

# AI Assisted Coding

## ASSIGNMENT 7.4

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### Question 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:

```
1  # Bug: Mutable default argument
2  def add_item(item, items=None):
3      if items is None:
4          items = []
5      items.append(item)
6      return items
7  print(add_item(1))
8  print(add_item(2))
```

Output(O/P)

```
[1]  
[2]
```

Explanation:

The default list [] was shared between calls.

Default arguments are created only once.

Using None ensures a new list is created each time.

## Question 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:

```
1  # Bug: Floating point precision issue  
2  def check_sum():  
3  |      return round(0.1 + 0.2, 10) == round(0.3, 10)  
4  print(check_sum())
```

Output(O/P)

```
True
```

Explanation:

Floating numbers are not exact in binary.

Instead of ==, we compare the difference with a small tolerance.

### Question 3: Recursion Error – Missing Base Case

Task:

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

# Bug: No base case

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

```
    print(n)
```

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

```
countdown(5)
```

Expected Output : Correct recursion with stopping condition.

Code:

```
1 # Bug: No base case
2 def countdown(n):
3     if n < 0:
4         return
5     print(n)
6     return countdown(n-1)
7 countdown(5)
```

Output(O/P)

```
5
4
3
2
1
0
```

Explanation:

Without a base case, recursion never stops.

The base case stops when n becomes 0.

#### Question 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:

```
1 # Bug: Accessing non-existing key
2 def get_value():
3     data = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
4     return data.get("c", None)
5 print(get_value())
```

Output(O/P)

```
None
```

Explanation:

Accessing data["c"] causes KeyError

.get() prevents crashes and allows default value.

Question 5: Infinite Loop – Wrong Condition

Task:

Analyze given code where the 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:

```
1 # Bug: Infinite loop  
2 def loop_example():  
3     i = 0  
4     while i < 5:  
5         print(i)  
6         i += 1  
7  
8 loop_example()
```

Output(O/P)

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4
```

Explanation:

‘i’ was never incremented.

The loop condition stayed True forever.

### Question 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:

```
1 # Bug: Wrong unpacking
2 a, b, c = (1, 2, 3)
3 print(a, b)
```

Output(O/P)

```
1 2
```

Explanation:

Tuple had three values but only two variables.  
Added `c` to Fix.

### Question 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:

```
1 # Bug: Mixed indentation
2 def func():
3     x = 5
4     y = 10
5     return x+y
6 print(func())
```

Output(O/P)

15

Explanation:

Python requires consistent indentation.  
Using spaces consistently fixes execution.

### Question 8: Import Error – Wrong Module Usage

Task:

Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix it.

```
# Bug: Wrong import  
import maths  
print(maths.sqrt(16))
```

Expected Output: Corrected to import math

Code:

```
1 # Bug: Wrong import  
2 import math  
3 print(math.sqrt(16))
```

Output(O/P)

4.0

Explanation:

Corrected Typo of Import of math module

### Question 9: Unreachable Code – Return Inside Loop

Task:

Analyze given code where a return inside a loop prevents full iteration.  
Use AI to fix it.

```
# Bug: Early return inside loop
```

```
def total(numbers):
    for n in numbers:
        return n
print(total([1,2,3]))
```

Expected Output: Corrected code accumulates sum and returns after loop

Code:

```
1  # Bug: Early return inside loop
2  def total(numbers):
3      sum_total = 0
4      for n in numbers:
5          sum_total += n
6      return sum_total
7  print(total([1,2,3]))
```

Output(O/P)

```
6
```

Explanation:

Return statement inside the loop stops after the first iteration.  
Now it sums all elements before returning.

### Question 10: Name Error – Undefined Variable

Task:

Task: Analyze given code where a variable is used before being defined.

Let AI detect and fix the error.

```
# Bug: Using undefined variable
def calculate_area():
    return length * width
print(calculate_area())
```

Requirements:

- Run the code to observe the error.
- Ask AI to identify the missing variable definition.

- Fix the bug by defining length and width as parameters.
- Add 3 assert test cases for correctness.

Expected Output :

- Corrected code with parameters.
- AI explanation of the bug.

Successful execution of assertions.

Code:

```
1 # Bug: Using undefined variable
2 def calculate_area(length, width):
3     return length * width
4
5 # Test cases
6 assert calculate_area(5, 10) == 50
7 assert calculate_area(3, 4) == 12
8 assert calculate_area(7, 8) == 56
9
10 print(calculate_area(5, 10))
```

Output(O/P)

50

Explanation:

length and width were undefined.

Making them parameters fixes NameError.

### Question 11: Type Error – Mixing Data Types Incorrectly

Task:

Analyze given code where integers and strings are added incorrectly. Let AI detect and fix the error.

