

AI Assisted Coding

Assignment 1.5

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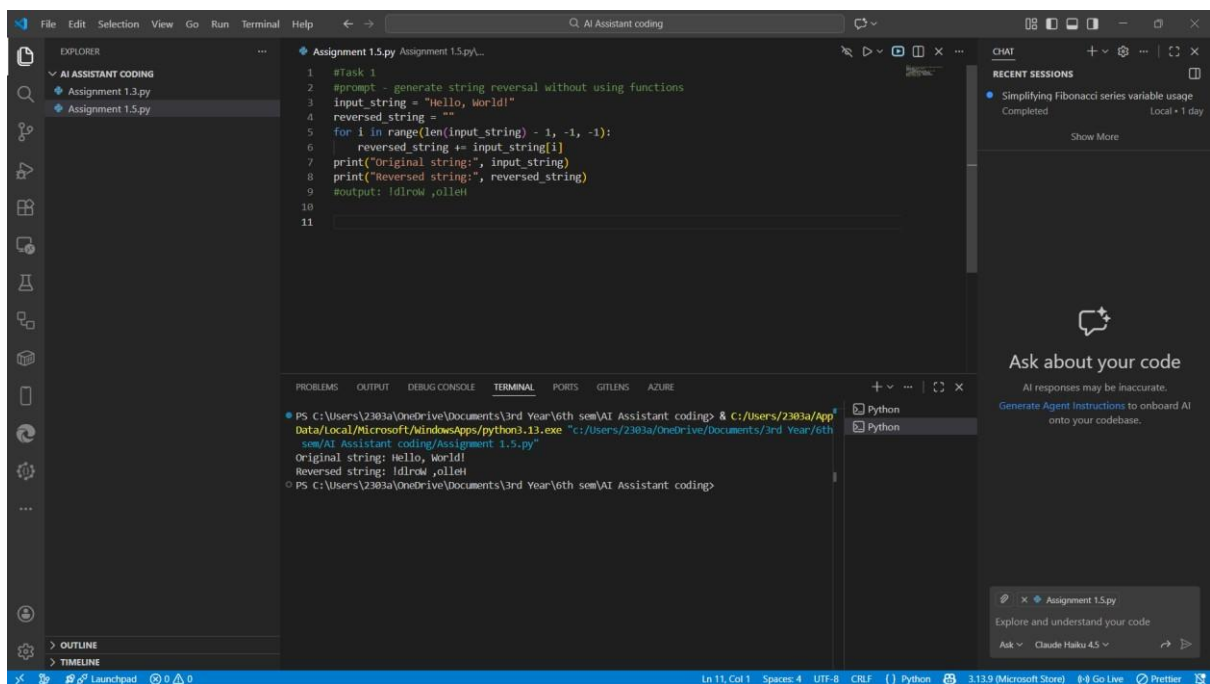
Batch no: 19

Task 1:

Prompt:

Generate string reversal without using functions **Code&**

Output:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window. The Explorer pane on the left shows a project named 'AI ASSISTANT CODING' with two files: 'Assignment 1.3.py' and 'Assignment 1.5.py'. The main editor area displays the code for 'Assignment 1.5.py':

```
1 #Task 1
2 #prompt - generate string reversal without using functions
3 input_string = "Hello, World!"
4 reversed_string = ""
5 for i in range(len(input_string) - 1, -1, -1):
6     reversed_string += input_string[i]
7 print("Original string:", input_string)
8 print("Reversed string:", reversed_string)
9 #output: !dlrow ,olleH
10
11
```

The bottom panel shows the TERMINAL output:

```
PS C:\Users\2303a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding> & C:\Users\2303a\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe "c:/Users/2303a/OneDrive/Documents/3rd Year/6th sem/AI Assistant coding/Assignment 1.5.py"
Original string: Hello, World!
Reversed string: !dlrow ,olleH
PS C:\Users\2303a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding>
```

The right sidebar shows the CHAT pane with 'RECENT SESSIONS' and a section titled 'Ask about your code' with a note: 'AI responses may be inaccurate. Generate Agent Instructions to onboard AI onto your codebase.'

