {
        if (top == size - 1) {
            System.out.println("Stack is full, can't push a value");
        } else {
            top++;
            stack[top] = value;
        }
    }

    public void pop() {
        if (!isEmpty()) {
            top--;
        } else {
            System.out.println("Can't pop... stack is empty");
        }
    }

    public boolean isEmpty() {
        return top == -1;
    }
}

```

```

public void display(){
    for(int i=0; i<=top; i++){ System.out.print(stack[i] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
}

```

10 Tower of Hanoi

A. Program Inspection

1. Errors identified:
2. Error 1: In the line `doTowers(topN++, inter--, from+1, to+1)`, there are errors in the increment and decrement operators. It should be corrected to `doTowers(topN-1, inter, from, to)`.
3. The most effective category of program inspection would be Category B: Semantic Errors because the errors in the code are related to logic and function.
4. The program inspection technique is worth applying to identify and fix semantic errors in the code.

B. Debugging

1. There is one error in the program, as identified above.
2. To fix this error, you need to replace the line:
`doTowers(topN ++, inter--, from+1, to+1);`
3. with the correct version:
`doTowers(topN-1, inter, from, to);`

4. The corrected executable code is as follows: public

```
class MainClass {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) { int
```

```
    nDisks = 3; doTowers(nDisks, 'A', 'B', 'C');
```

```
}
```

```
public static void doTowers(int topN, char from, char inter, char to) { if (topN == 1) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Disk 1 from " + from + " to " + to);
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        doTowers(topN - 1, from, to, inter);
```

```
        System.out.println("Disk " + topN + " from " + from + " to " + to); doTowers(topN - 1,
        inter, from, to);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

| . Program

Inspection/Debugging for Long-code from GitHub

We are given the following checklist and we have to find all the possible errors accordingly,

1. Data referencing Errors
2. Data declaration Errors
3. Computation Errors
4. Comparison Errors
5. Control Flow errors
6. Interface errors
7. Input/Output Errors
8. Other Checks

First code is a NodeJS file from

https://github.com/Medium/medium-sdk-nodejs/blob/master/test/mediumClient_test.js

The first half of the code is provided here::

```
var medium = require("../")
var nock = require("nock")
var qs = require('querystring')
var should = require("should") var url =
require('url')

describe('MediumClient-constructor', function(){

  it('should throw a MediumError when options are undefined', function(done){ (function(){ new medium.MediumClient() }).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('should throw a MediumError when options are empty', function(done){ (function(){ new medium.MediumClient({}) }).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('should throw a MediumError when only clientId is provided', function(done){ (function(){ new medium.MediumClient({clientId: 'xxx'})
}).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('should throw a MediumError when only clientSecret is provided', function(done){ (function(){ new medium.MediumClient({clientSecret: 'yyy'})
}).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('should succeed when both clientId and clientSecret are provided', function(done){ var client = new medium.MediumClient({
    clientId: 'xxx', clientSecret: 'yyy' })
    done()
  })
})

describe('MediumClient-methods', function(){
```

```

var clientId =
'xxx'varclientSecret='yyy' var
client

beforeEach(function(){
  client=newmedium.MediumClient({clientId:clientId,clientSecret:clientSecret}) nock.disableNetConnect()
})

afterEach(function ()
{ nock.enableNetConnect(); delete
  client
})

describe('#setAccessToken',function(){

  it('setstheaccesstoken',function(done){ var token = "new token"
    client.setAccessToken(token)
    client._accessToken.should.be.String().and.equal(token) done()
  })
})

describe('#getAuthorizationUrl',function(){

  it('returnsavalidURLforfetching',function(done){ var state = "state"
    varredirectUrl="https://example.com/callback"
    varscope=[medium.Scope.BASIC_PROFILE,medium.Scope.LIST_PUBLICATIONS, medium.Scope.PUBLISH_POST]
    varauthUrlStr=client.getAuthorizationUrl(state,redirectUrl,scope)
    varauthUrl=url.parse(authUrlStr,true) authUrl.protocol.should.equal('https:')
    authUrl.hostname.should.equal('medium.com')
    authUrl.pathname.should.equal('/m/oauth/authorize') authUrl.query.should.deepEqual({
      client_id: clientId, scope:
      scope.join(','), response_type:
      'code', state: state,
      redirect_uri:redirectUrl
    })
    done()
  })
})

```

```

describe('#exchangeAuthorizationCode',function(){

  it('makesarequestforauthorization_codeandsetstheaccesstokenfromresponse', function (done) {
    varcode='12345'
    vargrantType='authorization_code'
    varredirectUrl='https://example.com/callback'

    varrequestBody=qs.stringify({ code: code,
      client_id: clientId,
      client_secret:clientSecret, grant_type:
      grantType, redirect_uri: redirectUrl
    })
    //theresponsemighthaveotherparameters.thisitestonlyconsiderstheonescalld

    //intheMediumNodeSDKdocumentation var
    accessToken = 'abcdef'
    varrefreshToken='ghijkl' var
    responseBody = {
      access_token:accessToken,
      refresh_token:refreshToken
    }
    varrequest=nock('https://api.medium.com/',{ 'Content-
      Type':'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
    })
    .post('/v1/tokens',requestBody)
    .reply(201,responseBody)

    client.exchangeAuthorizationCode(code,redirectUrl,function(err,data){ if (err) throw err
      data.access_token.should.equal(accessToken)
      data.refresh_token.should.equal(refreshToken) done()
    })
    request.done()
  })
})

describe('#exchangeRefreshToken',function(){

  it('makesarequestforauthorization_codeandsetstheaccesstokenfromresponse', function (done) {
    varrefreshToken='fedcba'
    varaccessToken='lkjihg'

