

A.

```
function add() public pure returns (uint) {  
    uint a = 7;  
    uint b = 9;  
    return a - b;  
}
```

The above function outputs

35408467139433450592217433187231851964531694900788300625387963629091585785856

This is because the add() function is expected to return an **unsigned integer** which is a non-negative number but the function returns a negative number i.e (-2) therefore the expected output is not obtained.

Solution

The solution would be using **int** data type instead of **uint** data type as the return type of the function.

B.

```
function divide() public pure returns (uint) {  
    uint a = 19;  
    uint b = 9;  
    return a / b;  
}
```

Solidity has very minimal support for floating point values. So the above divide() function returns a whole number. The reason being that $19 / 9 = 2.111...$ but solidity only returns 2 and disregards the decimal point values.

Solution

One work around could be that we can multiply the dividend by some multiple of 10 and then divide it by the divisor. In this case

$$(19 * 1000) / 9 = 2111$$

By doing this we can get our result as an integer and when need to use it as a decimal point value we could divide it by the same multiple of 10 and then perform the desired operations on it.

C.

```
function transfer(address receiver, uint numberOfTokens) public returns (bool) {  
    require(numberOfTokens <= balances[receiver]);  
    balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] - numberOfTokens;  
    balances[receiver] = balances[receiver] + numberOfTokens;  
    return true;  
}
```

Solution

```
function transfer(address receiver, uint numberOfTokens) public returns(bool){  
    require(numberOfTokens <= balances[msg.sender]); // The check should be for the senders's balance  
    balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] - numberOfTokens; // not for the receiver's balance  
    balances[receiver] = balances[receiver] + numberOfTokens;  
    return true;  
}
```

D.

```
uint private papersChecked = 1;  
function check() private {  
    require(papersChecked < 10);  
    papersChecked++;  
}
```

The check() function will update the papersChecked variable **8** more times. Hence the function can be executed **8** more times.

E.

```
string _totalSupply = 0;  
function mint(address account, uint256 amount) onlyOwner public {  
    require(account != address(0));  
    _totalSupply += amount;  
}
```

Solution

```
uint256 _totalSupply = 0; // _totalSupply should be an uint not of a string datatype.  
function mint(address account, uint256 amount){  
    require(account != address(0));  
    _totalSupply += amount;  
}
```