```
# Bug: Adding integer and string
def add_values():
```

```
    return 5 + "10"
print(add_values())
```

Requirements:

- Run the code to observe the error.
- AI should explain why int + str is invalid.
- Fix the code by type conversion (e.g., int("10") or str(5)).
- Verify with 3 assert cases.

Expected Output #6:

- Corrected code with type handling.
- AI explanation of the fix. Successful test validation.

Code:

```
1  # Bug: Adding integer and string
2  def add_values():
3      """
4          Add two values together.
5
6          Note: In Python, the + operator cannot directly add an integer and string
7          because they are incompatible types. Strings require explicit conversion
8          to numeric types before arithmetic operations.
9      """
10     return 5 + int("10")
11
12 print(add_values())
13
14 # Test cases
15 assert add_values() == 15, "5 + 10 should equal 15"
16 assert isinstance(add_values(), int), "Result should be an integer"
17 assert add_values() > 10, "Result should be greater than 10"
```

Output(O/P)

```
15
```

Explanation:

Python cannot add int and str directly.

Type conversion solves the issue.

## Question 12: Type Error – String + List Concatenation

Task:

Analyze code where a string is incorrectly added to a list.

# Bug: Adding string and list

```
def combine():
```

```
    return "Numbers: " + [1, 2, 3]
```

```
print(combine())
```

Requirements:

- Run the code to observe the error.
- Explain why str + list is invalid.
- Fix using conversion (str([1,2,3]) or " ".join()).
- Verify with 3 assert cases.

Expected Output:

- Corrected code
- Explanation
- Successful test validation

Code:

```
1  # Bug: Adding string and list
2  def combine():
3      """
4          Combine a string with a list representation.
5
6          Note: Direct concatenation of str + list is invalid in Python because
7          strings and lists are different types. We must convert the list to a
8          string representation using str() before concatenation.
9      """
10     return "Numbers: " + str([1, 2, 3])
11
12     print(combine())
13
14     # Test cases
15     assert combine() == "Numbers: [1, 2, 3]", "Basic concatenation failed"
16     assert isinstance(combine(), str), "Result should be a string"
17     assert "Numbers:" in combine() and "[1, 2, 3]" in combine(), "Both parts should be present"
```

Output(O/P)

```
Numbers: [1, 2, 3]
```

Explanation:

String cannot be directly added to the list.

Convert list to string first.

### Question 13: Type Error – Multiplying String by Float

Task:

Detect and fix code where a string is multiplied by a float.

```
# Bug: Multiplying string by float
def repeat_text():
    return "Hello" * 2.5
```

```
print(repeat_text())
```

Requirements:

- Observe the error.
- Explain why float multiplication is invalid for strings.
- Fix by converting float to int.
- Add 3 assert test cases.

Code:

```
1  # Bug: Multiplying string by float
2  def repeat_text():
3      """
4          Repeat a string by converting the multiplier to an integer.
5
6          In Python, strings can only be multiplied by integers, not floats.
7          Multiplying a string by a float raises a TypeError because the
8          repetition count must be a whole number. We convert 2.5 to int(2)
9          to fix this issue.
10         """
11     return "Hello" * int(2.5)
12
13 print(repeat_text())
14
15 # Test cases
16 assert repeat_text() == "HelloHello", "Should repeat string 2 times (2.5 truncated to 2)"
17 assert len(repeat_text()) == 10, "Result should have length 10"
18 assert repeat_text()[0:5] == "Hello", "First 5 characters should be 'Hello'"
```

Output(O/P)

```
HelloHello
```

Explanation:

Strings can only be multiplied by integers.

Convert float to int before multiplication.

## Question 14: Type Error – Adding None to Integer

Task:

Analyze code where None is added to an integer.

# Bug: Adding None and integer

```
def compute():
    value = None
    return value + 10
```

```
print(compute())
```

Requirements:

- Run and identify the error.
- Explain why NoneType cannot be added.
- Fix by assigning a default value.
- Validate using asserts.

Code:

```
1  # Bug: Adding None and integer
2  def compute():
3      """
4          Computes a value.
5
6          NoneType cannot be added to integers because None represents the absence
7          of a value and has no numeric representation. Python's type system prevents
8          operations between incompatible types to avoid undefined behavior.
9      """
10     value = 0 # Fixed: Initialize with a valid integer instead of None
11     return value + 10
12
13 result = compute()
14 print(result)
15
16 # Validate using asserts
17 assert result == 10, "Expected result to be 10"
18 assert isinstance(result, int), "Expected result to be an integer"
```

## Output(O/P)

10

Explanation:

NoneType cannot be added to int.

Assign default numeric value before operation.

## Question 15: Type Error – Input Treated as String Instead of Number

Task:

Fix code where user input is not converted properly.

# Bug: Input remains string

```
def sum_two_numbers():
    a = input("Enter first number: ")
    b = input("Enter second number: ")
    return a + b
print(sum_two_numbers())
```

Requirements:

- Explain why input is always string.
- Fix using int() conversion.
- Verify with assert test cases.

## Code:

```
1 # Bug: Input remains string
2 def sum_two_numbers():
3     """
4         Sum two numbers from user input.
5
6     Why input() returns strings:
7     The input() function always returns user data as a string type,
8     regardless of what the user types. String concatenation occurs
9     instead of numeric addition without explicit type conversion.
10    """
11    a = float(input("Enter first number: "))
12    b = float(input("Enter second number: "))
13    return a + b
14
15 result = sum_two_numbers()
16 print(result)
17
18 # Test cases
19 assert sum_two_numbers.__doc__ is not None, "Docstring missing"
20 assert isinstance(result, float), "Result should be a float"
21 assert result == 5.0, "Expected sum of 2.0 and 3.0 to be 5.0"
```

## Output(O/P)

```
Enter first number: 2.0
Enter second number: 3.0
5.0
```

## Explanation:

input() always returns string.

Convert to float or int before addition.