

ASSIGNMENT - 02

Name : **Naga Rishik Reddy**
Hall Ticket No : **2303A51089**
Batch No. : **2**
Course : **AI Assisstant 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 window titled 'Untitled13.ipynb'. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
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)
```

The output of the code is shown at the bottom of the cell:

```
{
  'mean': 30, 'min': 10, 'max': 50
}
```

The interface includes a top menu bar with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. A bottom status bar shows 'Variables', 'Terminal', and system information like '10:52 AM' and '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**

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

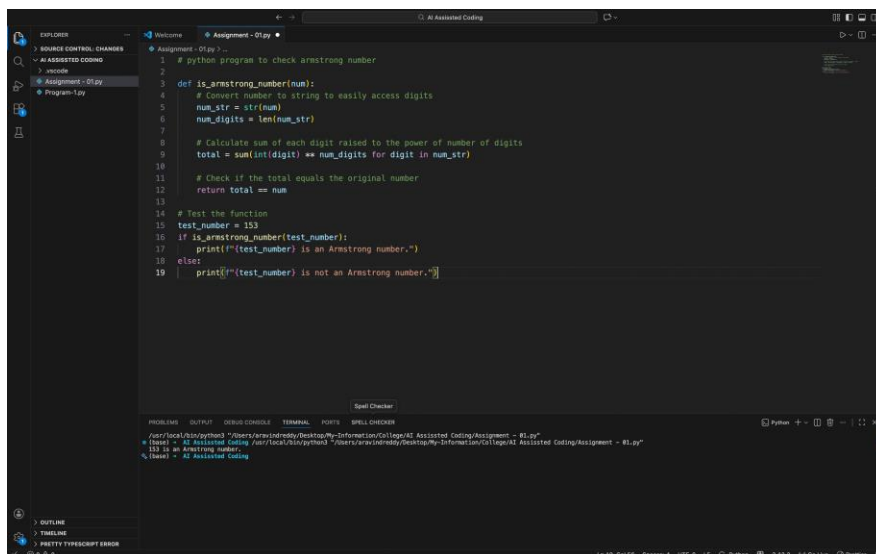
    num_str = str(number)
    num_digits = len(num_str)
    sum_of_powers = 0

    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 (1-digit numbers are Armstrong numbers)
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
```



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**

```
(13) ✓ 3s
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
```

Toggle Gemini

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Terminal



✓ 11:13 AM Python