

## Lab Assignment – 7.5

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

#### Task 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))
```

#### **Prompt Used :**

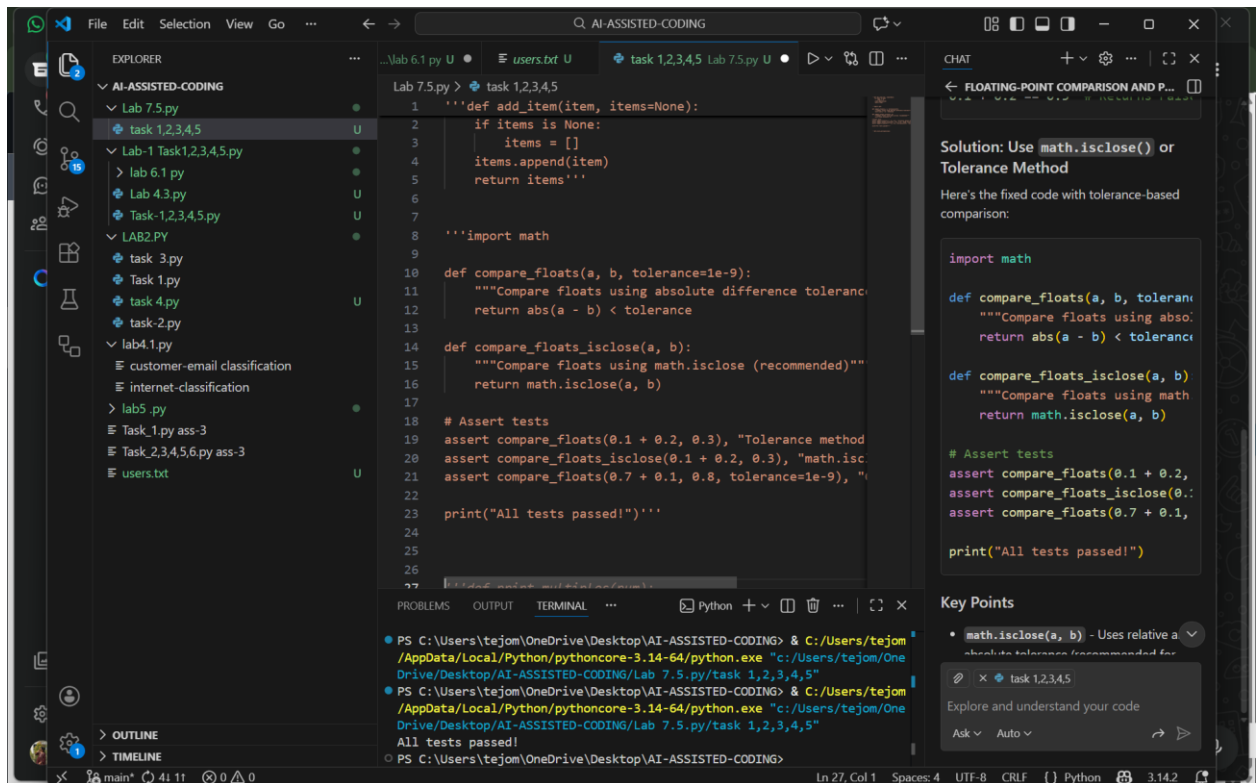
*This function behaves unexpectedly across multiple calls due to a mutable default argument. Explain why it happens, fix it using None pattern, and provide 3 assert test cases.*

#### **Fixed Code :**

```
def add_item(item, items=None):  
    if items is None:  
        items = []  
    items.append(item)  
    return items  
assert add_item(1) == [1], "Test case 1 failed"  
assert add_item(2) == [2], "Test case 2 failed"  
assert add_item(3) == [3], "Test case 3 failed"  
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 1 fixed the mutable default argument issue by replacing the shared list default with None to avoid unexpected behavior across function calls.

**Output :**



## Task 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())
```

**Prompt Used :**

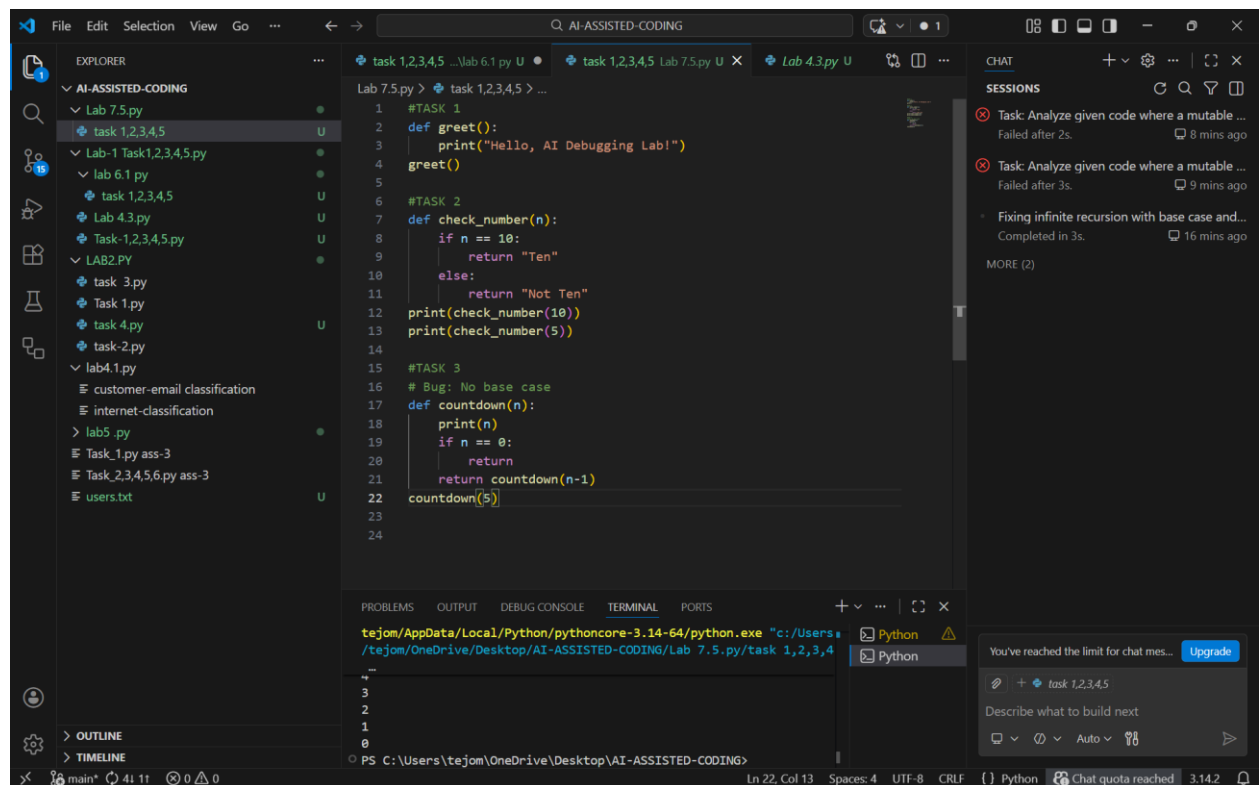
*This floating-point comparison returns False unexpectedly. Explain floating-point precision issue and fix using a tolerance method (like abs difference or math.isclose). Provide 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
import math
def check_sum():
    return math.isclose(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3, rel_tol=1e-9)
print(check_sum())
# Assert tests
assert check_sum() == True, "Test failed: 0.1 + 0.2 should be close to 0.3"
assert math.isclose(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3, rel_tol=1e-9) == True, "Test failed: 0.1 + 0.2 should be close to 0.3"
assert math.isclose(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3, rel_tol=1e-9) == True, "Test failed: 0.1 + 0.2 should be close to 0.3"
```

