

AI Assisted Coding

Assignment 8.3

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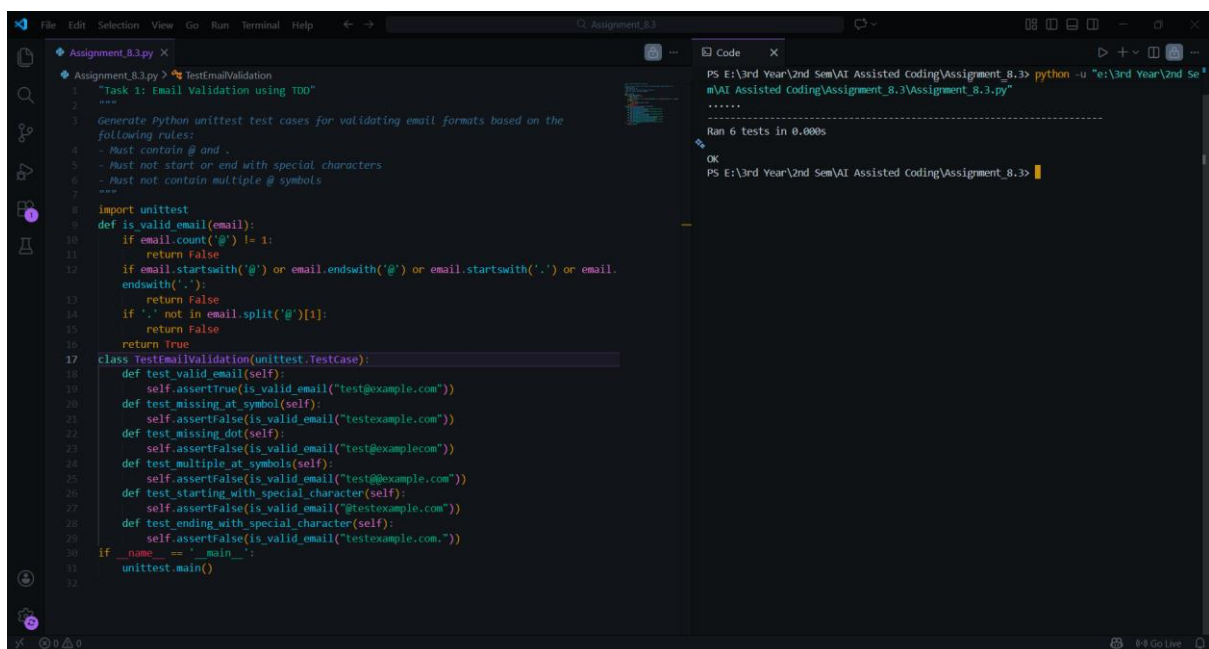
Task 1: Email Validation using TDD

Prompt:

Generate Python unittest test cases for validating email formats based on the following rules:

- Must contain @ and .
- Must not start or end with special characters
- Must not contain multiple @ symbols

Code & Output:



```
Assignment_8.3.py X
Assignment_8.3.py > TestEmailValidation
1 "Task 1: Email Validation using TDD"
2 """
3 Generate Python unittest test cases for validating email formats based on the
4 following rules:
5 - Must contain @ and .
6 - Must not start or end with special characters
7 - Must not contain multiple @ symbols
8 """
9 import unittest
10 def is_valid_email(email):
11     if email.count('@') != 1:
12         return False
13     if email.startswith('@') or email.endswith('@') or email.startswith('.') or email.
14 ends with('.'):
15         return False
16     if '.' not in email.split('@')[1]:
17         return False
18     return True
19 class TestEmailValidation(unittest.TestCase):
20     def test_valid_email(self):
21         self.assertTrue(is_valid_email("test@example.com"))
22     def test_missing_at_symbol(self):
23         self.assertFalse(is_valid_email("testexample.com"))
24     def test_missing_dot(self):
25         self.assertFalse(is_valid_email("test@examplecom"))
26     def test_multiple_at_symbols(self):
27         self.assertFalse(is_valid_email("test@example.com"))
28     def test_starting_with_special_character(self):
29         self.assertFalse(is_valid_email("@testexample.com"))
30     def test_ending_with_special_character(self):
31         self.assertFalse(is_valid_email("testexample.com."))
32 if __name__ == '__main__':
33     unittest.main()

Code X
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3> python -u "e:\3rd Year\2nd Se
m\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3\Assignment_8.3.py"
.....
Ran 6 tests in 0.000s
OK
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3>
```

Explanation:

