ASSIGNMENT – 7.3

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Batch-10

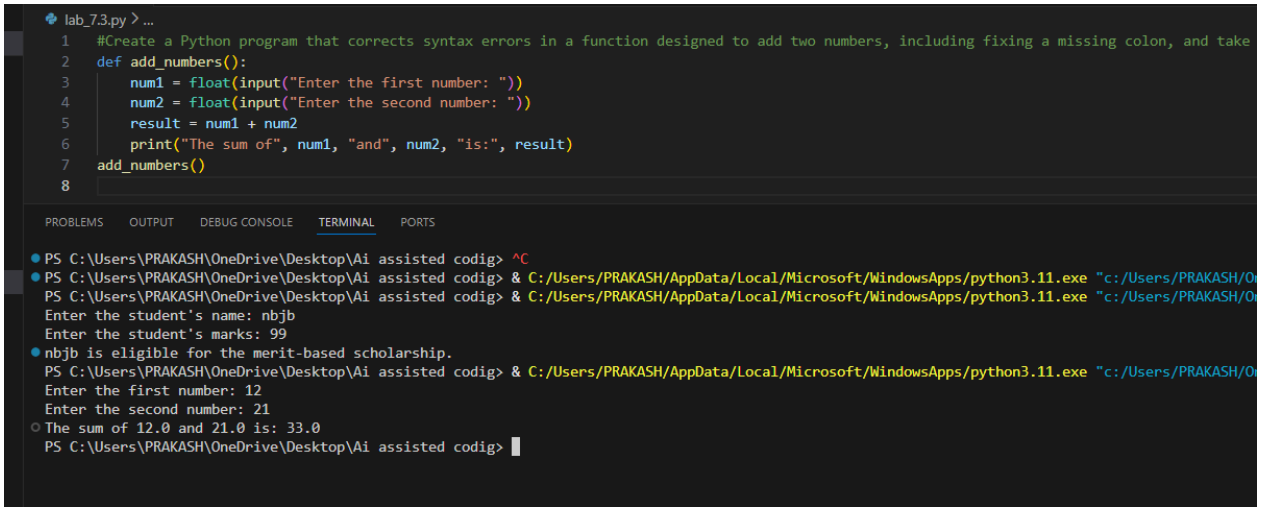
Task-1

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 :



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.

