

ASSIGNMENT – 7.3

2303A51197

Batch-10

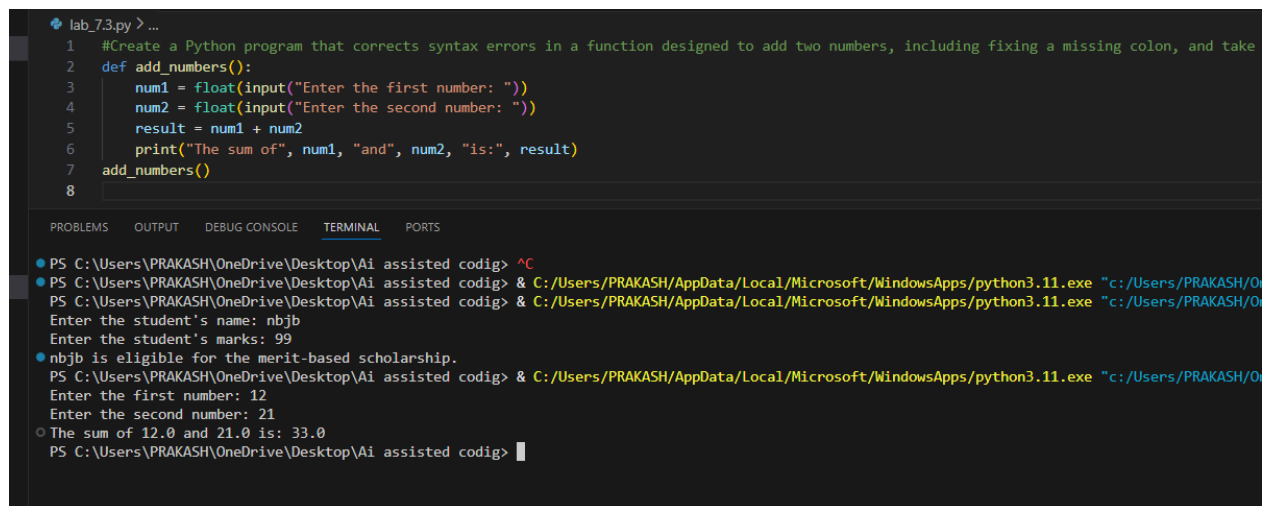
Task-1

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/O
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/O
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/O
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 fu
9 def counter():
10     count = 0
11     while True:
12         user_input = input("Enter 'up' to increase the counter, 'down' to decrease it, or 'exit' to quit: ")
13         if user_input == 'up':
14             count += 1
15             print("Counter increased. Current count:", count)
16         elif user_input == 'down':
17             count -= 1
18             print("Counter decreased. Current count:", count)
19         elif user_input == 'exit':
20             print("Exiting the counter program.")
21             break
22         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/
# 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
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\Ai assisted codig> & C:/Users/PRAKASH/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/Users/PRAKASH/
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/
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):

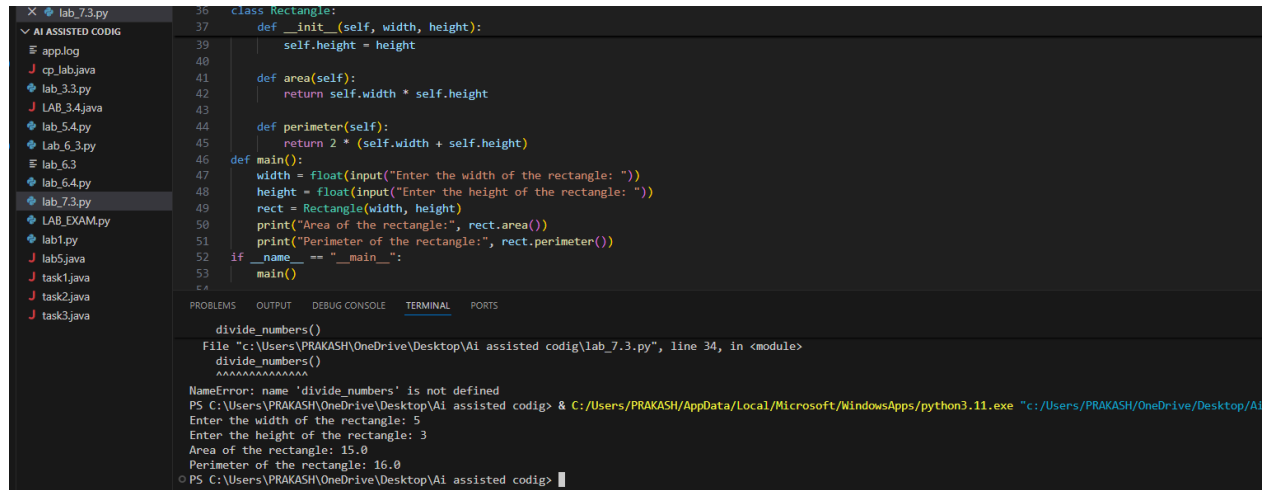
Task-4

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 with a file explorer on the left and a terminal at the bottom. The file explorer lists several files, including lab_7.3.py. The main editor window displays the following Python code:

```
55 def manage_index_errors():
56     user_input = input("Enter a list of elements separated by commas: ")
57     elements = user_input.split(',')
58     index = int(input("Enter the index you want to access: "))
59     print("Element at index", index, "is:", elements[index])
60 except IndexError:
61     print("Error: Index out of range. Please enter a valid index.")
62
63 manage_index_errors()
```

The terminal window shows the execution of the script:

```
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,cherry,banana
Enter the index you want to access: 2
Element at index 2 is: banana
PS C:\Users\PRAKASH\OneDrive\Desktop\AI assisted codig>
```

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

