

AI ASSISTANT CODING ASSIGNMENT 2.2

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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:**

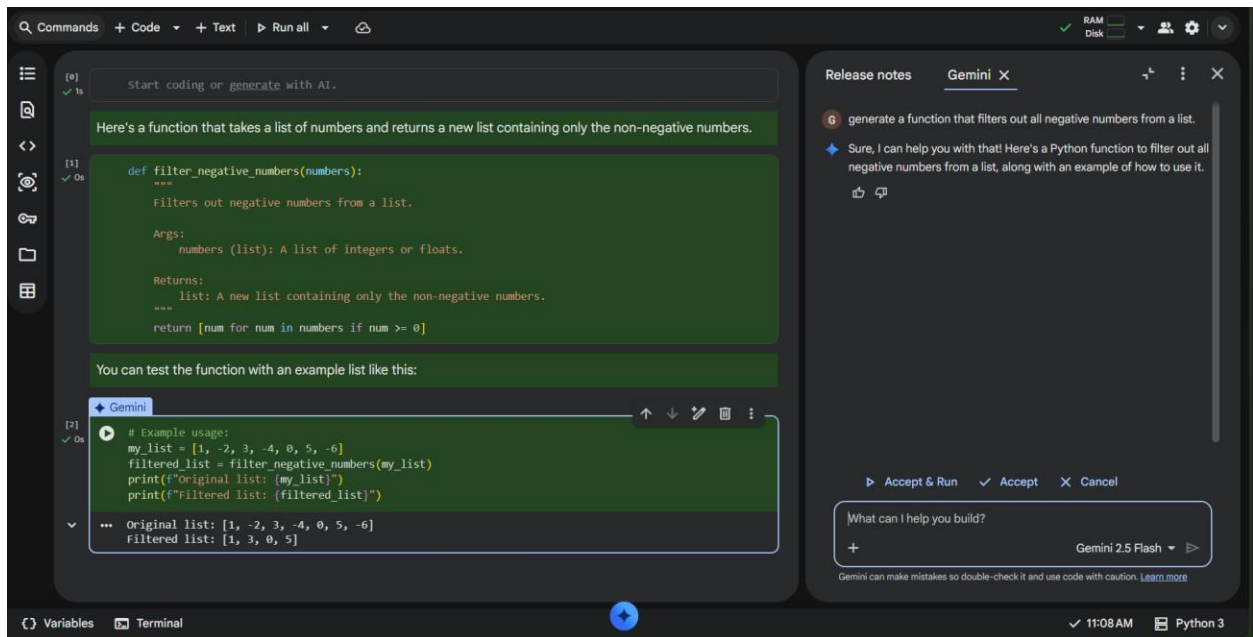
➤ **Before/after list**

➤ **Screenshot of Colab execution**

OUTPUT:

Here's a function that takes a list of numbers and returns a new list containing only the non-negative numbers.

```
def filter_negative_numbers(numbers):  
    """  
    Filters out negative numbers from a list.  
  
    Args:  
        numbers (list): A list of integers or floats.  
  
    Returns:  
        list: A new list containing only the non-negative numbers.  
    """  
    return [num for num in numbers if num >= 0]
```



Task 2: String Character Analysis

❖ 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

OUTPUT:



```
def count_vowels_consonants(text):  
    """  
    Counts the number of vowels and consonants in a given string.  
  
    Args:  
        text (str): The input string.  
  
    Returns:  
        dict: A dictionary containing the counts of 'vowels' and 'consonants'.  
    """  
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"  
    vowel_count = 0  
    consonant_count = 0  
  
    for char in text:  
        if char.isalpha(): # Check if the character is an alphabet  
            if char in vowels:  
                vowel_count += 1  
            else:  
                consonant_count += 1  
  
    return {"vowels": vowel_count, "consonants": consonant_count}
```

```
# Example usage:  
my_string = "Hello World"  
counts = count_vowels_consonants(my_string)  
print(f"Original string: '{my_string}'")  
print(f"Vowels: {counts['vowels']}")  
print(f"Consonants: {counts['consonants']}")  
  
my_string_2 = "Python Programming"  
counts_2 = count_vowels_consonants(my_string_2)  
print(f"\nOriginal string: '{my_string_2}'")  
print(f"Vowels: {counts_2['vowels']}")  
print(f"Consonants: {counts_2['consonants']}")  
  
... Original string: 'Hello World'  
Vowels: 3  
Consonants: 7  
  
Original string: 'Python Programming'  
Vowels: 4  
Consonants: 13
```

