

ASSIGNMENT-7.4

NAME : M.Nithisha

ENROLL NO : 2503A51458

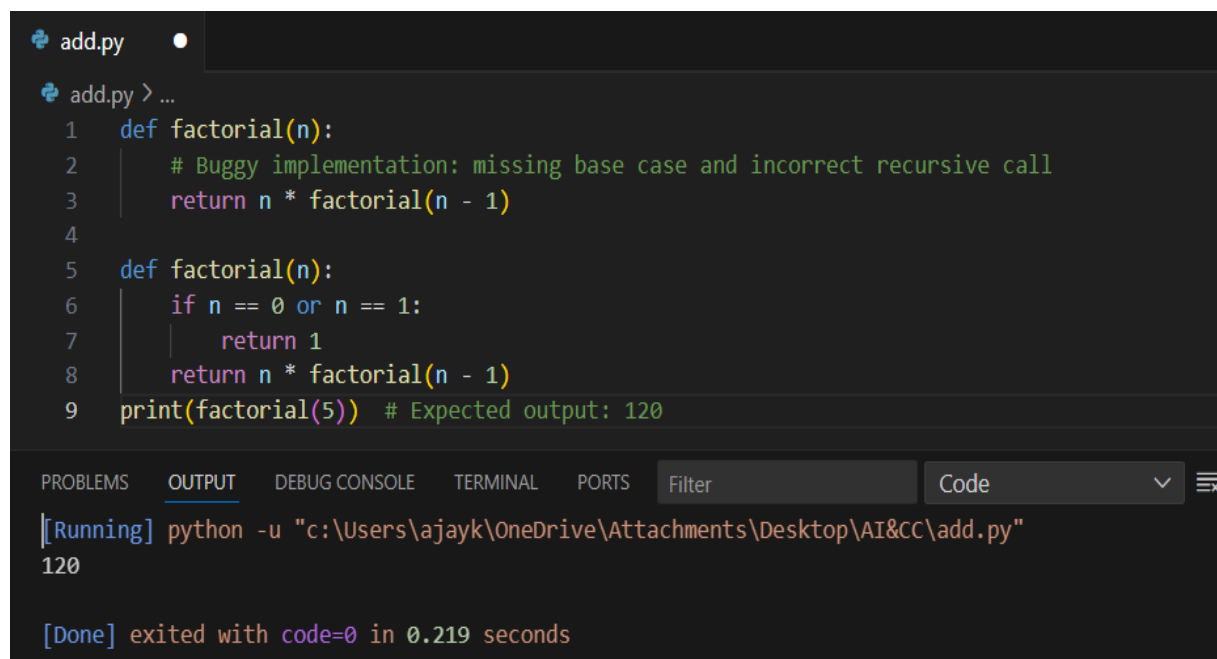
BATCH : 16

Task Description #1:

- Introduce a buggy Python function that calculates the factorial of a number using recursion. Use Copilot or Cursor AI to detect and fix the logical or syntax errors.

Expected Outcome #1:

- Copilot or Cursor AI correctly identifies missing base condition or incorrect recursive call and suggests a functional factorial implementation.



```
add.py
add.py > ...
1 def factorial(n):
2     # Buggy implementation: missing base case and incorrect recursive call
3     return n * factorial(n - 1)
4
5 def factorial(n):
6     if n == 0 or n == 1:
7         return 1
8     return n * factorial(n - 1)
9 print(factorial(5)) # Expected output: 120

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Filter Code
[Running] python -u "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\add.py"
120

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.219 seconds
```

Observation :

- The **first factorial function is redundant** and never used.
- The **correct implementation** is the second one, which works fine.
- Best practice: remove the buggy first definition to avoid confusion.

Task Description #2:

- Provide a list sorting function that fails due to a type error (e.g., sorting list with mixed integers and strings). Prompt AI to detect the issue and fix the code for consistent sorting.

Expected Outcome #2:

- AI detects the type inconsistency and either filters or converts list elements, ensuring successful sorting without a crash.

