

**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

Semester : VI

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
```

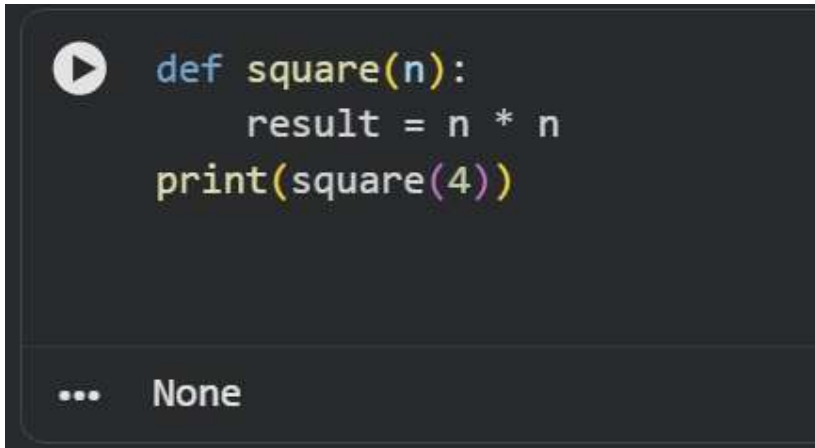
Conclusion:

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))
```

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark background. On the left, there is a play button icon. The code is written in a light blue font: `def square(n):`, `result = n * n`, and `print(square(4))`. Below the code, there is a status bar showing three dots followed by the word "None".

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

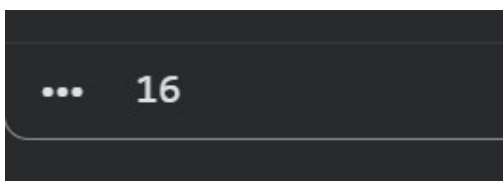
... None

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
```

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark background. The status bar shows three dots followed by the number "16".

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

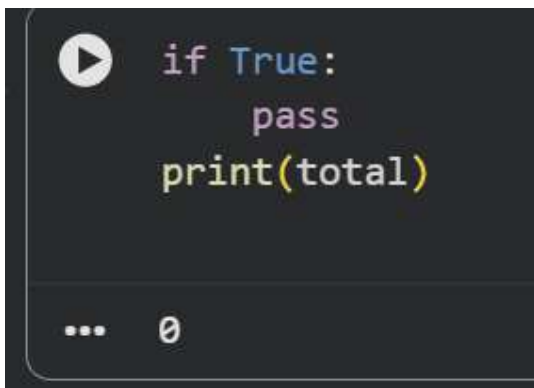
```
✓ ... 10
     20
     30
```

Conclusion:

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

Task 4 – Uninitialized Variable Usage

Buggy Code:



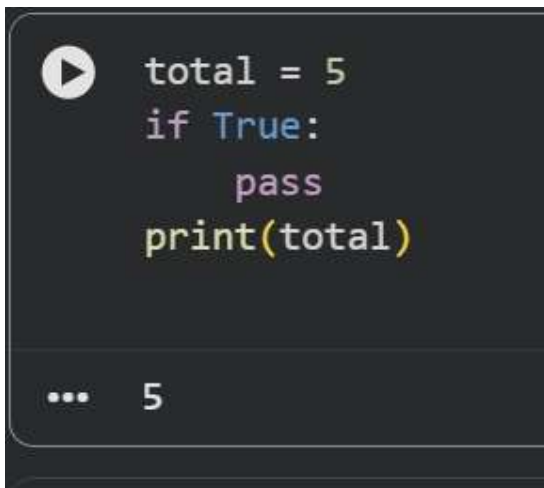
```
if True:
    pass
print(total)
```

... 0

AI Explanation:

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

Corrected Code:



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

... 5

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.