

# AI ASSISTED CODING

## LAB-10.4

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BATCH:04

### TASK-01:

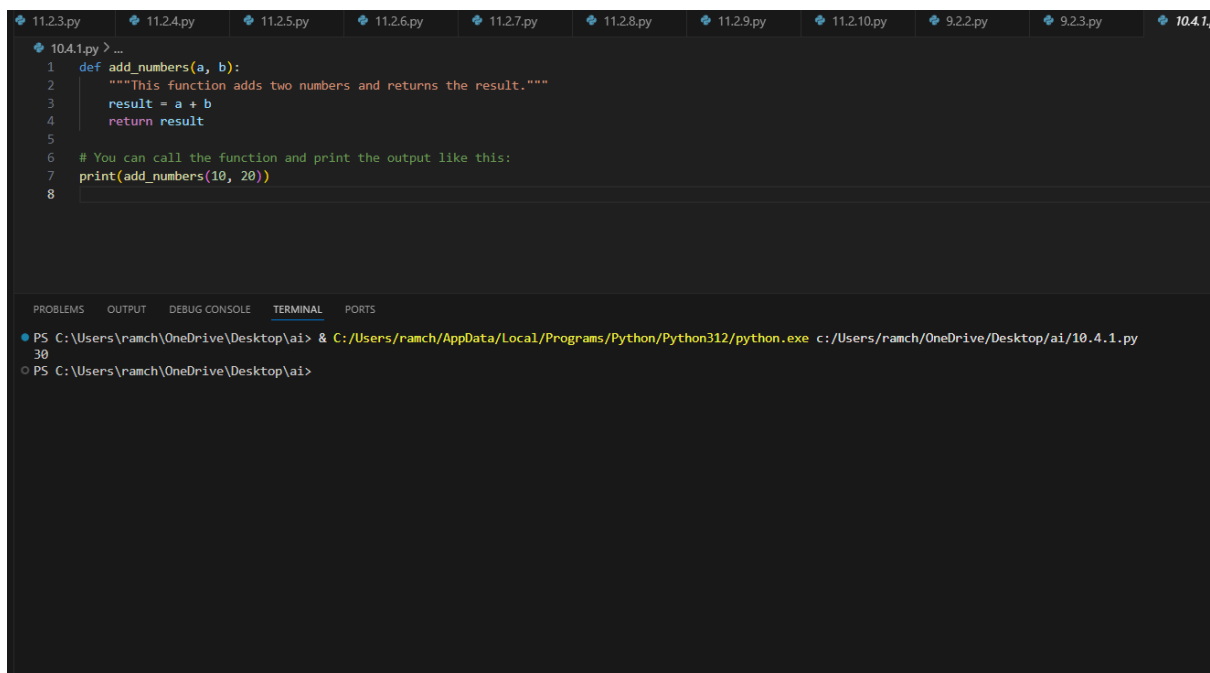
Identify and fix syntax, indentation, and variable errors in the given script.

```
# buggy_code_task1.py
def add_numbers(a, b)
result = a + b
return reslt
print(add_numbers(10 20))
```

### PROMPT:

Identify the errors in the given code and give the corrected code.

### CODE & OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The top bar displays several open files: 11.2.3.py, 11.2.4.py, 11.2.5.py, 11.2.6.py, 11.2.7.py, 11.2.8.py, 11.2.9.py, 11.2.10.py, 9.2.2.py, 9.2.3.py, and 10.4.1.py. The active file is 10.4.1.py, which contains the following Python code:

```
1 def add_numbers(a, b):
2     """This function adds two numbers and returns the result."""
3     result = a + b
4     return result
5
6 # You can call the function and print the output like this:
7 print(add_numbers(10, 20))
8
```

