Solution: Fix the Code

This lesson provides a solution to the challenge given in the previous lesson.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

You were given the following code to fix:

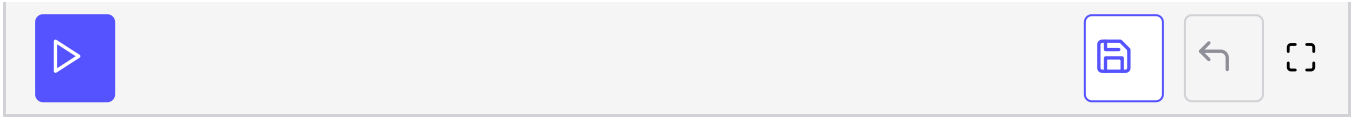
```
import std.stdio;

void main() {
    bool existsLemonade = true;

    if (existsLemonade) {
        writeln("Drinking lemonade");
        writeln("Washing the cup");

    } else
        writeln("Eating pie");
        writeln("Washing the plate");
}
```

Solution

Here is the fixed code that generates the desired output.

```
import std.stdio;

void LemonadeOrPie() {
    bool existsLemonade = true;

    if (existsLemonade) {
        writeln("Drinking lemonade");
        writeln("Washing the cup");

    } else {
```

```
        writeln("Eating pie");
        writeln("Washing the plate");

    }
}
```



Fixed Code

Solution explanation

In the erroneous code, the statement `writeln("Washing the plate")` is written indented as if to be within the `else` scope. However, because *the scope of that* `else` *is not written with curly brackets, only the* `writeln("Eating pie")` *statement is actually inside the scope of that* `else`.

Since whitespaces are not important in D programs, the “Washing the plate” statement is actually an independent statement within `main()` and is executed unconditionally. It confuses the reader as well because it has been indented more than usual. If this statement must really be within the `else` scope, then it should be enclosed in curly brackets around that scope, as highlighted above in the code.

In the next lesson, we will explore another conditional statement i.e. ternary operator.