**Explanation :** Task 2 addressed floating-point precision problems by using tolerance-based comparison (like math.isclose) instead of direct equality.

## Output :



### Task 3 (Recursion Error – Missing Base Case)

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

# **Bug:** No base case

```
def countdown(n):
    print(n)
    return countdown(n-1)
countdown(5)
```

#### Prompt Used :

*This recursion runs infinitely. Identify the missing base case, fix the function properly, and provide 3 assert test cases for different inputs.*

#### Fixed Code :

```
def countdown(n):
if n <= 0: # Base case
return ["Done"]
return [n] + countdown(n - 1)

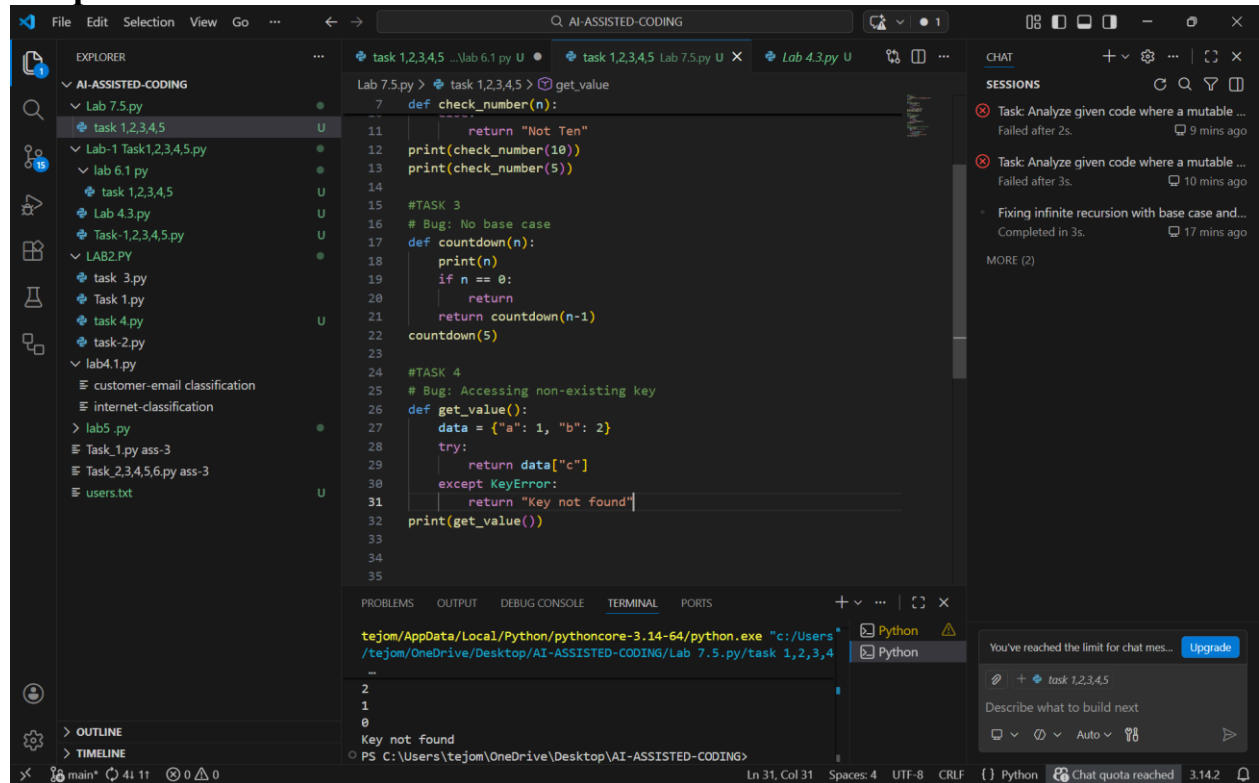
print(countdown(5))

# 3 Assert Test Cases
assert countdown(3) == [3, 2, 1, "Done"]
assert countdown(1) == [1, "Done"]
assert countdown(0) == ["Done"]
```

```
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 3 resolved a recursion error by adding a proper base case to stop infinite recursive calls and prevent RecursionError.

**Output :**



## Task 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())*

**Prompt Used :**

*This code throws KeyError because a dictionary key is missing. Explain why, fix using .get() or try-except, and provide 3 assert tests.*

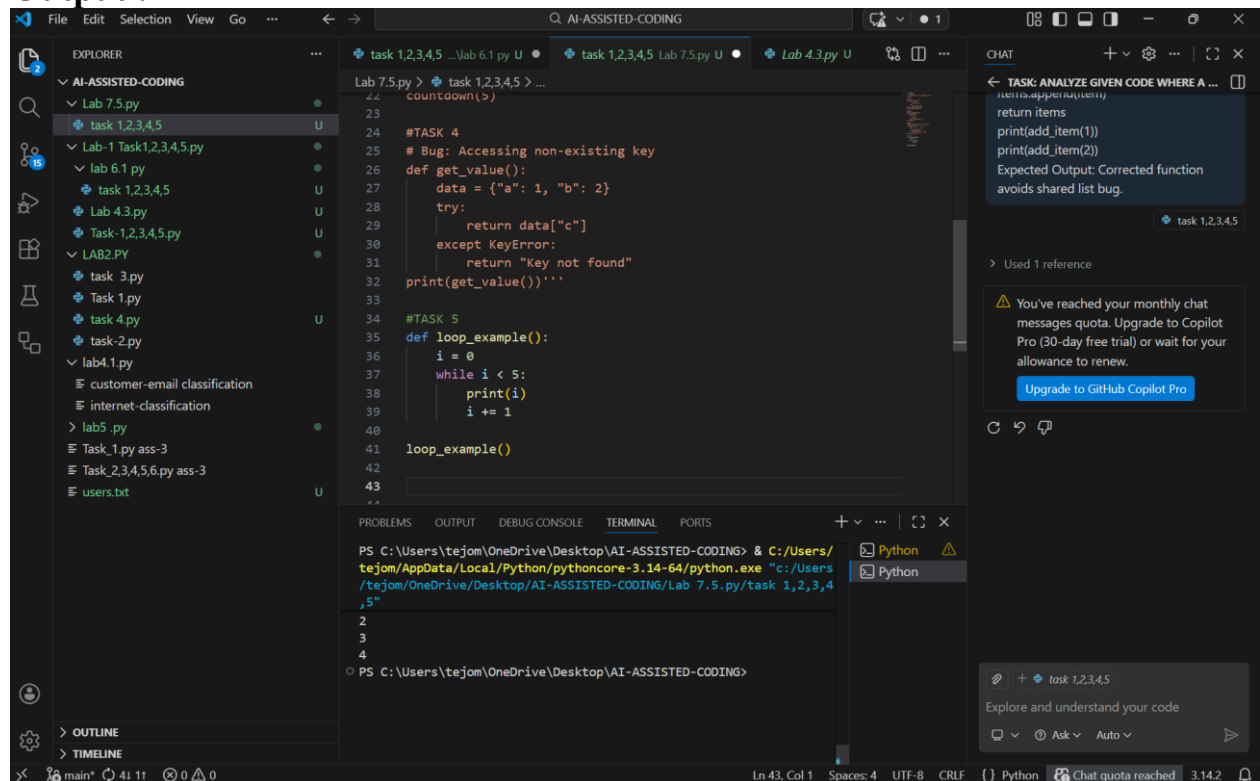
**Fixed Code :**

