

LAB ASSIGNMENT-7.3

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BATCH-10

➤ TASK-1:

PROMPT:

I have a Python function with a syntax error. Detect the issue and correct it.

```
def add(a, b)

    return a + b
```

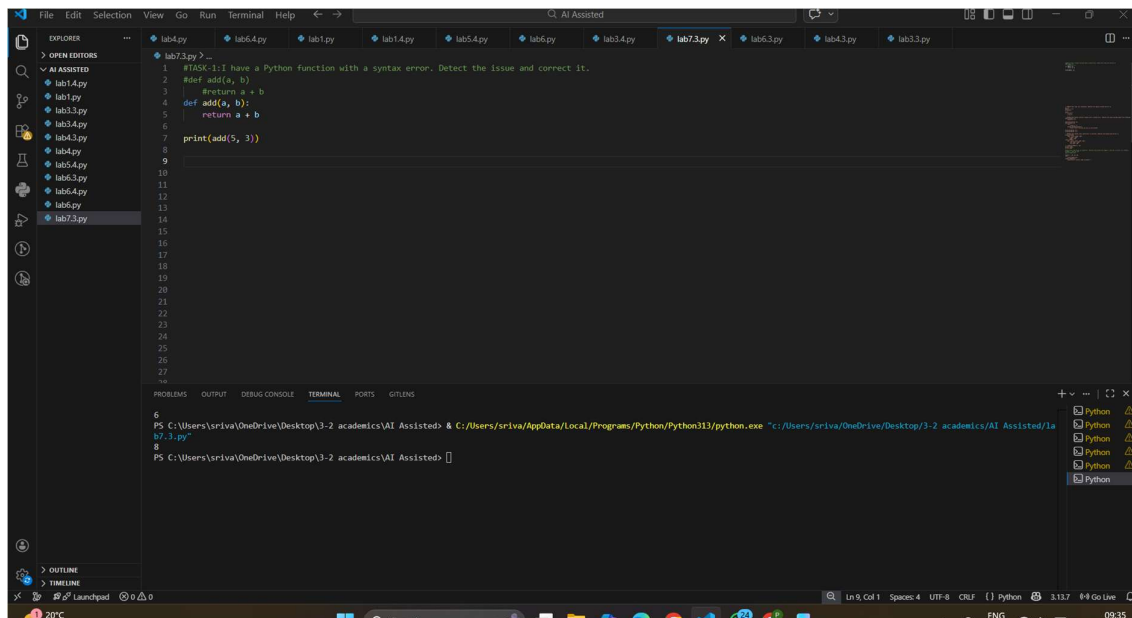
CODE:

```
def add(a, b):

    return a + b

print(add(5, 3))
```

OUTPUT:



EXPLANATION:

The error is because the function definition is missing a colon and is commented out. It should be written as `def add(a, b):`. After fixing it, the function runs correctly and returns 8 for `add(5, 3)`.

■ TASK-2

PROMPT:

This loop runs infinitely. Identify the logical mistake and fix it.

