

# Assignment – 1.1

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Batch - 04

AI Assisted Coding

07-01-2026

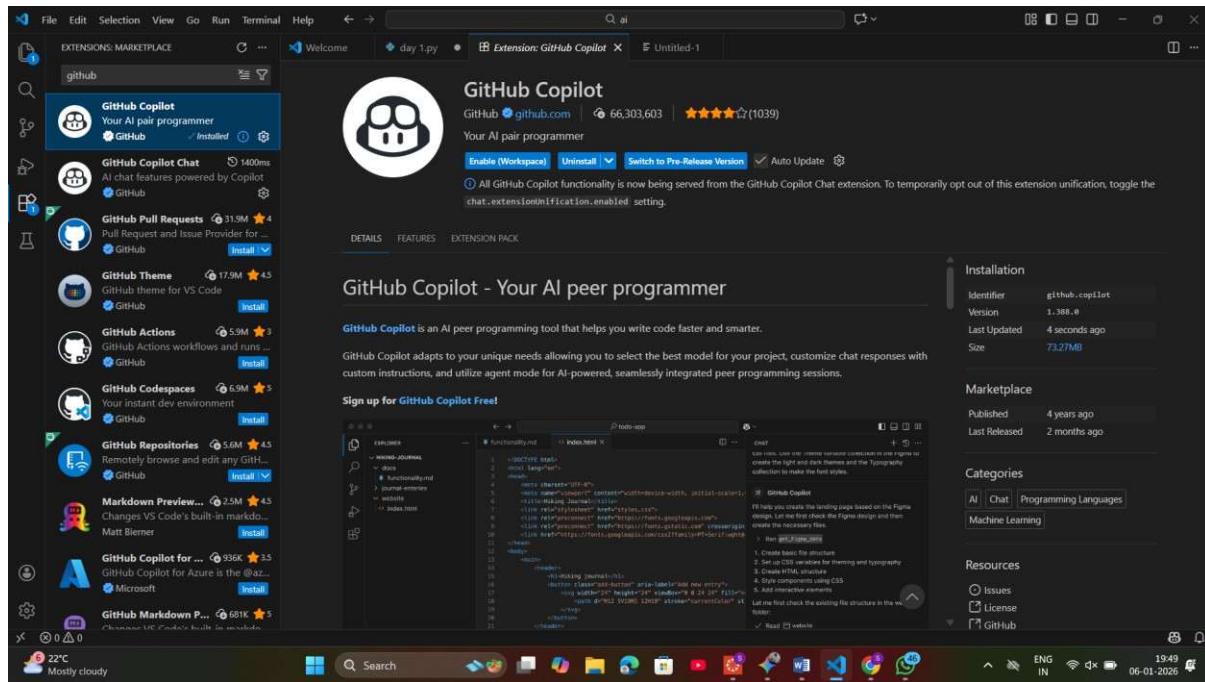
## Task 0: Environment Setup:-

### Task 0

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.

### Expected Output

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.



### **Task 1: Non-Modular Logic (Factorial):-**

AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (Factorial without Functions)

- Scenario

You are building a small command-line utility for a startup intern onboarding task. The program is simple and must be written quickly without modular design.

- Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that computes a mathematical product-based value (factorial-like logic) directly in the main execution flow, without using any user-defined functions.

- Constraint:

- Do not define any custom function
- Logic must be implemented using loops and variables only

- Expected Deliverables

- A working Python program generated with Copilot assistance
- Screenshot(s) showing:
  - The prompt you typed

- Copilot's suggestions
- Sample input/output screenshots
- Brief reflection (5–6 lines):
- How helpful was Copilot for a beginner?
- Did it follow best practices automatically?

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface. In the center, there is a code editor with the following Python code:

```

C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py
1 # Task 1: Procedural Factorial Implementation
2 num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
3 factorial = 1
4
5 if num < 0:
6     print("Factorial does not exist for negative numbers")
7 elif num == 0:
8     print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
9 else:
10    temp = num
11    while temp > 0:
12        factorial *= temp
13        temp -= 1
14    print(f"The factorial of {num} is {factorial}")

```

Below the code editor, the terminal window shows the output of running the script:

```

Enter number: 5
Result: 120
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC> ^C
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC>
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC> cd "c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC"; & "c:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe" "c:\Users\hp\vscodeextensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher" "62690" -- "c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\Task1.py"
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC>

```

The right side of the interface features the AI Chat feature, which is asking for clarification on Python code requests. It suggests options like viewing existing code, writing new code, fixing/debugging code, running code, or explaining code.