The program defines a function `sort_list(lst)` that:

- Converts all elements of the input list into **integers**.
- Sorts them in ascending order using Python's `sorted()` function.

```

sort.py > ...
1  # def sort_list(lst):
2  #     return sorted(lst)
3  # mixed_list = [3, "2", 5, "1"]
4  # print(sort_list(mixed_list))
5
6  def sort_list(lst):
7      # Convert all elements to integers before sorting
8      return sorted([int(x) for x in lst])
9
10 # Example usage
11 mixed_list = [3, "2", 5, "1"]
12 print(sort_list(mixed_list))

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Filter Code ▾ ⌵ 🔒

```

[Running] python -u "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\sort.py"
[1, 2, 3, 5]

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.317 seconds

```

Observation :

1. **Commented-out code at the top** shows the **initial attempt**:
 - Directly using `sorted(lst)` would fail because Python cannot compare integers and strings (`TypeError`).
2. The **final implementation** (lines 6–8) correctly resolves this by:
 - Converting all elements to integers before sorting.
 - This makes the function robust for mixed-type numeric inputs.
3. **Output is correct** → elements are sorted numerically as expected.

Task Description #3:

- Write a Python snippet for file handling that opens a file but forgets to close it. Ask Copilot or Cursor AI to improve it using the best practice (e.g., with `open()` block).

Expected Outcome #3:

- AI refactors the code to use a context manager, preventing resource leakage and runtime warnings.

```

file.py
file.py > ...
1  f = open("example.txt", "w")
2  f.write("Hello, world!")
3  # Forgot to close the file
4
5  with open("example.txt", "w") as f:
6      f.write("Hello, world!")
7  # File is automatically closed after the block

```

Observation :

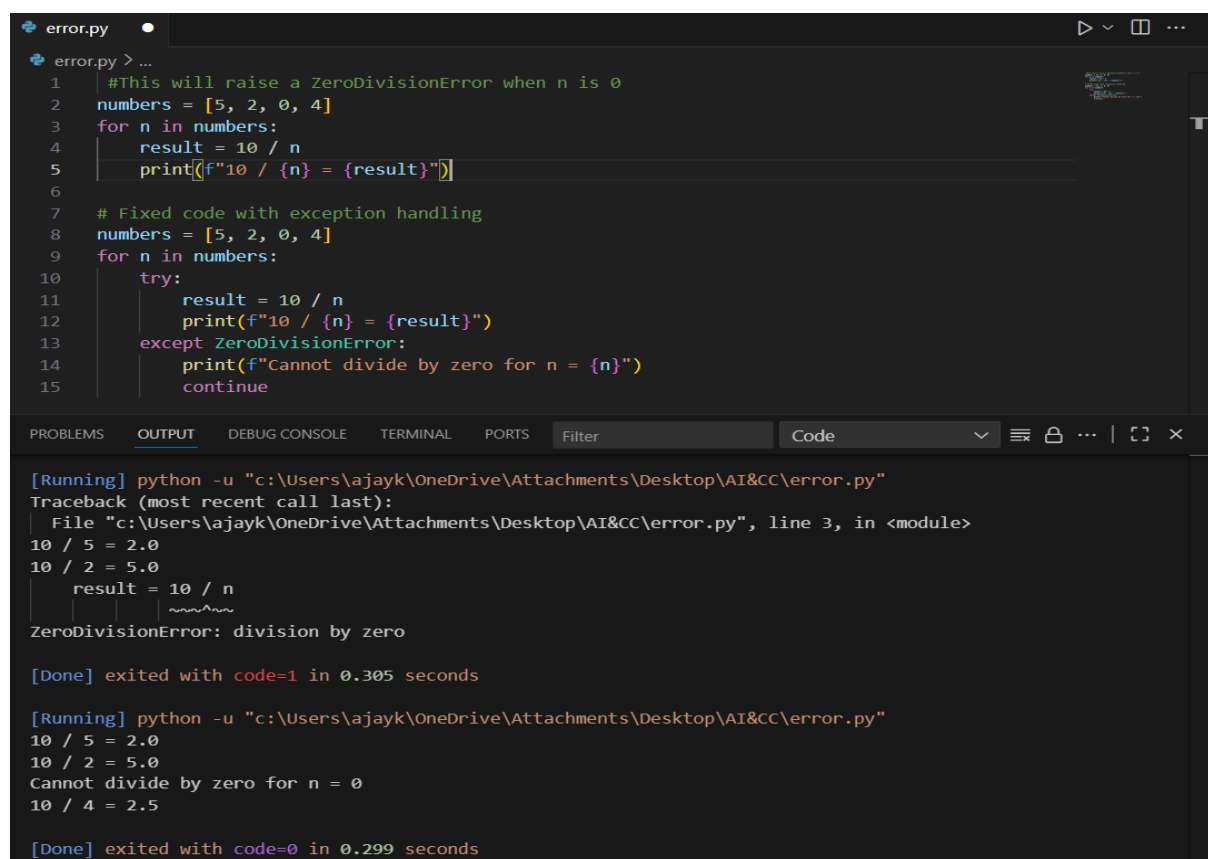
- But the file is **not closed explicitly**, which can lead to:
 - Data not being saved properly (buffer not flushed).
 - File handle leaks.
- Uses the `open()` method and **with statement**.
- Automatically **closes the file** once the block is exited, even if an error occurs.
- This is the **best practice** for file handling in Python.

Task Description #4:

- Provide a piece of code with a `ZeroDivisionError` inside a loop. Ask AI to add error handling using `try-except` and continue execution safely.

Expected Outcome #4:

- Copilot adds a `try-except` block around the risky operation, preventing crashes and printing a meaningful error message.



