

## ASSIGNMENT-7.1

**HT NO:-2303A52292**

**BATCH:-43**

### **Task Description #1 (Syntax Errors – Missing Parentheses in Print Statement)**

Task: Provide a Python snippet with a missing parenthesis in a print statement (e.g., print "Hello"). Use AI to detect and fix the syntax error.

# Bug: Missing parentheses in print statement

```
def greet():
```

```
print "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!"
```

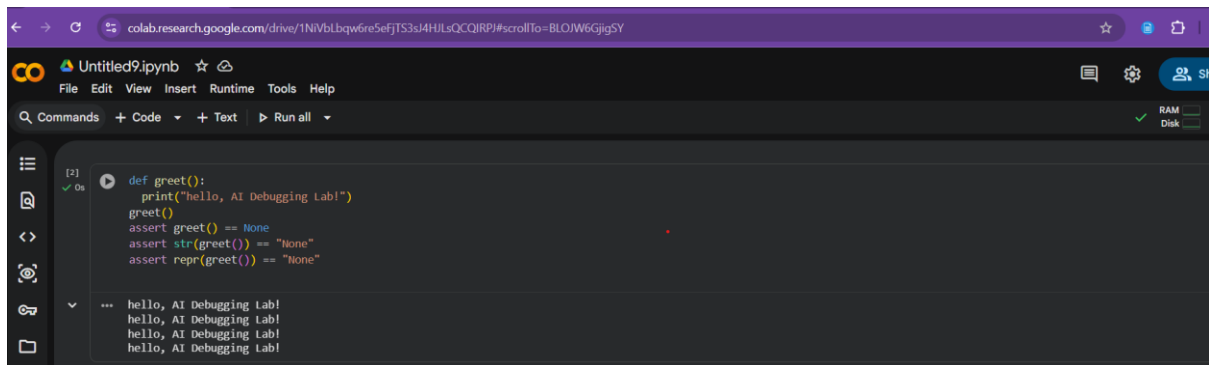
```
greet()
```

Requirements:

- Run the given code to observe the error.
- Apply AI suggestions to correct the syntax.
- Use at least 3 assert test cases to confirm the corrected code works.

Expected Output #1:

- Corrected code with proper syntax and AI explanation.



## Task Description #2 (Incorrect condition in an If Statement)

Task: Supply a function where an if-condition mistakenly uses = instead of ==. Let AI identify and fix the issue.

# Bug: Using assignment (=) instead of comparison (==)

```
def check_number(n):
```

```
    if n = 10:
```

```
        return "Ten"
```

```
    else:
```

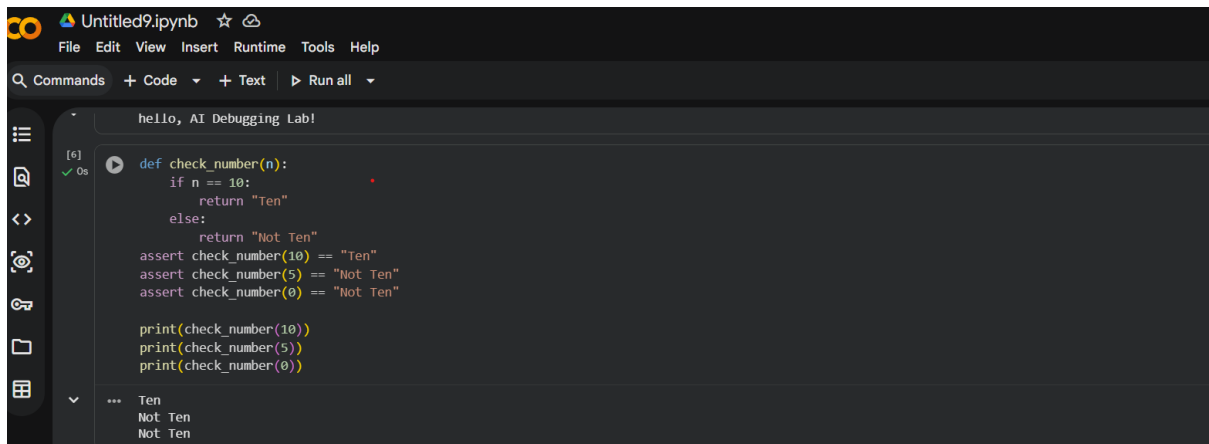
```
        return "Not Ten"
```

Requirements:

- Ask AI to explain why this causes a bug.
- Correct the code and verify with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #2:

- Corrected code using == with explanation and successful test execution.

