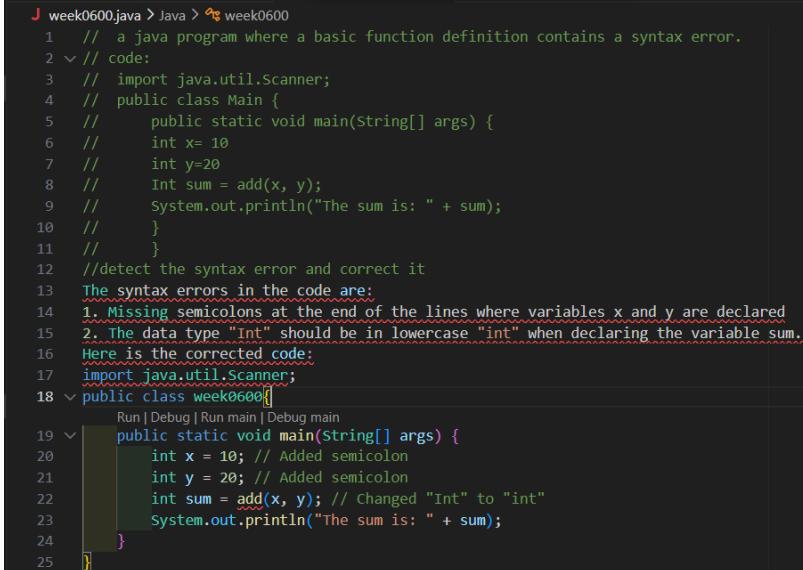


SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
Program Name: B. Tech		Assignment Type: Lab	
Course Coordinator Name		Dr. Rishabh Mittal	
Instructor(s) Name		Mr. S Naresh Kumar Ms. B. Swathi Dr. Sasanko Shekhar Gantayat Mr. Md Sallauddin Dr. Mathivanan Mr. Y Srikanth Ms. N Shilpa Dr. Rishabh Mittal (Coordinator) Dr. R. Prashant Kumar Mr. Ankushavali MD Mr. B Viswanath Ms. Sujitha Reddy Ms. A. Anitha Ms. M.Madhuri Ms. Katherashala Swetha Ms. Velpula sumalatha Mr. Bingi Raju	
Course Code	23CS002PC304	Course Title	AI Assisted Coding
Year/Sem	III/II	Regulation	R23
Date and Day of Assignment	Week4 – Wednesday	Time(s)	23CSBTB01 To 23CSBTB52
Duration	2 Hours	Applicable to Batches	All batches
AssignmentNumber: <b>7.3</b> (Present assignment number)/ <b>24</b> (Total number of assignments)			
NAME : G.Eshwar		HALLTICKET NO:2303A51808	BATCH:26
Q.No.	Question		Expected Time to complete
1	Lab 7: Error Debugging with AI: Systematic approaches to finding and fixing bugs		Week4 - Wednesday
	Lab Objectives • To identify and correct syntax, logic, and runtime errors in Python programs using AI tools		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand common programming bugs and AI-assisted debugging suggestions</li> <li>To evaluate how AI explains, detects, and fixes different types of coding errors</li> <li>To build confidence in using AI for structured debugging practices</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Lab Outcomes (LOs)</b></p> <p>After completing this lab, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use AI tools to detect and correct syntax, logic, and runtime errors</li> <li>Interpret AI-suggested bug fixes and explanations</li> <li>Apply systematic debugging strategies using AI-generated insights</li> <li>Refactor buggy code using reliable programming patterns</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Task 1: Fixing Syntax Errors</b></p> <p><b>Scenario</b></p> <p>You are reviewing a Python program where a basic function definition contains a syntax error.</p> <pre>python  def add(a, b)     return a + b</pre> <p><b>Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a Python function add(a, b) with a <b>missing colon</b></li> <li>Use an AI tool to detect the syntax error</li> <li>Allow AI to correct the function definition</li> <li>Observe how AI explains the syntax issue</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Output</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrected function with proper syntax</li> <li>Syntax error resolved successfully</li> <li>AI-generated explanation of the fix</li> </ul>  <pre>j week0600.java &gt; Java &gt; week0600 1 // a java program where a basic function definition contains a syntax error. 2 // code: 3 // import java.util.Scanner; 4 // public class Main { 5 //     public static void main(String[] args) { 6 //         int x= 10 7 //         int y=20 8 //         Int sum = add(x, y); 9 //         System.out.println("The sum is: " + sum); 10 //     } 11 // } 12 //detect the syntax error and correct it 13 The syntax errors in the code are: 14 1. Missing semicolons at the end of the lines where variables x and y are declared 15 2. The data type 'Int' should be in lowercase 'int' when declaring the variable sum. 16 Here is the corrected code: 17 import java.util.Scanner; 18 public class week0600{ 19     Run   Debug   Run main   Debug main 20     public static void main(String[] args) { 21         int x = 10; // Added semicolon 22         int y = 20; // Added semicolon 23         int sum = add(x, y); // Changed "Int" to "int" 24         System.out.println("The sum is: " + sum); 25     } }</pre>	
	<p><b>Task 2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops</b></p> <p><b>Scenario</b></p> <p>You are debugging a loop that runs infinitely due to a logical mistake.</p>	

```

python

def count_down(n):
    while n >= 0:
        print(n)
        n += 1 # Should be n -= 1