Task 3: 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
-

Output :

CODE GENERATED BY GEMINI:

The image shows a side-by-side comparison of code generated by Gemini and its execution. On the left, a code editor displays the function definition and test cases. On the right, the Gemini chat interface shows the prompt and the generated response.

```
[6] import re

def is_palindrome(text):
    """
    Checks if a given string is a palindrome.
    Ignores case and non-alphanumeric characters.

    Args:
        text (str): The input string.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the string is a palindrome, False otherwise.
    """
    # Remove non-alphanumeric characters and convert to lowercase
    processed_text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9]', '', text).lower()
    # Compare the processed string with its reverse
    return processed_text == processed_text[::-1]

Let's test the function with a few examples:

[7] # Example usage:
print(f'"madam" is a palindrome: {is_palindrome("madam")}')
print(f'"A man, a plan, a canal: Panama" is a palindrome: {is_palindrome("A man, a plan, a canal: Panama")}')
print(f'"hello" is a palindrome: {is_palindrome("hello")}')
print(f'"racecar" is a palindrome: {is_palindrome("racecar")}')

...
"madam" is a palindrome: True
"A man, a plan, a canal: Panama" is a palindrome: True
"hello" is a palindrome: False
"racecar" is a palindrome: True
```

Gemini

Generate a palindrome-checking function

Certainly! Here's a Python function to check if a given string is a palindrome, along with an example of how to use it.

Test the 'is_palindrome' function with examples

Explain the regular expression used in 'is_palindrome'

Generate a function to reverse a string

What can I help you build?

Gemini 2.5 Flash

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

CODE GENERATED BY COPILOT :

```
1  #Generate a palindrome check function
2  def is_palindrome(s):
3      # Remove spaces and convert to lowercase
4      s = s.replace(" ", "").lower()
5      # Check if the string is equal to its reverse
6      return s == s[::-1]
7  # Example usage
8  print(is_palindrome("A man a plan a canal Panama")) # Output: True
9  print(is_palindrome("Hello")) # Output: False
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS AZURE

```
PS C:\Users\2303a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding> & 'c:\Users\2303a\OneDrive\Documents\3rd Year\6th sem\AI Assistant coding\new.py'
True
False
```

Observations on Clarity

Gemini Code:

- Very clear and well-documented.
- Includes a detailed docstring explaining the function's purpose, arguments, and return value.

Copilot Code:

- Simple and easy to follow, especially for beginners.
 - Uses a short variable name `s`, which is functional but less descriptive.
 - Output is minimal—just `True` or `False`—without context.
-

□ Observations on Structure

Gemini Code:

- Structured professionally with a reusable function and multiple test cases.
- Handles edge cases by removing non-alphanumeric characters and ignoring case.

Copilot Code:

- Structurally simple and compact.
- Focuses only on removing spaces and converting to lowercase.

Summary

- **Gemini's version** is more comprehensive, polished, and ready for broader use.
 - **Copilot's version** is concise and beginner-friendly, great for learning or quick testing.
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Task 4: Code Explanation Using AI

❖ Scenario:

You are reviewing unfamiliar code written by another developer.

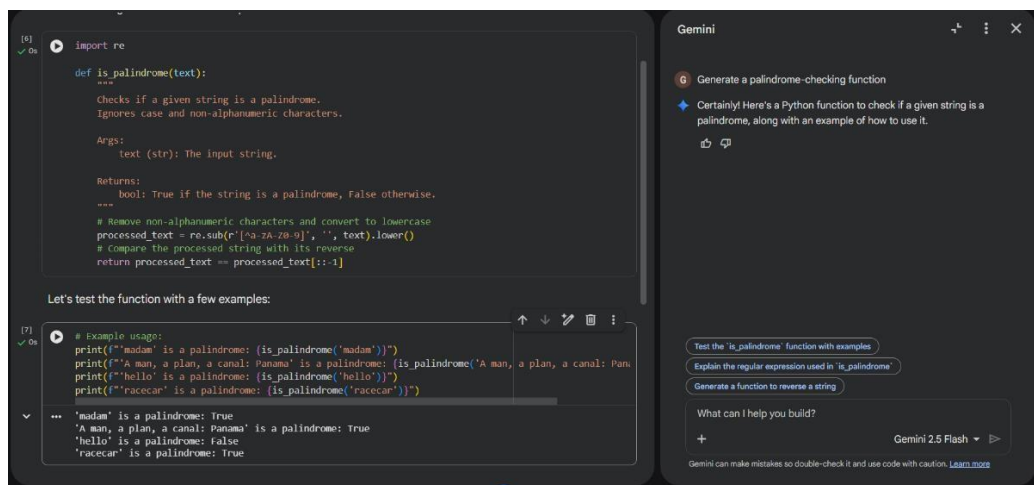
❖ Task:

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

❖ Expected Output:

- Code snippet
- AI explanation
- Student comments on understanding

OUTPUT :



AI Explanation :

