

School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

Lab Assignment # 7.2

Program : B. Tech (CSE)

Specialization :AIML

Course Title : AI Assisted Coding

Course Code : 23CS002PC304

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Academic Session : 2025-2026

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Batch No. : 33

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Task 1 – Runtime Error Due to Invalid Input Type

Buggy Code:

```
num = input("Enter a number: ")  
result = num + 10  
print(result)
```

```
... Enter a number: 9  
-----  
TypeError Traceback (most recent call last)  
/tmp/ipython-input-671842994.py in <cell line: 0>()  
      1 num = input("Enter a number: ")  
----> 2 result = num + 10  
      3 print(result)  
  
TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

AI Explanation:

The program attempts to perform arithmetic on a string value. The input must be converted to an integer or float before calculations.

Corrected Code:

```
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
result = num + 10  
print(result)
```

```
.. Enter a number: 9  
19
```

Conclusion:

AI identified the runtime error and resolved it by converting user input into a numeric type.

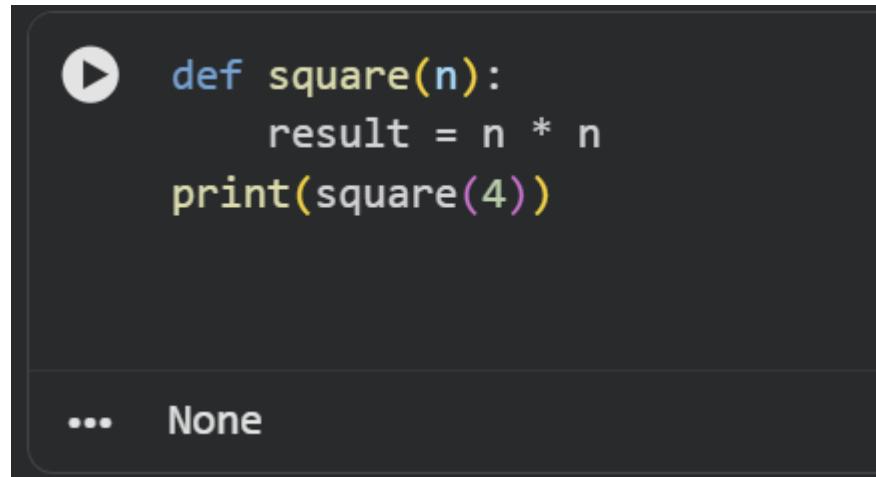
Task 2 – Incorrect Function Return Value:

Buggy Code:

```
def square(n):
```

```
    result = n * n
```

```
    print(square(4))
```



```
▶ def square(n):
    result = n * n
print(square(4))

...
None
```

AI Explanation:

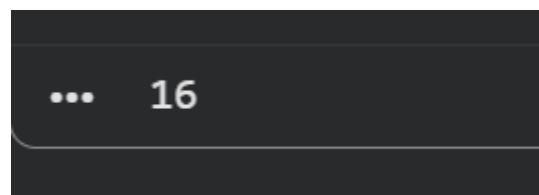
Without a return statement, the computed value cannot be accessed outside the function.

Corrected Code:

```
def square(n):
```

```
    result = n * n
```

```
    return result
```



```
...
16
```

Conclusion:

AI detected the missing return statement and corrected the function behavior.

Task 3 – IndexError in List Traversal

Buggy Code:

```
▶ numbers = [10, 20, 30]
  for i in range(0, len(numbers)+1):
    print(numbers[i])

...
10
20
30
-----
IndexError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
/tmp/ipython-input-2172525831.py in <cell line: 0>()
      1 numbers = [10, 20, 30]
      2 for i in range(0, len(numbers)+1):
----> 3     print(numbers[i])

IndexError: list index out of range

Next steps: Explain error
```

AI Explanation:

Python list indices range from 0 to `len(list) - 1`. The loop condition must be corrected.

Corrected Code:

```
[11] ✓ 0s
▶ numbers = [10, 20, 30]
  for i in range(0, len(numbers)):
    print(numbers[i])

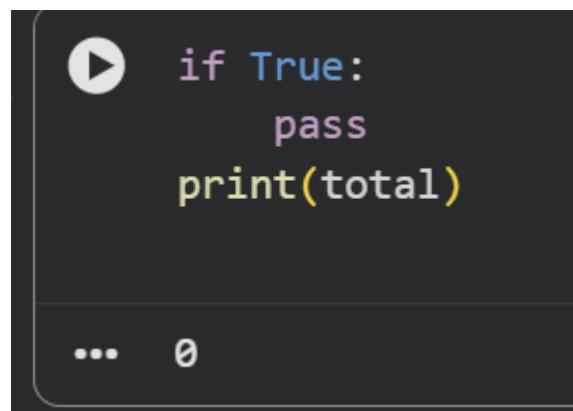
...
10
20
30
```

Conclusion:

AI corrected the loop boundary to prevent out-of-range access.

Task 4 – Uninitialized Variable Usage

Buggy Code:

A screenshot of a code editor window. On the left is a vertical toolbar with a play button icon. The main area contains Python code:

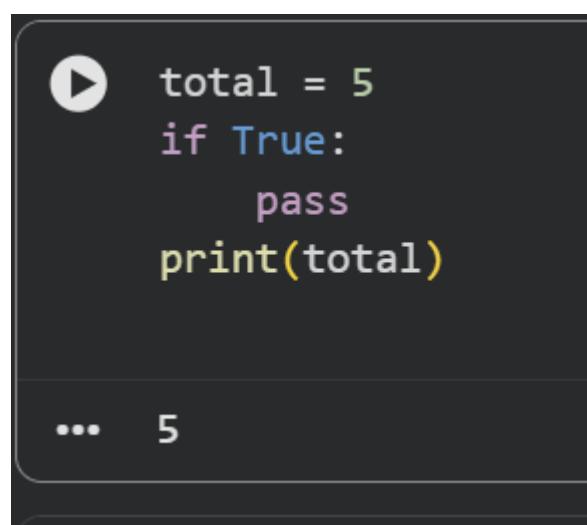
```
if True:  
    pass  
print(total)  
  
... 0
```

The variable 'total' is highlighted in yellow, indicating it is uninitialized.

AI Explanation:

Variables must be initialized before usage, even if logic blocks are present.

Corrected Code:

A screenshot of a code editor window. On the left is a vertical toolbar with a play button icon. The main area contains Python code:

```
total = 5  
if True:  
    pass  
print(total)  
  
... 5
```

The variable 'total' is assigned the value 5, ensuring it is initialized before being printed.

Conclusion:

AI detected the uninitialized variable and ensured safe initialization.

Task 5 – Logical Error in Student Grading System

Buggy Code:

```
▶ marks = 85
  if marks >= 90:
    grade = "A"
  elif marks >= 80:
    grade = "C"
  else:
    grade = "B"
print(grade)

...
C
```

AI Explanation:

Grading conditions must follow descending or correct logical ranges.

Corrected Code:

```
▶ marks = 85
  if marks >= 90:
    grade = "A"
  elif marks >= 80:
    grade = "B"
  else:
    grade = "C"
print(grade)

...
B
```

Conclusion:

AI corrected the logical flow to ensure accurate grade assignment.