Explanation:

This task reverses a string without using any predefined functions.

The program reads the string from the end and moves backward to the beginning.

Each character is added to a new variable to form the reversed string.

This method relies only on loops and indexing.

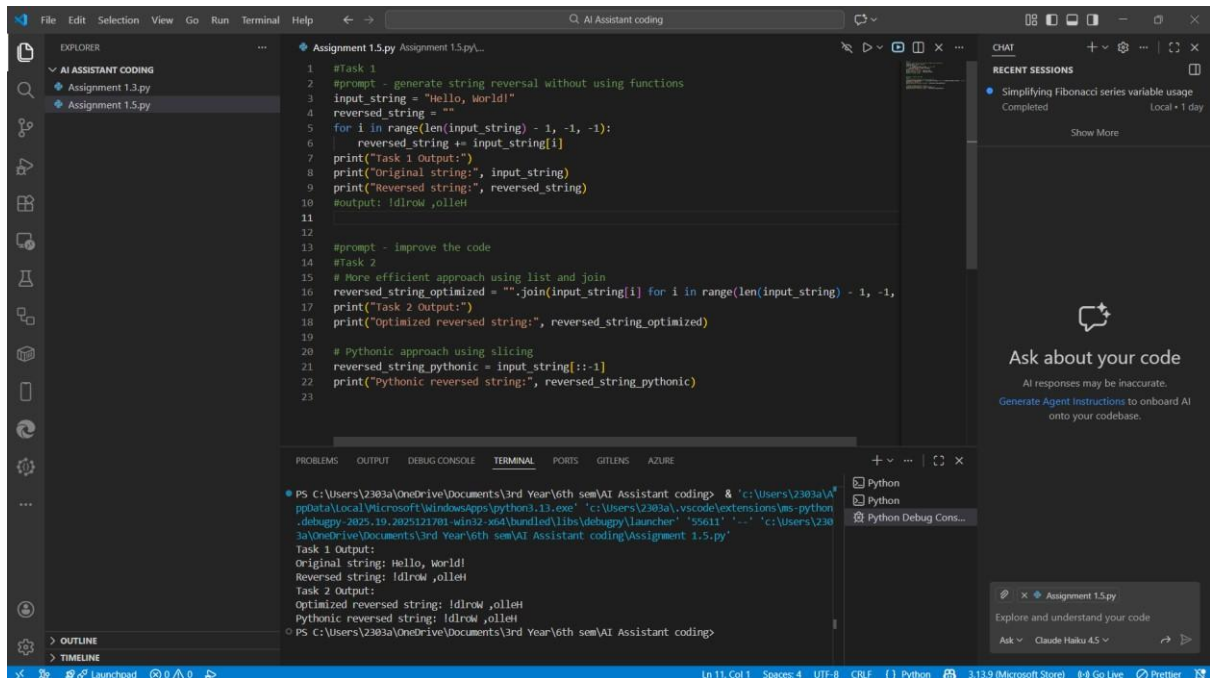
It shows how characters are accessed inside a string.

The logic works for strings of any size.

Task 2: Prompt:

improve the code **Code&**

Output:



```
1 #Task 1
2 #prompt - generate string reversal without using functions
3 input_string = "Hello, World!"
4 reversed_string = ""
5 for i in range(len(input_string) - 1, -1, -1):
6     reversed_string += input_string[i]
7 print("Task 1 Output:")
8 print("Original string:", input_string)
9 print("Reversed string:", reversed_string)
10
11
12
13 #prompt - improve the code
14 #Task 2
15 # More efficient approach using list and join
16 reversed_string_optimized = "".join(input_string[i] for i in range(len(input_string) - 1, -1, -1))
17 print("Task 2 Output:")
18 print("Optimized reversed string:", reversed_string_optimized)
19
20 # Pythonic approach using slicing
21 reversed_string_pythonic = input_string[::-1]
22 print("Pythonic reversed string:", reversed_string_pythonic)
23
```

Task 1 Output:
Original string: Hello, World!
Reversed string: !dlroW ,olleH

Task 2 Output:
Optimized reversed string: !dlroW ,olleH
Pythonic reversed string: !dlroW ,olleH

Explanation:

This task improves the earlier code by making it simpler and more organized.