```

```

var requestBody = qs.stringify({ refresh_token:
  n: refreshToken, client_id: clientId,
  client_secret: clientSecret, grant_type:
    'refresh_token'
})
// the response might have other parameters. this test only considers the ones scaled
out
// in the Medium Node SDK documentation var
responseBody = {
  access_token: accessToken,
  refresh_token: refreshToken
}
var request = nock('https://api.medium.com/', { 'Content-
  Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
})
  .post('/v1/tokens', requestBody)
  .reply(201, responseBody)

client.exchangeRefreshToken(refreshToken, function(err, data) { if (err) throw err
  data.access_token.should.equal(accessToken)
  data.refresh_token.should.equal(refreshToken)
  done()
})
request.done()
})
})

```

1. DataReferencingErrors

- Nonefound.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- Nonefound.

3. ComputationErrors

- Nonefound.

4. ComparisonErrors

- The assertion `client._accessToken.should.be.String().and.equal(token)` in the `setAccessToken` test is checking if `_accessToken` is a string before ensuring its equality. The order of assertions could lead to an unhandled error if `_accessToken` is not defined or is not a string.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- `Nonefound`.

6. InterfaceErrors

- The method `client.setAccessToken(token)` is called in the `setAccessToken` test, but if `setAccessToken` is not implemented correctly, it could lead to unexpected behavior.

7. Input/OutputErrors

- The `request.done()` line in both `exchangeAuthorizationCode` and `exchangeRefreshToken` tests is incorrectly placed; it should be called after the request is executed, not directly after the request declaration. This may lead to premature invocation of `done()` in the context of network requests.

Next half of the code is here::

```
describe('#getUser', function() {
  it('gets the information from expected URL and returns contents of data envelope', function (done) {
    var response = {data: 'response data'}

    var request = nock('https://api.medium.com')
      .get('/v1/me')
      .reply(200, response)

    client.getUser(function(err, data) { if (err) throw err
      data.should.deepEqual(response[data]) done()
    })
  })
})
```

```

    })
    request.done()
  })
})

describe('#getPublicationsForUser',function(){

  it('throws a MediumError when no user ID is provided',function(done){
    (function(){client.getPublicationsForUser({})}).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('makes a proper GET request to the Medium API and returns contents of data envelope when valid options are provided',function(done){
    var userId='123456'
    var response={data:'response data'}

    var request=nock('https://api.medium.com/')
      .get('/v1/users/'+userId+'/publications')
      .reply(200,response)

    client.getPublicationsForUser({userId:userId},function(err,data){ if (err) throw err
      data.should.deepEqual(response['data']) done()
    })
    request.done()
  })
})

describe('#getContributorsForPublication',function(){

  it('throws a MediumError when no publication ID is provided',function(done){ (function ()
    { client.getContributorsForPublication({})
  }).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
  })

  it('makes a proper GET request to the Medium API and returns contents of data envelope', function (done) {
    var options={publicationId:'abcdef'}
    var response={data:'response data'}
    var request=nock('https://api.medium.com/')
      .get('/v1/publications/'+options.publicationId+'/contributors')
      .reply(200, response)
    client.getContributorsForPublication(options,function(err,data){

```

```

        if (err) throw err
        data.should.deepEqual(response['data']) done()
    })
    request.done()
  })
})

describe('#createPost',function(){

  it('makes a proper POST request to the Medium API and returns contents of data envelope', function (done) {
    var options =
      {
        userId:'123456',
        title: 'new post title',
        content:'<h1>NewPost!</h1>',
        contentFormat: 'html',
        tags:['js','unittests'],
        canonicalUrl:'http://example.com/new-post',publishedAt:'2004-02-12T15:19:21+00:00',
        publishStatus: 'draft', license:'all-rights-reserved'
      }
    var response={data:'response data'}
    var request=nock('https://api.medium.com/')
      .post('/v1/users/'+options.userId+'/posts',{ title: options.title,
        content: options.content,
        contentFormat:options.contentFormat, tags:
        options.tags,
        canonicalUrl:options.canonicalUrl,
        publishedAt:options.publishedAt,
        publishStatus:options.publishStatus, license:
        options.license
      })
      .reply(200,response)

    client.createPost(options,function(err,data){ if (err) throw err
      data.should.deepEqual(response['data'])
      done()
    })
    request.done()
  })
})

describe('#createPostInPublication',function(){

```

```

it('should throw an error when no publicationId is provided', function (done) { (function () { client.createPostInPublication({}) }).should.throw(medium.MediumError) done()
})

it('makes a proper POST request to the Medium API and returns contents of data envelope', function (done) {
  var options =
    { publicationId: 'abcdef',
      title: 'new post title',
      content: '<h1>New Post!</h1>',
      contentFormat: 'html',
      tags: ['js', 'unittests'],
      canonicalUrl: 'http://example.com/new-post', publishedAt: '2004-02-12T15:19:21+00:00',
      publishStatus: 'draft', license: 'all-rights-reserved'
    }
  var response = { data: 'response data' }
  var request = nock('https://api.medium.com/')
    .post('/v1/publications/' + options.publicationId + '/posts', { title: options.title,
      content: options.content,
      contentFormat: options.contentFormat, tags: options.tags,
      canonicalUrl: options.canonicalUrl, publishedAt: options.publishedAt, publishStatus: options.publishStatus,
      license: options.license
    })
    .reply(200, response)

  client.createPostInPublication(options, function (err, data) { if (err) throw err
    data.should.deepEqual(response['data']) done()
  })
  request.done()
})
})
})

```

Here are the identified errors classified according to your categories in the provided code:

1. DataReferencingErrors

- Nonefound.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- Nonefound.

