

## Assignment-7.1

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Batch-43

### Task Description #1 (Syntax Errors – Missing Parentheses in Print Statement)

Task: Provide a Python snippet with a missing parenthesis in a print statement (e.g., `print "Hello"`). Use AI to detect and fix the syntax error.

```
# Bug: Missing parentheses in print statement
def greet(): print "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!"
greet()
```

Requirements:

- Run the given code to observe the error.
- Apply AI suggestions to correct the syntax.
- Use at least 3 assert test cases to confirm the corrected code works.

Expected Output #1:

- Corrected code with proper syntax and AI explanation.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File:** Untitled58.ipynb
- Cell Number:** [46]
- Code Content:**

```
# Bug: Missing parentheses in print statement
def greet():
    print("Hello, AI Debugging Lab!")
greet()
# Test Cases
assert greet() == None
assert str(greet()) == "None"
assert repr(greet()) == "None"
```
- Output:**

```
... Hello, AI Debugging Lab!
Hello, AI Debugging Lab!
Hello, AI Debugging Lab!
Hello, AI Debugging Lab!
```
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for Commands, Code, Text, Run all, and a play button.
- Top Bar:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help.
- Right Panel:** Share, RAM, Disk.

## Task Description #2 (Incorrect condition in an If Statement)

Task: Supply a function where an if-condition mistakenly uses =

instead of ==. Let AI identify and fix the issue. # Bug: Using

assignment (=) instead of comparison (==) def

```
check_number(n): if n = 10: return "Ten" else:
```

```
return "Not Ten"
```

Requirements:

- Ask AI to explain why this causes a bug.
- Correct the code and verify with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #2:

- Corrected code using == with explanation and successful test execution.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
# Bug: Using assignment (=) instead of comparison (==)
def check_number(n):
    if n == 10:
        return "Ten"
    else:
        return "Not Ten"

# Test Cases
assert check_number(10) == "Ten"
assert check_number(5) == "Not Ten"
assert check_number(0) == "Not Ten"

print(check_number(10))
print(check_number(5))
print(check_number(0))
```

The output pane below the code cell shows the results of the print statements:

```
... Ten
Not Ten
Not Ten
```

## Task Description #3 (Runtime Error – File Not Found)

Task: Provide code that attempts to open a non-existent file and

crashes. Use AI to apply safe error handling. # Bug: Program crashes

if file is missing def read\_file(filename): with open(filename, 'r') as

```
f:
```

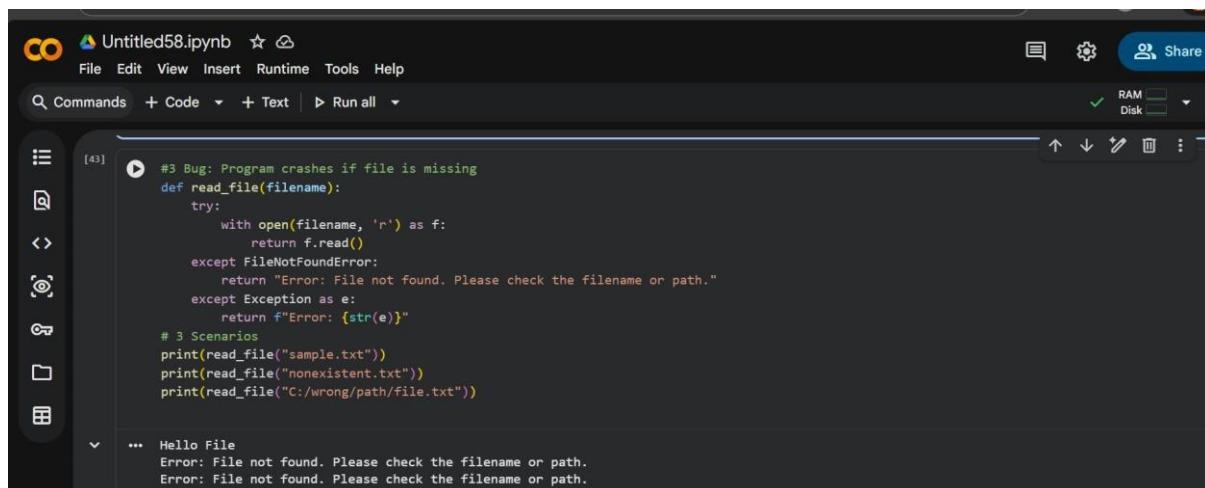
```
return f.read()  
print(read_file("nonexistent.txt"))
```

Requirements:

- Implement a try-except block suggested by AI.
- Add a user-friendly error message.
- Test with at least 3 scenarios: file exists, file missing, invalid path.

Expected Output #3:

- Safe file handling with exception management.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The code cell contains Python code for reading files, including exception handling for non-existent files. The output cell shows the results of running the code with three different file paths: "sample.txt", "nonexistent.txt", and "C:/wrong/path/file.txt". All three attempts result in an error message: "Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path.".

