**Introduction to Programming errors**

**UoB: 15026410**

**Shahid mahmood**

Q1. Over all the code is correct

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a=15; // no need of that much big space

if(a==15)

{ // For one line of statement, there is no need of curly brackets

System.out.println(“dsds”);

}

}

}

Q1. Correction version.

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a=15;

if(a==15)

System.out.println(“dsds”);

}

}

Q2. This code has run time error

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

System.out.print(100/0); /\* it is run time error and the code will not compile \*/

}

}

Q2. Correct version

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

System.out.print(100/1); /\* divide anything else rather than zero to overcome such error \*/

}

}

Q3. Over all the code is correct

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

System.out.print(100/100); /\* it will output 1 on the terminal window \*/

}

}

Q4. This code has Syntax error.

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a, b=15;

System.out.print(a +” “ +b); /\* the variable must be initialized to print\*/

}

}

Q4. Correction version.

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a=10, b=15; // a and b are initialized

System.out.print(a +” “ +b); /\* it will print output of a and b on terminal\*/

}

}

Q5. This code has Syntax error.

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a=15;

int b=16; // a and b can be declared in one line

c=a+b; // c must be initialized

System.out.print(c); /\* c will not print, because it is not initialized \*/

}

}

Q5.Correcton version

public class HelloWorld{

public static void main (String[] args){

int a=15 , b=16;

int c=a+b; // c is initialized

System.out.print(c); /\* c will print the output on terminal \*/

}

}