

Assignment-6.5

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Batch. No: 22

Task 1 (Mutable Default Argument – Function Bug)

Task: Analyze given code where a mutable default argument causes unexpected behavior. Use AI to fix it.

Bug: Mutable default argument

```
def add_item(item, items=[]):
```

```
    items.append(item)
```

```
    return items
```

```
print(add_item(1))
```

```
print(add_item(2))
```

Expected Output: Corrected function avoids shared list bug.

Code:

```
2 # unexpected behavior. Use AI to fix it.
3 # Bug: Mutable default argument
4
Modify selected code ✓ ✕
Add Context... Auto ▾
Pick Model (Ctrl+Alt+.)

def add_item(item, items=[]):
    items.append(item)
    return items
5 def add_item(item, items=None):
6     if items is None:
7         items = []
8         items.append(item)
9     return items
10
11 print(add_item(1))
12 print(add_item(2))
Expected Output: Corrected function avoids shared list bug.
13 print(add_item(2))
14 # Expected Output: Corrected function avoids shared list bug.
```

```
assignment 7.py > add_item
1 # Task: Analyze given code where a mutable default argument causes
2 # unexpected behavior. Use AI to fix it.
3 # Bug: Mutable default argument
4
5 def add_item(item, items=None):
6     if items is None:
7         items = []
8         items.append(item)
9     return items
10
11 print(add_item(1))
12 print(add_item(2))
13 # Expected Output: Corrected function avoids shared list bug.
14
```

Output:

```
← → Q assisantcoding - Copy
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python + ▾
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
[1]
[2]
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Observation:

The default list `items=[]` is created only once, so all function calls share the same list.

Because the list is mutable, values added in earlier calls remain in later calls, causing unexpected accumulation.

Using `items=None` and creating a new list inside the function ensures each call works with a fresh list and fixes the bug.

Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)

Task: Analyze given code where floating-point comparison fails.

Use AI to correct with tolerance.

Bug: Floating point precision issue

```
def check_sum():
```

```
    return (0.1 + 0.2) == 0.3
```

```
print(check_sum())
```

Expected Output: Corrected function

Code:

```
12 # print(add_item(2))
13 # Expected Output: Corrected function avoids shared list bug.
14
15
Modify selected code ✓ ✕
Add Context... Auto ▾

Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)
Task: Analyze given code where floating-point comparison fails.
Use AI to correct with tolerance.
# Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)
# Task: Analyze given code where floating-point comparison fails.
# Use AI to correct with tolerance.
# Bug: Floating point precision issue

def check_sum():
    return (0.1 + 0.2) == 0.3
    return abs((0.1 + 0.2) - 0.3) < 1e-9

print(check_sum())
Expected Output: Corrected function
# Expected Output: Corrected function Keep Undo
```

```
14
15
16 # Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)
17 # Task: Analyze given code where floating-point comparison fails.
18 # Use AI to correct with tolerance.
19 # Bug: Floating point precision issue
20
21 def check_sum():
22     return abs((0.1 + 0.2) - 0.3) < 1e-9
23
24 print(check_sum())
25 # Expected Output: Corrected function
26
27
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
[1]
[2]
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
File "c:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy\assignment 7.py", line 16
    Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
True
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Observation:

Floating-point numbers cannot always represent decimal values exactly, so $(0.1 + 0.2)$ is not exactly equal to 0.3 .

Direct comparison using `==` may therefore return `False` even when the values should logically be equal.

Using a tolerance (epsilon) and checking whether the absolute difference is smaller than that tolerance correctly handles floating-point precision errors.

Task 3 (Recursion Error – Missing Base Case)

Task: Analyze given code where recursion runs infinitely due to missing base case. Use AI to fix.

Bug: No base case

```
def countdown(n):
```

```
    print(n)
```

```
    return countdown(n-1)
```

```
countdown(5)
```

Expected Output : Correct recursion with stopping condition.

