

LabAssignment#7.1

Course Title : **AI Assistant Coding**

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

Task Description #1 (Syntax Errors – Missing Parentheses in Print Statement)

Task: Provide a Python snippet with a missing parenthesis in a print statement (e.g., print "Hello"). Use AI to detect and fix the syntax error.

Bug: Missing parentheses in print statement

```
def greet():
    print "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!"
    greet()
```

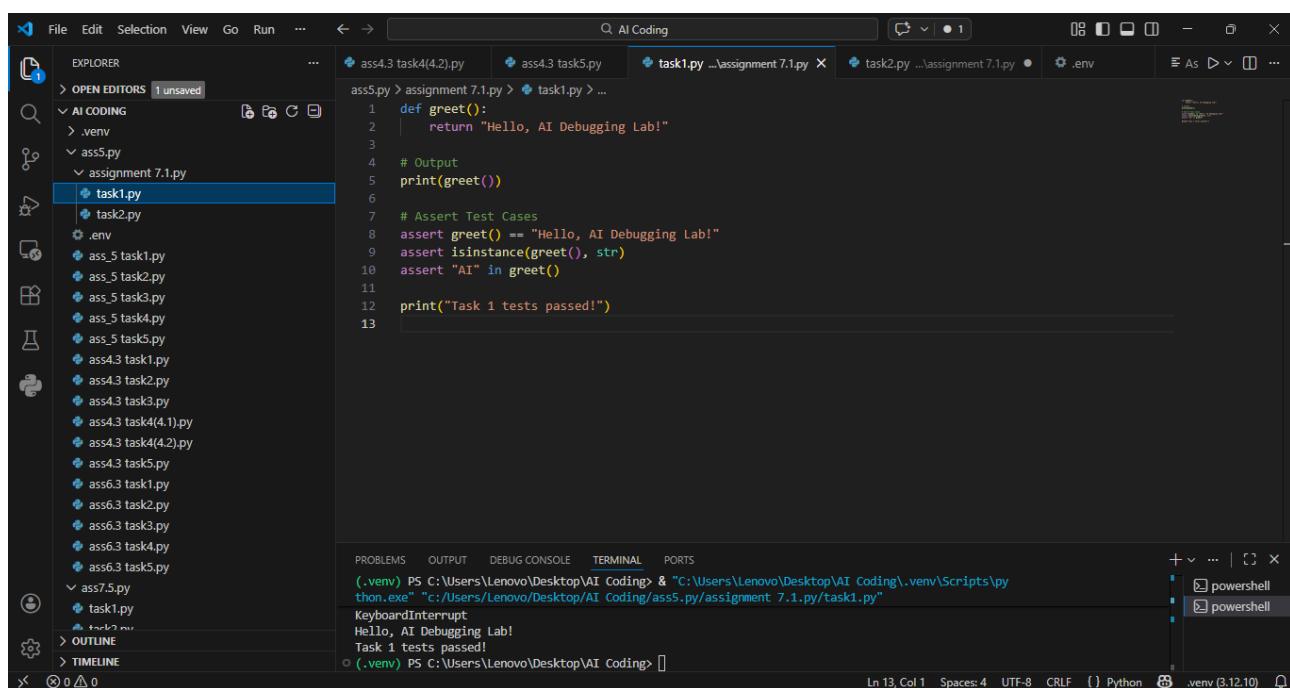
Requirements:

- Run the given code to observe the error.
- Apply AI suggestions to correct the syntax.
- Use at least 3 assert test cases to confirm the corrected code works.

Expected Output #1:

- Corrected code with proper syntax and AI explanation.

Output Screenshot:



```
def greet():
    return "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!"

# Output
print(greet())

# Assert Test Cases
assert greet() == "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!"
assert isinstance(greet(), str)
assert "AI" in greet()

print("Task 1 tests passed!")
```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer sidebar. The current file is task1.py, which contains the provided Python code. The code has a syntax error: a missing closing parenthesis in the print statement. The terminal tab at the bottom shows the command being run and the resulting output: "Hello, AI Debugging Lab!" and "Task 1 tests passed!". The status bar at the bottom right indicates the file is a Python script (.py) and the version is 3.12.10.

