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Task 1: Fixing Syntax Errors

Scenario

You are reviewing a Python program where a basic function definition contains a syntax error.

Requirements

- Provide a Python function add(a, b) with a missing colon
- Use an AI tool to detect the syntax error
- Allow AI to correct the function definition
- Observe how AI explains the syntax issue

Prompt : I have a Python function that won't run. Can you identify the syntax error in this code .

Code :

```
# -----
# Task 1: Fixing Syntax Errors
# -----
print("\n" + "=" * 80)
print("TASK 1: Fixing Syntax Errors")
print("=" * 80)

# AI Prompt: "I have a Python function that won't run. Can you identify the syntax error in this code:
# def add(a, b)
#     return a + b
# Please explain what's wrong and provide the corrected version."

print("\n--- Buggy Code (syntax Error) ---")
print("def add(a, b)")
print("    return a + b")
print("\nError: Missing colon after function definition")

print("\n--- Corrected Code ---")
# Corrected function with proper syntax
def add(a, b):
    return a + b

# Test the corrected function
result = add(5, 3)
print(f"Testing add(5, 3): {result}")

print("\n--- AI Explanation ---")
print("Syntax Error Fixed:")
print("- Issue: Missing colon (:) after function definition")
print("- In Python, function definitions must end with a colon")
print("- The colon indicates the start of the function body")
print("- Corrected: def add(a, b):")
```

Output :

```
PS D:\AI_ASSIANT> & C:\Users\karup\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe d:/AI_ASSIANT/AS_7.3.py
=====
Lab 7: Error Debugging with AI
=====

=====
TASK 1: Fixing Syntax Errors
=====

--- Buggy Code (Syntax Error) ---
def add(a, b)
    return a + b

Error: Missing colon after function definition

--- Corrected Code ---
Testing add(5, 3): 8

--- AI Explanation ---
Syntax Error Fixed:
- Issue: Missing colon (:) after function definition
- In Python, function definitions must end with a colon
- The colon indicates the start of the function body
- Corrected: def add(a, b):
```

Justification :

This task is justified because syntax errors prevent a program from running at all. Learning to identify and correct syntax mistakes (such as missing colons or indentation issues) helps ensure code follows Python's grammatical rules and builds attention to detail when writing valid programs.

Task 2 : Debugging Logic Errors in Loops

Scenario

You are debugging a loop that runs infinitely due to a logical mistake.

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

Prompt :

This loop is running infinitely. Can you identify the logic error .

Code :

```
# =====
# Task 2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops
# =====
print("\n" + "=" * 80)
print("TASK 2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops")
print("=" * 80)

# AI Prompt: "This loop is running infinitely. Can you identify the logic error?
# count = 0
# while count < 5:
#     print(count)
# Please explain why it's infinite and fix the increment/decrement logic.

print("\n--- Buggy Code (Logic Error - Infinite Loop) ---")
print("count = 0")
print("while count < 5:")
print(["    print(count)"])
print("\nError: Missing increment, count never increases")

print("\n--- Corrected Code ---")
# Corrected loop with proper increment
count = 0
while count < 5:
    print(f"Count: {count}")
    count += 1 # Fixed: Added increment to avoid infinite loop

print("\n--- AI Explanation ---")
print("Logic Error Fixed:")
print("- Issue: Loop counter 'count' never incremented")
print("- This causes an infinite loop as count < 5 always remains True")
print("- Solution: Added 'count += 1' to increment the counter in each iteration")
print("- The loop now properly terminates after 5 iterations")
```

Output :

```
=====
TASK 2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops
=====

--- Buggy Code (Logic Error - Infinite Loop) ---
count = 0
while count < 5:
    print(count)

Error: Missing increment, count never increases

--- Corrected Code ---
Count: 0
Count: 1
Count: 2
Count: 3
Count: 4

--- AI Explanation ---
Logic Error Fixed:
- Issue: Loop counter 'count' never incremented
- This causes an infinite loop as count < 5 always remains True
- Solution: Added 'count += 1' to increment the counter in each iteration
- The loop now properly terminates after 5 iterations
```

Justification :

This task is important because logic errors allow a program to run but produce incorrect or unintended behavior, such as infinite loops. Debugging these issues develops critical thinking and improves understanding of program flow and loop control.