This screenshot shows a terminal window with the following command and output:

```

PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC & C:/Users/hp/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/hp/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/task1.py
Enter a number: 5
Factorial is: 120
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\HPC>

```

The terminal window has tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS. The right sidebar shows a list of Python environments.

## Task 2: AI Code Optimization:-

### AI Code Optimization & Cleanup (Improving Efficiency)

#### ❖ Scenario

Your team lead asks you to review AI-generated code before committing it to a shared repository.

#### ❖ Task Description

Analyze the code generated in Task 1 and use Copilot again to:

- Reduce unnecessary variables
- Improve loop clarity
- Enhance readability and efficiency

Hint:

Prompt Copilot with phrases like

“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”

#### ❖ Expected Deliverables

- Original AI-generated code
- Optimized version of the same code
- Side-by-side comparison
- Written explanation:
  - What was improved?
  - Why the new version is better (readability, performance, maintainability).

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with a folder named 'HPC' containing 'lab1.py'. The main editor area displays the following Python code:

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > ...
1 # Task 2: Optimized Factorial
2 num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
3 factorial = 1
4
5 for i in range(1, num + 1):
6     factorial *= i
7
8 print(f"Factorial: {factorial}")
```

To the right of the editor is a Chat window titled 'CLARIFICATION ON PYTHON CODE REQUEST'. It contains the following text:

python code

Asked for clarification on Python code request

I'd be happy to help! However, your request is unclear. Could you clarify what you'd like me to do?

For example:

- View existing code: Should I look at `lab1.py` or `task1.py`?
- Write new code: What should the code do?
- Fix/debug code: What problem needs fixing?
- Run code: Which file should I execute?
- Explain code: Which code would you like me to explain?

Please let me know what you're trying to accomplish

At the bottom of the interface, there's a terminal window showing command-line output related to the Python environment setup.

### Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Factorial with Functions)

#### ❖ Scenario

The same logic now needs to be reused in multiple scripts.

## ❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a modular version of the program by:

- Creating a user-defined function
- Calling the function from the main block

## ❖ Constraints

- Use meaningful function and variable names
- Include inline comments (preferably suggested by Copilot)

## ❖ Expected Deliverables

- AI-assisted function-based program

- Screenshots showing:

- Prompt evolution

- Copilot-generated function logic

- Sample inputs/outputs

- Short note:

- How modularity improves reusability.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a folder named 'HPC' containing 'lab1.py'. The main editor area displays two files: 'lab1.py' and 'task1.py'. The terminal at the bottom shows the command line history and the execution of the code. A chat window on the right shows interactions with GitHub Copilot, including prompts for clarification and suggestions for existing code. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 3,132 bytes large and was last modified on 07-01-2026 at 15:37.

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > lab1.py > task1.py > ...
1 def calculate_factorial(n):
2     """Calculates the factorial of a given number iteratively."""
3     result = 1
4     for i in range(1, n + 1):
5         result *= i
6     return result
7
8 if __name__ == "__main__":
9     user_input = int(input("Enter number: "))
10    print(f"Result: {calculate_factorial(user_input)}")
```

```
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> cd "C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai" & "C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python-3.11.exe" "<:1\users\hp\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python.debug-2025.18.0-win32-x64\build\led\11bs\debugpy\launcher" "65497" --<:1\users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\task1.py
Enter number: 5
Result: 120
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

## Task 4: Comparative Analysis:-

### Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular AI Code (With vs

## **Without Functions)**

### **❖ Scenario**

**As part of a code review meeting, you are asked to justify design choices.**

### **❖ Task Description**

**Compare the non-function and function-based Copilot-generated programs on the following criteria:**

- > Logic clarity**
- > Reusability**
- > Debugging ease**
- > Suitability for large projects**
- > AI dependency risk**

### **❖ Expected Deliverables**

**Choose one:**

- > A comparison table**

**OR**

- > A short technical report (300–400 words).**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Procedural (Task 1 &amp; 2)</b>	<b>Modular (Task 3)</b>
<b>Logic Clarity</b>	Linear and straightforward for very small tasks but becomes "spaghetti code" as complexity grows.	High clarity; the mathematical logic is isolated from the input/output logic.
<b>Reusability</b>	None. To use the logic elsewhere, the code must be manually copied and pasted.	High. The function can be imported into other Python files or called multiple times in one script.
<b>Debugging Ease</b>	Difficult. Errors in logic are mixed with errors in user input handling.	Simple. You can test the function with specific values (Unit Testing) to ensure the math is correct.

Criteria	Procedural (Task 1 & 2)	Modular (Task 3)
<b>Project Suitability</b>	Suitable only for small, one-off scripts or prototypes.	Essential for enterprise-level, large-scale software development.
<b>AI Dependency Risk</b>	High. AI might generate redundant variables or inefficient loops in long scripts.	Low. AI is highly specialized and accurate when asked to write specific, single-purpose functions.

### **Task 5: Iterative vs Recursive Thinking:-**

#### **: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Thinking**

##### **❖ Scenario**

**Your mentor wants to test how well AI understands different computational paradigms.**

##### **❖ Task Description**

**Prompt Copilot to generate:**

**An iterative version of the logic**

**A recursive version of the same logic**

##### **❖ Constraints**

**Both implementations must produce identical outputs**

**Students must not manually write the code first**

##### **❖ Expected Deliverables**

**Two AI-generated implementations**

**Execution flow explanation (in your own words)**

**Comparison covering:**

**➢ Readability**

**➢ Stack usage**

**➢ Performance implications**

**➢ When recursion is not recommended.**

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The main area displays Python code for calculating factorials:

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > factorial_iterative
1 def factorial_iterative(n):
2     res = 1
3     for i in range(2, n + 1):
4         res *= i
5     return res
6
7 def factorial_recursive(n):
8     if n == 0 or n == 1:
9         return 1
10    return n * factorial_recursive(n - 1)
```