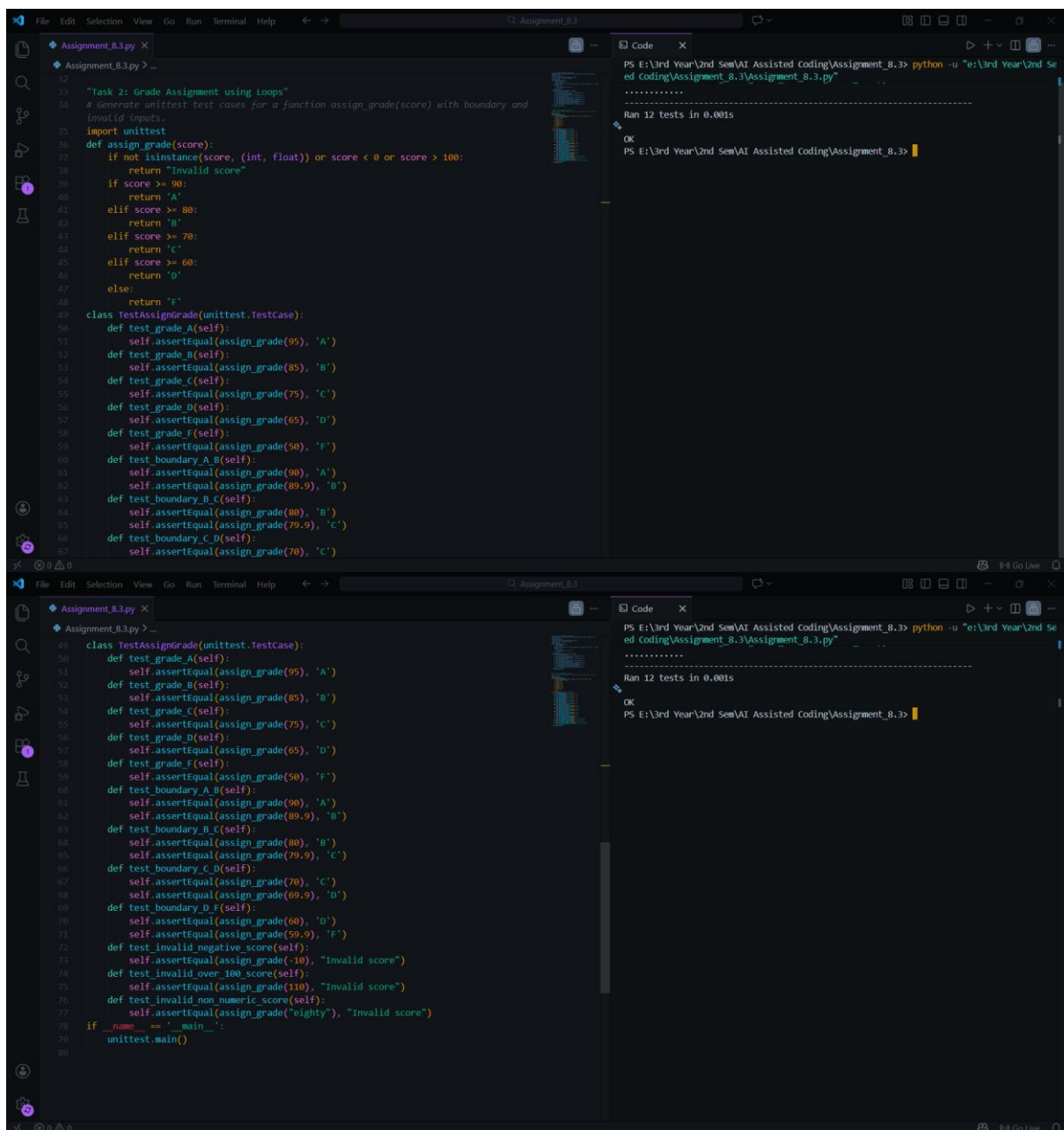
In this task, AI first generated test cases covering both valid and invalid email formats. The implementation was then written to satisfy all test conditions. The function checks for the presence of "@" and ".", prevents multiple "@" symbols, and ensures the email does not start or end with special characters. By following the TDD approach, correctness was validated through successful test execution.

Task 2: Grade Assignment using Loops

Prompt:

Generate unittest test cases for a function `assign_grade(score)` with boundary and invalid inputs.