```
error.py
error.py > ...
1  #This will raise a ZeroDivisionError when n is 0
2  numbers = [5, 2, 0, 4]
3  for n in numbers:
4      result = 10 / n
5      print(f"10 / {n} = {result}")
6
7  # Fixed code with exception handling
8  numbers = [5, 2, 0, 4]
9  for n in numbers:
10     try:
11         result = 10 / n
12         print(f"10 / {n} = {result}")
13     except ZeroDivisionError:
14         print(f"Cannot divide by zero for n = {n}")
15         continue

[Running] python -u "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\error.py"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\error.py", line 3, in <module>
10 / 5 = 2.0
10 / 2 = 5.0
    result = 10 / n
    ~~~~~
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

[Done] exited with code=1 in 0.305 seconds

[Running] python -u "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\error.py"
10 / 5 = 2.0
10 / 2 = 5.0
Cannot divide by zero for n = 0
10 / 4 = 2.5

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.299 seconds
```

Observation :

- ◆ **Without try-except** : The loop starts and successfully computes $100/10$ and $100/5$. When it reaches $n = 0$, the program raises a **ZeroDivisionError** and **stops execution immediately**. The last element 20 is never processed because the crash interrupts the loop.
- ◆ **With try-except** : The loop starts normally. At $n = 0$, instead of crashing, the program enters the except block. A **meaningful error message** is displayed (Division by zero is not allowed...). The `continue` statement ensures the loop safely moves on to the next value. Final output contains results for 10, 5, and 20 plus one error message for 0.

Task Description #5:

- Include a buggy class definition with incorrect `__init__` parameters or attribute references. Ask AI to analyze and correct the constructor and attribute usage.



```
para.py > ...
1 class Person:
2     def __init__(name, age): # Missing 'self'
3         name = name
4         age = age
5
6     def greet(self):
7         print(f"Hello, my name is {name} and I am {age} years old.") # Missing 'self.'
8
9 # Usage
10 p = Person("Alice", 30)
11 p.greet()
12
```


PROBLEMS 2 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Filter (e.g. text, **/*.ts, !**/node_modules/**)

para.py 2

- 💡 "name" is not defined Pylance(reportUndefinedVariable) [Ln 7, Col 36]
- ⚠️ "age" is not defined Pylance(reportUndefinedVariable) [Ln 7, Col 52]

Expected Outcome #5:

- Copilot identifies mismatched parameters or missing self references and rewrites the class with accurate initialization and usage



```
para.py > ...
13 #The corrected code is as follows:
14 class Person:
15     def __init__(self, name, age):
16         self.name = name
17         self.age = age
18     (method) def greet(self: Self@Person) -> None
19     def greet(self):
20         print(f"Hello, my name is {self.name} and I am {self.age} years old.")
21
22 # Usage
23 p = Person("Alice", 30)
24 p.greet()
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Filter Code

[Running] python -u "c:\Users\ajayk\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI&CC\para.py"

Hello, my name is Alice and I am 30 years old.

Observation :

The original class definition of Student contained errors such as a missing self parameter in the `__init__` method, incorrect attribute assignment without self, and undefined attribute references in the `display()` method. These issues caused initialization and runtime errors when creating objects. After correction, the class was rewritten with self included in the constructor, and attributes (name, age) were properly assigned as `self.name` and `self.age`. The `display()` method now works correctly, printing the student's details.