The terminal below shows the execution of the code:

```
Enter number: 5
Result: 120
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

The right side of the screen features a "CHAT" panel with a message from an AI assistant:

Asked for clarification on Python code request  
I'd be happy to help! However, your request is unclear. Could you clarify what you'd like me to do?  
For example:

- View existing code: Should I look at lab1.py or task1.py?
- Write new code: What should the code do?
- Fix/debug code: What problem needs fixing?
- Run code: Which file should I execute?
- Explain code: Which code would you like me to explain?

Please let me know what you're trying to accomplish!

At the bottom, the status bar shows the file path, line count, character count, encoding, and date.

# Assignment – 1.5

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Batch - 04

AI Assisted Coding

09-01-2026

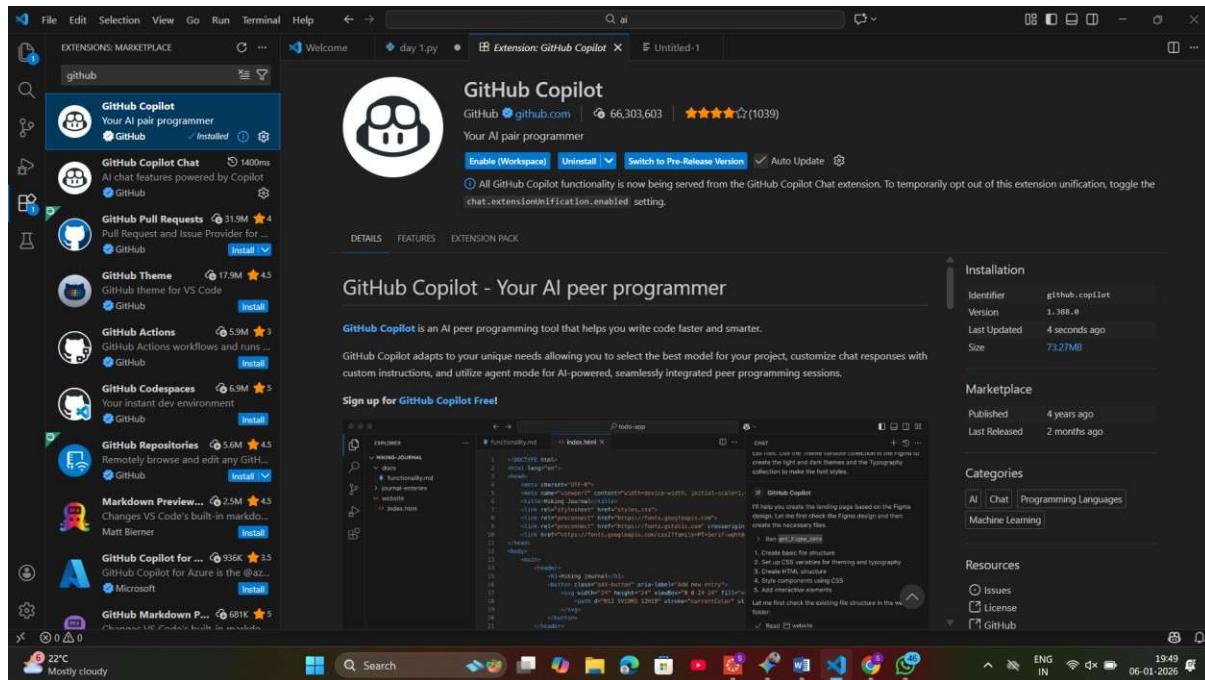
## Task 0: Environment Setup:-

### Task 0

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.

### Expected Output

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.



### **Task 1: Non-Modular Logic (Factorial):-**

: AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (String Reversal Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

You are developing a basic text-processing utility for a messaging application.

❖ Task Description

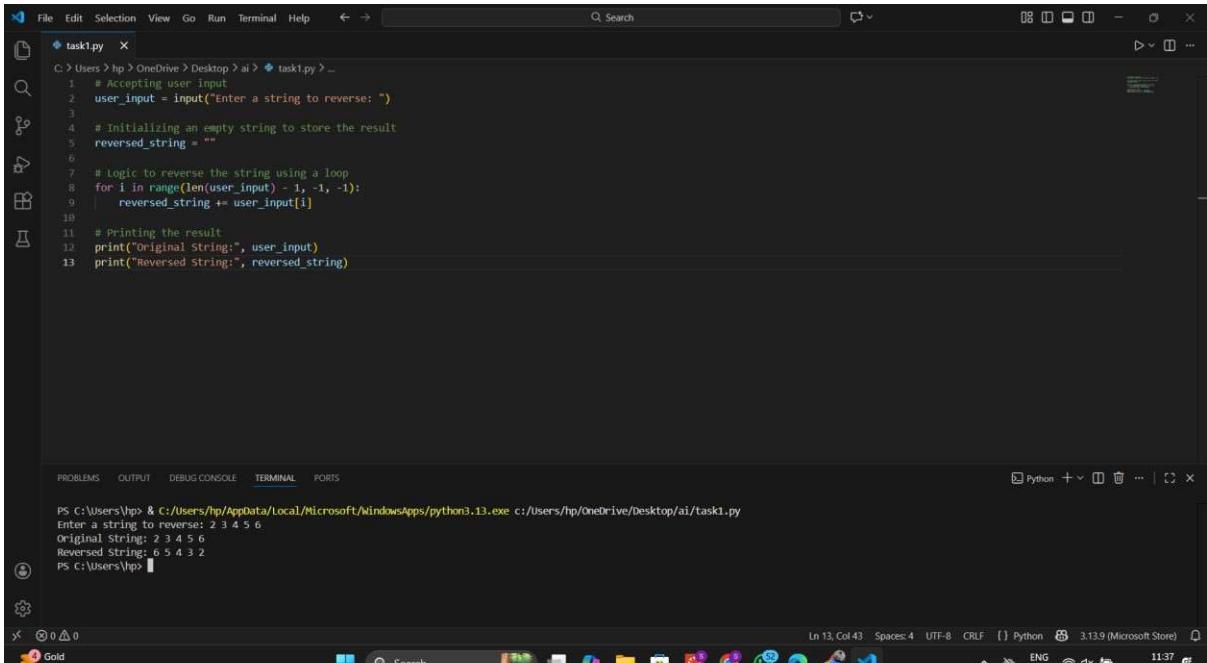
Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that:

- Reverses a given string
- Accepts user input
- Implements the logic directly in the main code