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar shows the file name 'Untitled9.ipynb' and a menu with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a 'Commands' search bar and tabs for '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. The main area displays a Python function 'def check\_number(n):' with an if-else statement. The function returns 'Ten' if n is 10, and 'Not Ten' otherwise. Below the function definition are three assert statements: 'assert check\_number(10) == "Ten"', 'assert check\_number(5) == "Not Ten"', and 'assert check\_number(0) == "Not Ten"'. At the bottom, there are three print statements: 'print(check\_number(10))', 'print(check\_number(5))', and 'print(check\_number(0))'. The output of the notebook shows 'Ten', 'Not Ten', and 'Not Ten' on separate lines.

```
hello, AI Debugging Lab!  
[e] ✓ 0s  
def check_number(n):  
    if n == 10:  
        return "Ten"  
    else:  
        return "Not Ten"  
    assert check_number(10) == "Ten"  
    assert check_number(5) == "Not Ten"  
    assert check_number(0) == "Not Ten"  
  
print(check_number(10))  
print(check_number(5))  
print(check_number(0))  
  
*** Ten  
Not Ten  
Not Ten
```

### Task Description #3 (Runtime Error – File Not Found)

Task: Provide code that attempts to open a non-existent file and crashes. Use AI to apply safe error handling.

# Bug: Program crashes if file is missing

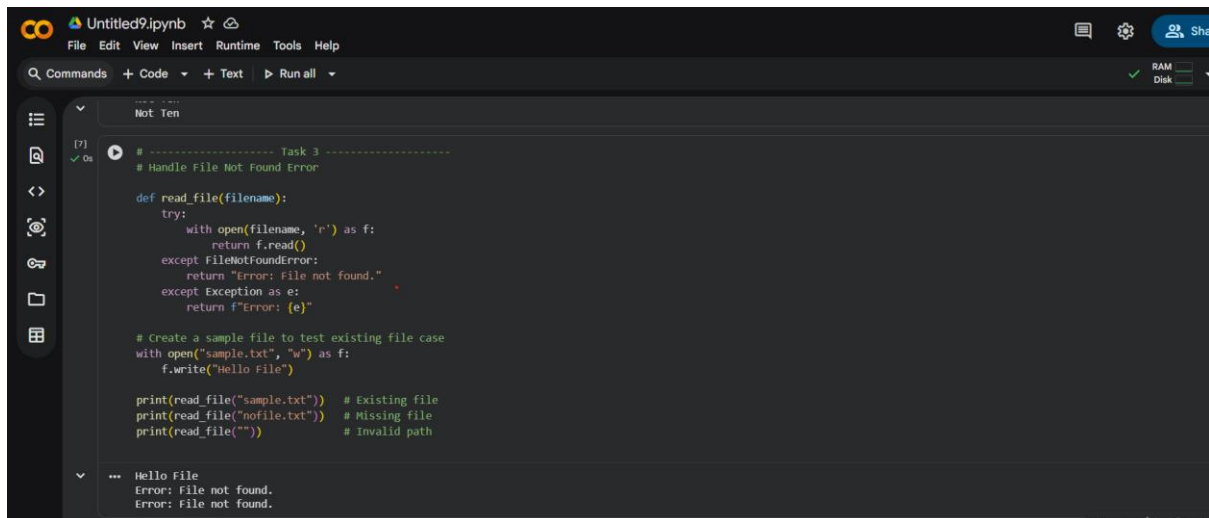
```
def read_file(filename):  
  
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:  
  
        return f.read()  
  
print(read_file("nonexistent.txt"))
```

Requirements:

- Implement a try-except block suggested by AI.
- Add a user-friendly error message.
- Test with at least 3 scenarios: file exists, file missing, invalid path.

Expected Output #3:

- Safe file handling with exception management.



```
Not Ten

[7] ✓ Os
# ----- Task 3 -----
# Handle file Not Found Error

def read_file(filename):
    try:
        with open(filename, 'r') as f:
            return f.read()
    except FileNotFoundError:
        return "Error: file not found."
    except Exception as e:
        return f"Error: {e}"

# Create a sample file to test existing file case
with open("sample.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Hello File")

print(read_file("sample.txt")) # Existing file
print(read_file("nofile.txt")) # Missing file
print(read_file(""))           # Invalid path

--- Hello File
Error: file not found.
Error: file not found.
```

## Task Description #4 (Calling a Non-Existent Method)

Task: Give a class where a non-existent method is called (e.g., `obj.undefined_method()`). Use AI to debug and fix.

