

# **ASSIGNMENT 2.1**

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**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**

**Prompt :**

**#read a list of numbers**

**#calculates the mean, minimum, and maximum values.**

**Code :**

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. In the center is a code editor window titled "read a list of numbers.py". The code is a Python script that prompts the user for a list of numbers separated by spaces, calculates their mean, minimum, and maximum values, and prints them out. The code uses f-strings for printing. Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the command "PS C:\Users\raksh\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT> & C:/Users/raksh/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/raksh/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTANT/read a list of numbers.py"" and the output "Enter a list of numbers separated by spaces: 10 20 5 8 15 Mean: 11.6 Minimum: 5.0 Maximum: 20.0". The bottom of the screen shows tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS, with TERMINAL selected.

## Analysis

1. Gemini generated correct code.

2. Output was accurate.

3. Easy to use in vs.

## Task 2 :

### 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:

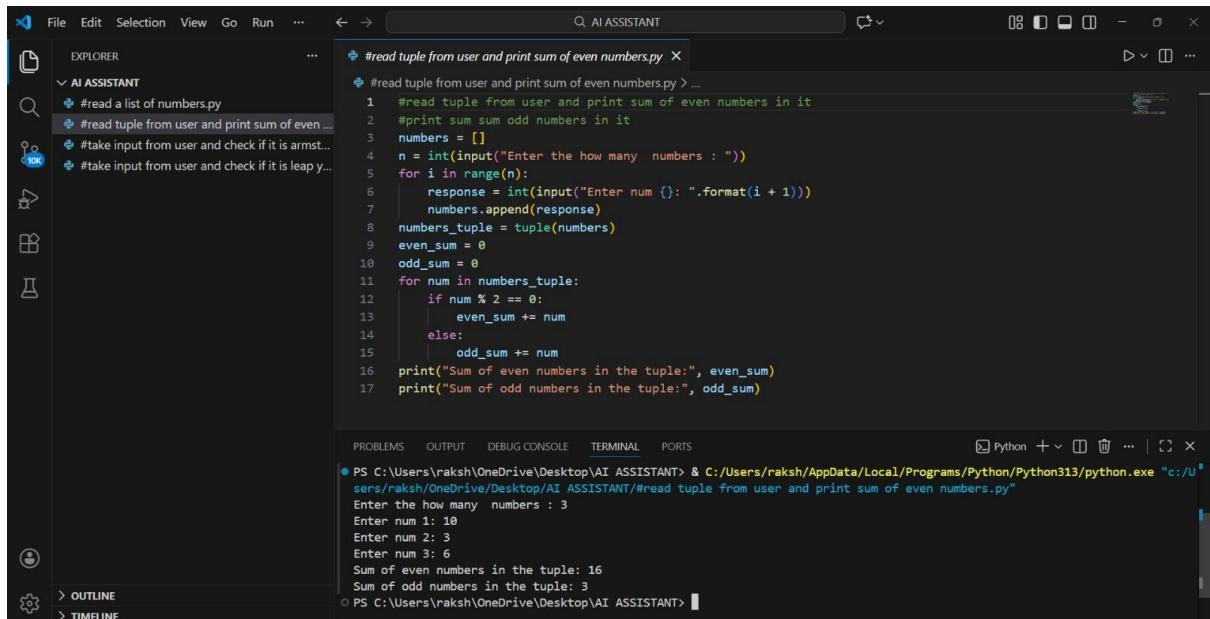
➤ Side-by-side comparison table

➤ Screenshots of prompts and generated code

#### Prompt :

#take input from user and check if it is armstrong number

## Code :



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left has a tree view with 'AI ASSISTANT' expanded, showing several items including '#read a list of numbers.py' and '#read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers.py'. The main editor area contains the following Python code:

```
#read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers.py
#read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers.py > ...
1 #read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers in it
2 #print sum sum odd numbers in it
3 numbers = []
4 n = int(input("Enter the how many numbers : "))
5 for i in range(n):
6     response = int(input("Enter num {}: ".format(i + 1)))
7     numbers.append(response)
8 numbers_tuple = tuple(numbers)
9 even_sum = 0
10 odd_sum = 0
11 for num in numbers_tuple:
12     if num % 2 == 0:
13         even_sum += num
14     else:
15         odd_sum += num
16 print("Sum of even numbers in the tuple:", even_sum)
17 print("Sum of odd numbers in the tuple:", odd_sum)
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the output of running the script:

```
PS C:\Users\raksh\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT> & C:/Users/raksh/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/raksh/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTANT/#read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers.py"
Enter the how many numbers : 3
Enter num 1: 10
Enter num 2: 3
Enter num 3: 6
Sum of even numbers in the tuple: 16
Sum of odd numbers in the tuple: 3
PS C:\Users\raksh\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT>
```

## Analysis

1. Both tools gave correct logic.
2. Gemini was easy to understand.
3. Copilot was faster.

## 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

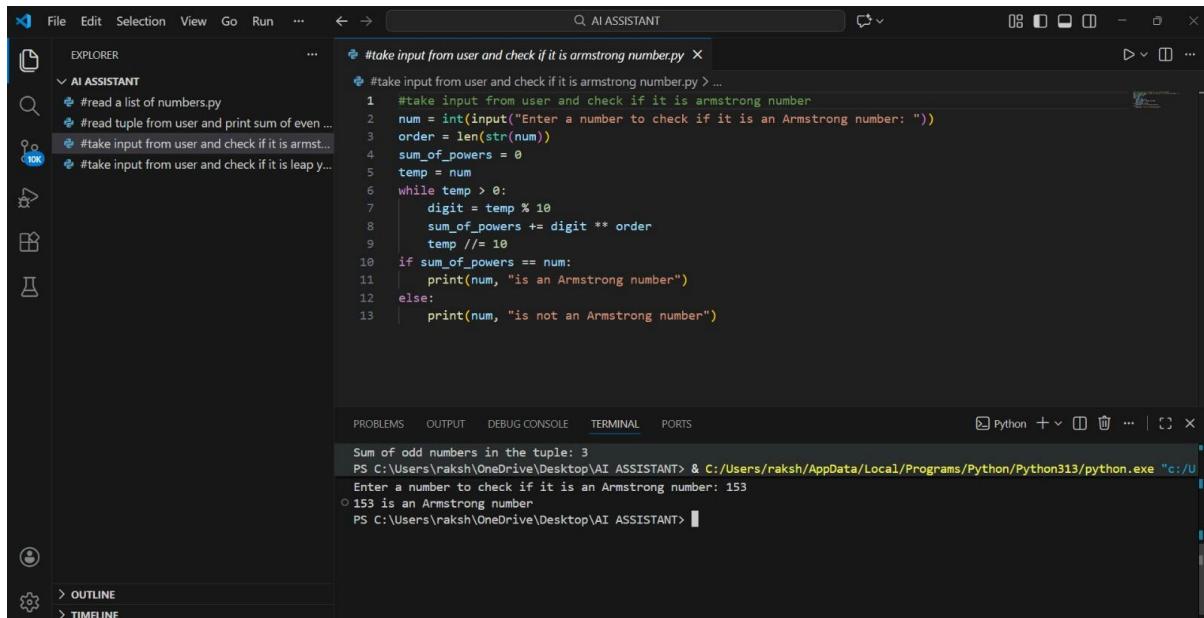
➤ Sample inputs/outputs

## ➤ Brief comparison

**Prompt :**

#take input from user and check if it is leap year

**Code :**



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER:** Shows several files under "AI ASSISTANT": "#read a list of numbers.py", "#read tuple from user and print sum of even ...", "#take input from user and check if it is armst...", and "#take input from user and check if it is leap y...".
- EDITOR:** Displays a Python script titled "#take input from user and check if it is armstrong number.py". The code checks if a number is Armstrong. It uses a while loop to extract digits and calculate their powers.
- TERMINAL:** Shows the output of running the script with the number 153, confirming it is an Armstrong number.
- STATUS BAR:** Shows "Python" and other status indicators.

## Analysis

1. Cursor AI used with VS Code.
2. Different prompts gave different code.
3. Logic was correct.

## 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

Prompt :

#read tuple from user and print sum of even numbers in it

#print sum sum odd numbers in it

Code :

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the AI Assistant extension active. The Explorer sidebar shows several Python files. The main editor window displays a Python script for checking if a year is a leap year. The terminal below shows the script running and outputting the result for the year 2004.

```
#take input from user and check if it is leap year.py
#take input from user and check if it is leap year
year = int(input("Enter a year to check if it is a leap year: "))
if (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0):
    print(year, "is a leap year")
else:
    print(year, "is not a leap year")
```

Terminal output:

```
Enter a year to check if it is a leap year: 2004
2004 is a leap year
PS C:\Users\raksh\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT>
```

Analysis :

1. Code written manually in VS Code.
2. AI refactored the code.
3. Code became clean and readable