

# ASSIGNMENT-10.1

Name: E.Ramya

Ht.no: 2303A51282

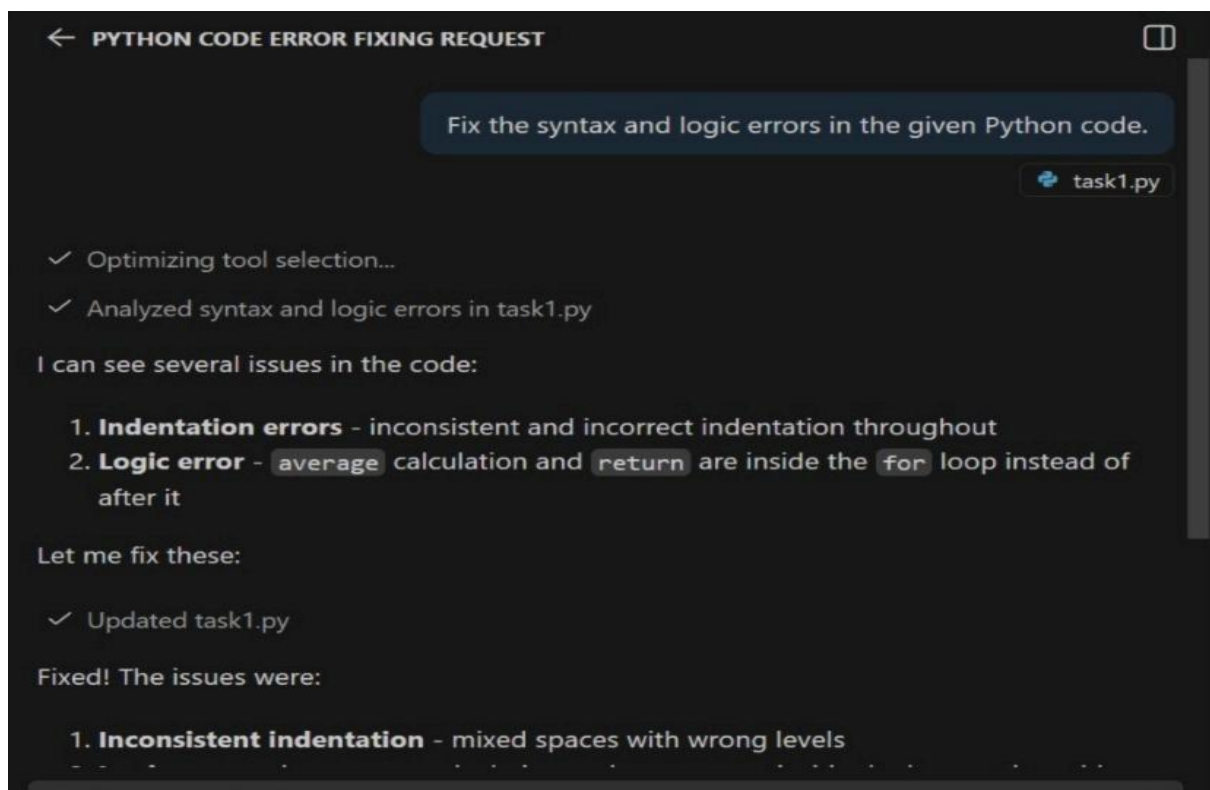
Batch: 05

## Task Description #1 – Syntax and Logic Errors

**Task:** Use AI to identify and fix syntax and logic errors in a faulty

Prompt:

Fix the syntax and logic errors in the given Python code.



Code:

```

task1.py > ...
1  def calc_average(marks):
2      total = 0
3      for m in marks:
4          total += m
5      average = total / len(marks)
6      return average
7
8  marks = [85, 90, 78, 92]
9  print("Average Score is ", calc_average(marks))

```

Output:

```

/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Co
ding/task1.py"
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local
/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Co
ding/task1.py"
Average Score is  86.25
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>

```

Explanation:

Indentation Error

- Statements inside the function were not indented.
- Python requires proper indentation to define function blocks.