3. ComputationErrors

- Nonefound.

4. ComparisonErrors

- In the tests for `getUser`, `getPublicationsForUser`, `getContributorsForPublication`, `createPost`, and `createPostInPublication`, the assertion `data.should.deepEqual(response['data'])` assumes that `response['data']` contains the expected output structure. If `response.data` is not defined correctly or is different in structure, this could lead to a comparison error.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- Nonefound.

6. InterfaceErrors

- Nonefound.

7. Input/OutputErrors

- The `request.done()` call in each test should be executed after the request is processed (after the callback), rather than immediately after the request declaration. This could lead to improper handling of request expectations.

2nd Code is a sample of small Operating system

<https://github.com/nuta/operating-system-in-1000-lines/tree/main>

There are subparts to it so I placed all of them in random order...

```
#include "common.h"

void*memset(void*buf,charc,size_tn){ uint8_t *p = (uint8_t *)
    buf;
    while(n--)
        *p++=c; return
    buf;
}

void*memcpy(void*dst,constvoid*src,size_tn){ uint8_t *d = (uint8_t *) dst;
    constuint8_t*s=(constuint8_t*)src; while (n--)
        *d++=*s++; return
    dst;
}

char*strcpy(char*dst,constchar*src){ char *d = dst;
    while(*src)
        *d++=*src++;
    *d = '\0';
    returndst;
}

intstrcmp(constchar*s1,constchar*s2){ while (*s1 && *s2) {
    if(*s1!=*s2) break;
```

```

        s1++;
        s2++;
    }

    return*(unsignedchar*)s1-*(unsignedchar*)s2;
}

void putchar(charch);

void printf(constchar*fmt,...){ va_list vargs;
    va_start(vargs,fmt); while
    (*fmt) {
        if(*fmt=='%'){ fmt++;
            switch(*fmt){ case '\0':
                putchar('%'); goto
                end;
            case '%':
                putchar('%'); break;
            case 's':{
                constchar*s=va_arg(vargs,constchar*); while (*s) {
                    putchar(*s); s++;
                }
                break;
            }
            case 'd':{
                intvalue=va_arg(vargs,int); if (value < 0) {
                    putchar('-'); value=-
                    value;

```


1. DataReferencingErrors

- Nonefound.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- In the `printf` function, the `va_list` `vargs` is declared but not properly handled.

If `va_end(vargs)` is called without a corresponding `va_start(vargs, fmt)`, it could lead to undefined behavior, although this isn't directly indicated here since `va_start` is correctly used before `va_end`.

3. ComputationErrors

- Nonefound.

4. ComparisonErrors

- Nonefound.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- In the `printf` function, the `goto end;` statement inside the `switch` block can create confusion.

Although it is not an error, using `goto` can lead to less readable code and should be avoided if possible.

6. InterfaceErrors

- The `putchar` function is declared but not defined in the provided code. This could lead to linker errors if `putchar` is called without a definition available.
- The function `printf` uses various formats (`%d`, `%x`, `%s`), but there is no error handling for unsupported formats, which could lead to unpredictable behavior if an unsupported format specifier is encountered.

7. Input/OutputErrors

- In the `printf` function, there is no check for a null pointer in the `const char*s`
`=va_arg(vargs, const char*)`; line for the string format specifier (`%s`). If a null pointer is passed, it could lead to dereferencing a null pointer and cause a segmentation fault.

```
#include "kernel.h"
#include "common.h"

extern char kernel_base[]; extern char
stack_top[]; extern char bss[], bss_end[];
extern char free_ram[], free_ram_end[];
extern char binary_shell_bin_start[], binary_shell_bin_size[];

struct process procs[PROCS_MAX]; struct
process *current_proc; struct process
*idle_proc;

paddr_t alloc_pages(uint32_t n){
    static paddr_t next_paddr = (paddr_t) free_ram; paddr_t paddr =
    next_paddr;
    next_paddr += n * PAGE_SIZE;

    if (next_paddr > (paddr_t) free_ram_end) PANIC("out of
        memory");

    memset((void *) paddr, 0, n * PAGE_SIZE); return paddr;
}

void map_page(uint32_t *table1, uint32_t vaddr, paddr_t paddr, uint32_t flags){ if (!is_aligned(vaddr, PAGE_SIZE))
    PANIC("unaligned vaddr %x", vaddr);

    if (!is_aligned(paddr, PAGE_SIZE))
        PANIC("unaligned paddr %x", paddr);

    uint32_t vpn1 = (vaddr >> 22) & 0x3ff;
    if ((table1[vpn1] & PAGE_V) == 0){
        uint32_t pt_paddr = alloc_pages(1);
        table1[vpn1] = ((pt_paddr / PAGE_SIZE) << 10) | PAGE_V;
    }
}
```

```

uint32_tvpn0=(vaddr>>12)&0x3ff;
uint32_t*table0=(uint32_t*)((table1[vpn1]>>10)*PAGE_SIZE);
table0[vpn0]=((paddr/PAGE_SIZE)<<10)|flags|PAGE_V;
}

structsbiretsbi_call(longarg0,longarg1,longarg2,longarg3,longarg4, longarg5,longfid,longeid){
    registerlonga0asm("a0")=arg0;
    registerlonga1asm("a1")=arg1;
    registerlonga2asm("a2")=arg2;
    registerlonga3asm("a3")=arg3;
    registerlonga4asm("a4")=arg4;
    registerlonga5asm("a5")=arg5;
    registerlonga6asm("a6")=fid;
    registerlonga7asm("a7")=eid;

    asmvolatile("ecall"
                : "=r"(a0), "=r"(a1)
                : "r"(a0), "r"(a1), "r"(a2), "r"(a3), "r"(a4), "r"(a5), "r"(a6), "r"(a7)
                : "memory");
    return(structsbiret){.error=a0,.value=a1};
}

structvirtio_virtq*blk_request_vq; struct
virtio_blk_req *blk_req; paddr_t blk_req_paddr;
unsignedblk_capacity;

uint32_tvirtio_reg_read32(unsignedoffset){
    return*((volatileuint32_t*)(VIRTIO_BLK_PADDR+offset));
}

uint64_tvirtio_reg_read64(unsignedoffset){
    return*((volatileuint64_t*)(VIRTIO_BLK_PADDR+offset));
}

voidvirtio_reg_write32(unsignedoffset,uint32_tvalue){
    *((volatileuint32_t*)(VIRTIO_BLK_PADDR+offset))=value;
}

voidvirtio_reg_fetch_and_or32(unsignedoffset,uint32_tvalue){ virtio_reg_write32(offset,virtio_reg_read
32(offset)|value);
}

boolvirtq_is_busy(structvirtio_virtq*vq){ returnvq
->last_used_index!=*vq->used_index;