Code:

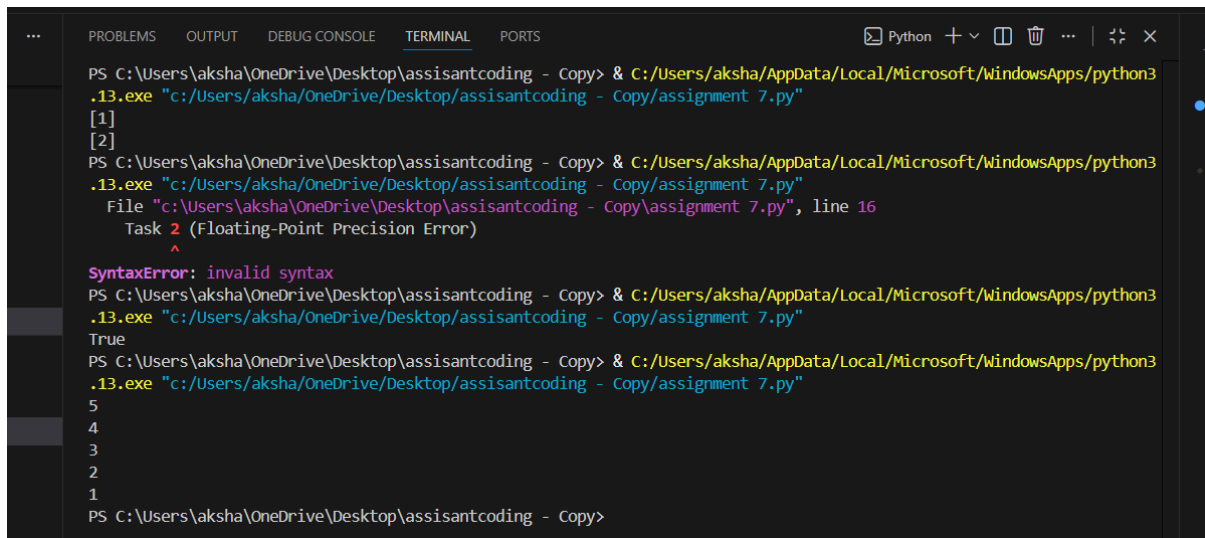
```
assignment 7.py > ...
23
24 # print(check_sum())
25 # Expected Output: Corrected function
26
27

Modify selected code ✓ ✕
Add Context... Auto v

Task 3 (Recursion Error - Missing Base Case)
Task: Analyze given code where recursion runs infinitely due to
missing base case. Use AI to fix.
28 # Task 3 (Recursion Error - Missing Base Case)
29 # Task: Analyze given code where recursion runs infinitely due to
30 # missing base case. Use AI to fix.
31 # Bug: No base case
32 def countdown(n):
    print(n)
    return countdown(n-1)
33     if n == 0:
34         return
35     print(n)
36     return countdown(n-1)
37
38 countdown(5)
Expected Output : Correct recursion with stopping condition.
39 # Expected Output: Correct recursion with stopping condition.
40
41
```

```
25 # Expected Output: Corrected function
26
27
28 # Task 3 (Recursion Error - Missing Base Case)
29 # Task: Analyze given code where recursion runs infinitely due to
30 # missing base case. Use AI to fix.
31 # Bug: No base case
32 def countdown(n):
33     if n == 0:
34         return
35     print(n)
36     return countdown(n-1)
37
38 countdown(5)
39 # Expected Output: Correct recursion with stopping condition.
40
41
```

Output:



```
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
[1]
[2]
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
File "c:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy\assignment 7.py", line 16
    Task 2 (Floating-Point Precision Error)
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
True
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
5
4
3
2
1
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Observation:

The original recursive function lacks a base case, so the function keeps calling itself indefinitely, leading to infinite recursion or a recursion depth error.

Adding a stopping condition such as if `n == 0: return` ensures that the recursion terminates properly.

After fixing, the function prints numbers from 5 down to 1 and then stops successfully.

Task 4 (Dictionary Key Error)

Task: Analyze given code where a missing dictionary key causes error. Use AI to fix it.

Bug: Accessing non-existing key

```
def get_value():
```

```
    data = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
```

```
    return data["c"]
```

```
print(get_value())
```

Expected Output: Corrected with .get() or error handling.

Code:

```
39 # Expected Output: Correct recursion with stopping condition.
40
41 # Task 4 (Dictionary Key Error)
42 # Task: Analyze given code where a missing dictionary key causes
43 # error. Use AI to fix it.
44 # Bug: Accessing non-existing key
45 def get_value():
46     data = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
47     return data["c"]
48
49 print(get_value())
50 # Expected Output: Corrected with .get() or error handling.
51
```

```
39 # Expected Output: Correct recursion with stopping condition.
40
41 # Task 4 (Dictionary Key Error)
42 # Task: Analyze given code where a missing dictionary key causes
43 # error. Use AI to fix it.
44 # Bug: Accessing non-existing key
45 def get_value():
46     data = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
47     return data.get("c", None)
48
49 print(get_value())
50 # Expected Output: Corrected with .get() or error handling.
51
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
None
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/assignment 7.py"
None
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Observation:

Accessing a non-existing dictionary key using `data["c"]` raises a `KeyError` because the key is not present in the dictionary.

