

# LAB ASSIGNMENT 4.2

NAME: K. Ujwal Reddy

HTNO:2303A51058

## Task 1: Zero-Shot Prompting

**Prompt Used:** Write a Python function to determine whether a given number is prime.

### CODE:

```
<untitled> * x
1 def is_prime(n):
2     # Prime numbers are greater than 1
3     if n <= 1:
4         return False
5     # Check divisibility up to sqrt(n)
6     for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):
7         if n % i == 0:
8             return False
9
10    return True
11 num = 29
12 if is_prime(num):
13     print(f"{num} is a prime number")
14 else:
15     print(f"{num} is not a prime number")
16
```

### OUTPUT:

```
Shell x
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
4 is not a prime number
>>>
```

### Code Explanation:

- The function `is_prime(n)` checks whether a number is prime.

- If the number is less than or equal to 1, it returns `False` because prime numbers start from 2.
  - A loop runs from 2 up to the square root of the number to check divisibility.
  - If the number is divisible by any value in this range, it is not prime.
  - If no divisor is found, the function returns `True`, confirming the number is prime.
- 

## Task 2: One-Shot Prompting

### Prompt Used:

Input: [1, 2, 3, 4]

Output: 10

Write a Python function to calculate the sum of elements in a list.

### CODE:

```
<untitled> * x
1 # Function to calculate sum of elements in a list
2 def calculate_sum(lst):
3     total = 0
4
5     # Add each element to total
6     for num in lst:
7         total += num
8
9     return total
10
11 # Sample test case
12 print(calculate_sum([1, 2, 3, 4]))
13 |
```

### OUTPUT:

```
Shell x
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
10
>>>
```

### Code Explanation:

- The function initializes a variable to store the sum.
  - A loop iterates through the list.
  - Each element is added to the total.
  - The final sum is returned.
- 

### Task 3: Few-Shot Prompting

#### Prompt Used:

Example 1:

Input: "a1b2c3"

Output: "123"

Example 2:

Input: "abc456"

Output: "456"

Example 3:

Input: "9x8y7"

Output: "987"

Write a Python function to extract digits from an alphanumeric string.

## CODE:

```
<untitled> * ×
1 # Function to extract digits from an alphanumeric string
2 def extract_digits(text):
3     digits = ""
4
5     # Loop through each character
6     for ch in text:
7         if ch.isdigit():
8             digits += ch
9
10    return digits
11
12 # Sample test cases
13 print(extract_digits("a1b2c3"))
14 print(extract_digits("abc456"))
15 |
```

## OUTPUT:

```
Shell ×
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
123
456
>>>
```

## Code Explanation:

- An empty string stores digits.
  - Each character is checked using `isdigit()`.
  - Digits are appended to the result.
  - The function returns only numeric characters.
- 

## Task 4: Zero-Shot vs Few-Shot Prompting

### Zero-Shot Prompt:

Write a Python function to count the number of vowels in a string.

### Zero-Shot Code:

```
<untitled> * x
1 # Function to count vowels in a string
2 def count_vowels(s):
3     count = 0
4
5     for ch in s:
6         if ch in "aeiou":
7             count += 1
8
9     return count
10
11 print(count_vowels("hello"))
12 |
```

### OUTPUT:

```
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
2
>>>
```

### Few-Shot Prompt:

Input: "education"

Output: 5

Write a Python function to count vowels in a string.

## Few-Shot Code:

```
<untitled> * x
1 # Improved function to count vowels (both cases)
2 def count_vowels(s):
3     vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
4     return sum(1 for ch in s if ch in vowels)
5
6 print(count_vowels("Education"))
7 |
```

## OUTPUT:

```
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CON
5
>>>
```

## Code Explanation:

- Zero-shot handles only lowercase vowels.
  - Few-shot handles both uppercase and lowercase.
  - Examples improved correctness and optimisation.
- 

## Task 5: Few-Shot Prompting

### Prompt Used:

Example 1:

Input: 3, 5, 7

Output: 3

Example 2:

Input: 10, 2, 8

Output: 2

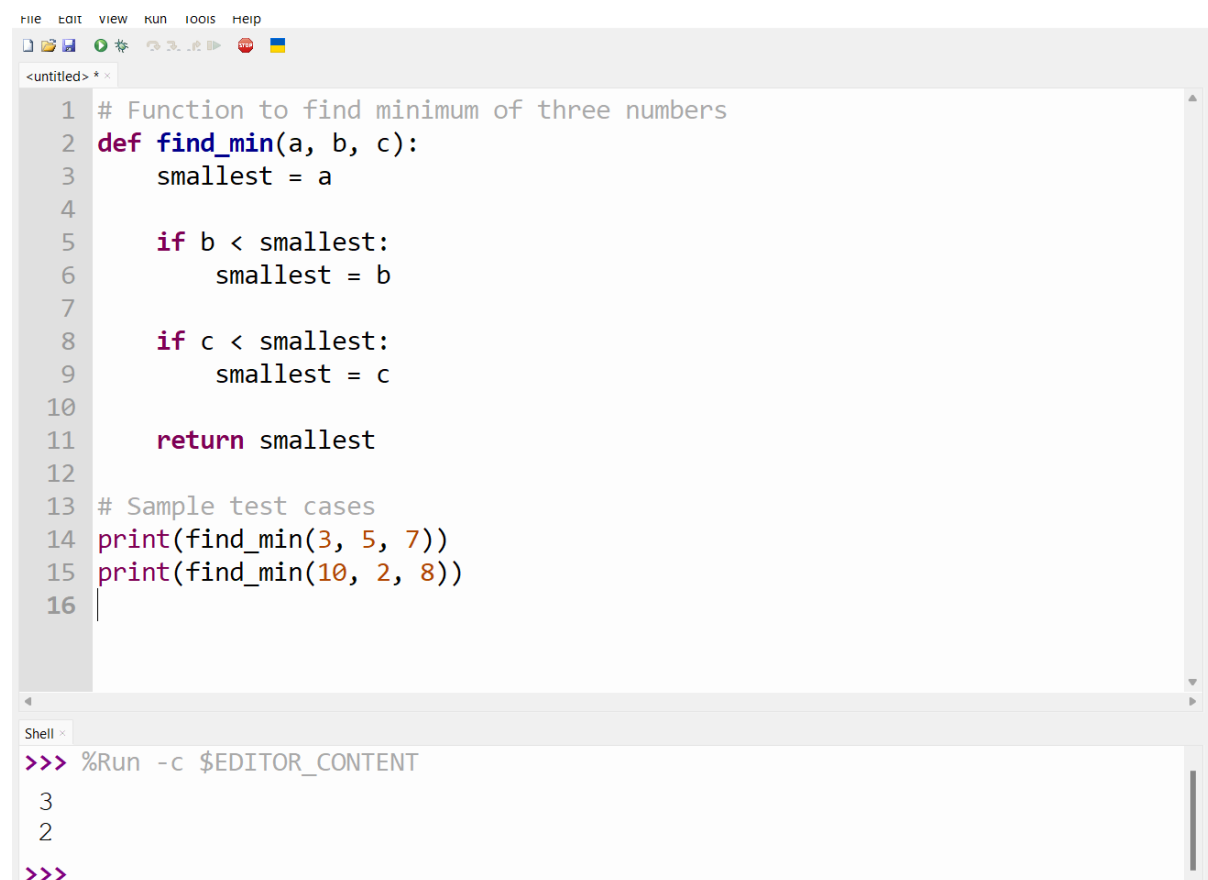
Example 3:

Input: 4, 4, 6

Output: 4

Write a Python function to find the minimum of three numbers without using min().

## CODE:

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled 'untitled'. The code defines a function 'find\_min(a, b, c)' that initializes 'smallest' to 'a'. It then compares 'b' and 'c' with 'smallest' using 'if' statements, updating 'smallest' if a smaller value is found. Finally, it returns 'smallest'. Below the function, there are sample test cases: 'print(find\_min(3, 5, 7))' and 'print(find\_min(10, 2, 8))'. The IDE's shell window at the bottom shows the execution of these test cases, outputting '3' and '2' respectively.

```
1 # Function to find minimum of three numbers
2 def find_min(a, b, c):
3     smallest = a
4
5     if b < smallest:
6         smallest = b
7
8     if c < smallest:
9         smallest = c
10
11    return smallest
12
13 # Sample test cases
14 print(find_min(3, 5, 7))
15 print(find_min(10, 2, 8))
16
```

```
Shell x
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
3
2
>>>
```

## Code Explanation:

- First value is assumed as the minimum.
- It is compared with the second and third values.
- The smallest value is updated accordingly.
- Final minimum value is returned.