```

```

}

void virtq_kick(struct virtio_virtq *vq, int desc_index) {
    vq->avail_ring[vq->avail_index % VIRTQ_ENTRY_NUM] = desc_index; vq->avail_index++;
    sync_synchronize(); virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_QUEUE_NOTIFY, vq
->queue_index); vq->last_used_index++;
}

struct virtio_virtq *virtq_init(unsigned index) {
    paddr_t virtq_paddr = alloc_pages(align_up(sizeof(struct virtio_virtq), PAGE_SIZE) / PAGE_SIZE);
    struct virtio_virtq *vq = (struct virtio_virtq *) virtq_paddr; vq->queue_index = index;
    vq->used_index = (volatile uint16_t *) &vq->used_index;
    virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_QUEUE_SEL, index);
    virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_QUEUE_NUM, VIRTQ_ENTRY_NUM);
    virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_QUEUE_ALIGN, 0);
    virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_QUEUE_PFN, virtq_paddr); return vq;
}

void virtio_blk_init(void) {
    if (virtio_reg_read32(VIRTIO_REG_MAGIC) != 0x74726976) PANIC("virtio: invalid magic
        value");
    if (virtio_reg_read32(VIRTIO_REG_VERSION) != 1) PANIC("virtio: invalid
        version");
    if (virtio_reg_read32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_ID) != VIRTIO_DEVICE_BLK) PANIC("virtio: invalid device id");

    virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_STATUS, 0);
    virtio_reg_fetch_and_or32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_STATUS, VIRTIO_STATUS_ACK);
    virtio_reg_fetch_and_or32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_STATUS, VIRTIO_STATUS_DRIVER);
    virtio_reg_fetch_and_or32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_STATUS, VIRTIO_STATUS_FEAT_OK); blk_request_vq =
    virtq_init(0); virtio_reg_write32(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_STATUS, VIRTIO_STATUS_DRIVER_OK);

    blk_capacity = virtio_reg_read64(VIRTIO_REG_DEVICE_CONFIG + 0) * SECTOR_SIZE; printf("virtio-blk:
    capacity is %d bytes\n", blk_capacity);

    blk_req_paddr = alloc_pages(align_up(sizeof(*blk_req), PAGE_SIZE) / PAGE_SIZE); blk_req = (struct
    virtio_blk_req *) blk_req_paddr;
}

```

1. DataReferencingErrors

- Noneidentified.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- Noneidentified.

3. ComputationErrors

- Noneidentified.

4. ComparisonErrors

- Noneidentified.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- Nocheckforsuccessfulallocationinvirtq_init()afteralloc_pages().This could lead to dereferencing a NULL pointer.

6. InterfaceErrors

- Noexplicitvalidationforregisteroffsetsinvirtio_reg_read32, virtio_reg_read64, and related functions.

7. Input/OutputErrors

- Noneidentified.

```
void read_write_disk(void*buf,unsignedsector,intis_write){ if(sector>=blk_capacity/SECT
    OR_SIZE){
        printf("virtio:triedtoread/writesector=%d,butcapacityis%d\n", sector,blk_capacity/SECTOR_SIZE);
        return;
    }

    blk_req->sector=sector;
    blk_req->type=is_write?VIRTIO_BLK_T_OUT:VIRTIO_BLK_T_IN;

    if(is_write)
        memcpy(blk_req->data,buf,SECTOR_SIZE);
```

```

struct virtio_virtq *vq = blk_request_vq; vq
->descs[0].addr = blk_req_paddr;
vq->descs[0].len = sizeof(uint32_t)*2 + sizeof(uint64_t); vq
->descs[0].flags = VIRTQ_DESC_F_NEXT;
vq->descs[0].next = 1;

vq->descs[1].addr = blk_req_paddr + offsetof(struct virtio_blk_req, data); vq->descs[1].len =
SECTOR_SIZE;
vq->descs[1].flags = VIRTQ_DESC_F_NEXT | (is_write ? 0 : VIRTQ_DESC_F_WRITE); vq->descs[1].next = 2;

vq->descs[2].addr = blk_req_paddr + offsetof(struct virtio_blk_req, status); vq
->descs[2].len = sizeof(uint8_t);
vq->descs[2].flags = VIRTQ_DESC_F_WRITE;

virtq_kick(vq, 0);
while (virtq_is_busy(vq))
    ;

if (blk_req->status != 0) {
    printf("virtio: warn: failed to read/writesector=%d status=%d\n", sector, blk_req->status);
    return;
}

if (!is_write)
    memcpy(buf, blk_req->data, SECTOR_SIZE);
}

struct file files[FILES_MAX];
uint8_t disk[DISK_MAX_SIZE];

int oct2int(char *oct, int len) { int dec = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        if (oct[i] < '0' || oct[i] > '7') break;

        dec = dec * 8 + (oct[i] - '0');
    }
    return dec;
}

void fs_flush(void)
{
    memset(disk, 0, sizeof(disk));
    unsigned
    off = 0;