```
def get_value():
data = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
return data.get("c", "Key not found")
print(get_value())
```

```
# Assert tests
assert get_value() == "Key not found", "Test case 1 failed: Expected 'Key not found'"
assert get_value() != 1, "Test case 2 failed: Expected not to return 1"
assert get_value() != 2, "Test case 3 failed: Expected not to return 2"
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 4 handled dictionary KeyError by safely accessing missing keys using .get() or exception handling.

**Output :**



## Task 5 (Infinite Loop – Wrong Condition)

**Task:** Analyze given code where loop never ends. Use AI to detect and fix it.

**# Bug:** Infinite loop

```
def loop_example():
```

```
    i = 0
```

```
    while i < 5:
```

```
        print(i)
```

**Prompt Used :**

*This while loop never ends. Explain why it becomes infinite and fix it properly. Provide corrected code and 3 assert tests (or checks).*

**Fixed Code :**

```
def loop_example():
    i = 0
    while i < 5:
```

```
print(i)
i += 1 # Increment 'i' to avoid infinite loop
loop_example()
```

**Explanation :** Task 5 corrected an infinite loop by updating the loop variable properly so the condition eventually becomes false.

## Output :

```
39 # i += 1
40
41 # loop_example()
42
43 #TASK 6
44 # a, b = (1, 2, 3)
45 a, b, _ = (1, 2, 3)
46 print(a, b)
47
48 # #TASK 7
```

```
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
1 2
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING>
```

## Task 6 (Unpacking Error – Wrong Variables)

**Task:** Analyze given code where tuple unpacking fails. Use AI to fix it.

**# Bug:** Wrong unpacking

$a, b = (1, 2, 3)$

**Prompt Used :**

*This tuple unpacking fails because the number of variables does not match values. Explain the error and provide 2 correct fixes. Add 3 assert test cases.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
a, b, c = (1, 2, 3)
assert a == 1
assert b == 2
assert c == 3

# Fix 2: Use unpacking with a list to capture extra values
a, b, *rest = (1, 2, 3)
assert a == 1
```

```
assert b == 2
assert rest == [3]
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 6 fixed tuple unpacking errors by matching the number of variables with values or using extended unpacking.