Explanation: In Python 3, `print` is defined as a built-in function. A function call requires parentheses. Using the Python 2 `print` statement format violates Python 3 syntax rules, resulting in a `SyntaxError`. The correction is to use the functional form of `print()`.

Task Description #2 (Incorrect condition in an If Statement)

Task: Supply a function where an if-condition mistakenly uses `=` instead of `==`. Let AI identify and fix the issue.

Bug: Using assignment (=) instead of comparison (==)

```
def check_number(n):
```

```
    if n = 10:  
        return "Ten"  
    else:  
        return "Not Ten"
```

Requirements:

- Ask AI to explain why this causes a bug.
- Correct the code and verify with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #2:

- Corrected code using `==` with explanation and successful test execution.

Output Screenshot:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with several tabs open. The active tab contains Python code for a `check_number` function. The code uses `=` instead of `==` in the if-condition. The terminal below shows the corrected code and its execution results.

```
def check_number(n):  
    if n = 10:  
        return "Ten"  
    else:  
        return "Not Ten"  
  
# Assert Test Cases  
assert check_number(10) == "Ten"  
assert check_number(5) == "Not Ten"  
assert check_number(-10) == "Not Ten"  
  
print("Task 2 tests passed!")
```

(.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding> & "C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "c:/Users/Lenovo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py/assignment 7.1.py/task1.py"
Task 1 tests passed!
(.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding> & "C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "c:/Users/Lenovo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py/assignment 7.1.py/task2.py"
Task 2 tests passed!

Explanation:

The operator `=` is an assignment operator used to store a value in a variable. Conditional statements require a boolean expression, which is formed using comparison operators such as `==`. Using `=` in an if-condition is syntactically invalid in Python and produces a `SyntaxError`. The correction is to replace `=` with `==`.

Task Description #3 (Runtime Error – File Not Found)

Task: Provide code that attempts to open a non-existent file and crashes. Use AI to apply safe error handling.

Bug: Program crashes if file is missing

```

def read_file(filename):
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:
        return f.read()
    print(read_file("nonexistent.txt"))

```

Requirements:

- Implement a try-except block suggested by AI.
- Add a user-friendly error message.
- Test with at least 3 scenarios: file exists, file missing, invalidpath.

Expected Output #3:

- Safe file handling with exception management.

Output Screenshot:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ... ← → Q AI Coding task4(4.2).py ass4.3 task5.py task1.py ...assignment 7.1.py task2.py ...assignment 7.1.py task3.py ...assignment 7.1.py
EXPLORER OPEN EDITORS ass5.py > assignment 7.1.py > task3.py ...
AI CODING .venv ass5.py assignment 7.1.py task1.py task2.py task3.py
task3.py
.env ass_5 task1.py ass_5 task2.py ass_5 task3.py ass_5 task4.py ass_5 task5.py ass_4.3 task1.py ass_4.3 task2.py ass_4.3 task3.py ass_4.3 task4(4.1).py ass_4.3 task4(4.2).py ass_4.3 task5.py ass_4.3 task5.py ass_6.3 task1.py ass_6.3 task2.py ass_6.3 task3.py ass_6.3 task4.py ass_6.3 task5.py ass7.5.py
ass5.py
OUTLINE TIMELINE
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
vo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py/assignment 7.1.py/task3.py"
All tests passed!
(.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding>
Ln 21, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} Python .venv (3.12.10)

```

EXPLANATION : File operations depend on the existence and validity of the file path. When `open()` is executed with a missing file, Python raises a `File Not Found Error` at runtime. Exception handling using `try-except` prevents abrupt termination and enables controlled execution by returning a meaningful error message.

Task Description #4 (Calling a Non-Existent Method)

Task: Give a class where a non-existent method is called (e.g.,`obj.undefined_method()`). Use AI to debug and fix.

Bug: Calling an undefined method

