

## ASSIGNMENT-7.3

Course:AI Assisted Coding

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Batch No:28

### Task 1: Fixing Syntax Errors

**Prompt:** Detect and fix the syntax error in the following Python function.

**Code:**

#### 1. Code with Errors

```
▶ def add(a,b)
    return a+b

...
File "/tmp/ipython-input-2057910517.py", line 1
    def add(a,b)
               ^
SyntaxError: expected ':'
```

Next steps: [Explain error](#)

Gemini

```
def add(a,b)
def add(a,b):
| return a+b

...
File "/tmp/ipython-input-2057910517.py", line 1
    def add(a,b)
               ^
SyntaxError: expected ':'
```

Next steps: [Explain error](#)

Please explain this error:

SyntaxError: expected ':'

The error SyntaxError: expected ':' means that a colon is missing at the end of your function definition def add(a,b). Python requires a colon after the parameters of a function definition. I've fixed this for you!

Accept & Run    Accept    Cancel

What can I help you build?

Gemini 2.5 Flash ▶

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

## 2. AI Fixed Code and Output:

```
▶ def add(a,b):  
    return a+b  
print(add(1,2))
```

... 3

.

### Justification:

- Python function definitions must end with a colon (:).
- Missing the colon causes a SyntaxError during compilation.
- The interpreter cannot identify the start of the function body.
- Due to this error, the program does not execute at all.
- AI detects such errors by checking Python grammar rules.
- Adding the colon resolves the syntax issue completely.

## Task2: Debugging Logic Errors in Loops

**Prompt:** Identify why the following loop runs infinitely and fix the logic.

**Code:**

### 1. Code with logical Errors

```
def count_down(n):
    while n>=0:
        print(n)
        n+=1
print(count_down(4))
```

- ...
- 12062986
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- 12062990
- 12062991
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- 12062994
- 12062995
- 12062996

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```
def count_down(n):
    while n>=0:
        print(n)
        - n+=1
        + n-=1
    print(count_down(4))
-
```

...  
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0 : Identify why the following loop runs infinitely and fix the logic.

◆ The loop in your `count_down` function runs infinitely because `n` is being incremented (`n+=1`) instead of decremented. This means `n` will always be greater than or equal to 0. To fix this, we need to change `n+=1` to `n-=1` so

► Accept & Run    ✓ Accept    ✘ Cancel

What can I help you build?

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Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

## 2. AI Fixed Code and Output

```
▶ def count_down(n):
    while n>=0:
        print(n)
        n-=1
    print(count_down(4))
```

```
... 4
3
2
1
0
None
```

### Justification:

The loop condition depends on the variable n.

- The variable n is not updated inside the loop body.
- This causes the condition to remain true indefinitely.
- As a result, the loop runs infinitely.
- AI identifies the missing increment statement.
- Adding proper increment logic fixes the infinite loop.

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

**Prompt:** Find the runtime error in the division function and handle it safely

#### Code:

##### 1. Code with Runtime Errors

```
▶ def divide(a,b):
    return a/b
print(divide(10,0))

...
ZeroDivisionError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
/tmp/ipython-input-3986490526.py in <cell line: 0>()
      1 def divide(a,b):
      2     return a/b
----> 3 print(divide(10,0))

/tmp/ipython-input-3986490526.py in divide(a, b)
      1 def divide(a,b):
----> 2     return a/b
      3 print(divide(10,0))

ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

Next steps: [Explain error](#)

The screenshot shows the Gemini AI interface. On the left, there is a code editor window with Python code. The code defines a function `divide` that checks if the denominator `b` is zero. If it is, it prints an error message and returns `None`. Otherwise, it returns the result of `a/b`. A call to `divide(10, 0)` results in a `ZeroDivisionError`.

To the right of the code editor is a detailed error analysis window. It starts with a question: "Please explain this error:". Below this is a note: "You're encountering a `ZeroDivisionError` because the `divide` function is trying to divide 10 by 0, which is not allowed. To fix this, we should add a try-except block." There are three buttons at the bottom of this panel: "Accept & Run" (with a checkmark), "Accept", and "Cancel".

Below the main panel, there is a text input field with the placeholder "What can I help you build?" and a "Gemini 2.5 Flash" button.

At the bottom left, there is a "Next steps:" section with a "Explain error" button.

## 2. AI Fixed Code and Output

The screenshot shows the AI-generated fixed code and its output. The code now includes a `try-except` block around the division operation to handle the `ZeroDivisionError`.

```

▶ def divide(a,b):
    if b == 0:
        print("Error: Cannot divide by zero!")
        return None
    return a/b
print(divide(10,0))
print(divide(10,2))

```

The output shows the execution of the code. It first prints the error message "Error: Cannot divide by zero!" and returns `None`. Then it prints the result of `divide(10, 2)`, which is `5.0`.

### Justification:

- Dividing a number by zero causes a runtime error.
- Python raises a `ZeroDivisionError` during execution.
- Without handling, the program crashes immediately.
- AI detects this risk by analyzing execution flow.
- A try-except block prevents program termination.
- Proper error handling ensures safe execution.

