

Assignment-10.3

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Batch No: 05

Course: AI Assisted Coding

Task 1: Syntax and Error Detection

Task: Identify and fix syntax, indentation, and variable errors in the given script.

```
# buggy_code_task1.py
```

```
def add_numbers(a, b)
```

```
result = a + b
```

```
return reslt
```

```
print(add_numbers(10 20))
```

Expected Output:

- Corrected code with proper syntax (: after function, fixed variable name, corrected function call).
- AI should explain what was fixed.

#Prompt: Identify and fix syntax, indentation, and variable errors in the given script.

Corrected Code & Output:

```

10.3 task-1.py > add_numbers
1 def add_numbers(a, b):
2     result = a + b
3     return result
4
5 print(add_numbers(10, 20))

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Python + - [] [X] ... | [] [X]

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/10.3 task-1.py"

30

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>

Explanation:

- Added a colon : after the function definition (def add_numbers(a, b):).
- Fixed the variable name typo (reslt → result) in the return statement.
- Added a comma between arguments in the function call (add_numbers(10, 20)).

- Properly indented the function body.

Task 2: Logical and Performance Issue Review

Task: Optimize inefficient logic while keeping the result correct.

buggy_code_task2.py

```
def find_duplicates(nums):
```

```
    duplicates = []
```

```
    for i in range(len(nums)):
```

```
        for j in range(len(nums)):
```

```
            if i != j and nums[i] == nums[j] and nums[i] not in duplicates:
```

```
                duplicates.append(nums[i])
```

```
    return duplicates
```

```
numbers = [1,2,3,2,4,5,1,6,1,2]
```

```
print(find_duplicates(numbers))
```

Expected Output:

- More efficient duplicate detection (e.g., using sets).
- AI should explain the optimization

#Prompt: Optimize inefficient logic while keeping the result correct.

Code & Output:



```
10.3 task-2.py > find_duplicates
1 def find_duplicates(nums):
2     seen = set()
3     duplicates = set()
4     for num in nums:
5         if num in seen:
6             duplicates.add(num)
7         else:
8             seen.add(num)
9     return list(duplicates)
10
11 numbers = [1,2,3,2,4,5,1,6,1,2]
12 print(find_duplicates(numbers))
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/t
[1, 2]

Explanation:

- The original code used nested loops, resulting in $O(n^2)$ time complexity.

- The optimized code uses two sets: seen to track numbers already encountered, and duplicates to store numbers that appear more than once.
- This reduces the time complexity to $O(n)$, making it much faster for large lists.
- The output remains correct: [1, 2] (order may vary due to set usage).

Task 3: Code Refactoring for Readability

Task: Refactor messy code into clean, PEP 8-compliant, well-structured code.

buggy_code_task3.py

```
def c(n):
    x=1
    for i in range(1,n+1):
        x=x*i
    return x
print(c(5))
```

Expected Output:

Function renamed to calculate_factorial.

Proper indentation, variable naming, docstrings, and formatting.

AI should provide a more readable version.

#Prompt: Refactor messy code into clean, PEP 8-compliant, well-structured code.

Code & Output:



```
10.3 task-3.py > calculate_factorial
1 def calculate_factorial(n):
2     """
3     Calculate the factorial of a given integer n.
4
5     Args:
6     | n (int): The number to calculate the factorial for.
7
8     Returns:
9     | int: The factorial of n.
10    """
11    result = 1
12    for i in range(1, n + 1):
13        result *= i
14    return result
15
16 print(calculate_factorial(5))
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python + v

```
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/10.3 task-3.py"
120
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>
```

Explanation:

- Renamed the function to `calculate_factorial` for clarity.
- Improved variable names (`result` instead of `x`, `i` remains standard for loops).
- Added a docstring describing the function, arguments, and return value.
- Fixed indentation and followed PEP 8 formatting for readability.
- The code is now clean, well-structured, and easy to understand.

Task 4: Security and Error Handling Enhancement

Task: Add security practices and exception handling to the code.

`# buggy_code_task4.py`

`import sqlite3`

`def get_user_data(user_id):`

`conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")`

`cursor = conn.cursor()`

`query = f"SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = {user_id};" #`

Potential SQL injection risk

`cursor.execute(query)`

`result = cursor.fetchall()`

`conn.close()`

`return result`

`user_input = input("Enter user ID: ")`

`print(get_user_data(user_input))`

Expected Output:

Safe query using parameterized SQL (? placeholders).

Try-except block for database errors.

Input validation before query execution

Code & Output:

```
10.3 task-4.py > get_user_data
1  import sqlite3
2  def get_user_data(user_id):
3      """
4      Safely fetch user data from the database using parameterized queries and error handling.
5      """
6
7      try:
8          # Input validation: Ensure user_id is an integer
9          user_id = int(user_id)
10     except ValueError:
11         print("Invalid user ID. Please enter a numeric value.")
12         return None
13
14     try:
15         conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
16         cursor = conn.cursor()
17         # Use parameterized query to prevent SQL injection
18         query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = ?;"
19         cursor.execute(query, (user_id,))
20         result = cursor.fetchall()
21     except sqlite3.DatabaseError as e:
22         print(f"Database error: {e}")
23         result = None
24
25     finally:
26         if 'conn' in locals():
27             conn.close()
28
29     return result
30
31 user_input = input("Enter user ID: ")
32 print(get_user_data(user_input))
```

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/10.3 task-4.py"
Enter user ID: abc
Invalid user ID. Please enter a numeric value.
None
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/10.3 task-4.py"
Enter user ID: abc
Invalid user ID. Please enter a numeric value.
None
None
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>
```

Explanation:

- Uses parameterized SQL (?) to prevent SQL injection.
- Validates input to ensure user_id is an integer.
- Wraps database operations in a try-except block to handle errors gracefully.
- Closes the database connection in a finally block for safety.