Variable Name Typo

- You wrote `return avrage` instead of `return average`.
- This causes a `NameError` because `avrage` is not defined.

### Missing Parenthesis

- The `print()` statement was missing a closing `)`.
- This causes a `SyntaxError`.

### Block Structure Issue

- The for loop body was not indented properly.
  - Python cannot identify which statements belong inside the loop.
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## Block Structure Issue

- The `for` loop body was not indented properly.
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- Python cannot identify which statements belong inside the loop.

## **Task Description #2 – PEP 8 Compliance**

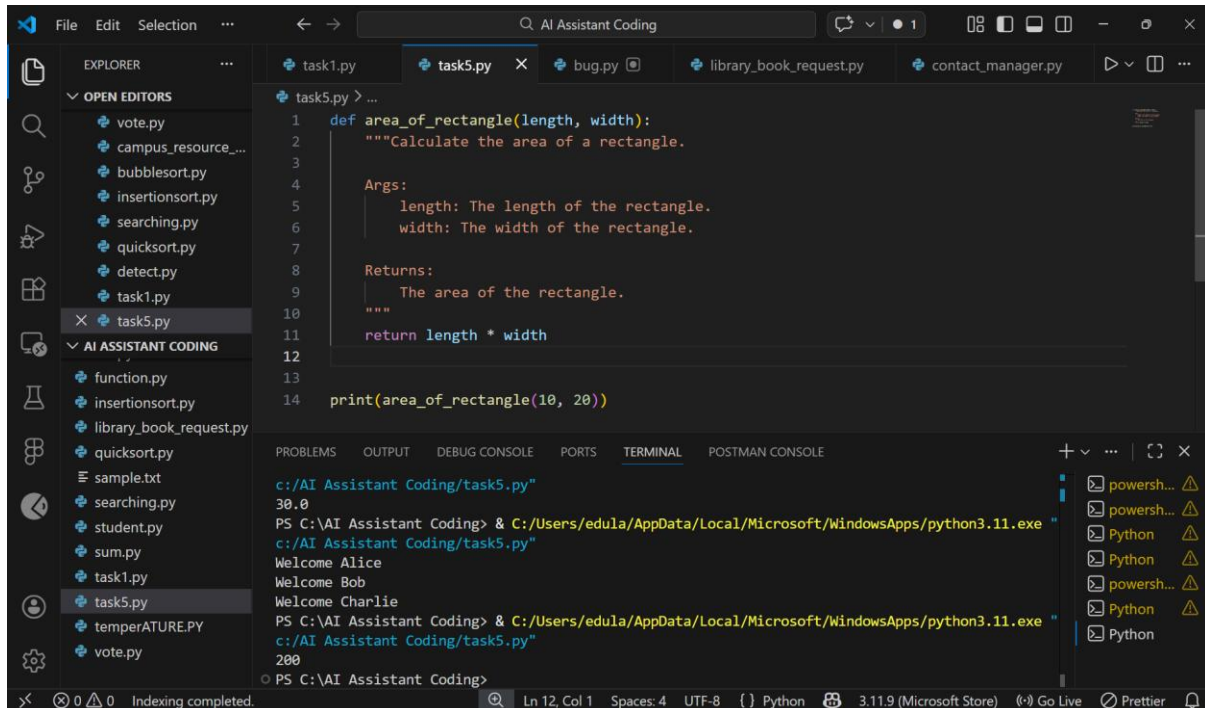
Task: Use AI to refactor Python code to follow PEP 8 style guidelines.