CODE:

```
def count_down(n):
```

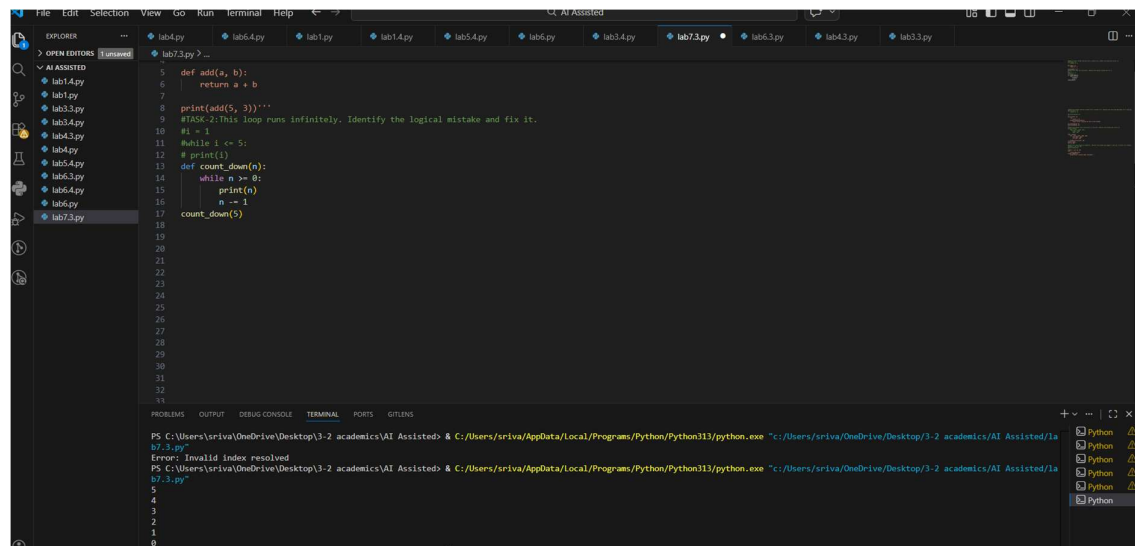
```
    while n >= 0:
```

```
        print(n)
```

```
        n -= 1
```

```
count_down(5)
```

OUTPUT:



EXPLANATION:

The loop runs infinitely because the value of *i* is never changed inside the loop, so the condition *i* <= 5 is always true. To fix this, *i* must be incremented inside the loop using *i* += 1. After this correction, the loop prints numbers from 1 to 5 and then stops.

❖ TASK-3:

PROMPT:

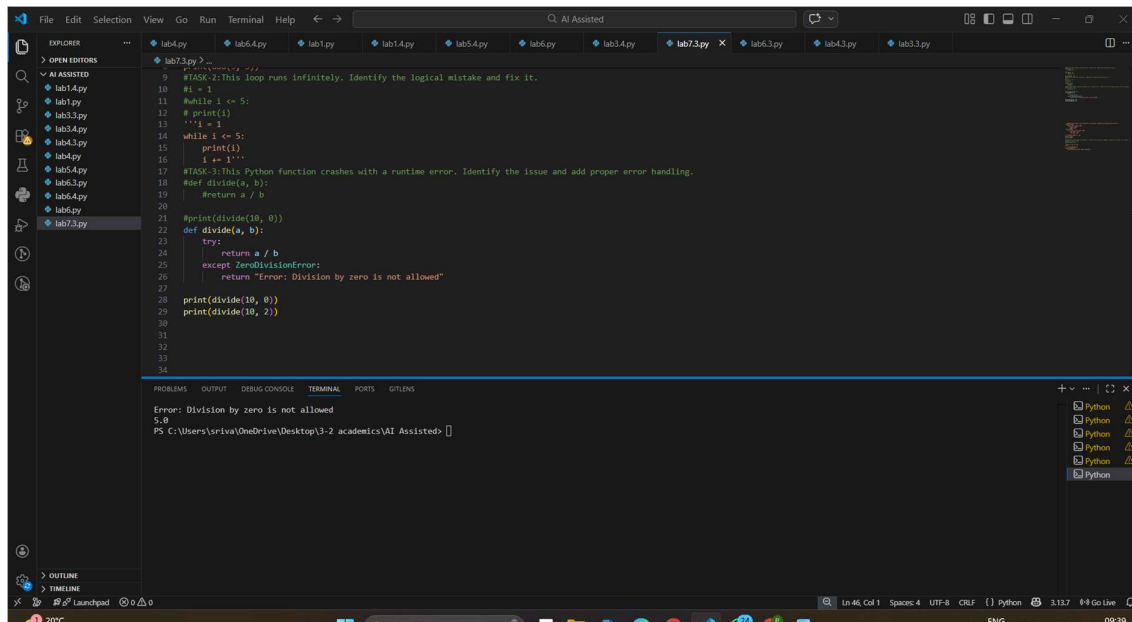
This Python function crashes with a runtime error. Identify the issue and add proper error handling.

```
def divide(a, b): return a / b  print(divide(10, 0))
```