Using `data.get("c", "Key not found")` safely returns a default value instead of causing an error.

This fix ensures the program runs without crashing and handles missing keys gracefully.

Task 5 (Infinite Loop – Wrong Condition)

Task: Analyze given code where loop never ends. Use AI to detect and fix it.

Bug: Infinite loop

```
def loop_example():
```

```
    i = 0
```

```
    while i < 5:
```

```
        print(i)
```

Expected Output: Corrected loop increments i.

Code:

```
51
Modify selected code
Add Context...
Auto v
Task 5 (Infinite Loop - Wrong Condition)
Task: Analyze given code where loop never ends. Use AI to detect
and fix it.
52 # Task 5 (Infinite Loop - Wrong Condition)
53 # Task: Analyze given code where loop never ends. Use AI to detect
54 # and fix it.
55 # Bug: Infinite loop
56 def loop_example():
    i = 0
    while i < 5:
        print(i)
    Expected Output: Corrected loop increments i.
57     i = 0
58     while i < 5:
59         print(i)
60         i += 1
61
62 # Expected Output: Corrected loop increments i.
63
```

```
1
2 # Task 5 (Infinite Loop - Wrong Condition)
3 # Task: Analyze given code where loop never ends. Use AI to detect
4 # and fix it.
5 # Bug: Infinite loop
6 def loop_example():
7     i = 0
8     while i < 5:
9         print(i)
10        i += 1
11
12 # Expected Output: Corrected loop increments i.
13
14
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> python3 error_assignment.py
[1]
[2]
False
5
4
3
2
1
Key not found
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Observation:

The original loop does not update the value of `i`, so the condition `i < 5` always remains true, causing an infinite loop.

Adding the increment statement `i += 1` inside the loop ensures that `i` increases after each iteration.

With this fix, the loop prints values from 0 to 4 and then terminates correctly.

Task 6 (Unpacking Error – Wrong Variables)

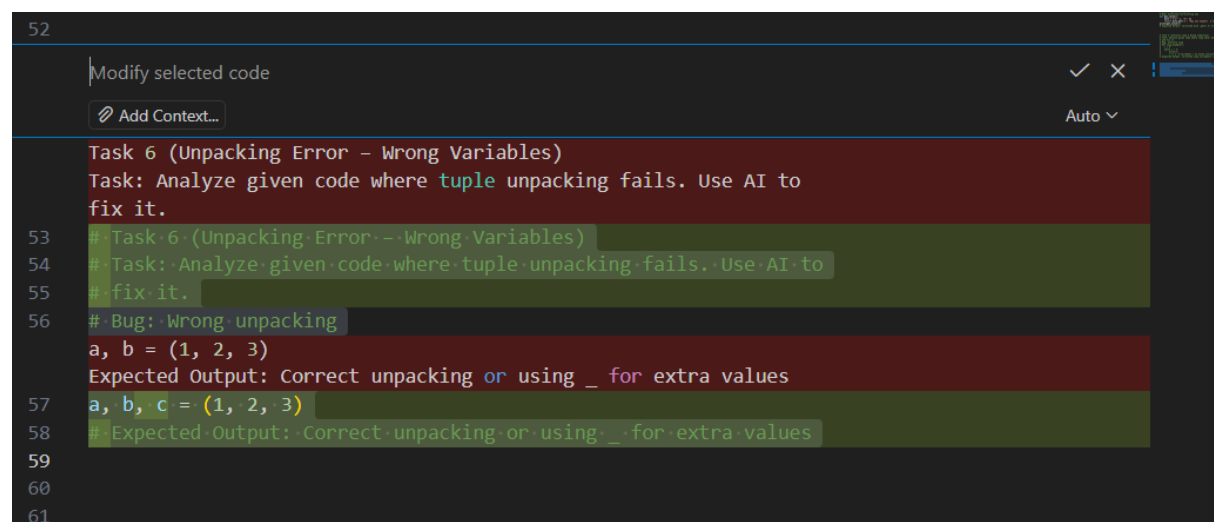
Task: Analyze given code where tuple unpacking fails. Use AI to fix it.

Bug: Wrong unpacking

```
a, b = (1, 2, 3)
```

Expected Output: Correct unpacking or using `_` for extra values.

Code:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "Modify selected code" and buttons for "Add Context...", "Auto", and a dropdown menu. Below this, a task description is displayed in a light green box. The task is "Task 6 (Unpacking Error – Wrong Variables)" and asks to analyze code where tuple unpacking fails and use AI to fix it. The code snippet shows a tuple unpacking error: `a, b = (1, 2, 3)`. The error message is "Expected Output: Correct unpacking or using `_` for extra values". The code is highlighted in green, and the error message is in red. The line numbers 52 through 61 are visible on the left side of the editor.