Below the code editor, there is a panel with tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS. The TERMINAL tab is active, showing the command prompt output:

```
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/ramch/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/ramch/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/10.4.1.py
30
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

### OBSERVATION:

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2403A52093

Batch - 04

The ai corrected all the errors in the given code and make the code much more efficient to understand and it also gave the indentation to the code.

## TASK-02:

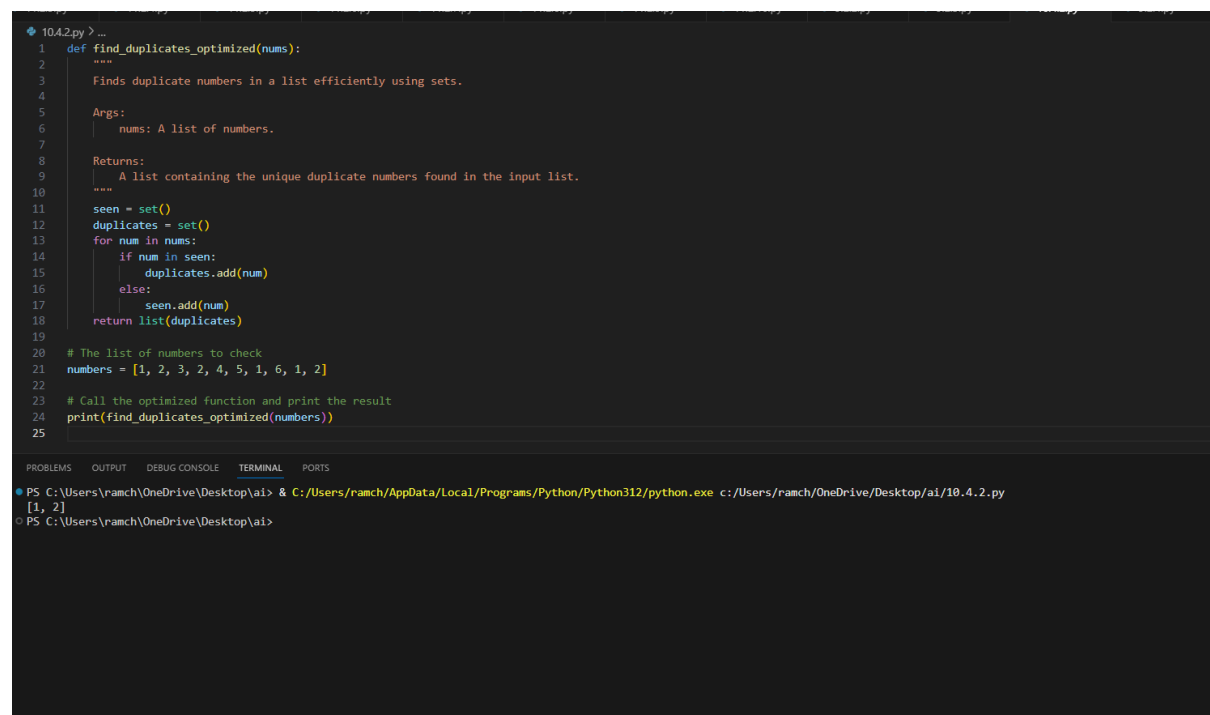
Optimize inefficient logic while keeping the result correct.

```
# 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))
```

## PROMPT:

Correct the given code with the proper indentation and give the corrected code.

## CODE & OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The code is written in Python and is a corrected version of the provided code. It defines a function `find_duplicates_optimized` that uses sets to find duplicate numbers efficiently. The code includes docstrings for the function, its arguments, and its return value. The list of numbers to check is `[1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 1, 2]`. The output of the code is printed to the console.

```
10.4.2.py > ...
1 def find_duplicates_optimized(nums):
2     """
3     Finds duplicate numbers in a list efficiently using sets.
4
5     Args:
6     |     nums: A list of numbers.
7
8     Returns:
9     |     A list containing the unique duplicate numbers found in the input list.
10    """
11    seen = set()
12    duplicates = set()
13    for num in nums:
14        if num in seen:
15            duplicates.add(num)
16        else:
17            seen.add(num)
18    return list(duplicates)
19
20 # The list of numbers to check
21 numbers = [1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 1, 2]
22
23 # Call the optimized function and print the result
24 print(find_duplicates_optimized(numbers))
25
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/ramch/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/ramch/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/10.4.2.py
[1, 2]
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

## OBSERVATION:

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Batch - 04

The ai edited the code with proper indentation and also corrected all the errors and the code is finding the duplicate numbers efficiently.