Task 5: Automated Code Review Report Generation

Task: Generate a review report for this messy code.

```
# buggy_code_task5.py
```

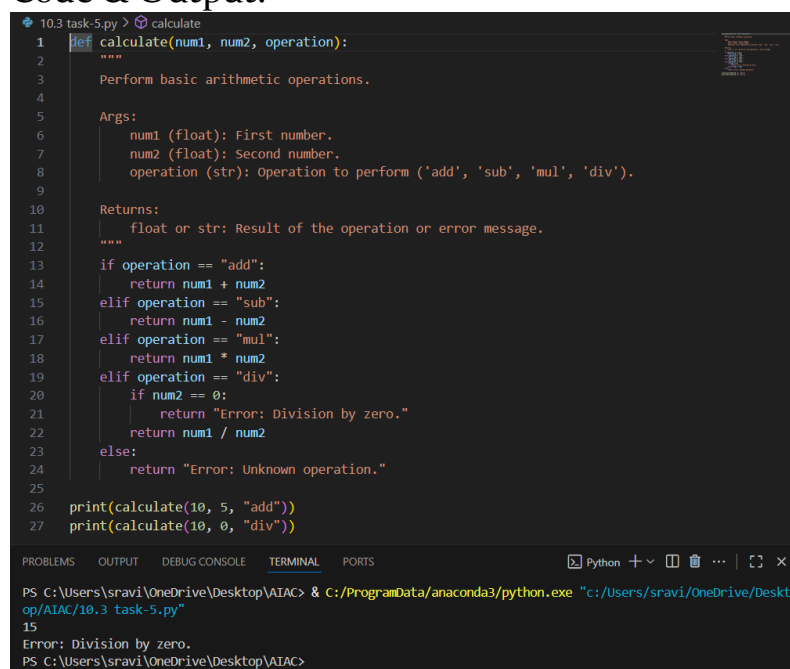
```
def calc(x,y,z):
if z=="add":
return x+y
elif z=="sub": return x-y
elif z=="mul":
return x*y
elif z=="div":
return x/y
else: print("wrong")
print(calc(10,5,"add"))
print(calc(10,0,"div"))
```

Expected Output:

AI-generated review report should mention:

- o Missing docstrings
- o Inconsistent formatting (indentation, inline return)
- o Missing error handling for division by zero
- o Non-descriptive function/variable names
- o Suggestions for readability and PEP 8 compliance

Code & Output:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a Python script named `10.3 task-5.py`. The script defines a function `calculate` that performs basic arithmetic operations. The code is as follows:

```
1 def calculate(num1, num2, operation):
2     """
3     Perform basic arithmetic operations.
4
5     Args:
6         num1 (float): First number.
7         num2 (float): Second number.
8         operation (str): Operation to perform ('add', 'sub', 'mul', 'div').
9
10    Returns:
11        float or str: Result of the operation or error message.
12    """
13    if operation == "add":
14        return num1 + num2
15    elif operation == "sub":
16        return num1 - num2
17    elif operation == "mul":
18        return num1 * num2
19    elif operation == "div":
20        if num2 == 0:
21            return "Error: Division by zero."
22        return num1 / num2
23    else:
24        return "Error: Unknown operation."
25
26 print(calculate(10, 5, "add"))
27 print(calculate(10, 0, "div"))
```

The output of the script is shown in the terminal window at the bottom:

```
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/10.3 task-5.py"
15
Error: Division by zero.
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>
```

1. Missing Docstrings:

- The function `calc` does not have a docstring explaining its purpose, parameters, and return value.

2. Inconsistent Formatting:

- Indentation is inconsistent throughout the function.
- Some return statements are inline with `elif`, while others are on a new line.
- The `else` block uses `print` instead of `return`, which is inconsistent with other branches.

3. Missing Error Handling:

- No error handling for division by zero. Calling `calc(10, 0, "div")` will raise a `ZeroDivisionError`.

4. Non-descriptive Names:

- The function name `calc` and variable names `x`, `y`, `z` are not descriptive. More meaningful names should be used (e.g., `operation`, `num1`, `num2`).

5. Suggestions for Readability and PEP 8 Compliance:

- Add a docstring to the function.
- Use consistent indentation (4 spaces per level).
- Use descriptive names for the function and parameters.
- Handle division by zero with a `try-except` block or conditional check.
- Return a value in the `else` block for consistency.
- Format the code according to PEP 8 guidelines