# Bug: Calling an undefined method

class Car:

def start(self):

return "Car started"

my\_car = Car()

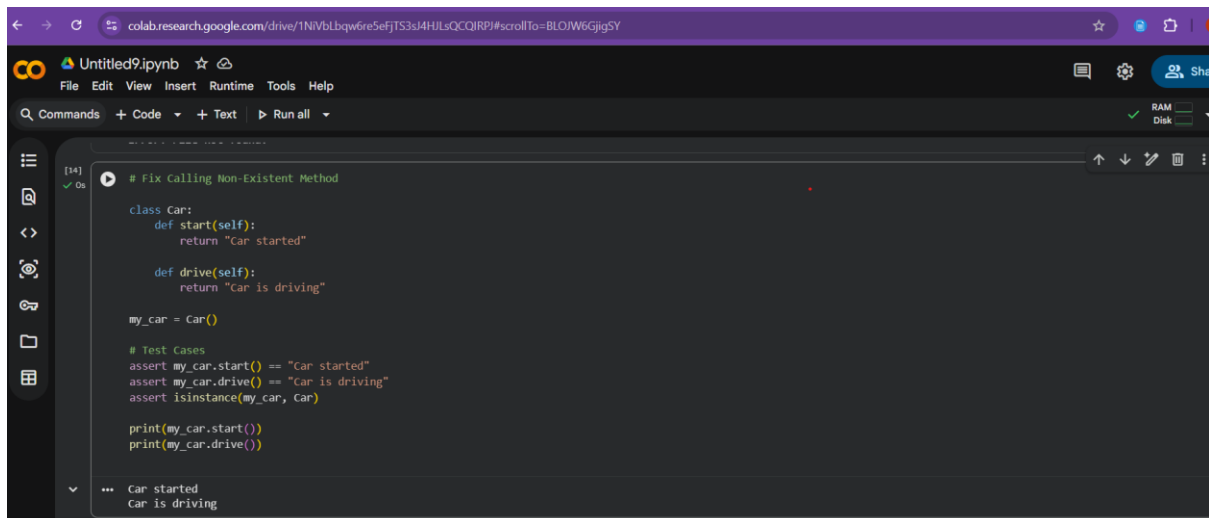
print(my\_car.drive()) # drive() is not defined

Requirements:

- Students must analyze whether to define the missing method or correct the method call.
- Use 3 assert tests to confirm the corrected class works.

Expected Output #4:

- Corrected class with clear AI explanation.



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The top bar indicates the file is 'Untitled9.ipynb'. The code is written in Python and defines a 'Car' class with two methods: 'start' and 'drive'. The 'start' method returns 'Car started' and the 'drive' method returns 'Car is driving'. An instance of the class is created as 'my\_car'. Below the class definition, there are three test cases using 'assert' statements to verify the methods' outputs and the instance's type. Finally, the methods are called and their outputs are printed. The output at the bottom shows 'Car started' and 'Car is driving' on separate lines.

```
# Fix Calling Non-Existent Method

class Car:
    def start(self):
        return "Car started"

    def drive(self):
        return "Car is driving"

my_car = Car()

# Test Cases
assert my_car.start() == "Car started"
assert my_car.drive() == "Car is driving"
assert isinstance(my_car, Car)

print(my_car.start())
print(my_car.drive())
```

Car started  
Car is driving

## Task Description #5 (TypeError – Mixing Strings and Integers in Addition)

Task: Provide code that adds an integer and string ("5" + 2) causing a TypeError. Use AI to resolve the bug.