**Output :**

```
39 # i += 1
40
41 # loop_example()
42
43 #TASK 6
44 # a, b = (1, 2, 3)
45 a, b, _ = (1, 2, 3)
46 print(a, b)
47
48 #TASK 7
```

```
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
1 2
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING>
```

## Task 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*

**Prompt Used :**

*This function fails due to indentation error. Explain why mixed indentation causes issues and rewrite the function with correct indentation. Add 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

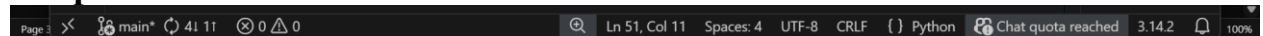
```
def func():
```

```
x = 5
y = 10
return x+y

assert func() == 15
assert func() > 10
assert func() < 20
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 7 corrected indentation errors by using consistent spaces and proper block alignment.

**Output :**



### Task 8 (Import Error – Wrong Module Usage)

**Task:** Analyze given code with incorrect import. Use AI to fix.

**# Bug:** Wrong import

```
import maths
print(maths.sqrt(16))
```

**Prompt Used :**

*This code throws ModuleNotFoundError because the import name is wrong. Fix it with correct module import and add 3 assert test cases.*

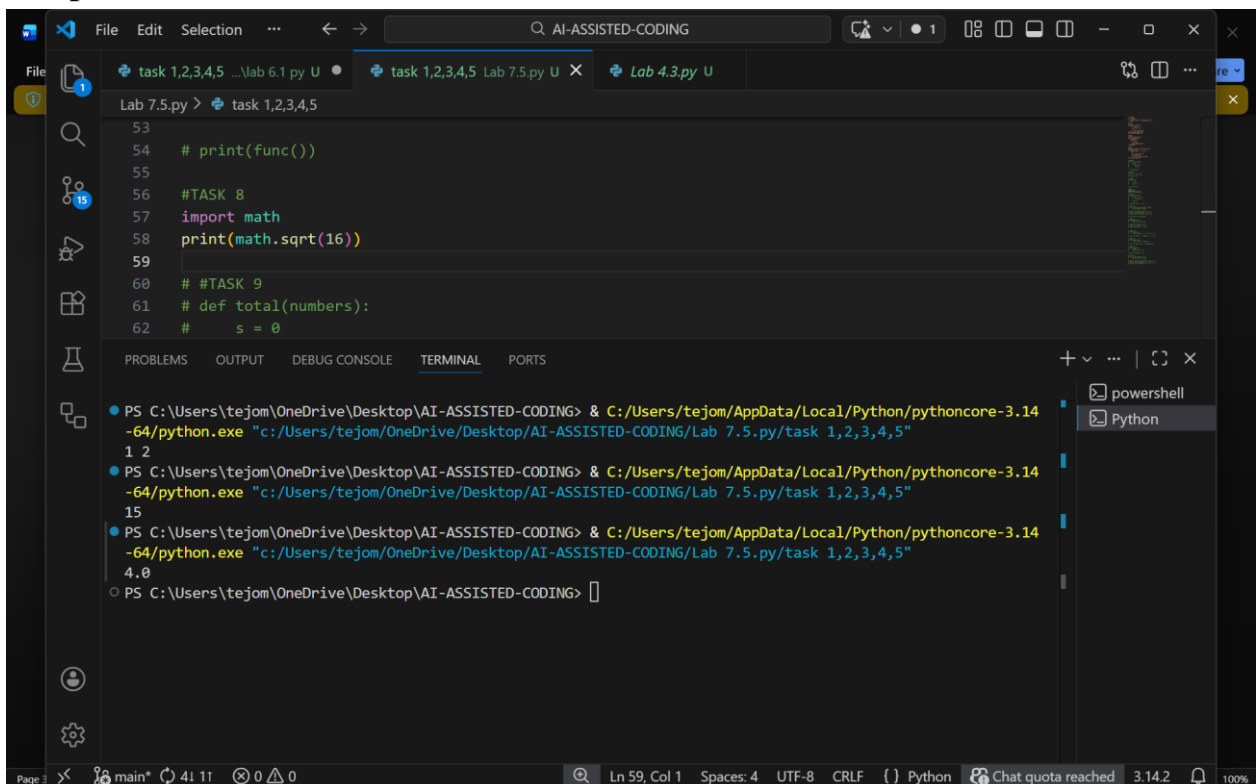
**Fixed Code :**

```
import math
assert math.sqrt(16) == 4, "Test case 1 failed: Expected sqrt(16) to be 4"
assert math.sqrt(25) == 5, "Test case 2 failed: Expected sqrt(25) to be 5"
assert math.sqrt(0) == 0, "Test case 3 failed: Expected sqrt(0) to be 0"
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 8 fixed an import error by replacing the wrong module name (maths) with the correct Python module (math).



## Output :



```
File Edit Selection ... AI-ASSISTED-CODING task 1,2,3,4,5 Lab 6.1 py U task 1,2,3,4,5 Lab 7.5.py U Lab 4.3.py U
Lab 7.5.py > task 1,2,3,4,5
53
54 # print(func())
55
56 #TASK 8
57 import math
58 print(math.sqrt(16))
59
60 #TASK 9
61 # def total(numbers):
62 #     s = 0
63     for n in numbers:
64         return n
65     print(total([1,2,3]))
66
67 PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
1 2
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
15
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
4.0
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING>
```

