

ASSIGNMENT - 02

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Batch No. : **2**

Course : **AI Assistant Coding**

Task 1: Statistical Summary for Survey Data

- Scenario:**

You are a data analyst intern working with survey responses stored as numerical lists.

- Task:**

Use Google Gemini in Colab to generate a Python function that reads a list of numbers and calculates the mean, minimum, and maximum values.

- Expected Output:**

- Correct Python function**

- Output shown in Colab**

- Screenshot of Gemini prompt and result**

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a single code cell containing Python code. The code defines a function `calculate_stats` that takes a list of numbers and returns a dictionary with mean, minimum, and maximum values. It also includes examples of how to use the function with lists of integers.

```
import statistics
def calculate_stats(numbers):
    if not numbers:
        return {}
    mean_value = statistics.mean(numbers)
    min_value = min(numbers)
    max_value = max(numbers)
    return {
        'mean': mean_value,
        'min': min_value,
        'max': max_value
    }

#Example usage:
my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
stats = calculate_stats(my_list)
print(stats)

empty_list = []
stats_empty = calculate_stats(empty_list)
print(stats_empty)
... {'mean': 30, 'min': 10, 'max': 50}
{}
```

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✓ 10:52AM Python 3

Task 2: Armstrong Number – AI Comparison

- **Scenario:**

You are evaluating AI tools for numeric validation logic.

- **Task:**

Generate an Armstrong number checker using Gemini and

GitHub Copilot.

Compare their outputs, logic style, and clarity.

- **Expected Output:**
- **Side-by-side comparison table**
- **Screenshots of prompts and generated code**

```

❶ def is_armstrong_number(number):
    if not isinstance(number, int) or number < 0:
        return False # Armstrong numbers are typically defined for non-negative integers

    num_str = str(number)
    num_digits = len(num_str)
    sum_of_powers = 0

    for digit_char in num_str:
        digit = int(digit_char)
        sum_of_powers += digit ** num_digits

    return sum_of_powers == number

# Example usage:
print("Is 153 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(153))") # Expected: True
print("Is 370 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(370))") # Expected: True
print("Is 9474 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(9474))") # Expected: True
print("Is 123 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(123))") # Expected: False
print("Is 9 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(9))") # Expected: True
print("Is -10 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(-10))") # Expected: False
print("Is 0 an Armstrong number? (is_armstrong_number(0))") # Expected: True

```

...
Is 153 an Armstrong number? True
Is 370 an Armstrong number? True
Is 9474 an Armstrong number? True
Is 123 an Armstrong number? False
Is 9 an Armstrong number? True
Is -10 an Armstrong number? False
Is 0 an Armstrong number? True

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```

1 # python program to check armstrong number
2
3 def is_armstrong_number(num):
4     # Convert number to string to easily access digits
5     num_str = str(num)
6     num_digits = len(num_str)
7
8     # Calculate sum of each digit raised to the power of number of digits
9     total = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
10
11     # Check if the total equals the original number
12     return total == num
13
14 # Test the function
15 test_number = 153
16 if is_armstrong_number(test_number):
17     print(f"{test_number} is an Armstrong number.")
18 else:
19     print(f"{test_number} is not an Armstrong number.")

```

File Explorer: Assignment - Otpy...
Source Control: Changes: None
AI Assisted Coding: None
Terminal: None
Output: None
Status Bar: Line 19, Col 56 / Spaces: 4 / UTF-8 / LF / Python 3.13.2 / Go Live / Previews

Task 3: Leap Year Validation Using Cursor AI

- **Scenario:**

You are validating a calendar module for a backend system.

- **Task:**

Use Cursor AI to generate a Python program that checks

whether a given year is a leap year.

Use at least two different prompts and observe changes in code.

- **Expected Output:**
- **Two versions of code**

- **Sample inputs/outputs**

- **Brief comparison**

```
[1]: Year = int(input("Enter a year: "))

if (Year % 4 == 0 and Year % 100 != 0) or (Year % 400 == 0):
    print("It is a leap year")
else:
    print("It is not a leap year")

... Enter a year: 2020
It is a leap year
```

Task 4: Student Logic + AI Refactoring (Odd/Even Sum)

- **Scenario:**

Company policy requires developers to write logic before using AI.

- **Task:**

Write a Python program that calculates the sum of odd and even numbers in a tuple, then refactor it using any AI tool.

- **Expected Output:**

- **Original code**

- **Refactored code**

- **Explanation of improvements**

```
numbers = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
even_sum=0
odd_sum=0

for n in numbers:
    if n % 2 == 0:
        even_sum += n
    else:
        odd_sum += n

print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")

Sum of even numbers: 12
Sum of odd numbers: 9
```

💡 #Refactor this code to improve readability and efficiency

```
numbers = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
even_sum = sum(n for n in numbers if n % 2 == 0)
odd_sum = sum(n for n in numbers if n % 2 != 0)
print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")

Sum of even numbers: 12
Sum of odd numbers: 9
```

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