### TASK-03:

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

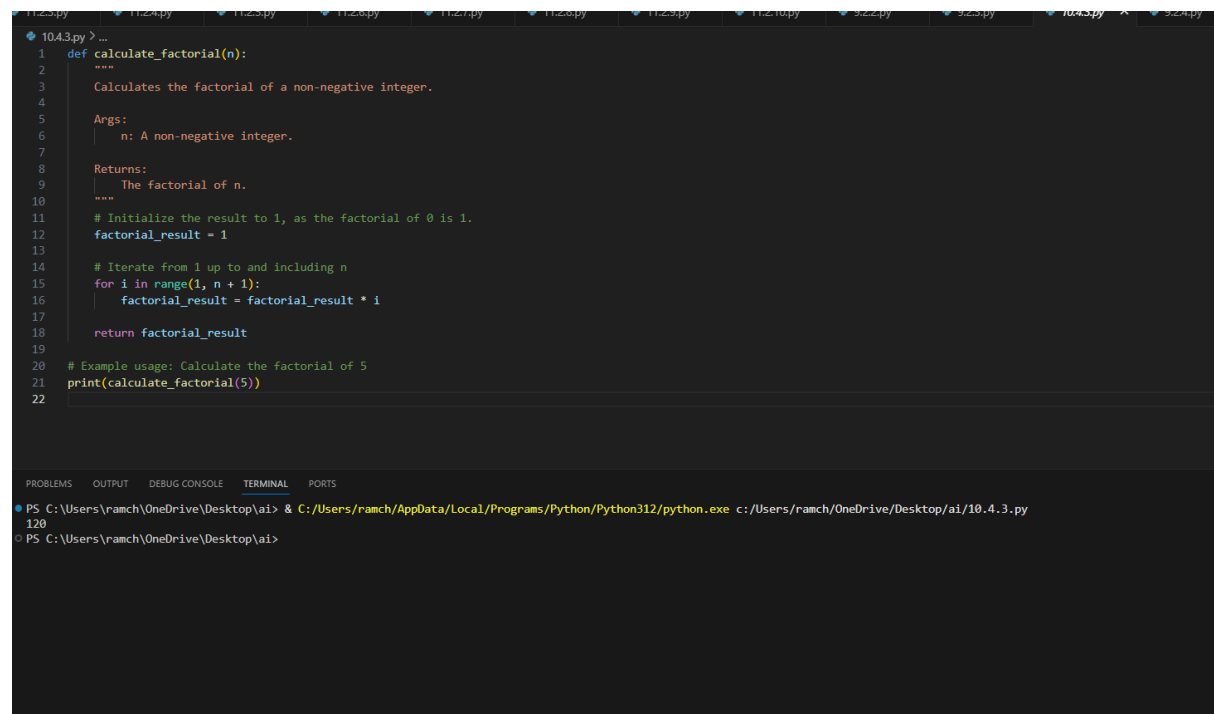
# buggy\_code\_task3.py

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

### PROMPT:

rename the function name in the given code and correct code with correcting all the errors and also give the proper indentation.

### CODE & OUTPUT:



The screenshot displays a code editor with a dark theme. The top part shows a Python file named '1043.py' containing a refactored factorial function. The function is named 'calculate\_factorial' and includes a docstring, type hints, and a loop to calculate the factorial. Below the function, there is an example usage: 'print(calculate\_factorial(5))'. The bottom part of the screenshot shows the terminal output, which displays the result '120'.

```
1043.py > ...  
1 def calculate_factorial(n):  
2     """  
3     Calculates the factorial of a non-negative integer.  
4  
5     Args:  
6     | n: A non-negative integer.  
7  
8     Returns:  
9     | The factorial of n.  
10    """  
11    # Initialize the result to 1, as the factorial of 0 is 1.  
12    factorial_result = 1  
13  
14    # Iterate from 1 up to and including n  
15    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
16        factorial_result = factorial_result * i  
17  
18    return factorial_result  
19  
20 # Example usage: Calculate the factorial of 5  
21 print(calculate_factorial(5))  
22
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/ramch/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/ramch/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/10.4.3.py  
120  
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

### OBSERVATION:

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Batch - 04

The code is corrected by the ai according to the prompt given by me in which I have mentioned that update the function name and correct the errors and give the proper indentation.

**TASK-04:**

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))
```

**PROMPT:**

Correct the code by applying proper indentations and identify all the errors and correct them give the corrected code.