Extra steps are removed so the program runs more smoothly.

The loop is written in a more efficient way.

Clear variable names help in understanding the logic better.

Even though the output stays the same, the code quality is higher.

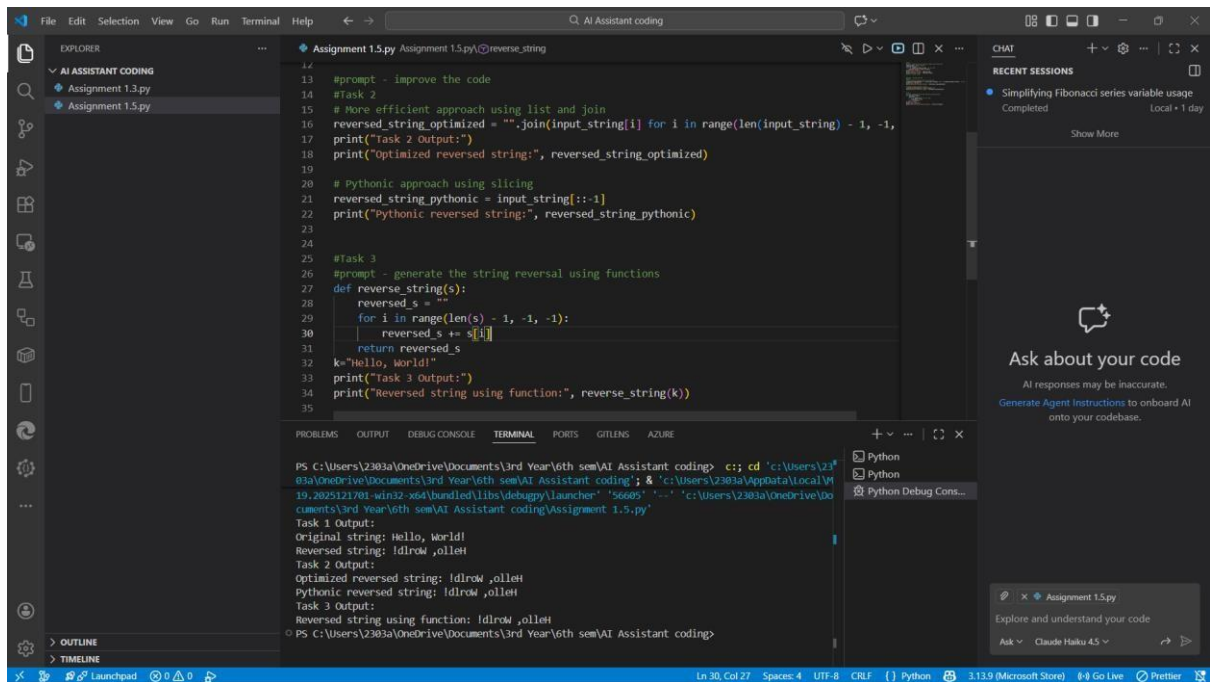
This reflects better programming practice.

Task 3:

Prompt:

Generate the string reversal using functions

Code& Output:



Explanation:

This task performs string reversal using a function.

The main reversal logic is written inside a separate block of code.

This allows the same function to be reused when needed.

It keeps the main program short and clean.

Functions help in managing large programs easily.

This structure is widely used in real software development.

Task 4: Prompt:

compare the code of task 1 and task 3 and print the comparison in a tabular format