```

### Requirements

- Provide a loop with an **increment or decrement error**
- Use AI to identify the cause of infinite iteration
- Let AI fix the loop logic
- Analyze the corrected loop behavior

### Expected Output

- Infinite loop issue resolved
- Correct increment/decrement logic applied
- AI explanation of the logic error

```

Welcome J week7java 1 ● {} settings.json 1
D: > 1827 > rough > java > aicoding > J week7java > week7
1 //debugging a loop that runs infinitely due to a logical mistake.
2 //public class LoopError {
3     //public static void main(String[] args) {
4         //int i = 1;
5         //while (i <= 5) {
6             // System.out.println(i);
7             // i--;
8         }
9     //}
10 //}
11 // fix the loop logic and make proper comments why its wrong
12 public class week7.java{
Run main | Debug main
13  public static void main(String[] args) {
14      int i = 1;
15      // The original loop decremented 'i' which caused it to never reach the condition to exit the loop.
16      // Changing 'i--' to 'i++' allows 'i' to increment and eventually exceed 5, terminating the loop.
17      while (i <= 5) {
18          System.out.println(i);
19          i++; // Incrementing 'i' to eventually break the loop condition
20      }
21  }
22 }

```

### Task 3: Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)

#### Scenario

A Python function crashes during execution due to a division by zero error.

```

# Debug the following code
def divide(a, b):
    return a / b

print(divide(10, 0))

```

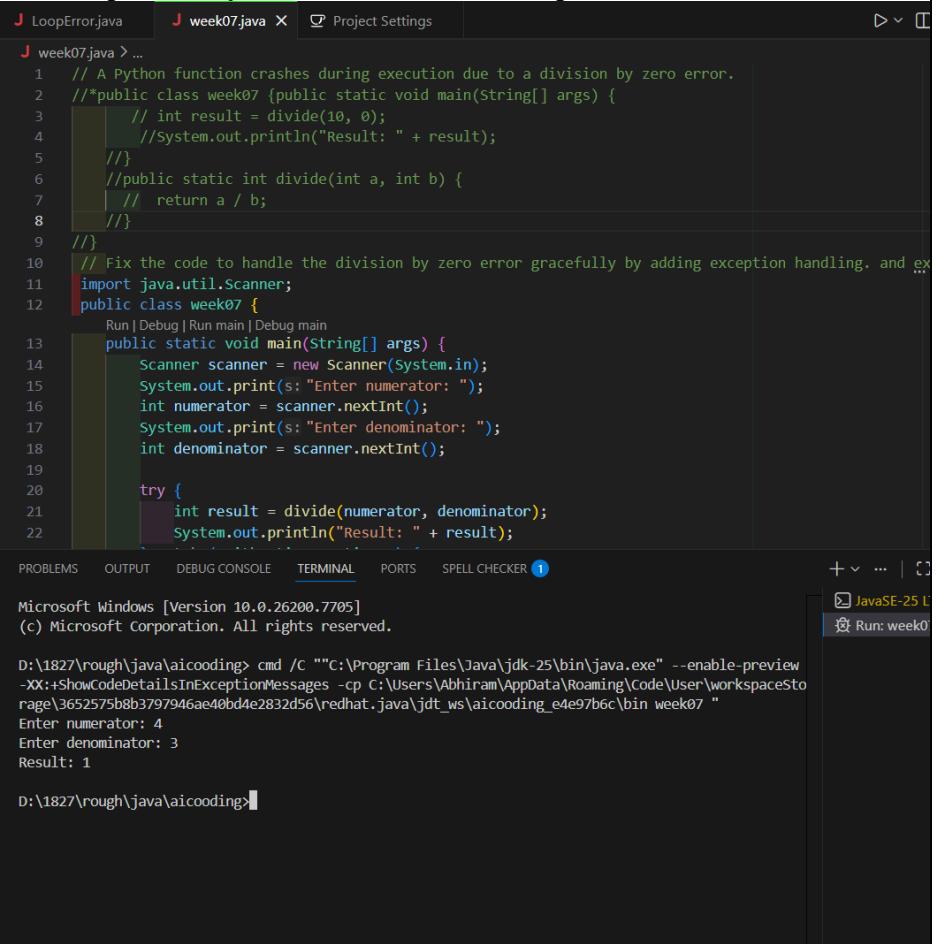
#### Requirements

- Provide a function that performs division without validation
- Use AI to identify the runtime error
- Let AI add try-except blocks for safe execution
- Review AI's error-handling approach