```
#3 Bug: Program crashes if file is missing  
def read_file(filename):  
    try:  
        with open(filename, 'r') as f:  
            return f.read()  
    except FileNotFoundError:  
        return "Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path."  
    except Exception as e:  
        return f"Error: {str(e)}"  
# 3 Scenarios  
print(read_file("sample.txt"))  
print(read_file("nonexistent.txt"))  
print(read_file("C:/wrong/path/file.txt"))
```

```
... Hello File  
Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path.  
Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path.
```

#### Task Description #4 (Calling a Non-Existent Method) Task:

Give a class where a non-existent method is called (e.g.,

`obj.undefined_method()`). Use AI to debug and fix.

```
# Bug: Calling an undefined method
```

```
class Car: def
```

```
start(self):
```

```
return "Car started"
```

```
my_car = Car()
```

```
print(my_car.drive()) # drive() is not defined
```

Requirements:

- Students must analyze whether to define the missing method or correct the method call.
- Use 3 assert tests to confirm the corrected class works.

Expected Output #4:

- Corrected class with clear AI explanation.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled58.ipynb". The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
# Fix Calling Non-Existent Method

class Car:
    def start(self):
        return "Car started"

    def drive(self):
        return "Car is driving"

my_car = Car()

# Test Cases
assert my_car.start() == "Car started"
assert my_car.drive() == "Car is driving"
assert isinstance(my_car, Car)

print(my_car.start())
print(my_car.drive())
```

The output of the code cell shows two lines of text: "Car started" and "Car is driving". Above the code cell, there are two error messages in the status bar:

- ... Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path.
- ... Error: File not found. Please check the filename or path.

## Task Description #5 (TypeError – Mixing Strings and Integers in Addition)

Task: Provide code that adds an integer and string ("5" + 2) causing a TypeError. Use AI to resolve the bug.

```
# Bug: TypeError due to mixing string and integer

def add_five(value):

    return value + 5
```