**CODE & OUTPUT:**

```
10.44.py > setup_dummy_database
1 import sqlite3
2
3 def setup_dummy_database():
4     """Creates and populates a dummy users.db for demonstration."""
5     conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
6     cursor = conn.cursor()
7     # Drop table if it exists to start fresh
8     cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS users")
9     # Create table
10    cursor.execute("""
11        CREATE TABLE users (
12            id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
13            name TEXT NOT NULL,
14            email TEXT NOT NULL
15        );
16    """)
17    # Insert some sample data
18    cursor.execute("INSERT INTO users (id, name, email) VALUES (?, ?, ?)", (1, 'Alice', 'alice@example.com'))
19    cursor.execute("INSERT INTO users (id, name, email) VALUES (?, ?, ?)", (2, 'Bob', 'bob@example.com'))
20    conn.commit()
21    conn.close()
22    print("Dummy database 'users.db' created and populated.")
23
24 def get_user_data(user_id):
25     """
26     Securely fetches user data from the database for a given user ID.
27
28     Args:
29         user_id: The ID of the user to retrieve.
30
31     Returns:
32         A list of tuples containing the user data, or None if an error occurs.
33     """
34     conn = None # Initialize conn to None to handle connection errors
35     try:
36         # Connect to the database
37         conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
38         cursor = conn.cursor()
39
40         # Use a parameterized query to prevent SQL injection
41         # The '?' is a placeholder for the data.
42         query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = ?;"
43
44         # Execute the query, passing the user_id as a tuple
45         cursor.execute(query, (user_id,))
46
47         result = cursor.fetchall()
48         return result
49
50 0 Δ 0
```

```
10.4.4.py > setup_dummy_database
24 def get_user_data(user_id):
47     result = cursor.fetchall()
48     return result
49
50 except sqlite3.Error as e:
51     # Handle potential database-related errors (e.g., table not found, DB locked)
52     print(f"Database error: {e}")
53     return None
54
55 finally:
56     # Ensure the database connection is closed, even if an error occurred
57     if conn:
58         conn.close()
59
60 # --- Example Usage ---
61 if __name__ == "__main__":
62     # To run this example, you first need to create a dummy database.
63     setup_dummy_database() # Uncomment to create the DB and table
64
65     user_input = input("Enter user ID: ")
66     user_data = get_user_data(user_input)
67
68     if user_data:
69         print("\n--- User Data ---")
70         for row in user_data:
71             print(row)
72         print("-----")
73     else:
74         print("Could not retrieve user data or user not found.")
75
6
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/ramch/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/ramch/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/10.4.4.py
Dummy database 'users.db' created and populated.
Enter user ID: 1

--- User Data ---
(1, 'Alice', 'alice@example.com')
-----
PS C:\Users\ramch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> █
```

## OBSERVATION:

The code corrects the code by removing all the errors and applies the exception handling to the code to make it more efficient and accurate.

## TASK-05:

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Batch - 04

Generate a review report for this messy code.

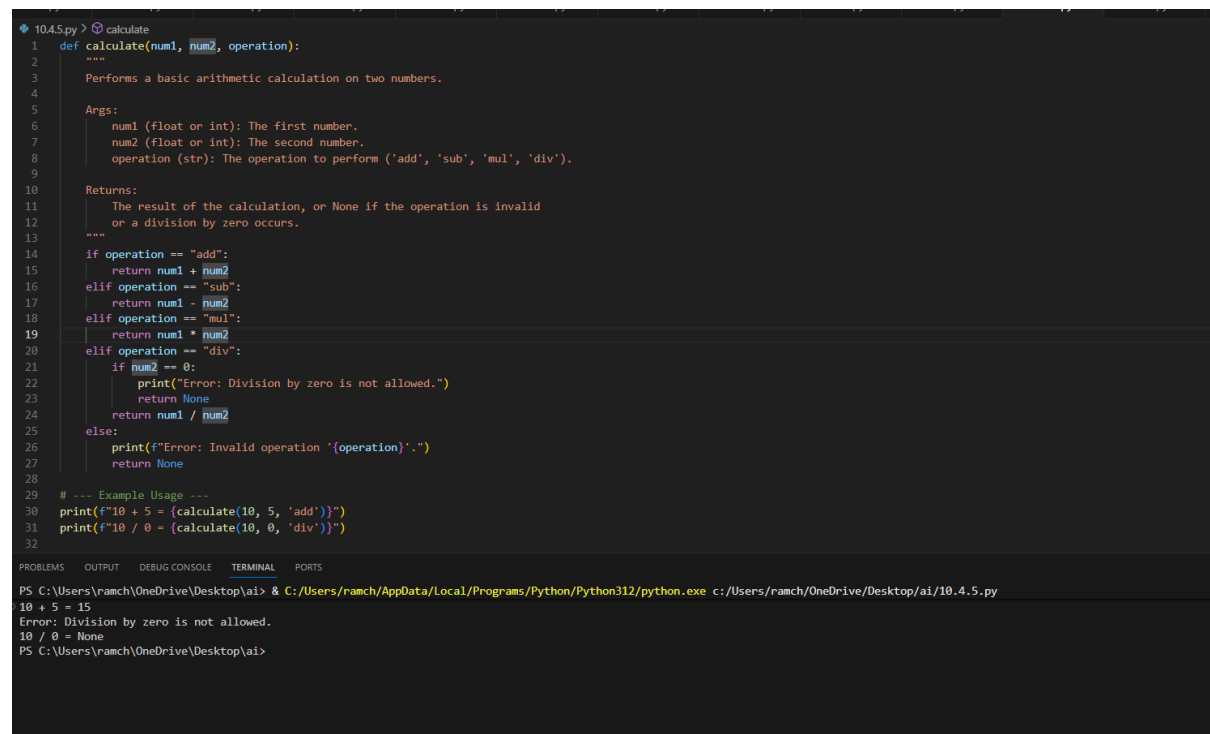
# buggy\_code\_task5.py

```
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"))
```