```

```

for(int file_i=0; file_i<FILES_MAX; file_i++){ struct file* file=&files[file_i];
    if(!file->in_use) continue;

    struct tar_header* header=(struct tar_header*)&disk[off]; memset(header,0,sizeof(*header));
    strcpy(header->name,file->name);
    strcpy(header->mode, "000644");
    strcpy(header->magic, "ustar");
    strcpy(header->version, "00");
    header->type='0';

    int filesz=file->size;
    for(int i=sizeof(header->size); i>0; i--){ header->size[i-1]=(filesz%8)+'0';
        filesz/=8;
    }

    int checksum="*sizeof(header->checksum);
    for(unsigned i=0; i<sizeof(struct tar_header); i++){
        checksum+=(unsigned char)disk[off+i];
    }

    for(int i=5; i>=0; i--){
        header->checksum[i]=(checksum%8)+'0'; checksum /= 8;
    }

    memcpy(header->data, file->data, file->size);
    off+=align_up(sizeof(struct tar_header)+file->size, SECTOR_SIZE);
}

for(unsigned sector=0; sector<sizeof(disk)/SECTOR_SIZE; sector++)
    read_write_disk(&disk[sector*SECTOR_SIZE], sector, true);

printf("wrote %d bytes to disk\n", sizeof(disk));
}

void fs_init(void){
    for(unsigned sector=0; sector<sizeof(disk)/SECTOR_SIZE; sector++)
        read_write_disk(&disk[sector*SECTOR_SIZE], sector, false);

    unsigned off=0;
    for(int i=0; i<FILES_MAX; i++){
        struct tar_header* header=(struct tar_header*)&disk[off]; if (header->name[0] == '\0')
            break;
    }
}

```

```

    if(strcmp(header->magic,"ustar")!=0)
        PANIC("invalidtarheader:magic=\"%s\\\"",header->magic);

    intfilesz=oct2int(header->size,sizeof(header->size)); struct file *file = &files[i];
    file->in_use=true;
    strcpy(file->name, header->name); memcpy(file
->data,header->data,filesz); file->size = filesz;
    printf("file:%s,size=%d\\n",file->name,file->size);

    off+=align_up(sizeof(structtar_header)+filesz,SECTOR_SIZE);
}
}

```

1. DataReferencingErrors

- Thecodereferencesblk_req,blk_capacity,blk_request_vq,and blk_req_paddr without showing their definitions. Make sure these variables are properly initialized and referenced.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- Thevariablediskisdeclaredwithuint8_tdisk[DISK_MAX_SIZE];,butthere's no indication of the value assigned to DISK_MAX_SIZE. Ensure it's defined somewhere.
- Thestructtar_headerisreferencedwithoutadeclarationintheprovided code. Ensure it is defined correctly in your project.

3. ComputationErrors

- Thecalculationoffileszinf's_flushdoesnotaccountforthepotential overflow when calculating the checksum. Although the tar format specifies a maximumsize,it'sagoodpracticetochecksizestoavoidoverflow.

- In the `oct2int` function, if the input oct string has more than three characters(which represent a valid octal digit), the conversion might give unexpected results. Consider adding a limit on `len`.

4. ComparisonErrors

- In `ifs_init`, the check `if(strcmp(header->magic,"ustar")!=0)` is valid, but the code doesn't handle the case where `header->magic` could be `NULL`. Consider adding a `NULL` check before comparison.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- The `read_write_disk` function might enter an infinite loop if the disk request is never completed. Ensure that `virtq_kick(vq,0)` and `virtq_is_busy(vq)` are implemented correctly to handle this situation.
- The function `fs_flush` will print that it has written to the disk regardless of whether the write was successful. Consider checking for errors in `read_write_disk`.

6. InterfaceErrors

- The `putchar` function must be defined elsewhere, or else there will be linking errors when compiling.
- Ensure that `align_up` is properly defined and that its purpose is clear; it seems to be intended for aligning data sizes, but its implementation is not provided here.

7. Input/OutputErrors

- In the `fs_flush` function, when writing to the disk, if `read_write_disk` fails for any reason (e.g., due to a full disk or hardware failure), the user is not notified. Implement error handling to manage this.