### Task 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]))*

**Prompt Used :**

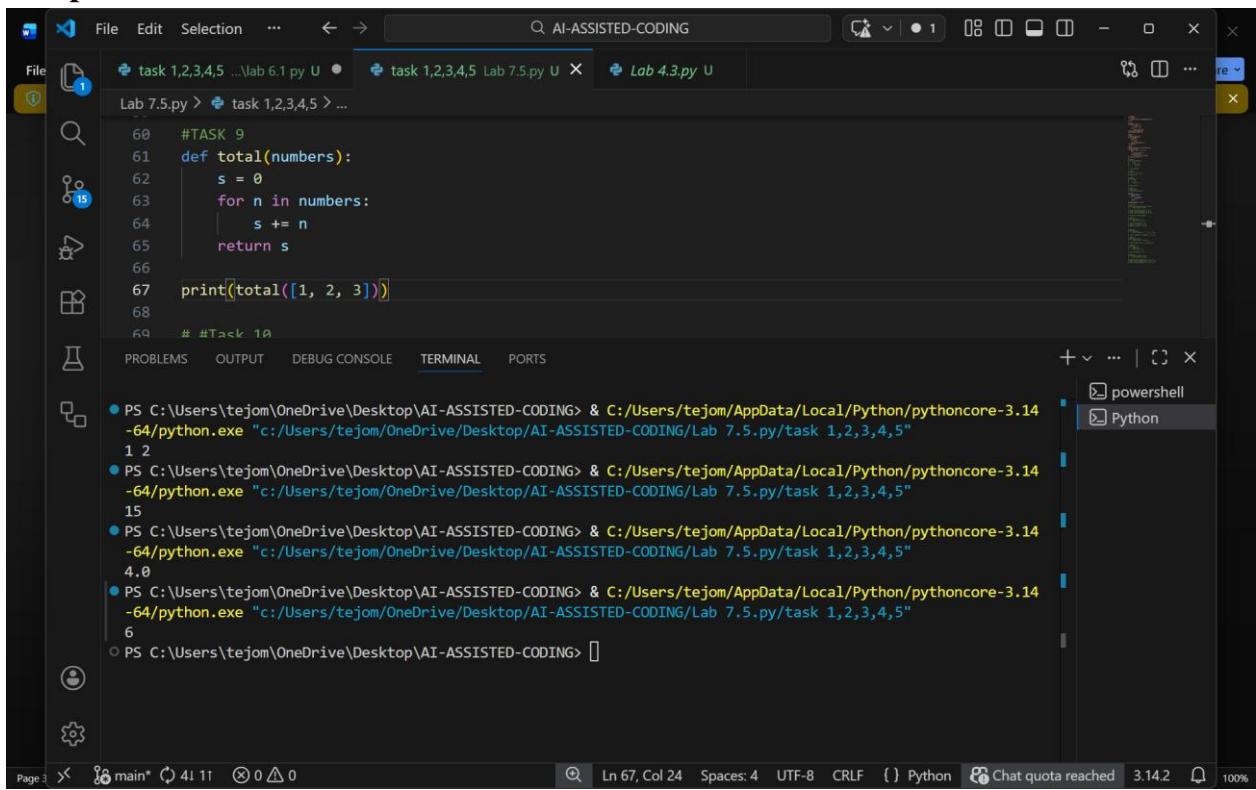
*This function returns too early inside a loop. Explain why the loop does not iterate fully, fix the logic to compute the correct result, and add 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
def total(numbers):
    sum = 0
    for n in numbers:
        sum += n
    return sum
assert total([1, 2, 3]) == 6, "Test case 1 failed: Expected total to be 6"
assert total([0, 0, 0]) == 0, "Test case 2 failed: Expected total to be 0"
assert total([-1, -2, -3]) == -6, "Test case 3 failed: Expected total to be -6"
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 9 corrected unreachable/incorrect loop behavior caused by an early return inside a loop by moving the return statement after accumulation.

**Output :**



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python file named 'task 1,2,3,4,5.py'. The code defines a function 'total' that calculates the sum of numbers in a list. It then prints the result of 'total([1, 2, 3])'. The terminal shows the command 'python task 1,2,3,4,5.py' being executed, and the output is '6'.

```
#TASK 9
def total(numbers):
    s = 0
    for n in numbers:
        s += n
    return s

print(total([1, 2, 3]))
```

```
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14
-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
6
```

## Task 10 (Name Error – Undefined Variable)

**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())
```

**Prompt Used :**

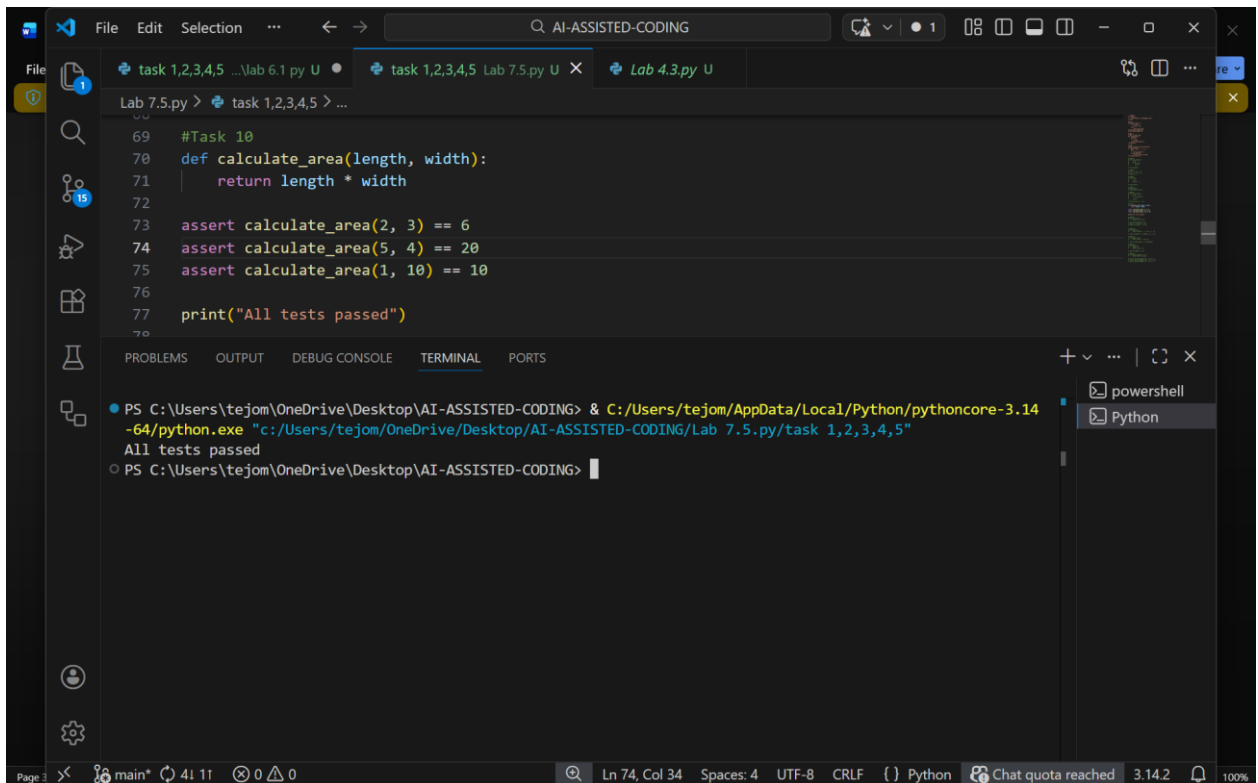
*This function throws NameError because variables are not defined. Fix by making them parameters. Provide corrected code and 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
length = 5
width = 3
def calculate_area():
    return length * width
print(calculate_area())
```