```
52  
53 # Task 6 (Unpacking Error – Wrong Variables)  
54 # Task: Analyze given code where tuple unpacking fails. Use AI to  
55 # fix it.  
56 # Bug: Wrong unpacking  
57 a, b = (1, 2, 3)  
58 # Expected Output: Correct unpacking or using _ for extra values  
59  
60  
61
```

```

51
52
53 # Task 6 (Unpacking Error – Wrong Variables)
54 # Task: Analyze given code where tuple unpacking fails. Use AI to
55 # fix it.
56 # Bug: Wrong unpacking
57 a, b, c= (1, 2, 3)
58 # Expected Output: Correct unpacking or using _ for extra values
59
60
61
62

```

Output:

```

ValueError: too many values to unpack (expected 2)
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/windowsApps/python3
.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/errorassignmnet.py"
[1]
[2]
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>

```

Observation:

The tuple (1, 2, 3) contains three values, but only two variables (a, b) are provided, causing a “too many values to unpack” error.

Tuple unpacking requires the number of variables to match the number of values unless a placeholder like `_` is used.

Fixing it as `a, b, _ = (1, 2, 3)` or using three variables correctly resolves the unpacking error.

Task 7 (Mixed Indentation – Tabs vs Spaces)

Task: Analyze given code where mixed indentation breaks execution. Use AI to fix it.

Bug: Mixed indentation

```
def func():
```

```
x = 5
```

y = 10

return x+y

Expected Output : Consistent indentation applied.

Code:

```
60
61
62 # Task 7 (Mixed Indentation - Tabs vs Spaces)
63 # Task: Analyze given code where mixed indentation breaks
64 # execution. Use AI to fix it.
65 # Bug: Mixed indentation
66 def func():
67     x = 5
68     y = 10
69     return x+y
70 # Expected Output : Consistent indentation applied.
71
72
```

```
60
61
62 # Task 7 (Mixed Indentation - Tabs vs Spaces)
63 # Task: Analyze given code where mixed indentation breaks
64 # execution. Use AI to fix it.
65 # Bug: Mixed indentation
66 def func():
67     x = 5
68     y = 10
69     return x+y
70 # Expected Output : Consistent indentation applied.
71
72
73
74
```

Output:

```
4.0
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/errorassignmnet.py"
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/errorassignmnet.py"
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/errorassignmnet.py"
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy>
```

Ln 89, Col 10 Tab Size: 4

Observation:

The original code uses mixed indentation (tabs and spaces), which causes an indentation error and prevents the program from executing correctly.

Python requires consistent indentation within a block to define the function body properly.

Using the same indentation style (for example, four spaces for each line) fixes the issue and produces the correct output 15.

Task 8 (Import Error – Wrong Module Usage)

Task: Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix.

Bug: Wrong import

```
import maths
```

```
print(maths.sqrt(16))
```

Expected Output: Corrected to import math

Code:

```
71
72
73
Modify selected code ✓ ✕
Add Context... Auto v
Task 8 (Import Error - Wrong Module Usage)
Task: Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix.
74 # Task 8 (Import Error - Wrong Module Usage)
75 # Task: Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix.
76 # Bug: Wrong import
import maths
print(maths.sqrt(16))
Expected Output: Corrected to import math
77 import math
78 print(math.sqrt(16))
79 # Expected Output: Corrected to import math
80
```

```
# Task 8 (Import Error - Wrong Module Usage)
# Task: Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix.
# Bug: Wrong import
import math
print(math.sqrt(16))
# Expected Output: Corrected to import math
```

Output:

```
WindowsApps/python3.13.exe - C:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/error assignmnet.py
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> & C:/Users/aksha/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe "c:/Users/aksha/OneDrive/Desktop/assisantcoding - Copy/error assignmnet.py"
4.0
PS C:\Users\aksha\OneDrive\Desktop\assisantcoding - Copy> 
```

Observation:

The original code fails because it uses mixed indentation, which Python does not allow within the same block.

This causes an indentation error and stops the program from running correctly.

Applying consistent indentation (such as four spaces for all lines inside the function) fixes the issue and allows the function to execute properly.