Task 3 : Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)

Scenario

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

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

Prompt : This function crashes with division by zero. Can you help fix it .

Code :

```
# =====
# Task 3: Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)
# =====
print("\n" + "=" * 80)
print("TASK 3: Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)")
print("=" * 80)

# AI Prompt: "This function crashes with division by zero. Can you help fix it:
# def divide(a, b):
#     return a / b
# Please add proper error handling using try-except blocks."

print("\n--- Buggy Code (Runtime Error) ---")
print("def divide(a, b):")
print("    return a / b")
print("\nError: No validation - crashes when b is zero")

print("\n--- Corrected Code ---")
# Corrected function with error handling
def divide(a, b):
    try:
        result = a / b
        return result
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        return "Error: Cannot divide by zero"

# Test cases
print("\nTest cases:")
print(f"divide(10, 2) = {divide(10, 2)}")
print(f"divide(10, 0) = {divide(10, 0)}")
print(f"divide(15, 3) = {divide(15, 3)}")

print("\n--- AI Explanation ---")
print("Runtime Error Fixed:")
print("- Issue: Division by zero causes ZeroDivisionError at runtime")
print("- Solution: Wrapped division operation in try-except block")
print("- The except clause catches ZeroDivisionError specifically")
```

Output :

```
PS D:\AI_ASSIAN> & C:\Users\karup\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe d:/AI_ASSIAN/AS_7.3.py
=====
TASK 3: Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)
=====

--- Buggy Code (Runtime Error) ---
def divide(a, b):
    return a / b

Error: No validation - crashes when b is zero

--- Corrected Code ---

Test cases:
divide(10, 2) = 5.0
divide(10, 0) = Error: Cannot divide by zero
divide(15, 3) = 5.0

--- AI Explanation ---
Runtime Error Fixed:
- Issue: Division by zero causes ZeroDivisionError at runtime
- Solution: Wrapped division operation in try-except block
- The except clause catches ZeroDivisionError specifically
- Function now returns an error message instead of crashing
- Program continues execution even when invalid input is provided
```

Justification :

This task is justified because runtime errors occur during execution due to unexpected inputs or operations, like division by zero. Adding error handling increases program reliability and teaches defensive programming to prevent crashes.

Task 4 : Debugging Class Definition Errors

Scenario

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

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

Prompt : My Python class won't work. What's wrong with this code .

Code :

```
# =====
# Task 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors
# =====
print("\n" + "=" * 80)
print("TASK 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors")
print("=" * 80)

# AI Prompt: "My Python class won't work. What's wrong with this code:
# class Student:
#     def __init__(name, age):
#         name = name
#         age = age
# Please explain the issue and provide the corrected class definition."

print("\n--- Buggy Code (Class Definition Error) ---")
print("class Student:")
print("    def __init__(name, age):")
print("        name = name")
print("        age = age")
print("\nError: Missing 'self' parameter in __init__ method")

print("\n--- Corrected Code ---")
# Corrected class with proper self parameter
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age

    def display_info(self):
        return f"Student: {self.name}, Age: {self.age}"
```

```
# Test the corrected class
student1 = Student("Alice", 20)
student2 = Student("Bob", 22)
print(f"\n{student1.display_info()}")
print(f"{student2.display_info()}")

print("\n--- AI Explanation ---")
print("Class Definition Error Fixed:")
print("- Issue: Missing 'self' parameter in __init__() method")
print("- 'self' refers to the instance of the class being created")
print("- All instance methods must have 'self' as the first parameter")
print("- Without 'self', Python cannot bind attributes to the object")
print("- Corrected: def __init__(self, name, age):")
print("- Also corrected: self.name = name (to create instance attributes)")
```

Output :

```
=====
TASK 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors
=====

--- Buggy Code (Class Definition Error) ---
class Student:
    def __init__(name, age):
        name = name
        age = age

Error: Missing 'self' parameter in __init__ method

--- Corrected Code ---

Student: Alice, Age: 20
Student: Bob, Age: 22

--- AI Explanation ---
Class Definition Error Fixed:
- Issue: Missing 'self' parameter in __init__() method
- 'self' refers to the instance of the class being created
- All instance methods must have 'self' as the first parameter
- Without 'self', Python cannot bind attributes to the object
- Corrected: def __init__(self, name, age):
- Also corrected: self.name = name (to create instance attributes)
```

Justification :

This task is necessary to reinforce correct object-oriented programming practices. Understanding the role of `self` ensures that instance attributes are properly stored and accessed, which is essential for creating functional and maintainable classes.