- Does not use any user-defined functions

❖ Expected Output

- Correct reversed string
- Screenshots showing Copilot-generated code suggestions

## ➤ Sample inputs and outputs



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with a Python file named 'task1.py' open. The code is a simple program that prompts the user for a string, initializes an empty string to store the reversed result, and then uses a loop to reverse the input string character by character. The terminal below shows the execution of the script and its output.

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > ...
1 # Accepting user input
2 user_input = input("Enter a string to reverse: ")
3
4 # Initializing an empty string to store the result
5 reversed_string = ""
6
7 # Logic to reverse the string using a loop
8 for i in range(len(user_input) - 1, -1, -1):
9     reversed_string += user_input[i]
10
11 # Printing the result
12 print("Original String:", user_input)
13 print("Reversed String:", reversed_string)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\hp> & c:/Users/hp/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/hp/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/task1.py
Enter a string to reverse: 2 3 4 5 6
Original String: 2 3 4 5 6
Reversed String: 6 5 4 3 2
PS C:\Users\hp>

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\hp> & c:/Users/hp/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/hp/OneDrive/Desktop/ai/task1.py
Enter a string to reverse: 2 3 4 5 6
Original String: 2 3 4 5 6
Reversed String: 6 5 4 3 2
PS C:\Users\hp>
```



