

ASSIGNMENT – 7.3

2303A51197

Batch-10

Task-1

Prompt: Create a Python program that corrects syntax errors in a function designed to add two numbers, including fixing a missing colon, and take both numbers as user input.

code :

```
def add_numbers(num1, num2):    return num1 +  
num2 # Get user input for the numbers number1 =  
float(input("Enter the first number: ")) number2 =  
float(input("Enter the second number: ")) # Call the  
function and display the result result =  
add_numbers(number1, number2) print("The sum of",  
number1, "and", number2, "is:", result)
```

Output :

```
lab_7.3.py > ...  
1 #Create a Python program that corrects syntax errors in a function designed to add two numbers, including fixing a missing colon, and take  
2 def add_numbers():  
3     num1 = float(input("Enter the first number: "))  
4     num2 = float(input("Enter the second number: "))  
5     result = num1 + num2  
6     print("The sum of", num1, "and", num2, "is:", result)  
7 add_numbers()  
8  
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS  
● PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> ^C  
● PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig/lab_7.3.py"  
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig/lab_7.3.py"  
Enter the student's name: nbjb  
Enter the student's marks: 99  
● nbjb is eligible for the merit-based scholarship.  
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig/lab_7.3.py"  
Enter the first number: 12  
Enter the second number: 21  
○ The sum of 12.0 and 21.0 is: 33.0  
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig>
```

Code Analysis:

- The function `add_numbers()` takes two parameters and returns their sum.
- The missing colon after the function definition is corrected.
- User inputs are converted to float to allow decimal values.
- The function is called with user inputs and the result is printed.
- Using functions improves reusability and modular programming.

Task-2

Prompt: Write a Python program to debug logical errors in a loop where a counter is increased or decreased based on user input using a simple function.

Code :

```
def update_counter(counter, action):
    if action == 'increment':
        return
    counter + 1
    elif action == 'decrement':
        return counter - 1
    else:
        return counter #

Initialize counter
counter = 0
# Taking user input for action
action = input("Enter action (increment/decrement): ")
# Updating counter based on user input and printing
the result
counter = update_counter(counter, action)
print(f"Counter value after {action}: {counter}")

Output :
```

```

7  # add_numbers()
8  #Write a Python program to debug logical errors in a loop where a counter is increased or decreased based on user input using a simple function
9 v def counter():
10    count = 0
11 v     while True:
12         user_input = input("Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: ")
13 v             if user_input == 'up':
14                 count += 1
15                 print("Counter increased. Current count:", count)
16 v             elif user_input == 'down':
17                 count -= 1
18                 print("Counter decreased. Current count:", count)
19 v             elif user_input == 'exit':
20                 print("Exiting the counter program.")
21                 break
22 v             else:
23                 print("Invalid input. Please enter 'up', 'down', or 'exit'.")
24     counter()
25

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```

PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig"
#      num1 = float(input("Enter the first number: "))
          ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
ValueError: could not convert string to float: '& C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig" & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig"'
● PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig"
Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: exit
Exiting the counter program.
○ PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig"
Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: 

```

Code Analysis:

- The function modifies the counter based on user action.
- `action.lower()` avoids case-sensitivity issues.
- If invalid input is entered, the counter remains unchanged.
- The logic ensures proper increment/decrement functionality.
- This demonstrates basic debugging of logical conditions.

Task-3

Prompt: Develop a Python function that handles runtime errors such as division by zero using try and except blocks without prior validation, and accept input values from the user

Code : def

`divide_numbers(num1, num2):`

try:

```
    result = num1 / num2      return result
except ZeroDivisionError:      return "Error:
Division by zero is not allowed." # Get user
input for the numbers number1 =
float(input("Enter the numerator: ")) number2
= float(input("Enter the denominator:
")) # Call the function and display the result result =
divide_numbers(number1, number2) print("The result of dividing",
number1, "by", number2, "is:", result) Output:
```

Code Analysis :

```
app.log
cp_lab.java
lab_3.3.py
LAB_3.4.java
lab_5.4.py
lab_6.3
lab_6.4.py
lab_7.3.py
LAB_EXAM.py
lab1.py
lab5.java
task1java
task2java
task3.java

# ..... else:
# ..... print("Invalid input. Please enter 'up', 'down', or 'exit'.")
# counter()
# Develop a Python function that handles runtime errors such as division by zero using try and except blocks without prior validation, and accept input values from
def divide_numbers():
    try:
        num1 = float(input("Enter the numerator: "))
        num2 = float(input("Enter the denominator: "))
        result = num1 / num2
        print("The result of", num1, "divided by", num2, "is:", result)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        print("Error: You cannot divide by zero. Please try again.")
    divide_numbers()

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig>
ValueError: could not convert string to float: '& C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig> Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: exit
Exiting the counter program.
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig> Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
    # counter()
    ^^^^^^^^^^
  File "<stdin>", line 12, in counter
    #     user_input = input("Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: ")
    ^^^^^^^^^^
KeyboardInterrupt
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig> Enter the numerator: 5
Enter the denominator: 10
The result of 5.0 divided by 10.0 is: 0.5
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig>
```

- The function attempts division inside a try block.
- If the denominator is zero, ZeroDivisionError is caught.
- The program does not crash due to exception handling.
- A user-friendly error message is returned instead.
- try-except ensures runtime stability.

