

# Assignment 1: **Answers**

## Task1:

Review the following codes, find and fix errors also explain the errors

# **Assignment 1: Java Code Review and Error Correction**

# 1. Code Snippet 1

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     System.out.println("Hello, World!");
  }
}
```

## Errors and Fixes

- 1. Missing semicolon: Added; after System.out.println("Hello, World!").
- 2. Improper formatting: Fixed indentation for better readability.

# 2. Code Snippet 2

```
public class Main {
  public void greet() {
    System.out.println("Hello");
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main main = new Main();
    main.greet();
  }
}
```

## Errors and Fixes

- 1. greet() called outside a method: Moved it into the main method.
- 2. No main method: Added a main method as the program's entry point.
- 3. Non-static method call: Created an instance of Main to call the non-static greet () method.

# 3. Code Snippet 3

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int number = 10;
    System.out.println("The number is: " + number);
  }
}
```

## Errors and Fixes

1. Invalid assignment (int number = "10";)

# 4. Code Snippet 4

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4};
    System.out.println("The fourth element is: " + numbers[3]);
  }
}
```

## Errors and Fixes

#### 1. Array index out of bounds (numbers [4]):

- 1. Arrays in Java are zero-indexed, so numbers [4] tries to access the fifth element, which doesn't exist (valid indices are 0 to 3).
- 2. Fix: Changed numbers [4] to numbers [3] to access the last element in the array.

## 5. Code Snippet 5

```
public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Main main = new Main();
  int result = main.addNumbers(5, 10);
  System.out.println("Result: " + result);
}
public int addNumbers(int a, int b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

## Errors and Fixes

#### 1. Calling non-static method from main:

- 1. addNumbers is a non-static method, but main is static, so it can't call addNumbers directly.
- 2. Fix: Created an instance of Main to call the addNumbers method.

## 6. Code Snippet 6

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int age = 18; // Initialize age with a value
    if (age >= 18) {
        System.out.println("You are eligible to vote.");
    }
  }
}
```

#### Errors and Fixes

- Uninitialized variable (int age;):
  - 1. The variable age was declared but not initialized, causing a compilation error.
  - 2. Fix: Initialized age with a value (int age = 18;).

## 7. Code Snippet 7

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i; // Declare 'i' outside the loop for access after the loop
        for (i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            System.out.println("Number: " + i);
        }
System.out.println("Outside loop: " + i); } }</pre>
```

## Errors and Fixes

#### Scope issue with i:

- 1. i declared inside the for loop is not accessible outside it.
- 2. Fix: Declared i outside the loop to make it accessible after the loop.

#### **Unnecessary** i++ outside the loop:

- 1. The loop already increments i. Incrementing again is redundant.
- 2. **Fix:** Removed the extra i++ statement.

## 8. Code Snippet 8

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int count = 0; // Initialize 'count'
    while (count < 10) {
        System.out.println("Count: " + count);
        count++;
    }
}</pre>
```

## Errors and Fixes

## Missing variable declaration (count):

- 1. count was used without being initialized.
- 2. Fix: Declared and initialized count with int count = 0;.
- 2.

# Syntax error in while condition:

- 1. The  $\mathtt{while}$  loop condition was missing parentheses.
- 2. Fix: Added parentheses around the condition: while (count < 10