```
G Explain the code line by line
◆ Certainly! Let's break down the palindrome-checking code line by line.
Cell b252d9a5 : The is_palindrome function

import re

This line imports the re module, which provides regular expression operations. It's used here to remove non-alphanumeric characters from the input string.

def is_palindrome(text):

This defines a function named is_palindrome that takes one argument, text, which is expected to be a string.

"""
    Checks if a given string is a palindrome.
    Ignores case and non-alphanumeric characters.

    Args:
        text (str): The input string.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the string is a palindrome, False otherwise.

```

This is a docstring that explains what the `is_palindrome` function does, its arguments (`Args`), and what it returns (`Returns`). It specifies that the function checks for palindromes, ignoring case and non-alphanumeric characters.

```
# Remove non-alphanumeric characters and convert to lowercase
processed_text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9]', '', text).lower()
```

This is the core processing step:

- `re.sub(r'[a-zA-Z0-9]', '', text)` : This uses a regular expression to find all characters in the `text` string that are *not* alphanumeric (i.e., not a letter from 'a' to 'z' or 'A' to 'Z', or a digit from '0' to '9') and replaces them with an empty string, effectively removing them.
- `.lower()` : After removing non-alphanumeric characters, this converts the entire resulting string to lowercase. This ensures that the palindrome check is case-insensitive (e.g., 'Racecar' becomes 'racecar'). The result is stored in the `processed_text` variable.

```
# Compare the processed string with its reverse
return processed_text == processed_text[::-1]
```

This line checks if `processed_text` is equal to its reverse:

- `processed_text[::-1]` : This is a Python slice operation that creates a reversed copy of the `processed_text` string.
- `==` : This operator compares the `processed_text` with its reversed version. If they are identical, the string is a palindrome, and the expression evaluates to `True` ; otherwise, it's `False` . This boolean result is then returned by the function.

Cell 01b3b2d9 : Example Usage

Cell b252d9a5 : Example Usage

```
# Example usage:
```

This is a comment indicating that the following lines demonstrate how to use the `is_palindrome` function.

```
print(f"madam is a palindrome: {is_palindrome('madam')}")
```

This line calls `is_palindrome` with the string 'madam'. The result (`True`) is then embedded into an f-string and printed to the console.

```
print(f"A man, a plan, a canal: Panama is a palindrome: {is_palindrome('A man, a plan, a canal: Panama')}")
```

This line calls `is_palindrome` with a classic palindrome phrase. The function will first process this string to 'amanaplanacanalpanama' (removing spaces, punctuation, and converting to lowercase) before checking if it's a palindrome. The result (`True`) is printed.

```
print(f"hello is a palindrome: {is_palindrome('hello')}")
```

This line calls `is_palindrome` with 'hello'. Since 'hello' is not the same as 'olleh', it will return `False` , which is then printed.

```
print(f"racecar is a palindrome: {is_palindrome('racecar')}")
```

This line calls `is_palindrome` with 'racecar'. Since 'racecar' is the same as its reverse, it will return `True` , which is then printed.

These example calls demonstrate how the function handles different inputs, including simple words, phrases with punctuation and mixed casing, and both palindromic and non-palindromic strings.

Clear Understanding:

- *“The explanation was very clear. I now understand how regular expressions are used to clean the string.”*
 - *“I get why .lower() is important — it makes the check case-insensitive.”*
 - *“The slicing trick [::-1] for reversing a string is neat, I hadn’t seen that before.”*
 - *“The examples helped me see how the function works with both simple words and complex phrases.”*
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