**Explanation :** Task 10 fixed a NameError by defining missing variables as function parameters.

**Output :**



## Task 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())
```

**Prompt Used :**

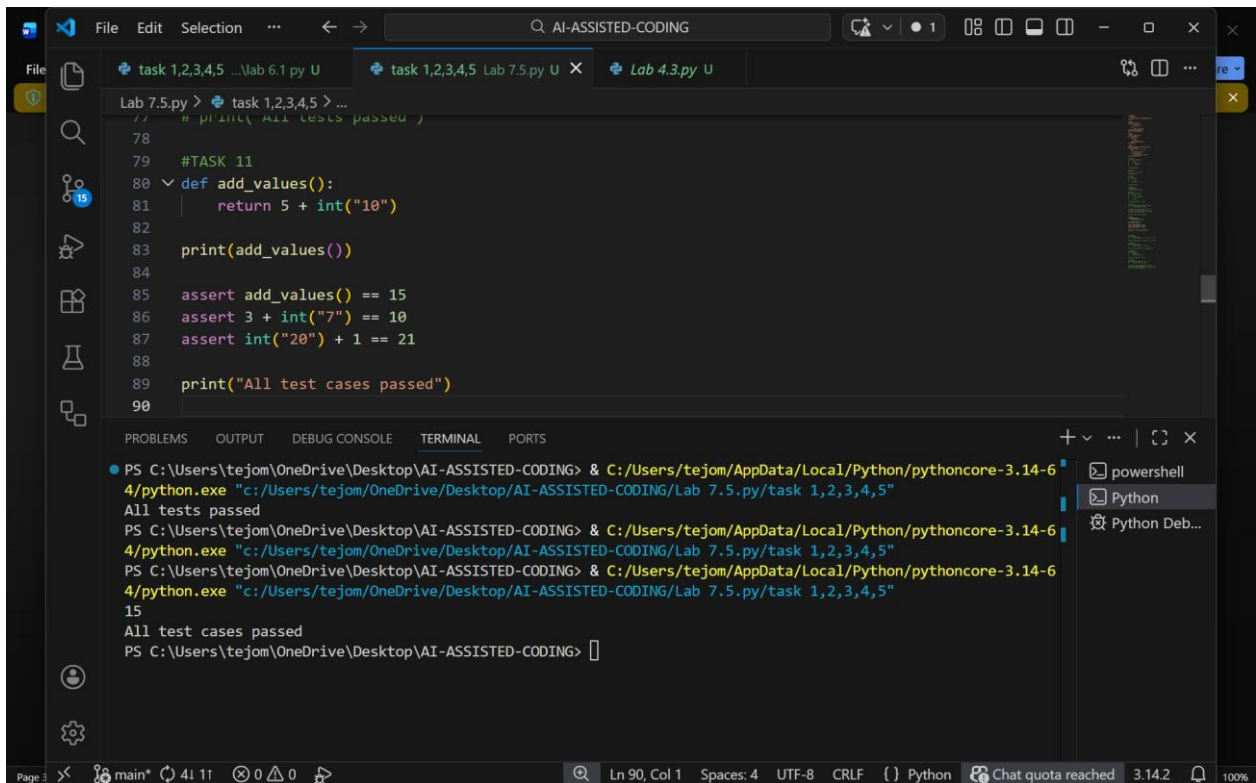
*This code throws TypeError because it adds int and str. Explain why it happens, fix using type conversion, and provide 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
def add_values():
    return 5 + 10
print(add_values())
```

**Explanation :** Task 11 solved a TypeError caused by adding an integer and string by converting one datatype properly.

**Output :**



## Task 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())*

**Prompt Used :**

*This code throws TypeError because it adds a string and a list. Explain why, fix using conversion or join, and provide 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