**PROMPT:**

Correct the code and give the report explaining the code.

**CODE & OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows a code editor with a Python function named 'calculate' and its output in a terminal window. The function 'calculate' takes three arguments: 'num1', 'num2', and 'operation'. It performs a basic arithmetic calculation on two numbers based on the operation provided. The function includes docstrings for arguments and returns, and it handles errors for division by zero and invalid operations. The terminal output shows the function being called with '10' and '5' for addition, resulting in '15', and with '10' and '0' for division, resulting in an error message 'Error: Division by zero is not allowed.'.

```
104.5.py calculate
1 def calculate(num1, num2, operation):
2     """
3     Performs a basic arithmetic calculation on two numbers.
4
5     Args:
6     num1 (float or int): The first number.
7     num2 (float or int): The second number.
8     operation (str): The operation to perform ('add', 'sub', 'mul', 'div').
9
10    Returns:
11    The result of the calculation, or None if the operation is invalid
12    or a division by zero occurs.
13    """
14    if operation == "add":
15        return num1 + num2
16    elif operation == "sub":
17        return num1 - num2
18    elif operation == "mul":
19        return num1 * num2
20    elif operation == "div":
21        if num2 == 0:
22            print("Error: Division by zero is not allowed.")
23            return None
24        return num1 / num2
25    else:
26        print(f"Error: Invalid operation '{operation}'.")
27        return None
28
29 # --- Example Usage ---
30 print(f"10 + 5 = {calculate(10, 5, 'add')}")
31 print(f"10 / 0 = {calculate(10, 0, 'div')}")
32
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\ranch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/ranch/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe c:/Users/ranch/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/10.4.5.py

10 + 5 = 15

Error: Division by zero is not allowed.

10 / 0 = None

PS C:\Users\ranch\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>

**EXPLANATION:**

## AI-Generated Code Review Report

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Batch - 04

The provided Python code snippet for a simple calculator has several areas that can be improved to meet standard coding practices. Below is a detailed analysis based on your criteria.

### 1. Missing Docstrings

The function `calc` lacks a docstring. Docstrings are crucial for explaining what a function does, its parameters, and what it returns. This makes the code easier for others (and your future self) to understand and use.

### 2. Inconsistent Formatting and PEP 8 Compliance

The code does not follow standard Python formatting guidelines (PEP 8), which harms readability.

**Indentation:** The bodies of the `if`, `elif`, and `else` statements are not correctly indented. Python relies on indentation to define code blocks.

**Inline return:** The line `elif z=="sub": return x-y` has the `return` statement on the same line as the condition. While syntactically allowed, it's inconsistent with the other branches and generally discouraged for readability.

### 3. Missing Error Handling

A critical bug exists in the code. The test case `print(calc(10, 0, "div"))` will cause the program to crash with a `ZeroDivisionError` because it attempts to divide by zero. The function should handle this case gracefully.

### 4. Non-Descriptive Function and Variable Names

The names used (`calc`, `x`, `y`, `z`) are very generic. Using more descriptive names like `calculate`, `num1`, `num2`, and `operation` would make the function's purpose immediately clear without needing to read the implementation.

Summary of Improvements:

**Clarity:** Function and variable names are now descriptive.

**Documentation:** A comprehensive docstring has been added.

**Robustness:** It now includes a check to prevent `ZeroDivisionError` and handles invalid operations gracefully.

Readability: The code is formatted consistently according to PEP 8 guidelines.

**OBSERVATION:**

AI generated the accurate report of the code and it also corrected the code according to the prompt in an efficient way.