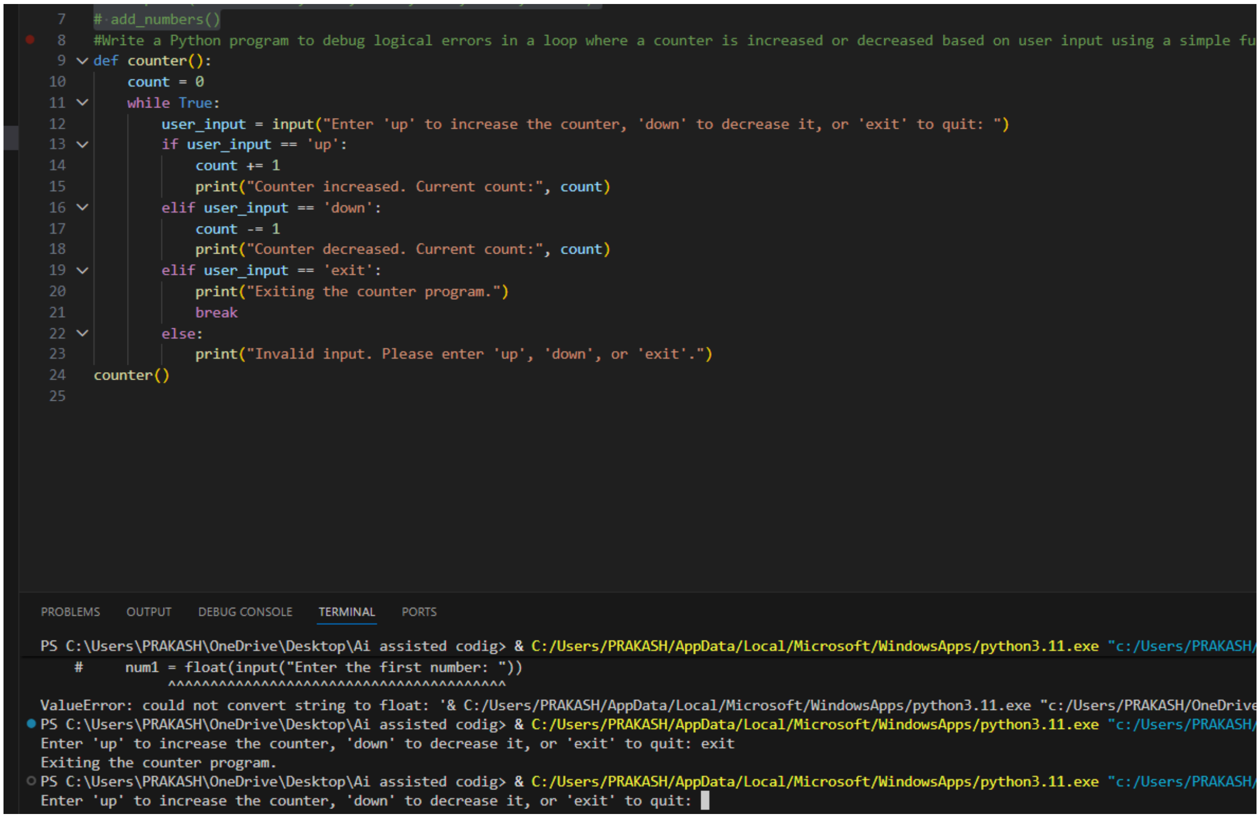
Task-2

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 :



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

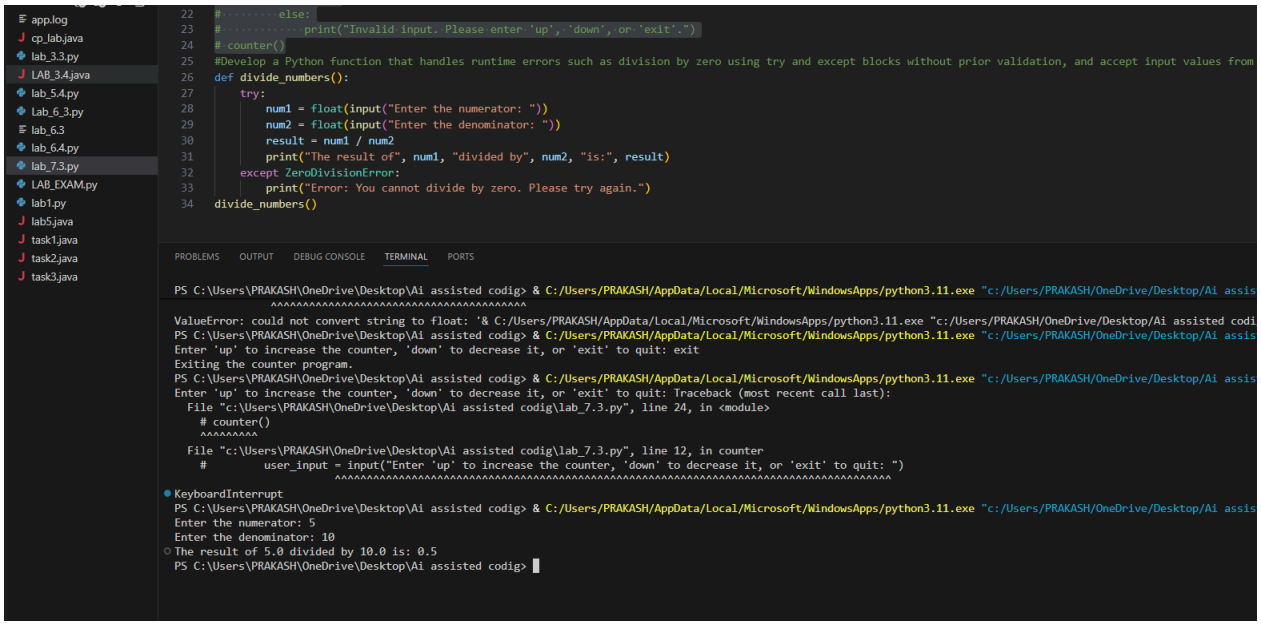
= float(input("Enter the denominator:

")) # 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 :



- 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.