Prompt:

for the given code use ai to refactor code to follow PEP style.

for the given code use ai to refactor code to follow PEP style

Code:

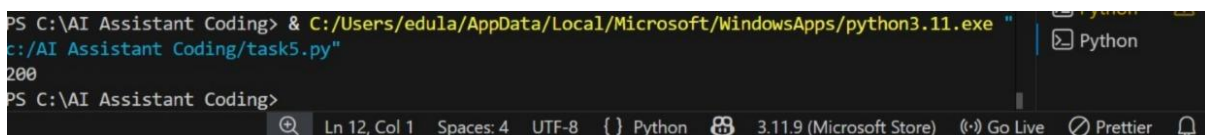


```
1 def area_of_rectangle(length, width):
2     """Calculate the area of a rectangle.
3
4     Args:
5         length: The length of the rectangle.
6         width: The width of the rectangle.
7
8     Returns:
9         The area of the rectangle.
10    """
11    return length * width
12
13
14 print(area_of_rectangle(10, 20))
```

Terminal Output:

```
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py
30.0
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
Welcome Alice
Welcome Bob
Welcome Charlie
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
200
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

Output:



```
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
200
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

Explanation:

- Used descriptive function name (area\_of\_rectangle instead of area\_of\_rect)
- Used meaningful parameter names (length, breadth instead of L, B)
- Added proper spacing around operators (length \* breadth)

- Removed inline function definition (function written in proper block format)
- Added a docstring for better documentation
- Added blank line after function definition (improves readability)

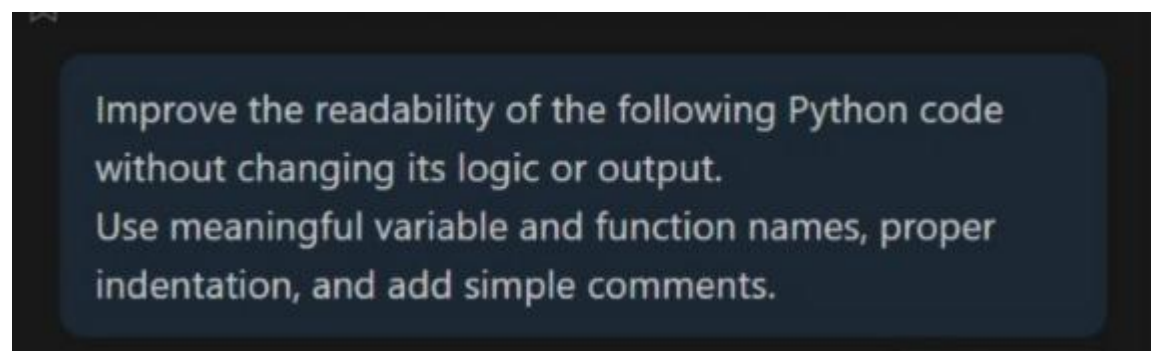
### **Task Description #3 – Readability Enhancement**

Task: Use AI to make code more readable without changing its logic.

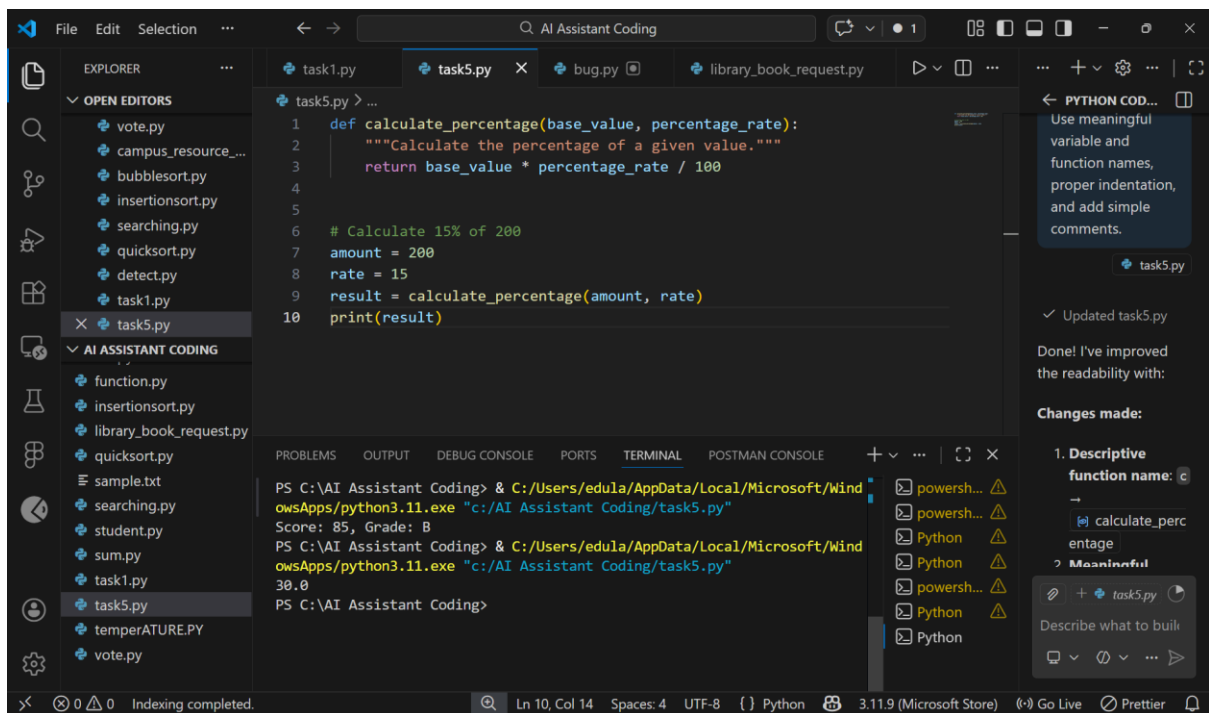
Prompt:

Improve the readability of the following Python code without changing its logic or output.

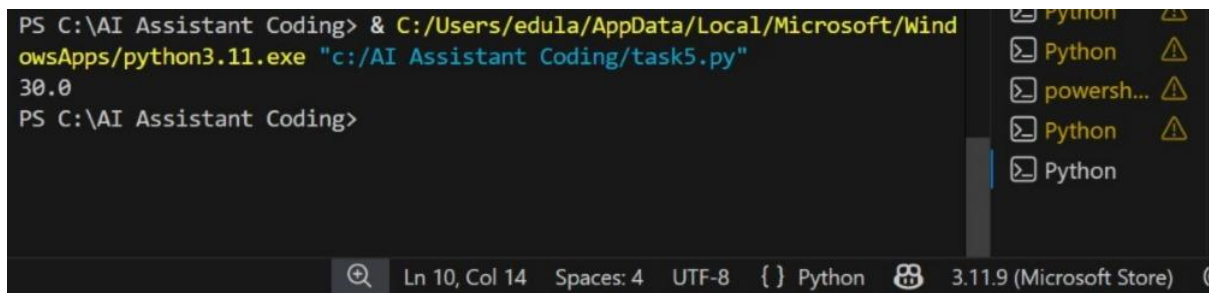
Use meaningful variable and function names, proper indentation, and add simple comments.



Code:



Output:



Explanation:

- Renamed `c` → `calculate_percentage` and parameters/vars to describe their roles.
- Added a docstring and comments for clarity.
- Fixed indentation and spacing so the code is easy to read.
- Logic unchanged; it still prints 30.0 for the given inputs.



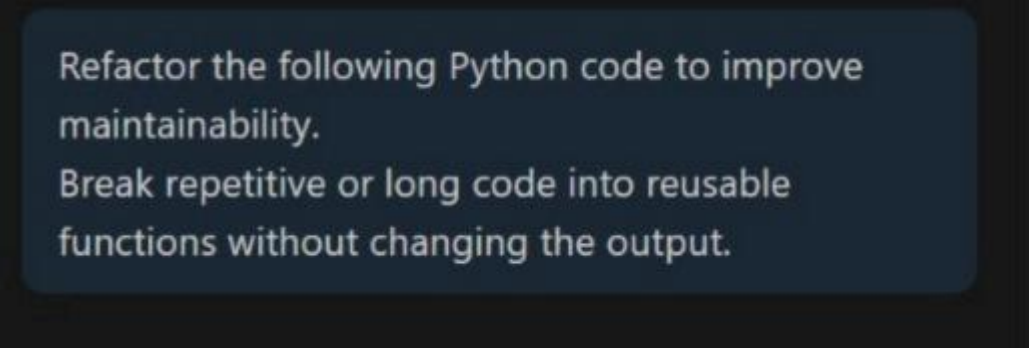
## **Task Description #4 – Refactoring for Maintainability**

Task: Use AI to break repetitive or long code into reusable functions.