CODE:

```
def divide(a, b):  
    try:  
        return a / b  
    except ZeroDivisionError:  
        return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed"  
  
print(divide(10, 0))  
print(divide(10, 2))
```

OUTPUT:



EXPLANATION:

The error occurs because dividing by zero causes a `ZeroDivisionError`. Using `try` and `except` prevents the program from crashing by catching this error and returning a message instead. When the divisor is not zero, the function works normally and returns the correct result.

TASK-4:

PROMPT:

This Python class constructor is incorrect. Identify the problem and correct it.

```
class Student: def __init__(name, age) name = name age = age
```

CODE:

```
class Student:
```

```
    def __init__(self, name, age):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

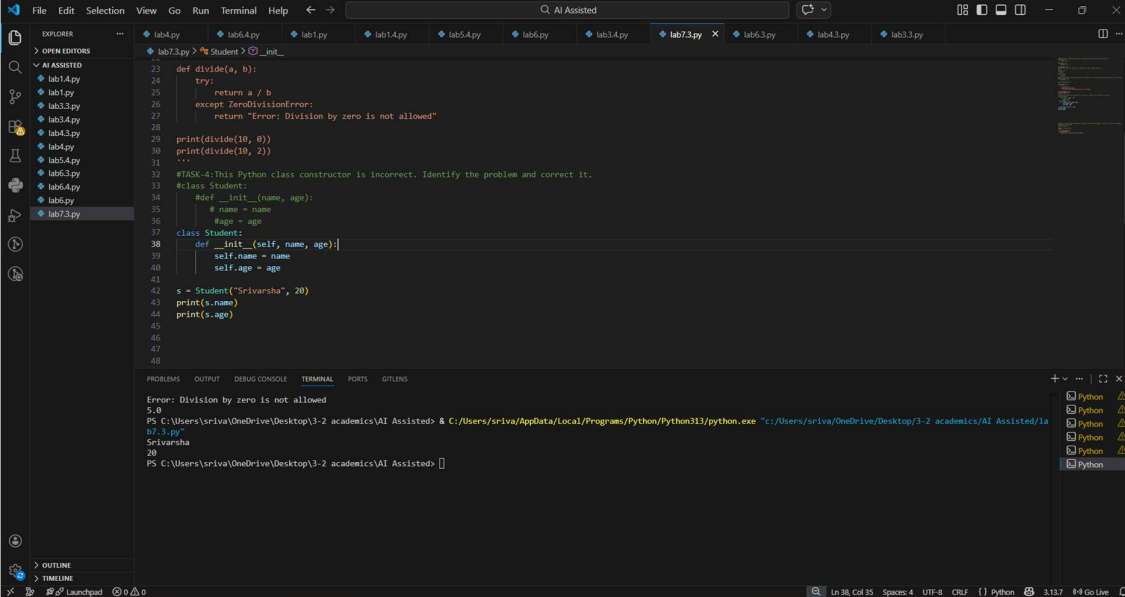
```
        self.age = age
```

```
s = Student("Srivarsha", 20)
```

```
print(s.name)
```

```
print(s.age)
```

OUTPUT:



```
23 def divide(a, b):
24     try:
25         return a / b
26     except ZeroDivisionError:
27         return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed"
28
29 print(divide(10, 0))
30 print(divide(10, 2))
31 '''
32 #TASK-4: This Python class constructor is incorrect. Identify the problem and correct it.
33 class Student:
34     #def __init__(name, age):
35     #    name = name
36     #    age = age
37
38 class Student:
39     def __init__(self, name, age):
40         self.name = name
41         self.age = age
42
43 s = Student("Srivarsha", 20)
44 print(s.name)
45 print(s.age)
46
47
48
```

Problems OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GIT LENS