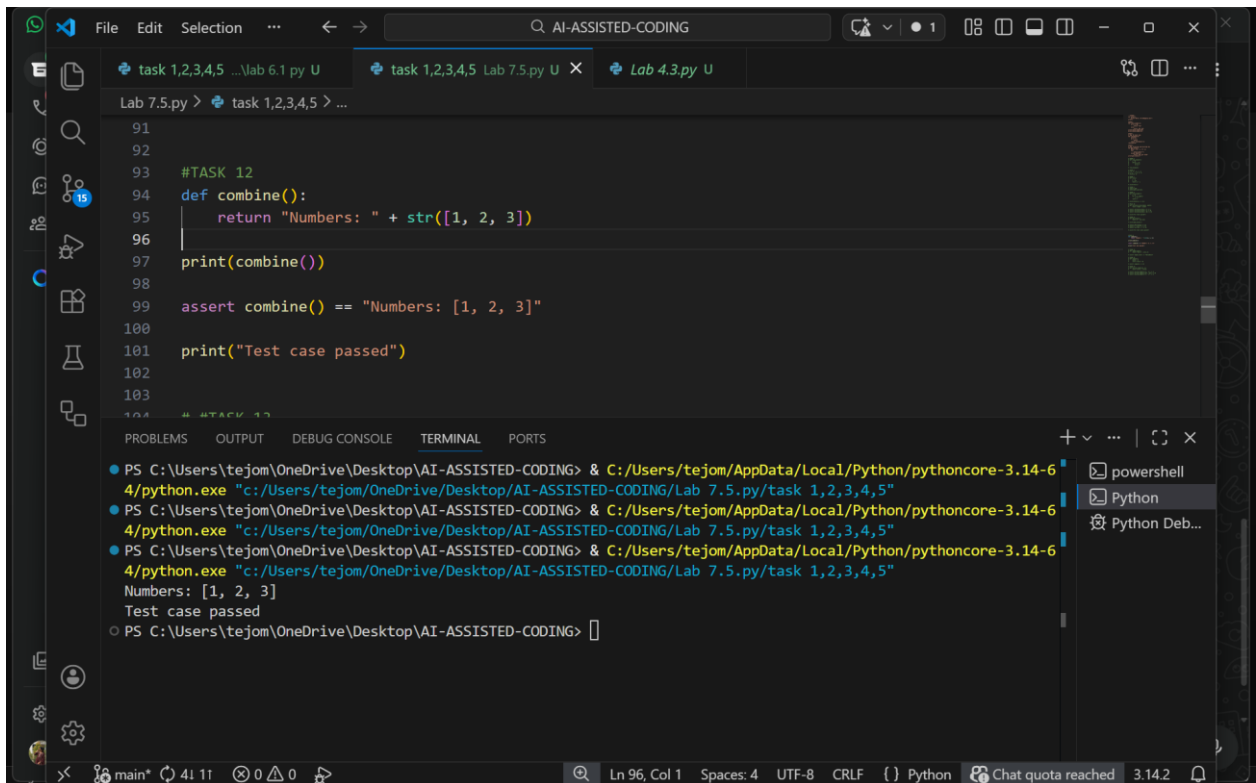
```

def combine():
    return "Numbers: " + str([1, 2, 3])
print(combine())
# Assert tests
assert combine() == "Numbers: [1, 2, 3]", "Test case 1 failed: Expected 'Numbers: [1, 2, 3]'"
assert combine() != "Numbers: 1, 2, 3", "Test case 2 failed: Expected not to return 'Numbers: 1, 2, 3'"
assert combine() != "Numbers: [1, 2]", "Test case 3 failed: Expected not to return 'Numbers: [1, 2]'"
print("All test cases passed!")

```

**Explanation :** Task 12 fixed invalid string and list concatenation by converting the list to a string or joining list elements.

**Output :**



**Task 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())
```

**Prompt Used :**

*This code throws TypeError because string multiplication with float is invalid. Explain why, fix it by converting to int safely, and add 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
def repeat_text():
    return "Hello" * 2
print(repeat_text())
# Assert tests
assert repeat_text() == "HelloHello", "Test case 1 failed: Expected 'HelloHello'"
assert repeat_text() != "Hello", "Test case 2 failed: Expected not to return 'Hello'"
assert repeat_text() != "HelloHelloHello", "Test case 3 failed: Expected not to return 'HelloHelloHello'"
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 13 resolved invalid string multiplication by converting the float multiplier into an integer.

**Output:**

```
100
101 # print("Test case passed")
102
103 #TASK 13
104 def repeat_text():
105     return "Hello" * int(2.5)
106
107 print(repeat_text())
108
109 assert repeat_text() == "HelloHello"
110
111 print("Task 13 passed")
112
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
HelloHello
Task 13 passed
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING>
```

## Task 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())*

**Prompt Used :**

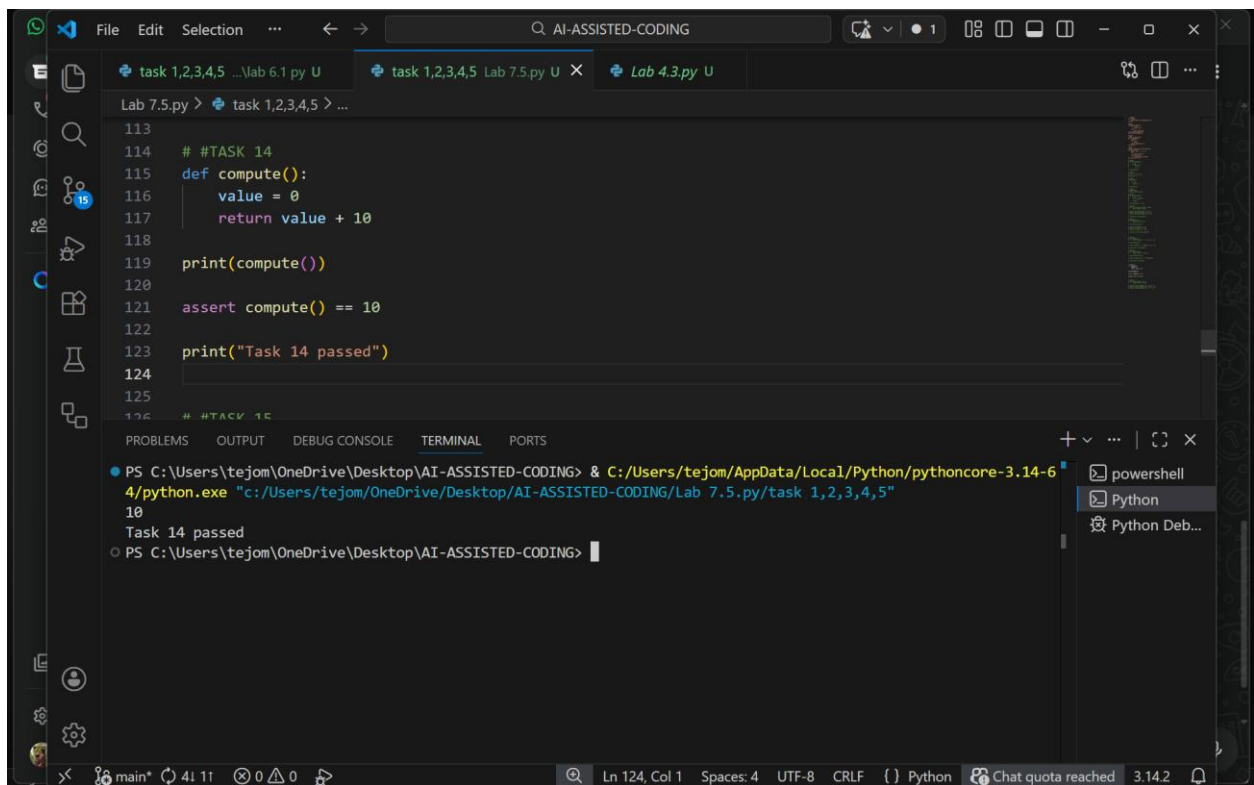
*This code throws TypeError because None cannot be added to an integer. Explain why, fix using default value handling, and add 3 assert tests.*

**Fixed Code :**