Prompt:

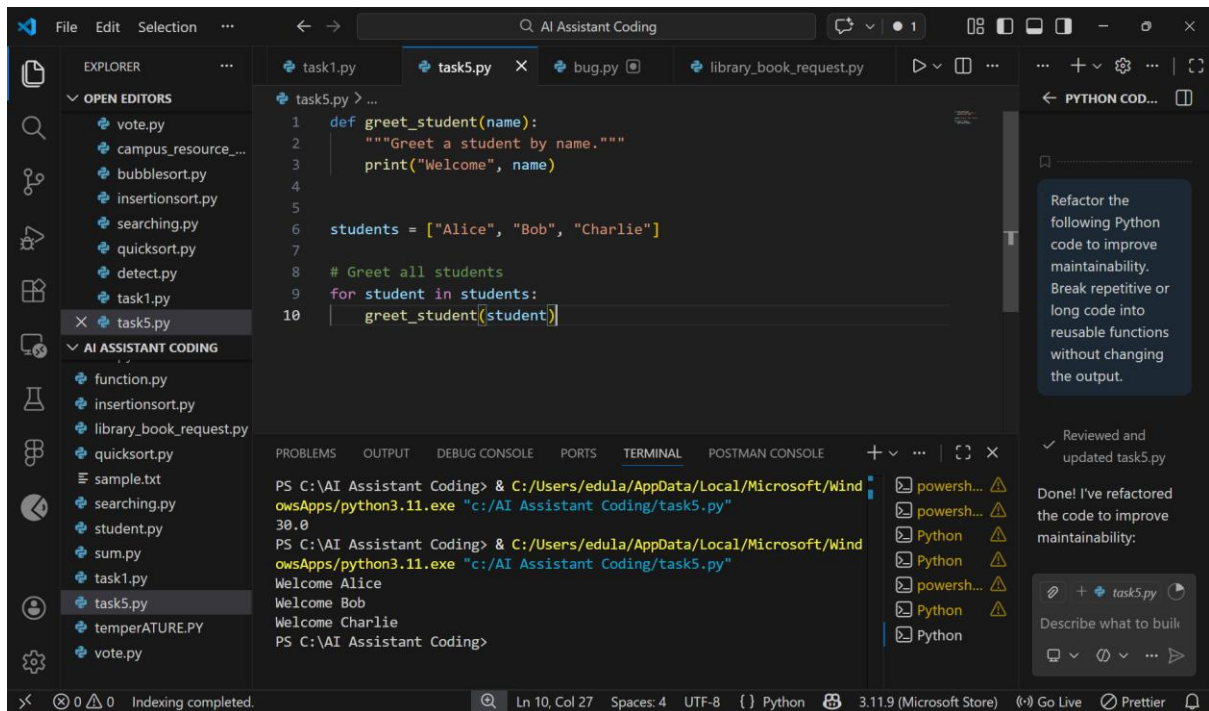
Refactor the following Python code to improve maintainability.

Break repetitive or long code into reusable functions without changing the output.

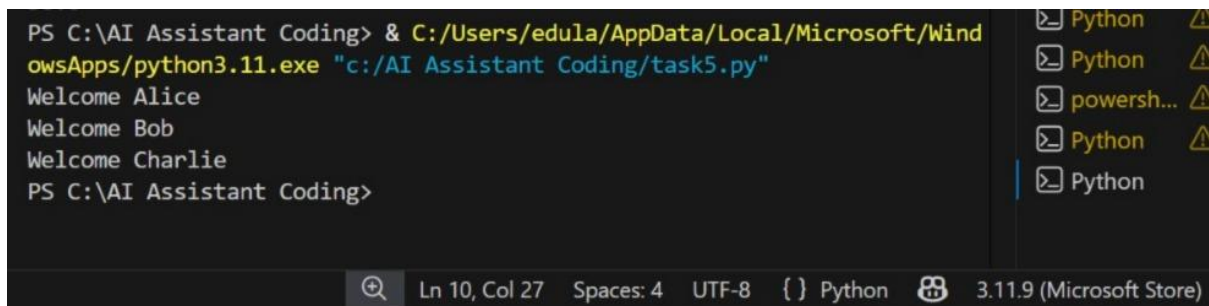


Refactor the following Python code to improve maintainability.  
Break repetitive or long code into reusable functions without changing the output.