```
Error: Division by zero is not allowed
5:0
PS C:\Users\sriva\OneDrive\Desktop\3-2 academics\AI Assisted> & C:\Users\sriva\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe "c:\Users\sriva\OneDrive\Desktop\3-2 academics\AI Assisted\lab7.3.py"
Srivarsha
20
PS C:\Users\sriva\OneDrive\Desktop\3-2 academics\AI Assisted>
```

EXPLANATION:

The constructor is incorrect because it does not use `self`, so the variables `name` and `age` are not stored in the object. `self` is required to refer to the current object, and attributes must be assigned as `self.name` and `self.age`. After fixing this, the constructor correctly initializes the student's name and age, and the object can access them properly.

❖ Task-5

PROMPT:

This code throws an IndexError. Identify the problem and suggest a safe way to access list elements.

```
#numbers = [10, 20, 30]
```

```
#print(numbers[5])
```

CODE:

```
numbers = [10, 20, 30]
```

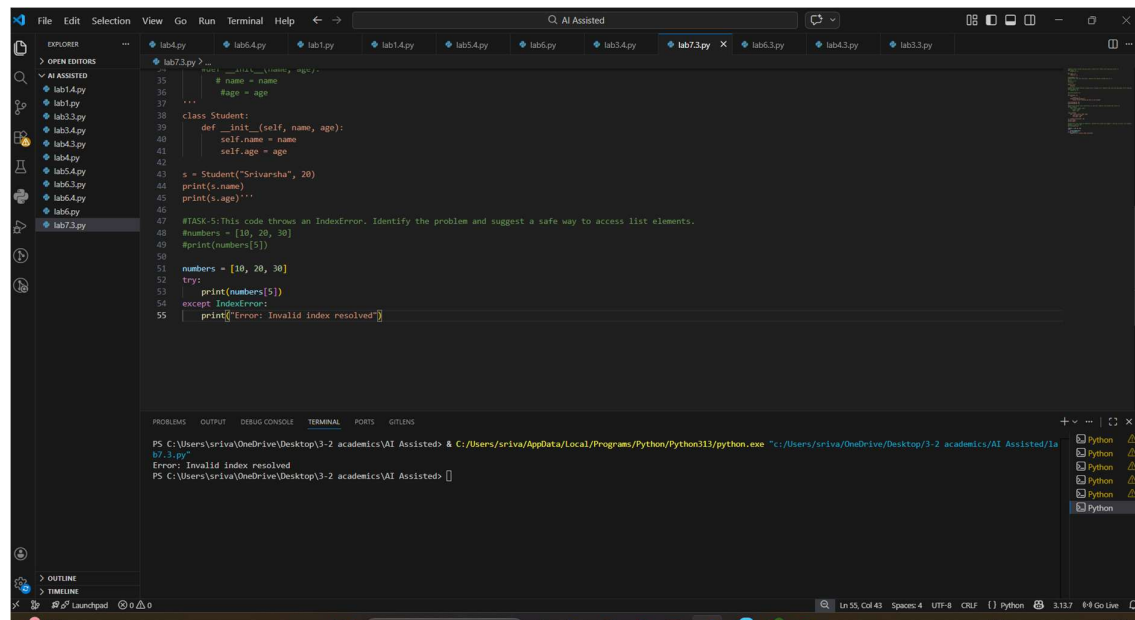
```
try:
```

```
    print(numbers[5])
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    print("Error: Invalid index resolved")
```

OUTPUT:



EXPLANATION:

The error occurs because the list has only 3 elements (indexes 0, 1, and 2), but the code tries to access index 5, which does not exist. This causes an IndexError. Using a try-except block safely handles this situation by catching the error and printing a message instead of crashing the program.