A second screenshot of a dark-themed terminal window showing the same code and output as the first one, demonstrating the script's functionality on a different system.

## Task 2: AI Code Optimization:-

### Efficiency & Logic Optimization (Readability Improvement)

#### ❖ Scenario

**The code will be reviewed by other developers.**

#### ❖ Task Description

**Examine the Copilot-generated code from Task 1 and improve it by:**

- **Removing unnecessary variables**
- **Simplifying loop or indexing logic**
- **Improving readability**
- **Use Copilot prompts like:**
  - “**Simplify this string reversal code**”
  - “**Improve readability and efficiency**”

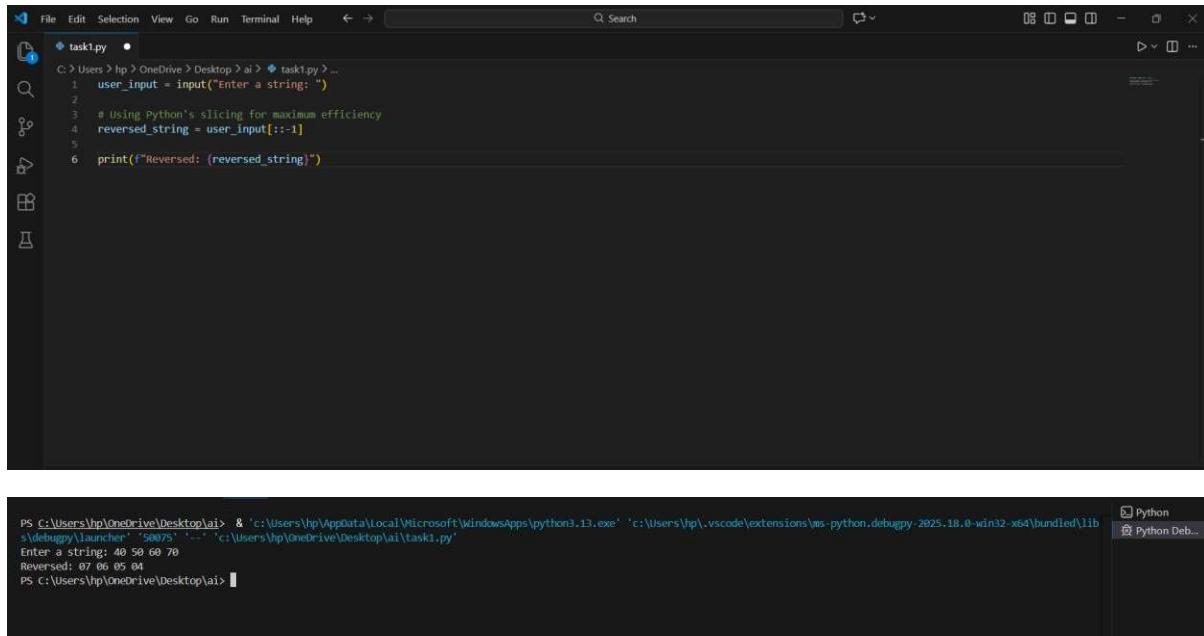
**Hint:**

**Prompt Copilot with phrases like**  
**“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”**

❖ **Expected Output**

➤ **Original and optimized code versions**

➤ **Explanation of how the improvements reduce time complexity**



The screenshot shows a dark-themed VS Code interface. In the top left, there's a file tree with 'task1.py' selected. The main editor area contains the following Python code:

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > ...
1 user_input = input("Enter a string: ")
2
3 # Using Python's slicing for maximum efficiency
4 reversed_string = user_input[::-1]
5
6 print(f"Reversed: {reversed_string}")
```

Below the editor is a terminal window showing the execution of the script and its output:

```
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> & 'c:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe' 'c:\Users\hp\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python.debugpy-2025.18.0-wIn32-x64\bundled\lib
s\debugpy\launcher' '50025' '--' 'c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\task1.py'
Enter a string: 40 50 60 70
Reversed: 07 60 50 40
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

A sidebar on the right shows 'Python' and 'Python Deb...' options.

### Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (String Reversal Using Functions)

❖ **Scenario**

The string reversal logic is needed in multiple parts of an application.

❖ **Task Description**

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a function-based Python program that:

- Uses a user-defined function to reverse a string
- Returns the reversed string
- Includes meaningful comments (AI-assisted)

❖ **Expected Output**

- Correct function-based implementation
- Screenshots documenting Copilot's function generation

➤ Sample test cases and outputs

```
C:\> Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > ...
1 def reverse_string_functional(text):
2     """
3         Reverses the input string and returns it.
4     """
5     reversed_text = ""
6     for char in text:
7         |_ reversed_text = char + reversed_text
8     return reversed_text
9
10 # Testing the function
11 input_str = input("Enter text: ")
12 result = reverse_string_functional(input_str)
13 print(f"Result: {result}")
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
+
Enter text: Teju
Result: ujet
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> ^
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> c:\cd "c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai"; & 'c:\Users\hp\appData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe' 'c:\Users\hp.vscode\extensions\ms-python
on.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\lib\debugpy\launcher' '59916' '--' 'c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\task1.py'
Enter text: Akshith
Result: htishAk
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```

## Task 4: Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular Approach (With vs Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

You are asked to justify design choices during a code review.

❖ Task Description

Compare the Copilot-generated programs:

➤ Without functions (Task 1)

➤ With functions (Task 3)

Analyze them based on:

➤ Code clarity

➤ Reusability

➤ Debugging ease

➤ Suitability for large-scale applications

❖ Expected Output

Comparison table or short analytical report

Feature	Procedural (Without Functions)	Modular (With Functions)
<b>Code Clarity</b>	Easy for tiny scripts; messy for large ones.	Very high; logic is isolated and named.
<b>Reusability</b>	Must copy-paste code to use it again.	Can be called anywhere in the app.
<b>Debugging</b>	Harder to isolate where an error occurs.	Easy to unit test the specific function.
<b>Scalability</b>	Not suitable for large applications.	Essential for professional development.

## **Task 5: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Fibonacci Approaches (Different Algorithmic Approaches to String Reversal)**

### **❖ Scenario**

**Your mentor wants to evaluate how AI handles alternative logic paths.**

### **❖ Task Description**

**Prompt GitHub Copilot to generate:**

- **A loop-based string reversal approach**
- **A built-in / slicing-based string reversal approach**

### **❖ Expected Output**

- **Two correct implementations**

### **➤ Comparison discussing:**

- **Execution flow**
- **Time complexity**
- **Performance for large inputs**
- **When each approach is appropriate.**

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the file `task1.py` open. The code defines two functions: `reverse_iterative` and `reverse_slicing`, both of which reverse a string. It also includes a test input section.

```
C: > Users > hp > OneDrive > Desktop > ai > task1.py > ...
1 def reverse_iterative(input_string):
2     reversed_str = ""
3     for char in input_string:
4         reversed_str = char + reversed_str
5     return reversed_str
6
7 def reverse_slicing(input_string):
8     return input_string[::-1]
9
10 test_input = input("Enter a string: ")
11
12 print(reverse_iterative(test_input))
13 print(reverse_slicing(test_input))
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the terminal tab active. The terminal output shows the execution of `task1.py`. The user enters the string "12345" and the program prints it reversed using both methods.

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
+ - ... | ☰ x
s\debgpy\launcher' '50436' '--' 'c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\task1.py'
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai> c;; cd 'c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai'; & 'c:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe' 'c:\Users\hp\vscode\extensions\ms-python.on.debugger-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '57517' '--' 'c:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai\task1.py'
Enter a string: 12345
54321
54321
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\ai>
```