## ALASSIGNMENT 10.4

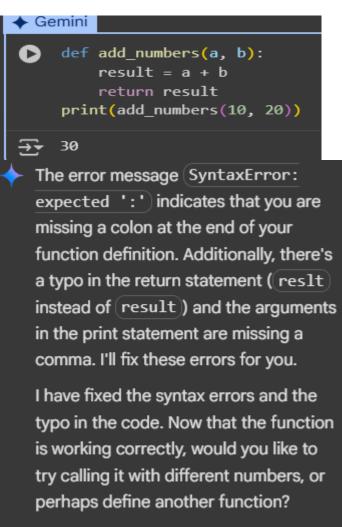
ROLLNO: 2403A52307

## Task 1: Syntax and Error Detection

**Task:** Identify and fix syntax, indentation, and variable errors in the given script.

```
# buggy_code_task1.py
def add_numbers(a, b)
result = a + b
return reslt
```

print(add\_numbers(10 20))



## Task 2: Logical and Performance Issue Review

**Task2**: Optimize inefficient logic while keeping the result correct.

```
# buggy_code_task2.py

def find_duplicates(nums):
    duplicates = []
    for i in range(len(nums)):
        for j in range(len(nums)):
        if i != j and nums[i] == nums[j] and nums[i] not in duplicates:
            duplicates.append(nums[i])
    return duplicates
numbers = [1,2,3,2,4,5,1,6,1,2]
print(find_duplicates(numbers))
```

```
def find_duplicates(nums):
    seen = set()
    duplicates = set()
    for num in nums:
        if num in seen:
            duplicates.add(num)
        else:
            seen.add(num)
        return list(duplicates)

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 1, 2]
print(find_duplicates(numbers))

[1, 2]
```

Task 3: Code Refactoring for Readability

**Task**: Refactor messy code into clean, PEP 8–compliant, well-structured code.

```
# buggy_code_task3.py
```

```
def c(n):
x=1
for i in range(1,n+1):
x=x*i
return x
print(c(5))
     def c(n): # ☑ Added colon
          x = 1
         for i in range(1, n + 1):
              x = x * i
          return x #  Corrected typo
     print(c(5)) # 
Added comma
    120
    You're encountering a
     (SyntaxError: expected ':')
     in the selected cell. This means
    that the line defining the
    function def c(n) is missing
    a colon at the end. Python
     requires a colon to mark the
    beginning of a code block, such
     as a function body or a loop.
    There is also a typo in the
     return statement (reslt)
    instead of (result)) and a
     missing comma in the print
     statement. I will fix these errors
     for you.
```

Task 4: Security and Error Handling Enhancement

Task: Add security practices and exception handling to the code.

```
# buggy_code_task4.py
import sqlite3
def get_user_data(user_id):
    conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    query = f"SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = {user_id};" # Potential SQL injection risk
    cursor.execute(query)
    result = cursor.fetchall()
    conn.close()
    return result
user_input = input("Enter user ID: ")
print(get_user_data(user_input))
```

The error message OperationalError: no such table: users indicates that while the database file (users.db) was found, the table named (users) does not exist within that database. You need to create the (users) table before you can select data from it.

Additionally, I noticed that the code in cell (3IaExqoWQQ6A) still uses an f-string to construct the SQL query, which is vulnerable to SQL injection. Cell (3DHQEqc5Po92) correctly uses parameterized queries to prevent this.

I will modify cell (3IaExqoWQQ6A) to first create the (users) table if it doesn't exist and then use parameterized queries to safely fetch data.

I've updated the code in cell 3IaExqoWQQ6A to create the users table if it doesn't already exist and to use a safer method for querying data that prevents SQL injection. The code should now run without the OperationalError.

Would you like to try adding some data to the users table and then fetching it, or would you like me to explain the changes I made in more detail?

## **Task 5: Automated Code Review Report Generation**

**Task**: Generate a **review report** for this messy code.

```
# buggy_code_task5.py
```

```
def calc(x,y,z):
    if z=="add":
        return x+y
    elif z=="sub": return x-y
    elif z=="mul":
        return x*y
    elif z=="div":
        return x/y
    else: print("wrong")

print(calc(10,5,"add"))
print(calc(10,0,"div"))
```

```
def calc(x,y,z):
 if z=="add":
  return x+y
 elif z=="sub":
  return x-y
 elif z=="mul":
  return x*v
 elif z=="div":
  if y == 0:
   return "Error: Division by zero"
  else:
   return x/y
 else:
  return "wrong operation"
print(calc(10,5,"add"))
print(calc(10,0,"div"))
15
Error: Division by zero
```

The error you're seeing, ZeroDivisionError: division by zero, happens when your code attempts to divide by zero, which is not mathematically possible. In your calc function, this occurs when you call calc(10, 0, "div"), as y is 0.

To fix this, you should add a check within the elif z=="div": block to see if y is zero. If it is, you can return an error message or handle it in a way that makes sense for your program.

I will modify the code to include a check for division by zero.

I've added a check for division by zero in the calc function. Now, when you try to divide by zero, the function will return the message "Error: Division by zero" instead of causing a ZeroDivisionError.

Would you like to try performing other calculations using this function, such as subtraction or multiplication, or perhaps define another function?