# Bug: TypeError due to mixing string and integer

```
def add_five(value):
```

```
    return value + 5
```

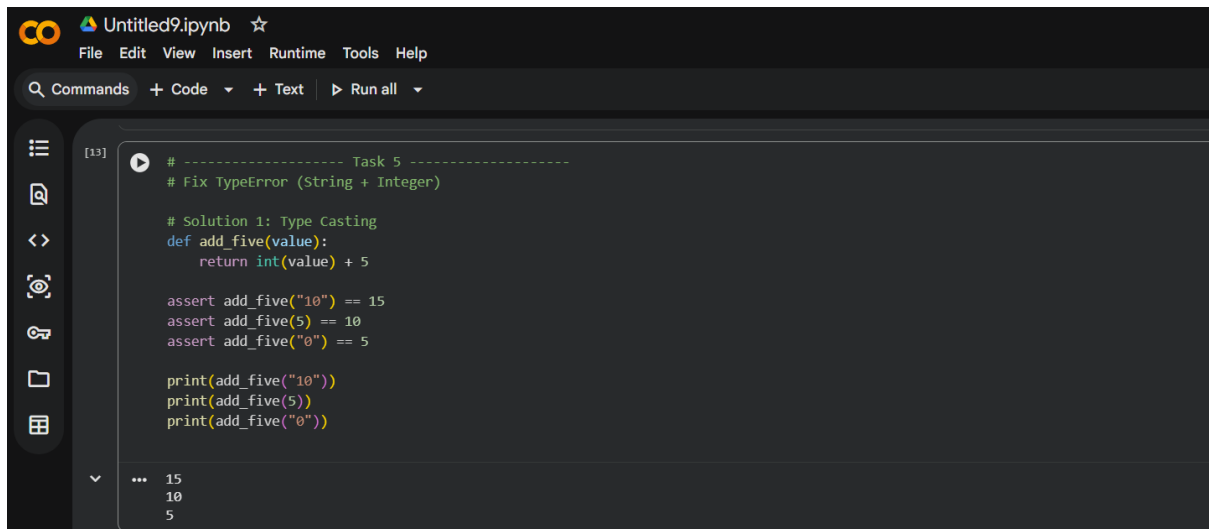
```
print(add_five("10"))
```

Requirements:

- Ask AI for two solutions: type casting and string concatenation.
- Validate with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #5:

- Corrected code that runs successfully for multiple inputs.



Untitled9.ipynb

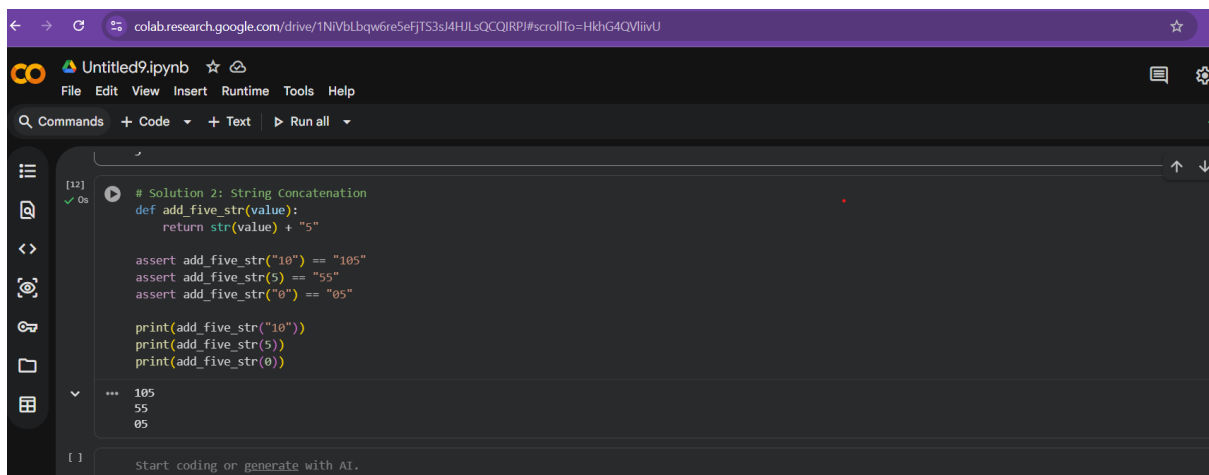
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text Run all

[13]

```
# ----- Task 5 -----  
# Fix TypeError (String + Integer)  
  
# Solution 1: Type Casting  
def add_five(value):  
    return int(value) + 5  
  
assert add_five("10") == 15  
assert add_five(5) == 10  
assert add_five("0") == 5  
  
print(add_five("10"))  
print(add_five(5))  
print(add_five("0"))
```

... 15  
10  
5



colab.research.google.com/drive/1NIVbLbqw6reSeFjTS3sJ4HJLsQQQIRPJ#scrollTo=HkhG4QVliivU

Untitled9.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

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```
# Solution 2: String Concatenation  
def add_five_str(value):  
    return str(value) + "5"  
  
assert add_five_str("10") == "105"  
assert add_five_str(5) == "55"  
assert add_five_str("0") == "05"  
  
print(add_five_str("10"))  
print(add_five_str(5))  
print(add_five_str(0))
```

... 105  
55  
05

[1] Start coding or generate with AI.