- In the `fs_init` function, if the data read from the disk doesn't match the expected format or the file size exceeds `DISK_MAX_SIZE`, it may cause out-of-bounds memory access when populating the file structures.

```
struct file* fs_lookup(const char* filename) { for (inti=0; i<FILES_MAX; i++) {
    struct file* file = &files[i];
    if (!strcmp(file->name, filename)) return file;
}

return NULL;
}

void putchar(charch) {
    sbi_call(ch, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, /* ConsolePutchar */);
}

long getchar(void) {
    struct sbiret ret = sbi_call(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2); return ret.error;
}

attribute((naked))
attribute((aligned(4))) void
kernel_entry(void) {
    asm volatile(
        "csrrwsp, sscratch, sp\n" "addi sp, sp, -4 * 31\n"

        "sw ra, 4 * 0(sp)\n"
        "sw gp, 4 * 1(sp)\n"
        "sw tp, 4 * 2(sp)\n"
        "sw t0, 4 * 3(sp)\n"
        "sw t1, 4 * 4(sp)\n"
        "sw t2, 4 * 5(sp)\n"
        "sw t3, 4 * 6(sp)\n"
        "sw t4, 4 * 7(sp)\n"
        "sw t5, 4 * 8(sp)\n"
        "sw t6, 4 * 9(sp)\n"
        "sw a0, 4 * 10(sp)\n"
        "sw a1, 4 * 11(sp)\n"
        "sw a2, 4 * 12(sp)\n"
        "sw a3, 4 * 13(sp)\n"
        "sw a4, 4 * 14(sp)\n"

        "sw a5, 4 * 15(sp)\n"
    );
}
```

```
"sw a6, 4 *16(sp)\n"
"sw a7, 4 *17(sp)\n"
"sw s0, 4 *18(sp)\n"
"sw s1, 4 *19(sp)\n"
"sw s2, 4 *20(sp)\n"
"sw s3, 4 *21(sp)\n"
"sw s4, 4 *22(sp)\n"
"sw s5, 4 *23(sp)\n"
"sw s6, 4 *24(sp)\n"
"sw s7, 4 *25(sp)\n"
"sw s8, 4 *26(sp)\n"
"sw s9, 4 *27(sp)\n"
"sw s10, 4 *28(sp)\n"
"sw s11, 4 *29(sp)\n"
```

```
"csrra0,sscratch\n"
```

```
"swa0,4*30(sp)\n"
```

```
"addia0,sp,4*31\n" "csrw
sscratch, a0\n"
```

```
"mva0,sp\n"
```

```
"callhandle_trap\n"
```

```
"lw ra, 4 *0(sp)\n"
"lw gp, 4 *1(sp)\n"
"lw tp, 4 *2(sp)\n"
"lw t0, 4 *3(sp)\n"
"lw t1, 4 *4(sp)\n"
"lw t2, 4 *5(sp)\n"
"lw t3, 4 *6(sp)\n"
"lw t4, 4 *7(sp)\n"
"lw t5, 4 *8(sp)\n"
"lw t6, 4 *9(sp)\n"
"lw a0, 4 *10(sp)\n"
"lw a1, 4 *11(sp)\n"
"lw a2, 4 *12(sp)\n"
"lw a3, 4 *13(sp)\n"
"lw a4, 4 *14(sp)\n"
"lw a5, 4 *15(sp)\n"
"lw a6, 4 *16(sp)\n"
"lw a7, 4 *17(sp)\n"
"lw s0, 4 *18(sp)\n"
"lw s1, 4 *19(sp)\n"
"lw s2, 4 *20(sp)\n"
"lw s3, 4 *21(sp)\n"
"lw s4, 4 *22(sp)\n"
```

```

        "lws5,4*23(sp)\n"
        "lws6,4*24(sp)\n"
        "lws7,4*25(sp)\n"
        "lws8,4*26(sp)\n"
        "lws9,4*27(sp)\n"
        "lws10,4*28(sp)\n"
        "lws11,4*29(sp)\n"
        "lwsp,4*30(sp)\n" "sret\n"
    );
}

attribute((naked))void user_entry(void){
    asmvolatile( "csrwsepc,%[sepc]\n"
        "csrwsstatus,%[sstatus]\n" "sret\n"
        :
        :[sepc]"r"(USER_BASE),
        [sstatus]"r"(SSTATUS_SPIE|SSTATUS_SUM)
    );
}

attribute((naked))void switch_context(uint32_t*prev_sp,
                                     uint32_t*next_sp){
    asmvolatile(
        "addisp,sp,-13*4\n"
        "sw  ra,  0  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s0,  1  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s1,  2  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s2,  3  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s3,  4  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s4,  5  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s5,  6  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s6,  7  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s7,  8  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s8,  9  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s9, 10  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s10, 11  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  s11, 12  *4(sp)\n"
        "sw  sp,(a0)\n"
        "lw  sp,(a1)\n"
        "lw  ra,0*4(sp)\n"
        "lw  s0,1*4(sp)\n"
        "lw  s1,2*4(sp)\n"
        "lw  s2,3*4(sp)\n"
        "lws3,4*4(sp)\n"

```

```

        "lws4, 5 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws5, 6 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws6, 7 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws7, 8 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws8, 9 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws9, 10 *4(sp)\n"
        "lws10,11*4(sp)\n"
        "lws11,12*4(sp)\n"
        "addisp,sp,13*4\n" "ret\n"
    );
}

struct process*create_process(const void*image,size_timage_size){ struct process *proc = NULL;
    inti;
    for(i=0;i<PROCS_MAX;i++){
        if(procs[i].state==PROC_UNUSED){ proc = &procs[i];
            break;
        }
    }

    if(!proc)
        PANIC("nofreeprocessslots");

    uint32_t*sp=(uint32_t*)&proc->stack[sizeof(proc->stack)];

    *--sp = 0; // s11
    *--sp = 0; // s10
    *--sp = 0; // s9
    *--sp = 0; // s8
    *--sp = 0; // s7
    *--sp = 0; // s6
    *--sp = 0; // s5
    *--sp = 0; // s4
    *--sp = 0; // s3
    *--sp = 0; // s2
    *--sp = 0; // s1
    *--sp = 0; // s0

    *--sp=(uint32_t)user_entry;//ra

    uint32_t*page_table=(uint32_t*)alloc_pages(1);

    //Kernelpages.
    for(paddr_tpaddr=(paddr_t)kernel_base;
        paddr<(paddr_t)free_ram_end;paddr+=PAGE_SIZE)
        map_page(page_table,paddr,paddr,PAGE_R|PAGE_W|PAGE_X);