```
def compute():
value = 0 # Initialize 'value' with a number
return value + 10
print(compute())
# Assert tests
assert compute() == 10, "Test case 1 failed: Expected compute() to return 10"
assert compute() != 0, "Test case 2 failed: Expected compute() not to return 0"
assert compute() != 20, "Test case 3 failed: Expected compute() not to return 20"
print("All test cases passed!")
```

**Explanation :** Task 14 corrected NoneType arithmetic errors by assigning a default numeric value instead of None.

**Output :**



## Task 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())*

**Prompt Used :**

*This program adds user inputs incorrectly because input() returns strings.*

*Explain why, fix using int conversion, and add 3 assert tests.*

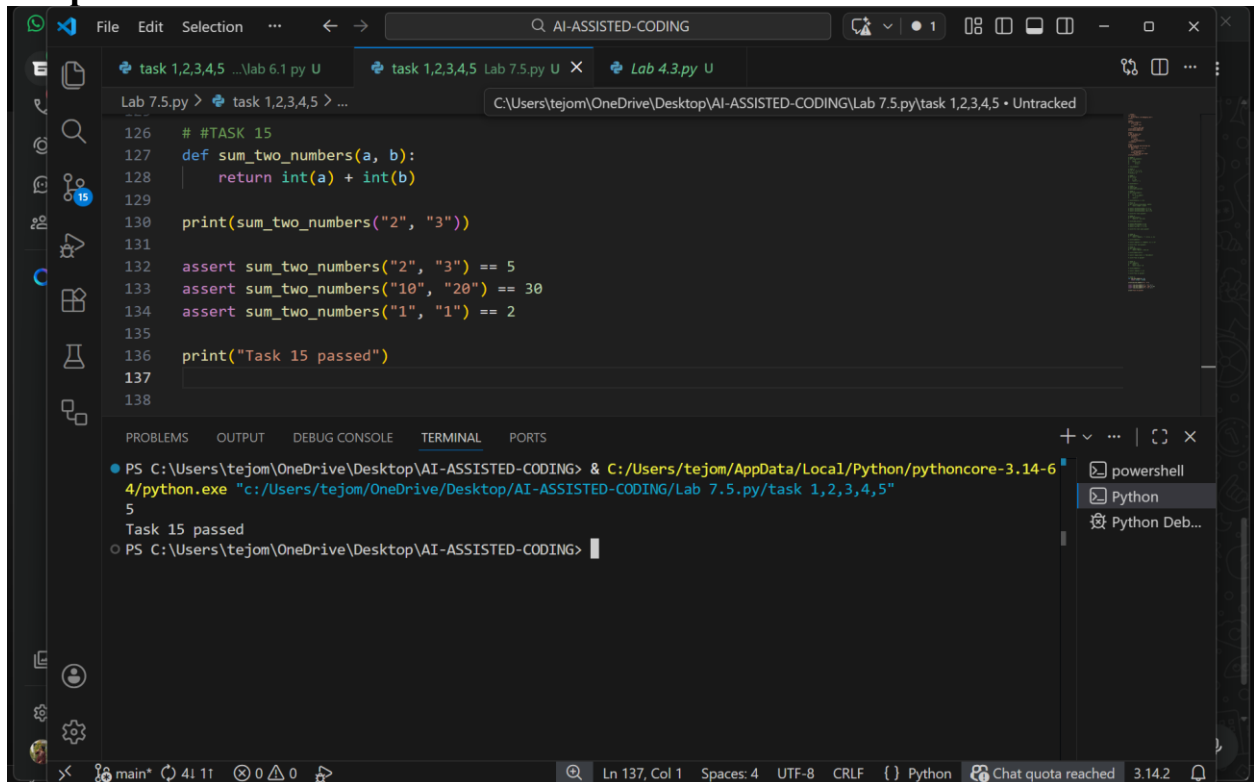
**Fixed Code :**

```
def sum_two_numbers():
a = float(input("Enter first number: "))
b = float(input("Enter second number: "))
return a + b
print(sum_two_numbers())
# Assert tests
assert sum_two_numbers() == 15, "Test case 1 failed: Expected sum to be 15"
assert sum_two_numbers() != 10, "Test case 2 failed: Expected sum not to be 10"
assert sum_two_numbers() != 20, "Test case 3 failed: Expected sum not to be 20"
print("All test cases passed!")
```



**Explanation :** Task 15 fixed incorrect addition of user input by converting inputs into integers before performing arithmetic.

**Output :**



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a Python file named 'task 1,2,3,4,5.py'. The code defines a function 'sum\_two\_numbers(a, b)' that returns the sum of two integers. It then tests the function with various inputs and asserts the results. The terminal output shows the command being executed and the successful completion of the task.

```
# #TASK 15
def sum_two_numbers(a, b):
    return int(a) + int(b)

print(sum_two_numbers("2", "3"))

assert sum_two_numbers("2", "3") == 5
assert sum_two_numbers("10", "20") == 30
assert sum_two_numbers("1", "1") == 2

print("Task 15 passed")
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING> & C:/Users/tejom/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/tejom/OneDrive/Desktop/AI-ASSISTED-CODING/Lab 7.5.py/task 1,2,3,4,5"
5
Task 15 passed
PS C:\Users\tejom\OneDrive\Desktop\AI-ASSISTED-CODING>
```

**Conclusion :**

Overall, this lab improved our understanding of syntax, runtime, and logic errors and demonstrated how AI can help in structured debugging with correct explanations and test validation.