

**School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence**

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**Lab Assignment #2**

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**Task 1: Cleaning Sensor Data**

- ❖ Scenario: You are cleaning IoT sensor data where negative values are invalid.
- ❖ Task: Use Gemini in Colab to generate a function that filters out all negative numbers from a list.
- ❖ Expected Output:
  - Before/after list
  - Screenshot of Colab execution

**Prompt:-**

write a Python function filter non negative that returns a new list with only values greater than or equal to 0, without modifying the original list, for cleaning invalid negative IoT sensor readings.

**Code:-**

```
C: > AIAC LAB > Assignments Codes > Assignment2.py > ...
1  #Task1
2  #write a Python function filter non negative that returns a new list wi
3  def filter_non_negative(sensor_readings):
4      return [reading for reading in sensor_readings if reading >= 0]
5  #Example usage:
6  sensor_data = [23, -5, 12, -1, 0, 45, -10]
7  cleaned_data = filter_non_negative(sensor_data)
8  print("Original sensor data:", sensor_data)
9  print("Cleaned sensor data (non-negative):", cleaned_data)
10
```

**Output:-**

```
Original sensor data: [23, -5, 12, -1, 0, 45, -10]
Cleaned sensor data (non-negative): [23, 12, 0, 45]
PS C:\Users\shiva>
```

**Justification:-**

This function uses a list comprehension to create a new list that includes only the non-negative values from the original list. It does not modify the original list, ensuring that the raw sensor data remains intact for any further analysis or processing.

**Task2:StringCharacterAnalysis**

❖ Scenario:

You are building a text-analysis feature.

❖ Task:

Use Gemini to generate a Python function that counts vowels, consonants, and digits in a string.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Working function

➤ Sample inputs and outputs

**Prompt:-**

write a friendly Python function that takes a text string and returns how many vowels, consonants, and digits it contains, treating upper and lowercase letters the same.

**Code:-**

```
#Task2
# write a Python function that takes a text string and returns how many
def count_characters(text):
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
    vowel_count = 0
    consonant_count = 0
    digit_count = 0
    for char in text:
        if char in vowels:
            vowel_count += 1
        elif char.isalpha():
            consonant_count += 1
        elif char.isdigit():
            digit_count += 1
    return vowel_count, consonant_count, digit_count
#Example usage:
input_text = "Hello World! 123"
vowels, consonants, digits = count_characters(input_text)
print(f"Input text: {input_text}")
print(f"Vowels: {vowels}, Consonants: {consonants}, Digits: {digits}")
```

**Output:-**

```
Input text: Hello World! 123
Vowels: 3, Consonants: 7, Digits: 3
```

**Justification:-** This function iterates through each character in the input string, checking if it is a vowel, consonant, or digit, and increments the respective

counters accordingly. It treats upper and lower case letters the same by including both in the vowels string and using `isalpha()` for consonants.

### Task3: Palindrome Check–Tool Comparison

❖ Scenario:

You must decide which AI tool is clearer for string logic.

❖ Task:

Generate a palindrome-checking function using Gemini and Copilot, then compare the results.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Side-by-side code comparison

➤ Observations on clarity and structure

### Prompt:-

write a simple, readable Python function `is_palindrome` that returns `True` if a string reads the same forwards and backwards ignoring case and spaces and `False` otherwise.

### Code:-

```
#Task3
#write a simple, readable Python function is_palindrome that returns
def is_palindrome(s):
    cleaned = ''.join(c.lower() for c in s if c.isalnum())
    return cleaned == cleaned[::-1]
#Example usage
test_string = "A man a plan a canal Panama"
result = is_palindrome(test_string)
print(f'Is the string "{test_string}" a palindrome? {result}')
```

### Output:-

```
Is the string "A man a plan a canal Panama" a palindrome? True
```

### Justification:-

This function is simple and readable because it breaks down the problem into clear steps: cleaning the string by removing non-alphanumeric characters and converting to lowercase, then checking if the cleaned string is equal to its reverse. This makes it easy for beginners to understand how palindromes work.

**Task4:CodeExplanationUsing AI**

❖ Scenario:

You are reviewing unfamiliar code written by another developer.

❖ Task:

Ask Gemini to explain a Python function (prime check OR palindrome check) line by line.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Codesnippet

➤ AI explanation

➤ Student comments on understanding

**Prompt:-**

Python function either a prime checker or palindrome checker and explain it line by line in simple, student friendly language, as if teaching a beginner.

**Code:-**

```
#Task4
#Python function either a prime checker or palindrome checker and e
def is_prime(n):
    if n < 2:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
#Example usage:
number_to_check = 29
is_number_prime = is_prime(number_to_check)
print(f'Is the number {number_to_check} prime? {is_number_prime}')
```

**Output:-**

```
Is the number 29 prime? True
```

**Justification:-**

The function checks if a number is prime by first handling numbers less than 2 (which are not prime). Then it iterates from 2 up to the square root of the number, checking for divisibility. If any divisor is found, it returns False; otherwise, it returns True.