Code & Output:



The image displays two screenshots of a VS Code editor window. The top screenshot shows the initial code for the `assign_grade` function and a basic unittest class. The bottom screenshot shows the completed code with additional test cases for boundary and invalid inputs, along with the terminal output.

```
32
33 "Task 2: Grade Assignment using Loops"
34 # generate unittest test cases for a function assign_grade(score) with boundary and
35   invalid inputs.
36 import unittest
37
38 def assign_grade(score):
39     if not isinstance(score, (int, float)) or score < 0 or score > 100:
40         return "Invalid score"
41     if score >= 90:
42         return 'A'
43     elif score >= 80:
44         return 'B'
45     elif score >= 70:
46         return 'C'
47     elif score >= 60:
48         return 'D'
49     else:
50         return 'F'
51
52 class TestAssignGrade(unittest.TestCase):
53     def test_grade_A(self):
54         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(95), 'A')
55     def test_grade_B(self):
56         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(85), 'B')
57     def test_grade_C(self):
58         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(75), 'C')
59     def test_grade_D(self):
60         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(65), 'D')
61     def test_grade_F(self):
62         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(50), 'F')
63     def test_boundary_A_B(self):
64         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(90), 'A')
65         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(89.9), 'B')
66     def test_boundary_B_C(self):
67         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(80), 'B')
68         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(79.9), 'C')
69     def test_boundary_C_D(self):
70         self.assertEqual(assign_grade(70), 'C')
71
72 if __name__ == '__main__':
73     unittest.main()
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3> python -u "E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3\Assignment_8.3.py"
.....
Ran 12 tests in 0.001s
OK
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3>
```

Explanation:

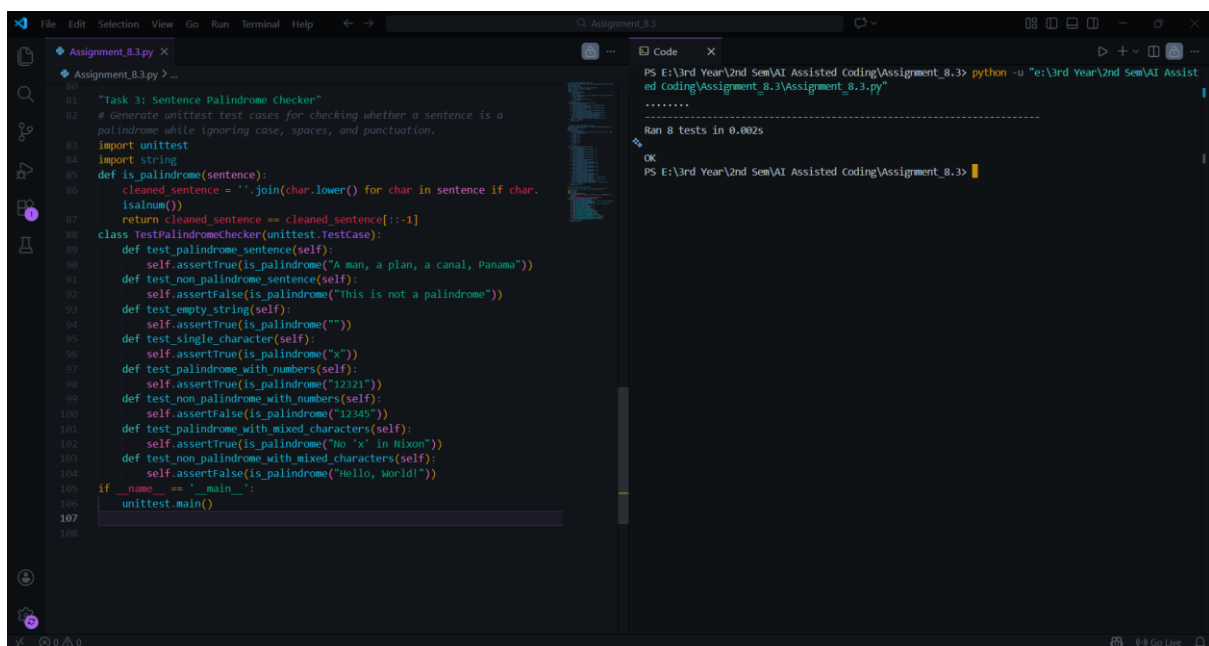
AI-generated tests included normal ranges, boundary values, and invalid inputs. The implementation ensures proper grade assignment using conditional logic. It also validates input type and range, preventing incorrect values from producing misleading grades. All test cases pass successfully, confirming correctness.

Task 3: Sentence Palindrome Checker

Prompt:

Generate unittest test cases for checking whether a sentence is a palindrome while ignoring case, spaces, and punctuation.