Code:



Output:



Explanation:

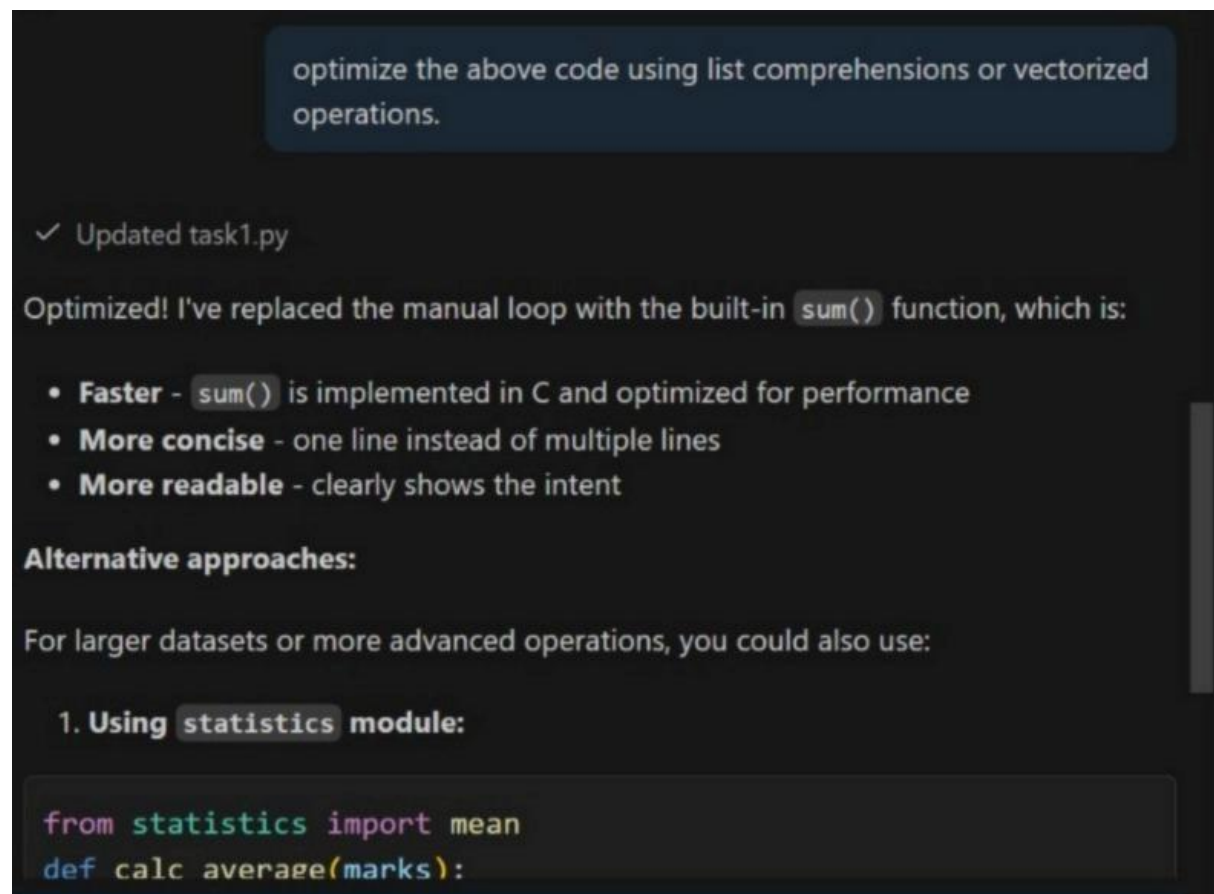
- Pulled the welcome message into a greet function.
- Created welcome\_all to loop through any student list.
- Data (names) now lives in the list, not hard coded print calls.
- Output stays the same but structure is easier to extend.