```

```

//virtio-blk
map_page(page_table,VIRTIO_BLK_PADDR,VIRTIO_BLK_PADDR,PAGE_R|PAGE_W);

//Userpages.
for(uint32_t off=0;off<image_size;off+=PAGE_SIZE){ paddr_t page =
    alloc_pages(1);
    memcpy((void*)page,image+off,PAGE_SIZE); map_page(page_table, USER_BASE
    + off, page,
        PAGE_U|PAGE_R|PAGE_W|PAGE_X);
}

proc->pid=i+1;
proc->state = PROC_RUNNABLE; proc
->sp = (uint32_t) sp; proc
->page_table=page_table; return proc;
}

```

1. DataReferencingErrors

- Potential Null Pointer Dereference: The fs_lookup function assumes that files is initialized and valid. If files is uninitialized or if FILES_MAX is set to 0, it may lead to undefined behavior.

2. Data DeclarationErrors

- Missing Struct Definition: The struct file and the files array are referenced but not defined in the provided code. This could lead to compilation errors if they are not declared elsewhere in the program.

3. ComputationErrors

- None found.

4. ComparisonErrors

- None found.

5. ControlFlowErrors

- UnconditionalExit: The `PANIC("nofreeprocessslots");` call does not handle the case where `proc` is `NULL` gracefully, potentially leading to abrupt termination of the program. Instead, it should ideally return or cleanup resources.

6. Interface Errors

- None found.

7. Input/Output Errors

- Buffer Overrun Risk: The loop that initializes the stack (with `*--sp=0;`) assumes that the stack has sufficient space. If the size of `proc->stack` is less than expected, it may result in a stack overflow.

```
void yield(void){
    struct process* next = idle_proc; for(int i=0; i<PROC
    S_MAX; i++){
        struct process* proc = &procs[(current_proc->pid+i)%PROCS_MAX]; if(proc
        ->state==PROC_RUNNABLE && proc->pid>0){
            next = proc; break;
        }
    }

    if(next==current_proc) return;

    struct process* prev = current_proc; current_proc = next;

    asm volatile( "sfence.vma\n"
        "csrwsatp, %[satp]\n"
        "sfence.vma\n"
        "csrwsscratch, %[sscratch]\n"
        :
        : [satp] "r" (SATP_SV32(((uint32_t)next->page_table/PAGE_SIZE)), [sscratch] "r" ((uint32_t)&next
        ->stack[sizeof(next->stack)]))
        );

    switch_context(&prev->sp, &next->sp);
}
```

```

void handle_syscall(struct trap_frame *f) { switch (f->a3) {
    case SYS_PUTCHAR:
        putchar(f->a0);
        break;
    case SYS_GETCHAR:
        while (1) {
            long ch = getchar(); if (ch >=
            0) {
                f->a0 = ch;
                break;
            }

            yield();
        }
        break;
    case SYS_EXIT:
        printf("process %d exited\n", current_proc->pid); current_proc
        ->state = PROC_EXITED;
        yield(); PANIC("unreachable");
    case SYS_READFILE:
    case SYS_WRITEFILE: {
        const char *filename = (const char *) f->a0; char *buf = (char *) f
        ->a1;
        int len = f->a2;
        struct file *file = fs_lookup(filename); if (!file) {
            printf("file not found: %s\n", filename); f->a0 = -1;
            break;
        }

        if (len > (int) sizeof(file->data)) len = file->size;

        if (f->a3 == SYS_WRITEFILE) {
            memcpy(file->data, buf, len); file->size =
            len; fs_flush();
        } else {
            memcpy(buf, file->data, len);
        }

        f->a0 = len; break;
    }
}

```



```

    }
    default:
        PANIC("unexpectedsyscall3=%x\n",f->a3);
    }
}

void handle_trap(struct trap_frame *f){
    uint32_t scause = READ_CSR(scause);
    uint32_t stval = READ_CSR(stval);
    uint32_t user_pc = READ_CSR(sepc); if (scause == SCAUSE_ECALL) {
        handle_syscall(f); user_pc += 4;
    } else {
        PANIC("unexpectedtrapscause=%x,stval=%x,sepc=%x\n",scause,stval,user_pc);
    }

    WRITE_CSR(sepc,user_pc);
}

void kernel_main(void){
    memset(bss,0,(size_t)bss_end-(size_t)bss); printf("\n\n");
    WRITE_CSR(stvec,(uint32_t)kernel_entry); virtio_blk_init();
    fs_init();

    idle_proc = create_process(NULL,0); idle_proc
    ->pid = -1; // idle current_proc = idle_proc;

    create_process(_binary_shell_bin_start,(size_t)_binary_shell_bin_size); yield();

    PANIC("switched to idle process");
}

attribute((section(".text.boot")))
attribute((naked)) void boot(void)
{
    asm volatile(
        "mvsp,%[stack_top]\n"
        "kernel_main\n"
        :
        :[stack_top]"r"(stack_top)
    );
}

```

DataReferencingErrors

- Potential Null Pointer Dereference: `current_proc` could be null if no processes have been created or if it has been improperly initialized before `yield()` is called.

Data DeclarationErrors

- Uninitialized Variables: Variables such as `idle_proc` and `current_proc` may be used without proper initialization if `create_process` fails or if there are no processes.

