

## **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.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled9.ipynb". A code cell contains the following Python code:

```
def greet():
    print("hello, AI Debugging Lab!")
greet()
assert greet() == None
assert str(greet()) == "None"
assert repr(greet()) == "None"
```

The code cell has a status bar indicating "RAM" and "Disk" usage. The output pane shows the execution of the code, with multiple "hello, AI Debugging Lab!" messages printed.

## 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.

```
Untitled9.ipynb ⋆ ⌂
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
Commands + Code + Text Run all
hello, AI Debugging Lab!
[6] 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()

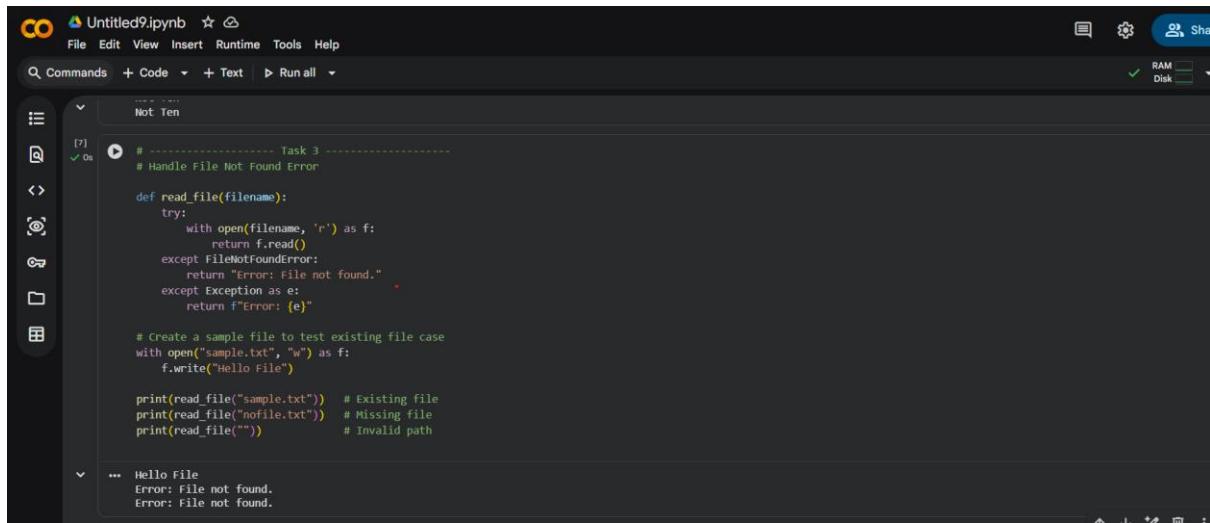
    print(read_file("nonexistent.txt"))
```

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.



```
# 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 titled "Untitled9.ipynb". The code cell contains the following Python script:

```
# 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())
```

The output of the code is displayed below the cell:

```
...> 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.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code:

```
# ----- 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
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code:

```
# 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
```