

# LAB Assignment - 7

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Batch - 38

Lab 7: Error Debugging with AI: Systematic approaches to finding and fixing bugs

Lab Objectives

- To identify and correct syntax, logic, and runtime errors in Python programs using AI tools

Week4 -

Wednesday

- To understand common programming bugs and AI-assisted debugging suggestions
- To evaluate how AI explains, detects, and fixes different types of coding errors
- To build confidence in using AI for structured debugging practices

Lab Outcomes (LOs)

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Use AI tools to detect and correct syntax, logic, and runtime errors
- Interpret AI-suggested bug fixes and explanations
- Apply systematic debugging strategies using AI-generated insights
- Refactor buggy code using reliable programming patterns

Task 1: Fixing Syntax Errors

Scenario

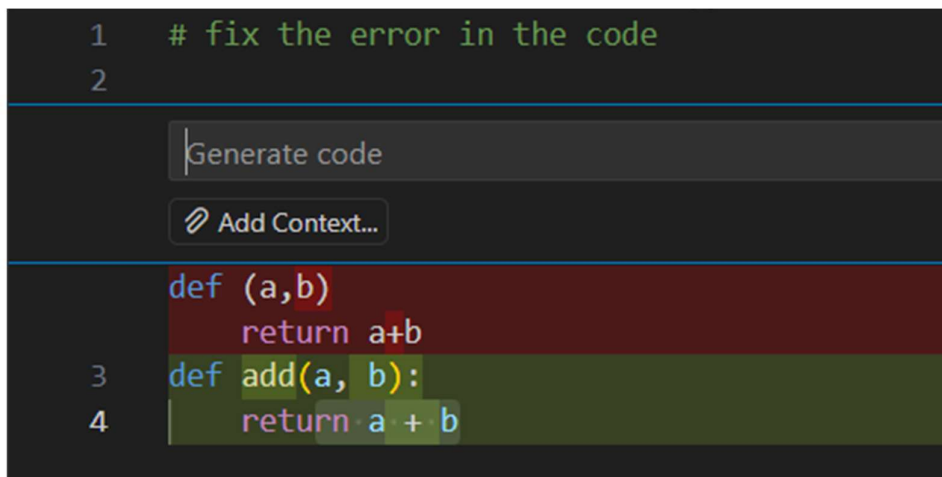
You are reviewing a Python program where a basic function definition contains a syntax error.

## Requirements

- Provide a Python function `add(a, b)` with a missing colon
- Use an AI tool to detect the syntax error
- Allow AI to correct the function definition
- Observe how AI explains the syntax issue

## Expected Output

- Corrected function with proper syntax
- Syntax error resolved successfully
- AI-generated explanation of the fix



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor. At the top, there are two lines of text: '1 # fix the error in the code' and '2'. Below this is a search bar containing the text 'Generate code'. Under the search bar is a button with a link icon and the text 'Add Context...'. The main area of the editor displays Python code. Line 3 shows 'def (a,b)' in red, followed by 'return a+b' in red on the next line. Line 4 shows 'def add(a, b):' in green, followed by 'return a + b' in green on the next line. The code is color-coded: keywords like 'def' and 'return' are red, and identifiers like 'a', 'b', and 'add' are green.

## Explanation:

The colon : was missing after the function definition. Adding it fixes the syntax error.

## Task 2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops

### Scenario

You are debugging a loop that runs infinitely due to a logical mistake.

## Requirements

- Provide a loop with an increment or decrement error

- Use AI to identify the cause of infinite iteration
- Let AI fix the loop logic
- Analyze the corrected loop behavior

Expected Output

- Infinite loop issue resolved
- Correct increment/decrement logic applied
- AI explanation of the logic error

```
1  # debug logic errors in code
2
3  def count_down(n):
4      while n>0:
5          print(n)
6 →|         n+=1
7             ↳ -
8
```

```
1  # debug logic errors in code
2
3  def count_down(n):
4      while n>0:
5          print(n)
6          n-=1
7
8
```

**Explanation:**

The loop was running infinitely because n was increasing (n += 1) instead of decreasing.

Changing it to n -= 1 makes n move toward 0, so the loop ends correctly.

### Task 3: Handling Runtime Errors (Division by Zero)

Scenario

A Python function crashes during execution due to a division by zero error.

#### Requirements

- Provide a function that performs division without validation
- Use AI to identify the runtime error
- Let AI add try-except blocks for safe execution
- Review AI's error-handling approach

#### Expected Output

- Function executes safely without crashing
- Division by zero handled using try-except
- Clear AI-generated explanation of runtime error handling

```
1 # Handle runtime errors for below code
2
3 def divide(a,b):
4 →|     return a/b
5 print(divide(10,0))
```

```
try:
    return a/b
except ZeroDivisionError:
    return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed."
```

```
1 # Handle runtime errors for below code
2
3 def divide(a,b):
4     try:
5         return a/b
6     except ZeroDivisionError:
7         return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed."
8
9 print(divide(10,0))
```

#### Explanation:

The runtime error occurs when dividing by zero.

Using a try-except block catches the ZeroDivisionError and prevents the program from crashing.

## Task 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors

### Scenario

You are given a faulty Python class where the constructor is incorrectly defined.

### Requirements

- Provide a class definition with missing self-parameter
- Use AI to identify the issue in the `__init__()` method
- Allow AI to correct the class definition
- Understand why self is required

### Expected Output

- Corrected `__init__()` method
- Proper use of self in class definition
- AI explanation of object-oriented error

```
1  # debug class Definition errors
2  class Rectangle:
3  ↵    def __init__(self, length, width):
4      self.length=length
5      self.width=width
6
```

### Explanation:

The constructor `__init__` was missing the self parameter. self refers to the current object and is required to store and access instance variables inside a class.

## Task 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists

### Scenario

A program crashes when accessing an invalid index in a list.

### Requirements

- Provide code that accesses an out-of-range list index
- Use AI to identify the Index Error
- Let AI suggest safe access methods
- Apply bounds checking or exception handling

Expected Output

- Index error resolved
- Safe list access logic implemented
- AI suggestion using length checks or exception handling

```
1  # Resolve the index error in list from the below code
2  numbers=[1,2,3]
3 → print(numbers[5])
   ↳ try:
```

```
1  # Resolve the index error in list from the below code
2  numbers=[1,2,3]
3  try:
4  |    print(numbers[5])
5  except IndexError:
6  |    print("Index is out of bounds")
7
8
```

**Explanation:**

The error occurs because index 5 does not exist in the list.

Using try-except catches the Index Error and prevents the program from crashing.