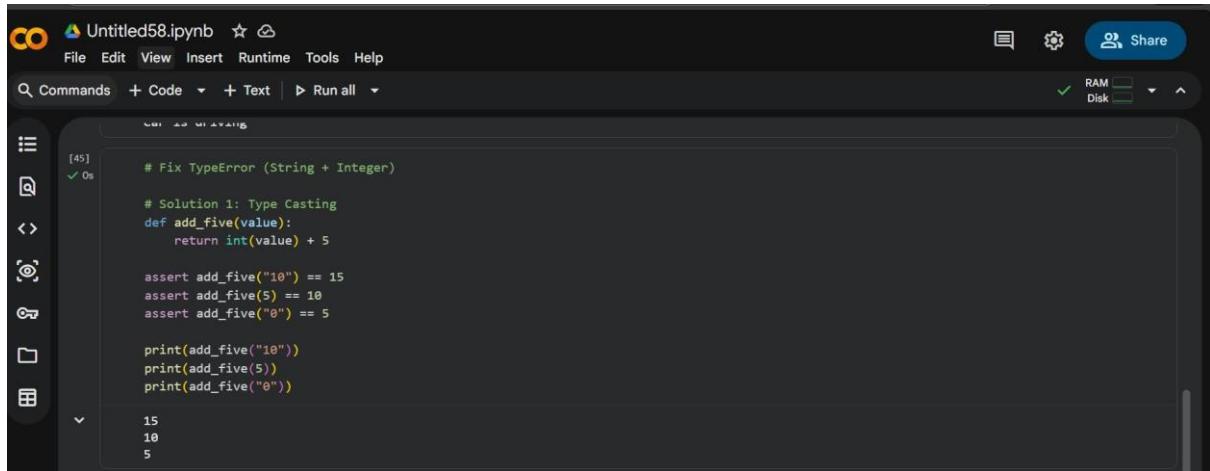
```
print(add_five("10"))
```

Requirements:

- Ask AI for two solutions: type casting and string concatenation.
- Validate with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #5:

- Corrected code that runs successfully for multiple inputs.



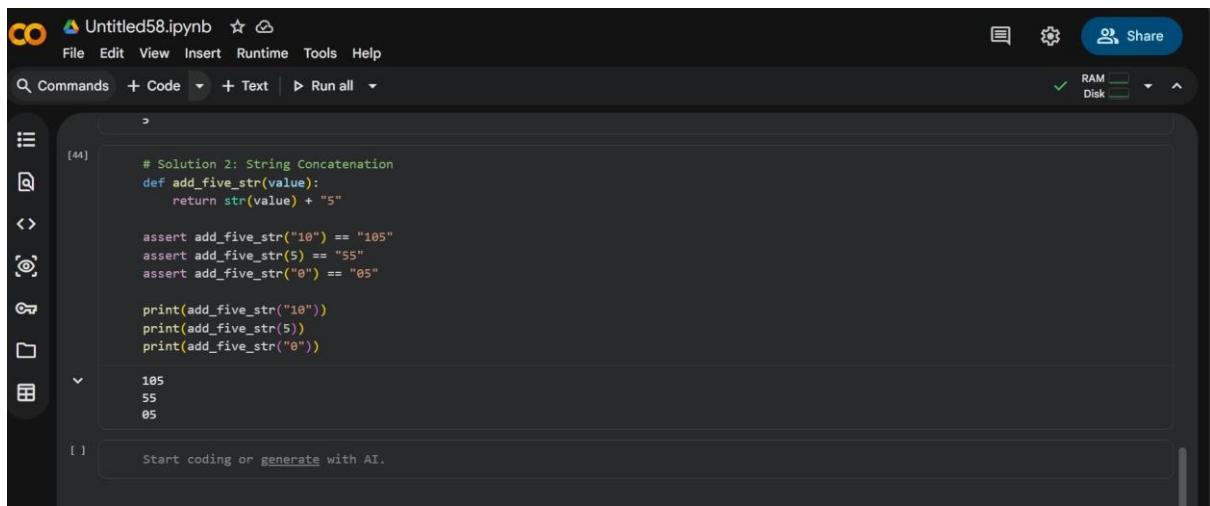
```
# Fix TypeError (String + Integer)

# Solution 1: Type Casting
def add_five(value):
    return int(value) + 5

assert add_five("10") == 15
assert add_five(5) == 10
assert add_five("0") == 5

print(add_five("10"))
print(add_five(5))
print(add_five("0"))

15
10
5
```



```
# Solution 2: String Concatenation
def add_five_str(value):
    return str(value) + "5"

assert add_five_str("10") == "105"
assert add_five_str(5) == "55"
assert add_five_str("0") == "05"

print(add_five_str("10"))
print(add_five_str(5))
print(add_five_str("0"))

105
55
05
```