Code:

```

36 #Task 4:
37 #Prompt - compare the code of task 1 and task 3 and print the comparison in a tabular format
38 print("Task 4 Output:")
39 print("\n" + "-"*60)
40 print("COMPARISON: Task 1 vs Task 3")
41 print("\n" + "-"*60)
42
43 comparison_data = {
44     "Aspect": ["Approach", "Code Reusability", "Readability", "Use Case", "Output"],
45     "Task 1 (Direct Reversal)": [
46         "Direct string concatenation in loop",
47         "Cannot reuse (hardcoded)",
48         "Clear but verbose",
49         "Single string reversal",
50         reversed_string
51     ],
52     "Task 3 (Function-based)": [
53         "Encapsulated in function",
54         "Highly reusable",
55         "Organized and modular",
56         "Multiple string reversals",
57         reverse_string(k)
58     ]
59 }
60 for i, aspect in enumerate(comparison_data["Aspect"]):
61     print(f"\n{aspect}:")
62     print(f"Task 1: {comparison_data['Task 1 (Direct Reversal)'][i]}")
63     print(f"Task 3: {comparison_data['Task 3 (Function-based)'][i]}")
64
65 print("\n" + "-"*60)
66 print("Conclusion: Task 3 is better for scalability and reusability")
67 print("\n" + "-"*60)
68

```

Output :

```

PS C:\Users\2383a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding> cd "c:\Users\2383a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding" & & "c:\Users\2383a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding\Assignment 1.5.py"

Task 4 Output:

=====
COMPARISON: Task 1 vs Task 3
=====

Approach:
Task 1: Direct string concatenation in loop
Task 3: Encapsulated in function

Code Reusability:
Task 1: Cannot reuse (hardcoded)
Task 3: Highly reusable

Readability:
Task 1: Clear but verbose
Task 3: Organized and modular

Use Case:
Task 1: Single string reversal
Task 3: Multiple string reversals

Output:
Task 1: ldlrow ,olleH
Task 3: ldlrow ,olleH

=====
Conclusion: Task 3 is better for scalability and reusability
=====
PS C:\Users\2383a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding>

```

Explanation:

This task compares the programs from Task 1 and Task 3.

The comparison is displayed in a table for easy understanding.

It shows differences in how the code is written and organized.

One method uses direct logic, while the other uses a function.

This explains why functions are better for structured programs.

The table makes the comparison clear and readable.

Task 5: Prompt:

use Different Algorithmic Approaches to String Reversal and the output should contain as Two correct implementations

Comparison discussing:

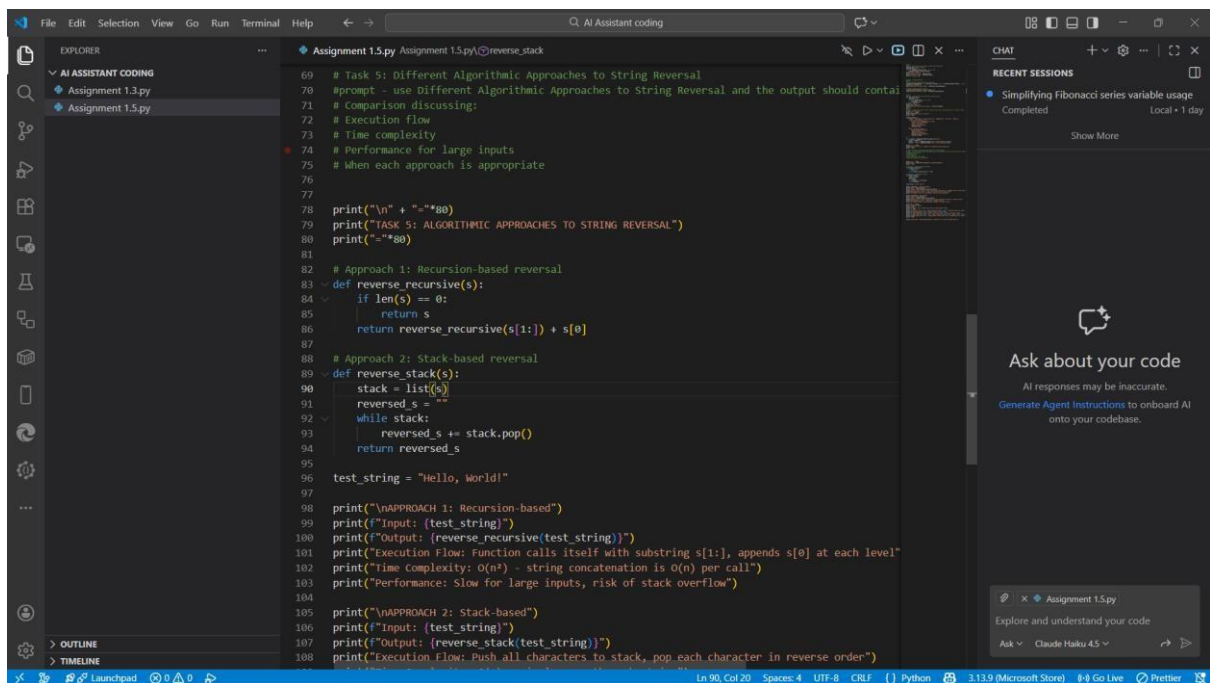
Execution flow

Time complexity

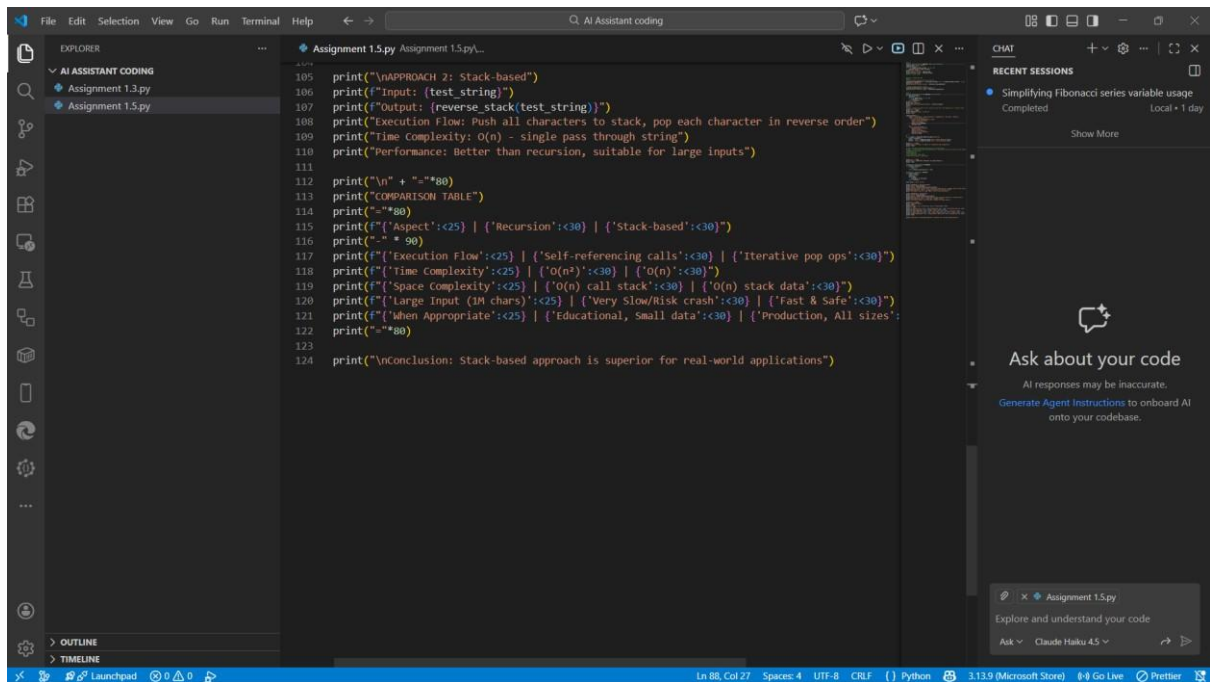
Performance for large inputs

When each approach is appropriate

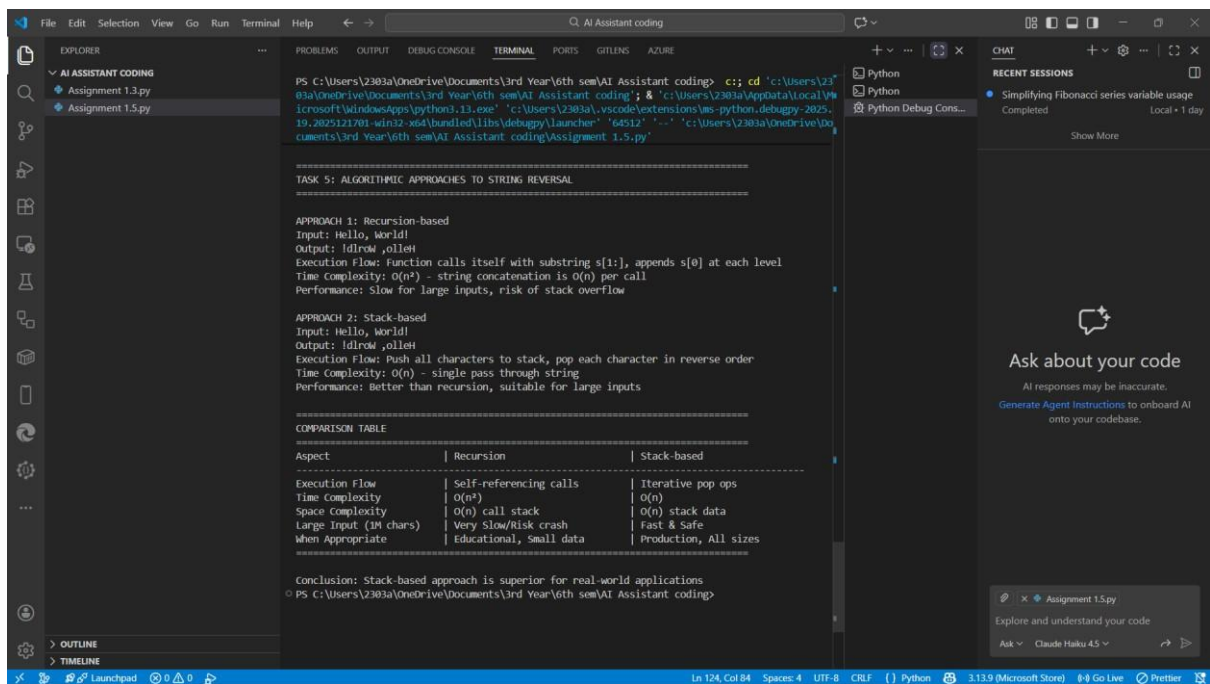
Code:



```
69 # Task 5: Different Algorithmic Approaches to String Reversal
70 #prompt - use Different Algorithmic Approaches to String Reversal and the output should contain
71 # Comparison discussing:
72 # Execution flow
73 # Time complexity
74 # Performance for large inputs
75 # When each approach is appropriate
76
77
78 print("\n" + "-"*80)
79 print("TASK 5: ALGORITHMIC APPROACHES TO STRING REVERSAL")
80 print("-"*80)
81
82 # Approach 1: Recursion-based reversal
83 def reverse_recursive(s):
84     if len(s) == 0:
85         return s
86     return reverse_recursive(s[1:]) + s[0]
87
88 # Approach 2: Stack-based reversal
89 def reverse_stack(s):
90     stack = list(s)
91     reversed_s = ""
92     while stack:
93         reversed_s += stack.pop()
94     return reversed_s
95
96 test_string = "Hello, World!"
97
98 print("\n\nAPPROACH 1: Recursion-based")
99 print(f"Input: {test_string}")
100 print(f"Output: {reverse_recursive(test_string)}")
101 print("Execution Flow: Function calls itself with substring s[1:], appends s[0] at each level")
102 print("Time Complexity: O(n^2) - string concatenation is O(n) per call")
103 print("Performance: Slow for large inputs, risk of stack overflow")
104
105 print("\n\nAPPROACH 2: Stack-based")
106 print(f"Input: {test_string}")
107 print(f"Output: {reverse_stack(test_string)}")
108 print("Execution Flow: Push all characters to stack, pop each character in reverse order")
```



Output :



Explanation:

This task applies two different techniques to reverse a string.

Both methods produce the same correct result.

The steps of execution vary between the two approaches.

Each method takes time based on the length of the string.

Some approaches are better when working with large inputs.

The comparison helps decide which method is more suitable.