#### Expected Output

- Function executes safely without crashing
- Division by zero handled using try-except

- Clear AI-generated explanation of runtime error handling



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The code being edited is:

```

1 // A Python function crashes during execution due to a division by zero error.
2 //public class week07 {public static void main(String[] args) {
3 //    // int result = divide(10, 0);
4 //    //System.out.println("Result: " + result);
5 //}
6 //public static int divide(int a, int b) {
7 //    // return a / b;
8 //}
9 //}
10 // Fix the code to handle the division by zero error gracefully by adding exception handling. and ex
11 import java.util.Scanner;
12 public class week07 {
13     Run | Debug | Run main | Debug main
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
16         System.out.print(s: "Enter numerator: ");
17         int numerator = scanner.nextInt();
18         System.out.print(s: "Enter denominator: ");
19         int denominator = scanner.nextInt();
20
21         try {
22             int result = divide(numerator, denominator);
23             System.out.println("Result: " + result);
24         }
25     }
26 }

```

The code editor has tabs for 'PROBLEMS', 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE', 'TERMINAL', 'PORTS', and 'SPELL CHECKER'. The 'TERMINAL' tab is active, showing the command line output:

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7705]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding> cmd /C ""C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-25\bin\java.exe" --enable-preview
-XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages -cp C:\Users\Abhiram\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\3652575b8b3797946ae40bd4e2832d56\redhat.java\adt_ws\aiCoding_e4e97b6c\bin week07 "
Enter numerator: 4
Enter denominator: 3
Result: 1

D:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding>

```

#### Task 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors

##### Scenario

You are given a faulty Python class where the constructor is incorrectly defined.

`python`

```

class Rectangle:
    def __init__(length, width):
        self.length = length
        self.width = width

```

##### Requirements

- Provide a class definition with **missing self-parameter**
- Use AI to identify the issue in the `__init__()` method
- Allow AI to correct the class definition
- Understand why `self` is required

##### Expected Output

- Corrected `__init__()` method
- Proper use of `self` in class definition
- AI explanation of object-oriented error

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a terminal window below it. The code in week07.java is as follows:

```

1 public class week07 {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         week07 obj = new week07(); // Create an instance of the class
4         obj.display(); // Call the display method on the instance
5     }
6     //Explanation:
7     //1. The original display method was declared as static, which means it belongs to the class
8     //   itself rather than any particular instance of the class. Static methods cannot access
9     //   instance variables directly.
10    //2. By removing the static keyword from the display method, it becomes an instance method,
11    //   which can access instance variables like 'name'.
12    //3. In the main method, we create an instance of the week07 class and call
13    //   the display method on that instance to print the name.

```

The terminal window shows the following output:

```

D:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding> cmd /C ""C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-25\bin\java.exe" --enable-preview -XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages -cp C:\Users\Abhiram\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\3652575bb3797946ae40bd4e2832d56\redhat.java\jdt_ws\aiCoding_e4e97b6c\bin week07 "
Enter numerator: 4
Enter denominator: 3
Result: 1

D:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding>
D:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding> d: && cd d:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding && cmd /C ""C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-25\bin\java.exe" --enable-preview -XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages -cp C:\Users\Abhiram\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\3652575bb3797946ae40bd4e2832d56\redhat.java\jdt_ws\aiCoding_e4e97b6c\bin week07 "
Abhiram

d:\1827\rough\java\aiCoding>

```

## Task 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists

### Scenario

A program crashes when accessing an invalid index in a list.

```
python
```

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3]
print(numbers[5])
```

### Requirements

- Provide code that accesses an **out-of-range list index**
- Use AI to identify the Index Error
- Let AI suggest safe access methods
- Apply bounds checking or exception handling

### Expected Output

- Index error resolved
- Safe list access logic implemented
- AI suggestion using length checks or exception handling

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** Shows files `LoopError.java`, `week07.java`, and `Project Settings`.
- Code Editor:** The `week07.java` file contains Java code. A specific line of code is highlighted:

```
System.out.println(list.get(5));
```
- Terminal:** The terminal window shows the command-line output of running the program. It includes:
  - Java environment setup commands.
  - The execution of the `week07` program.
  - An error message: `Error: Attempted to access an invalid index in the list. Please check the index value.`
- Run Configuration:** A configuration named `JavaSE-25 LTS` is selected.
- Note:** A note at the bottom of the terminal area states: **Note: Report should be submitted a word document for all tasks in a single document with prompts, comments & code explanation, and output and if required, screenshots**.