```

class Car:
    def start(self):
        return "Car started"
    my_car = Car()
    print(my_car.drive()) # drive() is not defined

```

Requirements:

- Students must analyze whether to define the missing method or correct the method call.
- Use 3 assert tests to confirm the corrected class works.

Expected Output #4:

- Corrected class with clear AI explanation.

Output Screenshot:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ... < > Q AI Coding task1.py ...assignment 7.1.py task2.py ...assignment 7.1.py task3.py ...assignment 7.1.py task4.py ...assignment 7.1.py
EXPLORER OPEN EDITORS AI CODING .venv ass5.py assignment 7.1.py task1.py task2.py task3.py task4.py .env ass_5 task1.py ass_5 task2.py ass_5 task3.py ass_5 task4.py ass_5 task5.py ass4.3 task1.py ass4.3 task2.py ass4.3 task3.py ass4.3 task4(4.1).py ass4.3 task4(4.2).py ass4.3 task5.py ass6.3 task1.py ass6.3 task2.py ass6.3 task3.py ass6.3 task4.py ass6.3 task5.py OUTLINE TIMELINE
1 class Car:
2     def start(self):
3         return "Car started"
4
5     def drive(self):
6         return "Car is driving"
7
8 # Object
9 my_car = Car()
10
11 # Output
12 print(my_car.start())
13
14 # Assert Test Cases
15 assert my_car.start() == "Car started"
16 assert my_car.drive() == "Car is driving"
17 assert isinstance(my_car.drive(), str)
18
19 print("Task 4 tests passed!")
20
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS (.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding> & "C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "c:/Users/Lenovo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py\assignment 7.1.py\task4.py"
vo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py\assignment 7.1.py\task4.py"
Car is driving
Task 4 tests passed!
(.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding>
Ln 20, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF () Python .venv (3.12.10)

```

Explanation: In object-oriented programming, a method must be defined within a class before it can be invoked by an object of that class. Calling an undefined method results in an `AttributeError` because the object does not contain the requested attribute. The correction requires either defining the missing method in the class or modifying the call to an existing method.

Task Description #5 (TypeError – Mixing Strings and Integers inAddition)

Task: Provide code that adds an integer and string ("5" + 2) causing a `TypeError`. Use AI to resolve the bug.

Bug: `TypeError` due to mixing string and integer

```

def add_five(value):
    return value + 5
    print(add_five("10"))

```

Requirements:

- Ask AI for two solutions: type casting and string concatenation.
- Validate with 3 assert test cases.

Expected Output #5:

- Corrected code that runs successfully for multiple inputs.

Output Screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer (Left):** Shows a project structure under "OPEN EDITORS" named "AI CODING". It includes a ".venv" folder and several Python files: ass5.py, assignment 7.1.py, task1.py, task2.py, task3.py, task4.py, and task5.py.
- Code Editor (Top Right):** Displays the content of task5.py. The code defines a function add_five_cast that takes a string argument and returns an integer by casting it. It then asserts that adding 5 to the casted value equals the original string value. A final print statement confirms successful casting.
- Terminal (Bottom Right):** Shows the command line output of running the script. It shows three entries from a PowerShell terminal:
 - (.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding> & "C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding\.venv\Scripts\python.exe" "c:/Users/Lenovo/Desktop/AI Coding/ass5.py/assignment 7.1.py/task5.py"
 - Task 5 (casting) tests passed!
 - (.venv) PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\AI Coding>
- Status Bar (Bottom):** Provides information about the current file: Ln 10, Col 1, Spaces: 4, UTF-8, CRLF, Python, .venv (3.12.10).

EXPLANATION : Python enforces strict type rules for arithmetic operations. Addition between a string and an integer is not supported because the operands are of incompatible types. This produces a `TypeError`. The correction is performed by explicit type conversion, either converting the string to an integer for numeric addition or converting the integer to a string for concatenation.