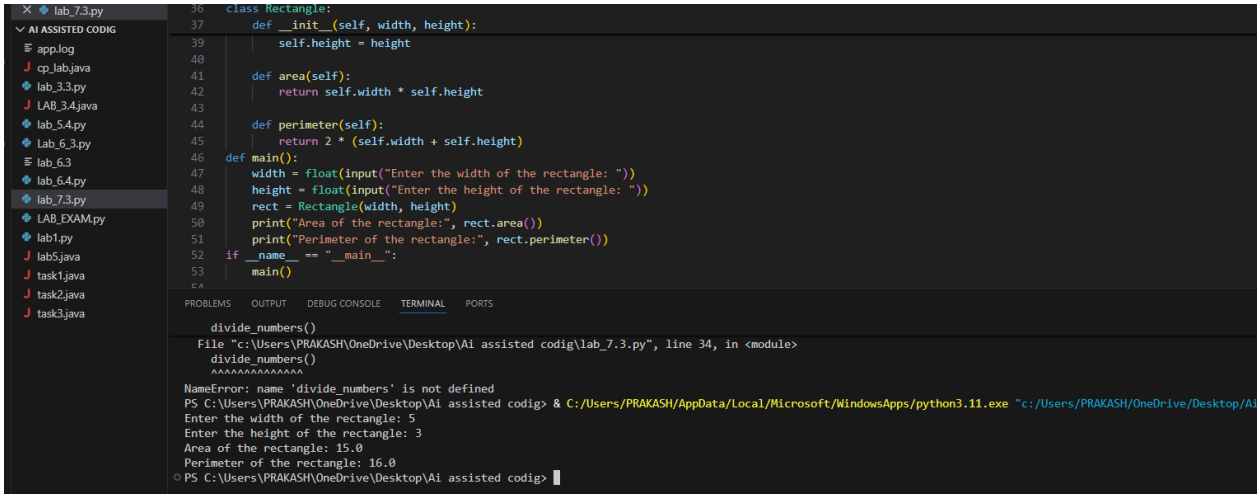
Task-4

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:



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

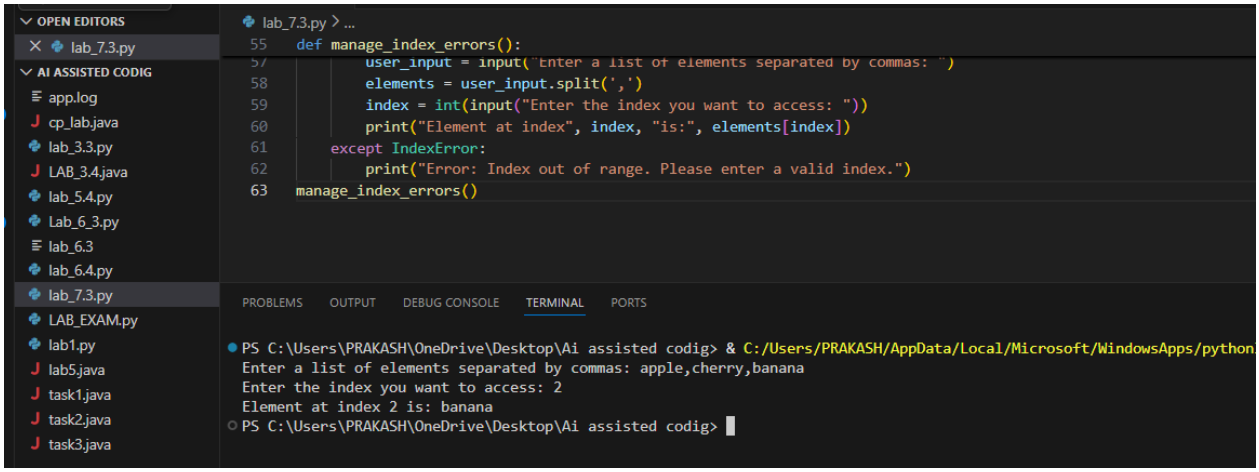
index you want to access: ")) print("Element at index", index,

"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 :



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