Code & Output:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
Assignment_8.3
Assignment_8.3.py
Task 3: Sentence Palindrome Checker
# Generate unittest test cases for checking whether a sentence is a
# palindrome while ignoring case, spaces, and punctuation.
import unittest
import string

def is_palindrome(sentence):
    cleaned_sentence = ''.join(char.lower() for char in sentence if char.
    isalnum())
    return cleaned_sentence == cleaned_sentence[::-1]

class TestPalindromeChecker(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_palindrome_sentence(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("A man, a plan, a canal, Panama"))
    def test_non_palindrome_sentence(self):
        self.assertFalse(is_palindrome("This is not a palindrome"))
    def test_empty_string(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome(""))
    def test_single_character(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("a"))
    def test_palindrome_with_numbers(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("12321"))
    def test_non_palindrome_with_numbers(self):
        self.assertFalse(is_palindrome("12345"))
    def test_palindrome_with_mixed_characters(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("Aa 1!@# 123 456 789"))
    def test_non_palindrome_with_mixed_characters(self):
        self.assertFalse(is_palindrome("Hello, World!"))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main()
```

```
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3> python -u "E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3\Assignment_8.3.py"
.....
Ran 8 tests in 0.002s
OK
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted coding\Assignment_8.3>
```

Explanation:

The AI-generated tests check both palindromic and non-palindromic sentences. The implementation removes spaces and punctuation using regular expressions and converts text to lowercase. The cleaned string is compared with its reverse. This ensures accurate palindrome detection regardless of formatting.

Task 4: ShoppingCart Class

Prompt:

Generate unittest test cases for a ShoppingCart class with add_item, remove_item, and total_cost methods.

Code & Output:

```
111 # Generate unittest test cases for a ShoppingCart class with
112 # add_item, remove_item, and total_cost methods.
113 import unittest
114 class ShoppingCart:
115     def __init__(self):
116         self.items = {}
117     def add_item(self, item_name, price):
118         if item_name in self.items:
119             self.items[item_name] += price
120         else:
121             self.items[item_name] = price
122     def remove_item(self, item_name):
123         if item_name in self.items:
124             del self.items[item_name]
125     def total_cost(self):
126         return sum(self.items.values())
127
128 class TestShoppingCart(unittest.TestCase):
129     def setUp(self):
130         self.cart = ShoppingCart()
131     def test_add_item(self):
132         self.cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
133         self.assertEqual(self.cart.items, {"Apple": 1.00})
134     def test_add_multiple_items(self):
135         self.cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
136         self.cart.add_item("Banana", 0.50)
137         self.assertEqual(self.cart.items, {"Apple": 1.00, "Banana": 0.50})
138     def test_remove_item(self):
139         self.cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
140         self.cart.remove_item("Apple")
141         self.assertEqual(self.cart.items, {})
142     def test_remove_nonexistent_item(self):
143         self.cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
144         self.cart.remove_item("Banana")
145         self.assertEqual(self.cart.items, {"Apple": 1.00})
146     def test_total_cost(self):
147         self.cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
148         self.cart.add_item("Banana", 0.50)
149         self.assertEqual(self.cart.total_cost(), 1.50)
150     def test_total_cost_empty_cart(self):
151         self.assertEqual(self.cart.total_cost(), 0)
152
153 if __name__ == '__main__':
154     unittest.main()
```