Task 5 : Resolving Index Errors in Lists**Scenario**

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

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

Prompt : My program crashes with an `IndexError`. Can you fix this code .

Code :

```
# =====
# Task 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists
# =====
print("\n" + "=" * 80)
print("TASK 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists")
print("=" * 80)

# AI Prompt: "My program crashes with an IndexError. Can you fix this code:
# fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']
# print(fruits[5])
# Please suggest safe access methods using bounds checking or exception handling."

print("\n--- Buggy Code (Index Error) ---")
print("fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']")
print("print(fruits[5])")
print("\nError: Index 5 is out of range (list has only 3 elements)")

print("\n--- Corrected Code - Method 1: Bounds Checking ---")
# Method 1: Using bounds checking
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']
index = 5

if index < len(fruits):
    print(f"Fruit at index {index}: {fruits[index]}")
else:
    print(f"Error: Index {index} is out of range. List has only {len(fruits)} elements.")

print("\n--- Corrected Code - Method 2: Exception Handling ---")
```

```
# Method 2: Using try-except
def safe_access(lst, index):
    try:
        return lst[index]
    except IndexError:
        return f"Error: Index {index} is out of range for list of length {len(lst)}"

print(f"Accessing valid index (1): {safe_access(fruits, 1)}")
print(f"Accessing invalid index (5): {safe_access(fruits, 5)}")

print("\n--- Corrected Code - Method 3: Using get-like function ---")
# Method 3: Custom safe get function with default value
def list_get(lst, index, default=None):
    if 0 <= index < len(lst):
        return lst[index]
    return default

print(f"Safe access index 1: {list_get(fruits, 1, 'Not Found')}")
print(f"Safe access index 5: {list_get(fruits, 5, 'Not Found')}")

print("\n--- AI Explanation ---")
print("Index Error Fixed:")
print("- Issue: Attempting to access index 5 in a list with only 3 elements (indices 0-2)")
print("- Solution 1: Bounds checking - Verify index < len(list) before access")
print("- Solution 2: Exception handling - Use try-except to catch IndexError")
print("- Solution 3: Safe access function - Create a wrapper with default values")
print("- Best practice: Validate list bounds before accessing elements")
print("- Python lists are zero-indexed: valid indices are 0 to len(list)-1")
```

Output :

```
PS D:\AI_ASSIAN> & C:\Users\karup\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe d:/AI_ASSIAN/AS_7.3.py
=====
TASK 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists
=====

--- Buggy Code (Index Error) ---
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']
print(fruits[5])

Error: Index 5 is out of range (list has only 3 elements)

--- Corrected Code - Method 1: Bounds Checking ---
Error: Index 5 is out of range. List has only 3 elements.

--- Corrected Code - Method 2: Exception Handling ---
Accessing valid index (1): banana
Accessing invalid index (5): Error: Index 5 is out of range for list of length 3

--- Corrected Code - Method 3: Using get-like function ---
Safe access index 1: banana
Safe access index 5: Not Found

--- AI Explanation ---
Index Error Fixed:
- Issue: Attempting to access index 5 in a list with only 3 elements (indices 0-2)
- Solution 1: Bounds checking - Verify index < len(list) before access
- Solution 2: Exception handling - Use try-except to catch IndexError
- Solution 3: Safe access function - Create a wrapper with default values
- Best practice: Validate list bounds before accessing elements
- Python lists are zero-indexed: valid indices are 0 to len(list)-1
```

Justification :

This task is justified because accessing invalid indices is a common source of crashes. Learning bounds checking and safe access methods improves data safety, prevents errors, and promotes writing more robust code.