Task-4

Prompt: #generate a code to debug the class definition errors for a rectangle .provide a class definition with missing self-parameter and correct it using inti method and explain why self is used in class definitions .take user input

Code :

```
class Rectangle:    def
    __init__(self, width, height):
        self.width = width      self.height = height    def
    area(self):      return self.width * self.height # Get user
    input for width and height width = float(input("Enter the
    width of the rectangle: ")) height = float(input("Enter the
    height of the rectangle: ")) # Create an instance of the
    Rectangle class rectangle = Rectangle(width, height) #
    Calculate and display the area of the rectangle print("The
    area of the rectangle is:", rectangle.area())
# Explanation: The self parameter is used in class definitions #
to refer to the instance of the class. It allows us to access and
modify the attributes of the instance.
# In the __init__ method, we use self to assign the width and height
values to the instance variables.
```

Output:

```

36  class Rectangle:
37      def __init__(self, width, height):
38          self.width = width
39          self.height = height
40
41      def area(self):
42          return self.width * self.height
43
44      def perimeter(self):
45          return 2 * (self.width + self.height)
46
47  def main():
48      width = float(input("Enter the width of the rectangle: "))
49      height = float(input("Enter the height of the rectangle: "))
50      rect = Rectangle(width, height)
51      print("Area of the rectangle:", rect.area())
52      print("Perimeter of the rectangle:", rect.perimeter())
53
54  if __name__ == "__main__":
55      main()

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```

divide_numbers()
File "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig/lab_7.3.py", line 34, in <module>
    divide_numbers()
~~~~~
NameError: name 'divide_numbers' is not defined
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/OneDrive/Desktop/Ai assisted codig/lab_7.3.py"
Enter the width of the rectangle: 5
Enter the height of the rectangle: 3
Area of the rectangle: 15.0
Perimeter of the rectangle: 16.0
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig>

```

Code Analysis :

- The constructor method must be `__init__` (double underscores).
- `self` refers to the current object instance.
- Instance variables (`self.width`, `self.height`) store object data.
- The `area()` method accesses instance variables using `self`.
- Without `self`, Python cannot link data to the specific object.

Task-5

Prompt: Write a Python program that demonstrates and fixes index errors in lists by handling out-of-range access using exception handling, and explain why managing index errors is important, while taking list elements from user input.

```

my_list = [1, 2, 3]
try:
    # Attempting to access an out-of-range index
    print(my_list[5])
except IndexError:
    print("Error: Index out of range. Please provide a valid index.")

# Get user input for list elements
user_input = input("Enter a list of numbers separated by commas: ")

```

```

# Convert the user input into a list of integers my_list
= [int(x.strip()) for x in user_input.split(",")] # Attempt to access
an index based on user input try:    index = int(input("Enter the
index you want to access: "))    print("Element at index", index,
"is:", my_list[index]) except IndexError:    print("Error: Index
out of range. Please provide a valid index.")

# Explanation: Handling index errors in list operations is important because it prevents the
program from crashing when an invalid index is accessed. By using exception handling, we can
catch the error and provide a user-friendly message, allowing the program to continue running
smoothly even when unexpected input is encountered.

```

Output :

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- Open Editors:** A sidebar on the left lists several files: lab_7.3.py (selected), lab_7.3.java, app.log, cp_lab.java, lab_3.3.py, LAB_3.4.java, lab_5.4.py, Lab_6_3.py, lab_6.3, lab_6.4.py, and lab_7.3.java.
- Code Editor Content:**

```

def manage_index_errors():
    user_input = input('Enter a list of elements separated by commas: ')
    elements = user_input.split(',')
    index = int(input("Enter the index you want to access: "))
    print("Element at index", index, "is:", elements[index])
except IndexError:
    print("Error: Index out of range. Please enter a valid index.")
    manage_index_errors()

```
- Terminal Output:**

```

PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python
Enter a list of elements separated by commas: apple,banana,orange
Enter the index you want to access: 2
Element at index 2 is: orange
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig>

```
- Bottom Navigation:** PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL (selected), PORTS.

Code Analysis :

- User input is converted into a list using `split()` and list comprehension.
- The program attempts to access a user-specified index.
- If index is invalid, `IndexError` is handled gracefully.
- `ValueError` ensures proper numeric input.
- Exception handling prevents program crashes and improves reliability