ComputationErrors

- Improper Memory Access: The calculation of `next->page_table/PAGE_SIZE` could lead to incorrect values if `next->page_table` is not properly aligned or initialized.

ComparisonErrors

- Unsigned vs. Signed Comparison: Comparing `proc->pid > 0` may cause unintended behavior if `proc->pid` is an unsigned type.

ControlFlowErrors

- Infinite Loop Risk: The `while(1)` loop in `handle_syscall` for `SYS_GETCHAR` may lead to an infinite loop if `getchar()` never returns a valid character.

InterfaceErrors

- Missing Error Handling for System Calls: Functions like `fs_lookup`, `memcpy`, and `printf` may fail silently without error checking or reporting in certain scenarios.

Input/OutputErrors

- DataOverwriteRisk:Inhandle_syscallforSYS_WRITEFILE,iflenisnot properlyvalidated,itmayleadtowritingbeyondtheboundsoffile->data.

```
#include "user.h"

void main(void){ while (1) {
prompt:
    printf(">
");char cmdline[128];
    for(int i=0;;i++){ char ch=getchar
        (); putchar(ch);
        if (i == sizeof(cmdline) - 1)
            { printf("commandline too long\n"); goto prompt;
        }elseif(ch=='\r'){
            printf("\n");
            cmdline[i]='\0'; break;
        }else{
            cmdline[i]=ch;
        }
    }

    if(strcmp(cmdline,"hello")==0) printf("Hello world from shell!\n");
    elseif(strcmp(cmdline,"exit")==0) exit();
    elseif(strcmp(cmdline,"readfile")==0){ char buf[128];
        int len=readfile("hello.txt",buf,sizeof(buf)); buf[len] = '\0';
        printf("%s\n",buf);
    }
    elseif(strcmp(cmdline,"writefile")==0) writefile("hello.txt","Hello from shell!\n",19);
    else
        printf("unknown command: %s\n",cmdline);
    }
}
```

DataReferencingErrors

- Potential Buffer Overflow: The cmdline buffer is not properly null-terminated if the user inputs more than 127 characters (since one byte is used for the null terminator).

Data DeclarationErrors

- Uninitialized Variable: The variable buf in the readfile command could be uninitialized if the file reading fails before it is populated.

ComputationErrors

- Length Calculation: In the readfile command, the length returned by readfile() is used directly without checking if it exceeds the size of buf. If len is larger than 128, this could lead to a buffer overflow when setting buf[len] = '\0';.

ComparisonErrors

- Use of strcmp: If cmdline is not properly null-terminated due to buffer overflow or a missed termination case, the behavior of strcmp can be undefined.

ControlFlowErrors

- Infinite Loop Risk: The while(1) loop will run indefinitely unless a command that calls exit() is executed. There's no condition to break out of the loop except for exit().

InterfaceErrors

- Missing Error Handling: The return value of readfile is not checked for errors. If the file does not exist or read fails, it could lead to undefined behavior.

Input/OutputErrors

- Data Overwrite Risk: In the writefile command, there is no check to ensure that the data being written is less than or equal to the length of the file buffer on the file system.

```
#include "user.h"

extern char stack_top[];

int syscall(int sysno, int arg0, int arg1, int arg2) { register int a0 asm("a0") =
    arg0;
    register int a1 asm("a1") = arg1; register int a2
    asm("a2") = arg2; register int a3 asm("a3") = sysno;

    asm____volatile("ecall"
                    : "=r"(a0)
                    : "r"(a0), "r"(a1), "r"(a2), "r"(a3)
                    : "memory");

    return a0;
}

void putchar(char ch){
    syscall(SYS_PUTCHAR, ch, 0, 0);
}

int getchar(void){
    return syscall(SYS_GETCHAR, 0, 0, 0);
}

int readfile(const char* filename, char* buf, int len){
    return syscall(SYS_READFILE, (int)filename, (int)buf, len);
}

int writefile(const char* filename, const char* buf, int len){
```

```

    return syscall(SYS_WRITEFILE, (int)filename, (int)buf, len);
}

attribute((noreturn)) void exit(void) { syscall(SYS_EXIT, 0, 0, 0);
    for(;;);
}

attribute((section(".text.start")))
attribute((naked)) void
start(void) {
    asm____volatile(
        "mv sp, %[stack_top]\n" "call main\n"
        "callexit\n"::[stack_top]"r"(stack_top));
}

```

Data Referencing Errors

- Casting Pointer to Integers: The code casts `const char* filename` and `char* buf` to `int`, which can lead to data loss or corruption on architectures where pointers are larger than integers (e.g., 64-bit systems).

Data Declaration Errors

- Uninitialized Variables: If `syscall` fails or returns an error value, the variables `buf` and `filename` may not be handled properly in `readfile` and `writefile` functions, which could lead to unexpected behavior.

Computation Errors

- Return Value Ignored: In `readfile` and `writefile`, the return value from `syscall` is not checked. If the `syscall` fails (e.g., file not found), this could lead to undefined behavior when using the data later.

ComparisonErrors

- No apparent comparison error exists in the provided code.

ControlFlowErrors

- Endless Loop in exit: The `for(;;);` loop in the `exit` function will create an infinite loop after the `syscall` call, which could indicate a lack of proper termination or error handling.

InterfaceErrors

- No Error Handling for System Calls: There is no error checking for the return values of `syscall` in any function. For instance, if a file operation fails, the error is not handled.

Input/OutputErrors

- Invalid Memory Access: If `buf` in `readfile` or `writefile` points to an invalid or unallocated memory address, the code will attempt to read from or write to that memory location, leading to potential crashes or data corruption.