## Task 4: Debugging Class Definition Errors

**Prompt:** Detect the issue in the class constructor and correct it.

**Code:**

### 1. Code with Definition Errors

```
▶ Gemini
  class Rectangle:
    def __init__(length,width):
        self.length=length
        self.width=width
```

The screenshot shows the Gemini AI interface. On the left, there's a code editor window titled "Gemini" containing Python code for a "Rectangle" class. The code includes a constructor definition with two parameters: "length" and "width". Below the code editor is a large pop-up window with the following content:

- A title bar with a close button (X) and other icons.
- A main area with a light green background containing the following text:
  - 0** Detect the issue in the class constructor and correct it.
  - ◆** The issue in the `Rectangle` class constructor is that the `__init__` method is missing the `self` parameter. In Python, instance methods, including constructors, must always have `(self)` as their first argument to...
- Buttons at the bottom: `Accept & Run`, `Accept`, and `Cancel`.
- A text input field at the bottom labeled "What can I help you build?" with a plus sign (+).
- A status bar at the bottom right indicating "Gemini 2.5 Flash" and a "Learn more" link.

### 2. AI Fixed Code and Output

[16]

✓ 0s

```
▶ class Rectangle:  
    def __init__(self, length, width):  
        self.length = length  
        self.width = width  
  
    my_rectangle = Rectangle(5, 10)  
    print(f"Rectangle length: {my_rectangle.length}")  
    print(f"Rectangle width: {my_rectangle.width}")
```

▼

... Rectangle length: 5  
Rectangle width: 10

### Justification:

- self represents the current object in a class.
- It is mandatory in the `__init__()` method.
- Missing self prevents instance variable creation.
- This leads to incorrect object initialization.
- AI detects structural issues in class definitions.
- Adding self enables proper object behavior.

### Task 5: Resolving Index Errors in Lists

**Prompt:** Identify and fix the index error in the list access code.

#### Code:

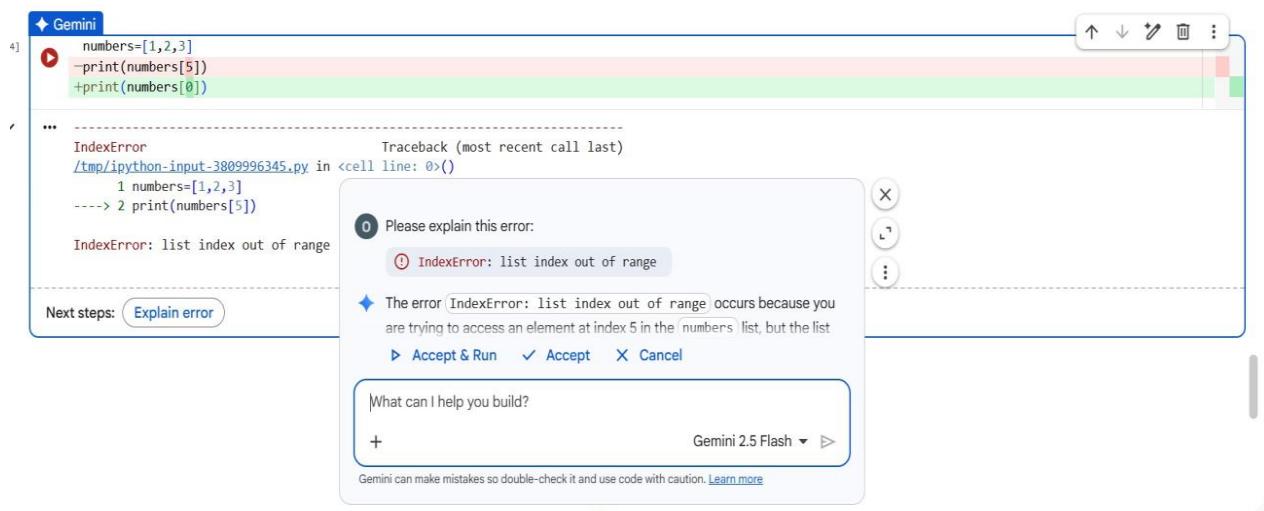
##### 1. Code with Index Errors

▶ numbers=[1,2,3]  
print(numbers[5])

... -----  
IndexError Traceback (most recent call last)  
[/tmp/ipython-input-3809996345.py](#) in <cell line: 0>()  
 1 numbers=[1,2,3]  
----> 2 print(numbers[5])

IndexError: list index out of range

Next steps: [Explain error](#)



## 2. AI Fixed Code and Output

◀ Gemini

```
▶ numbers=[1,2,3]
  print(numbers[0])
...
  1
```

**Justification:**

- Python lists have fixed index boundaries.
- Accessing an invalid index causes an IndexError.
- Such errors occur at runtime.
- AI detects index misuse by checking list size.
- Bounds checking or exception handling prevents crashes.
- Safe access improves program stability.