## Task Description #5 – Performance Optimization

Task: Use AI to make the code run faster.

Prompt:

optimize the above code in List comprehensions or vectorized operations.



The screenshot shows a chat interface with a dark background. At the top, a blue prompt bubble contains the text: "optimize the above code using list comprehensions or vectorized operations." Below this, a green status bar indicates "✓ Updated task1.py". The AI's response begins with "Optimized! I've replaced the manual loop with the built-in `sum()` function, which is:" followed by a bulleted list of three points: "Faster - `sum()` is implemented in C and optimized for performance", "More concise - one line instead of multiple lines", and "More readable - clearly shows the intent". Below the list, the text "Alternative approaches:" is followed by "For larger datasets or more advanced operations, you could also use:". Then, "1. Using `statistics` module:" is shown. At the bottom, a code block contains the following Python code: 

```
from statistics import mean
def calc average(marks):
```

```
optimize the above code using list comprehensions or vectorized operations.
```

✓ Updated task1.py

Optimized! I've replaced the manual loop with the built-in `sum()` function, which is:

- **Faster** - `sum()` is implemented in C and optimized for performance
- **More concise** - one line instead of multiple lines
- **More readable** - clearly shows the intent

**Alternative approaches:**

For larger datasets or more advanced operations, you could also use:

1. Using `statistics` module:

```
from statistics import mean
def calc average(marks):
```

Code:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer panel on the left lists files in the 'AI ASSISTANT CODING' workspace, including task5.py. The main editor window displays the code in task5.py:

```
1 squares = [n**2 for n in range(1, 1000000)]
2 print(len(squares))
```

The TERMINAL panel at the bottom shows the execution of the script using Python 3.11.9. The output is:

```
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> C:\Users\edula\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
999999
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

Output:

This is a close-up of the terminal window from the previous screenshot. It shows the command to run task5.py and the resulting output:

```
S C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
999999
S C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

Explanation:

**Used range() instead of creating a list**

- range(1, 1000000) generates numbers only when needed.
- This reduces memory usage compared to storing all numbers in a list.

**Replaced for loop and append() with list comprehension**

- List comprehensions execute faster than traditional loops.
- They reduce overhead caused by repeated function calls.

### **Simplified the calculation**

- Used  $n * n$  instead of  $n**2$ .
- Multiplication is faster than exponentiation.

### **Reduced code complexity**

- Fewer lines of code make the program cleaner and easier to read.
- Improves maintainability and execution speed.

### **Improved overall performance**

- The optimized code runs faster and uses less memory.
- Suitable for handling large datasets efficiently.

## **Task Description #6 – Complexity Reduction**

Task: Use AI to simplify overly complex logic.

Prompt:

identify the error and fix the error with elif.

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Code:

```
task5.py > grade
1  score = 85
2  def grade(score):
3      if score >= 90:
4          return "A"
5      elif score >= 80:
6          return "B"
7      elif score >= 70:
8          return "C"
9      elif score >= 60:
10         return "D"
11     else:
12         return "F"
13
14  print(f"Score: {score}, Grade: {grade(score)}")
```

Output:

```
5.py"
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "
c:/AI Assistant Coding/task5.py"
Score: 85, Grade: B
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

Explanation:

**Replaced nested if-else blocks with elif**

- Reduces unnecessary nesting.
- Makes the logic easier to understand.

**Improved code readability**

- The grading conditions are now clearly ordered.

- Each condition is checked only when the previous one fails.

### **Reduced logical complexity**

- Eliminates deep indentation levels.
- Easier to debug and maintain.

### **Same functionality with fewer lines**

- Output remains unchanged.
- Code is more concise and clean.

### **Better performance and maintainability**

- Less branching improves logical flow.
- Suitable for future updates or modifications.