```
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3> python -u "e:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI
Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3\Assignment_8.3.py"
.....
Ran 6 tests in 0.001s
OK
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3>
```

Explanation:

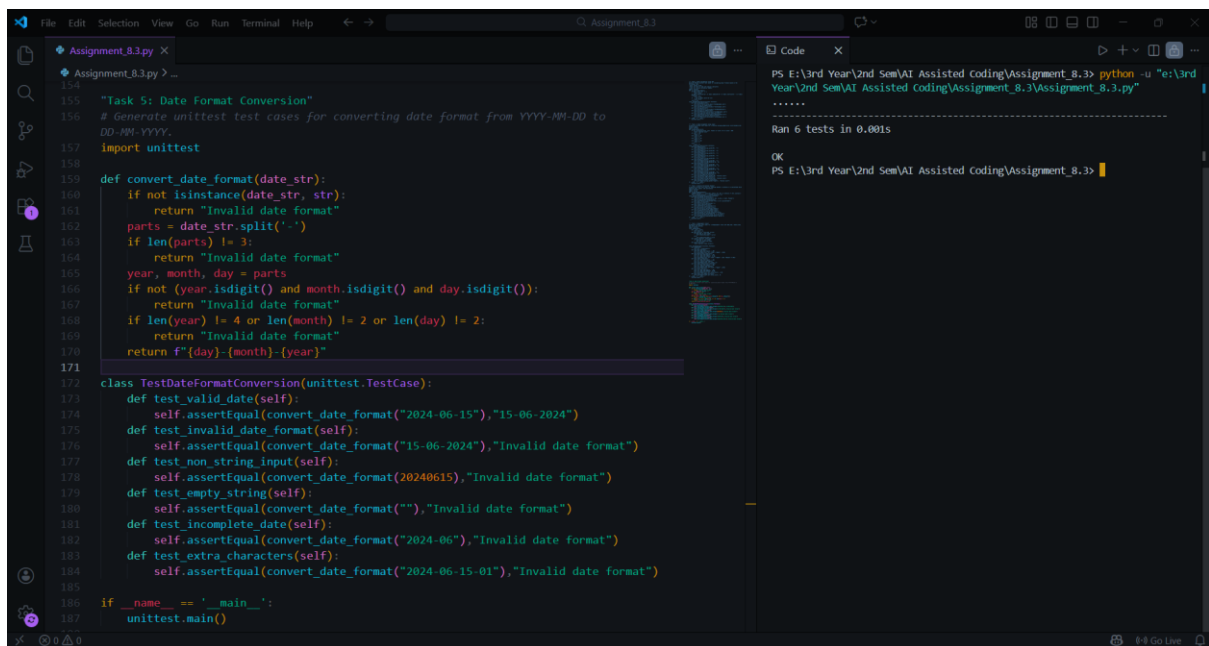
The AI-generated test cases validate item addition, removal, and total cost calculation. The class uses a dictionary to store items and prices. Methods correctly update the cart state, and the total cost is computed using the sum of values. The implementation passes all generated tests, confirming reliability.

Task 5: Date Format Conversion

Prompt:

Generate unittest test cases for converting date format from YYYY-MM-DD to DD-MM-YYYY.

Code & Output:



The screenshot displays a VS Code editor with a Python file named `Assignment_8.3.py`. The code implements a function `convert_date_format` that takes a date string and returns it in `DD-MM-YYYY` format. It includes error handling for invalid inputs. A test class `TestDateFormatConversion` is defined with several test cases. The right-hand pane shows the execution output, indicating that 6 tests passed successfully.

```
154
155 "Task 5: Date Format Conversion"
156 # Generate unittest test cases for converting date format from YYYY-MM-DD to
157 # DD-MM-YYYY.
158 import unittest
159
160 def convert_date_format(date_str):
161     if not isinstance(date_str, str):
162         return "Invalid date format"
163     parts = date_str.split('-')
164     if len(parts) != 3:
165         return "Invalid date format"
166     year, month, day = parts
167     if not (year.isdigit() and month.isdigit() and day.isdigit()):
168         return "Invalid date format"
169     if len(year) != 4 or len(month) != 2 or len(day) != 2:
170         return "Invalid date format"
171     return f"{day}-{month}-{year}"
172
173 class TestDateFormatConversion(unittest.TestCase):
174     def test_valid_date(self):
175         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format("2024-06-15"), "15-06-2024")
176     def test_invalid_date_format(self):
177         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format("15-06-2024"), "Invalid date format")
178     def test_non_string_input(self):
179         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format(20240615), "Invalid date format")
180     def test_empty_string(self):
181         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format(""), "Invalid date format")
182     def test_incomplete_date(self):
183         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format("2024-06"), "Invalid date format")
184     def test_extra_characters(self):
185         self.assertEqual(convert_date_format("2024-06-15-01"), "Invalid date format")
186
187 if __name__ == '__main__':
188     unittest.main()
```

PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3> python -u "e:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3\Assignment_8.3.py"
.....
Ran 6 tests in 0.001s

OK
PS E:\3rd Year\2nd Sem\AI Assisted Coding\Assignment_8.3>

Explanation:

The AI-generated tests verify both valid and invalid date inputs. The implementation splits the input string and rearranges the components into the required format. Error handling ensures that incorrectly formatted inputs return an appropriate message. All test cases pass successfully.

Final Conclusion:

This lab demonstrates the effectiveness of Test-Driven Development using AI. By generating test cases first, developers can ensure correctness, reliability, and validation before implementation. AI accelerates test creation, but human review remains essential for designing robust and meaningful test coverage.