

# 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 interface. At the top, there are two input fields: 'Generate code' and 'Add Context...'. Below them is a code editor area with four lines of Python code:

```
1 # fix the error in the code
2
3 def (a,b)
4     return a+b
5 def add(a, b):
6     return a + b
```

The first line has a green background, while the second line has a red background, indicating an error. The third line starts with 'def (a,b)' which is highlighted in red, and the fourth line starts with 'return a+b' which is also highlighted in red. The fifth and sixth lines are correct and have green backgrounds.

## 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.