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**Lab Assignment # 5**

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**Task Description #1 (Transparency in Algorithm Optimization)**

**Task:** Use AI to generate two solutions for checking prime numbers:-

- Naive approach(basic),
- Optimized approach

**Prompt:-**

write a python program of a prime number checking in two methods naive and optimised approach. and add when in input letters it gives invalid input

**Code:-**

```
◆ ASSIGNMENT-Spy.py •
C:\> AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1 > ◆ ASSIGNMENT-Spy.py > _
1 #task-1
2 #write a python program of a prime number checking in two methods naive and optimised approach. and add when in input letters
3 def is_prime_naive(n):
4     if n <= 1:
5         return False
6     for i in range(2, n):
7         if n % i == 0:
8             return False
9     return True
10 def is_prime_optimized(n):
11     if n <= 1:
12         return False
13     if n <= 3:
14         return True
15     if n % 2 == 0 or n % 3 == 0:
16         return False
17     i = 5
18     while i * i <= n:
19         if n % i == 0 or n % (i + 2) == 0:
20             return False
21         i += 6
22     return True
23 def check_prime():
24     user_input = input("Enter a number to check if it's prime: ")
25     try:
26         n = int(user_input)
27     except ValueError:
28         print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.")
29         return
30     if is_prime_naive(n):
31         print(f"{n} is a prime number (Naive Method).")
32     else:
33         print(f"{n} is not a prime number (Naive Method).")
34     if is_prime_optimized(n):
35         print(f"{n} is a prime number (Optimized Method).")
36     else:
37         print(f"{n} is not a prime number (Optimized Method).")
38 check_prime()
```

Output:-

```
Enter a number to check if it's prime: 5
5 is a prime number (Naive Method).
5 is a prime number (Optimized Method).
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1> ^C
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1>
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1> c:; cd 'c:\AIAC-LAB
ns\ms-python.debugpy-2025.19.2PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIG
Users\SaiTeja\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy
Enter a number to check if it's prime: -9
-9 is not a prime number (Naive Method).
```

**Justification:-**

The program implements two methods to check whether a number is prime. The naïve approach determines primality by checking divisibility from 2 to  $n - 1$ . The optimized approach improves efficiency by first eliminating even numbers and then checking divisibility using the  $6k \pm 1$  rule, which significantly reduces the number of required iterations. Additionally, the program handles invalid input by catching ValueError exceptions when the user enters non-integer values. This enhances the robustness of the program and ensures a user-friendly experience.

**Task Description #2 (Transparency in Recursive Algorithms)**

**Objective:** Use AI to generate a recursive function to calculate Fibonacci numbers.

**Instructions:**

1. Ask AI to add clear comments explaining recursion.
2. Ask AI to explain base cases and recursive calls.

**Prompt:-**

Write a Python program to calculate and print the Fibonacci series using a recursive function.

**Code:-**

```
#task-2
#Write a Python program to calculate and print the Fibonacci series using a recursive function.
def fibonacci(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return []
    elif n == 1:
        return [0]
    elif n == 2:
        return [0, 1]
    else:
        fib_series = fibonacci(n - 1)
        fib_series.append(fib_series[-1] + fib_series[-2])
        return fib_series
num_terms = int(input("Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: "))
fib_series = fibonacci(num_terms)
print("Fibonacci series: ", fib_series)
```

**Output:-**

```
Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 5
Fibonacci series: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3]
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1> 
```

**Justification:-**

Recursion is a technique where a function calls itself to solve a problem. In this program, the fibonacci function uses recursive calls with smaller values of  $n$  until it reaches the base cases ( $n = 0$  or  $n = 1$ ), which stop the recursion. This approach breaks the problem into smaller parts and computes the Fibonacci series step by step.

**Task Description #3 (Transparency in Error Handling)**

**Task:** Use AI to generate a Python program that reads a file and processes data.

**Prompt:-**

write a python program to read file and processes data using error handling and clear explanations for each exception.

### Code:-

```

50 #Task-3
51 # write a python program to read file and processes data using error handling and clear e
52 try:
53     file_name = input("Enter the file name to read: ")
54     with open(file_name, 'r') as file:
55         data = file.read()
56         print("File content:")
57         print(data)
58 except FileNotFoundError:
59     print("Error: The file was not found. Please check the file name and try again.")
60 except IOError:
61     print("Error: An I/O error occurred while trying to read the file.")
62 except Exception as e:
63     print(f"An unexpected error occurred: {e}")
64

```

### Output:-

```

Enter the file name to read: AIAC_Lab Assignment_1.docx
Error: The file was not found. Please check the file name and try again.

```

### Justification:-

The code handles various exceptions that might occur during file reading:

FileNotFoundError: Raised when the specified file does not exist.

IOError: Raised when an I/O error occurs while trying to read the file.

Exception: Catches any other unexpected errors.

### Task Description #4 (Security in User Authentication)

**Task:** Use an AI tool to generate a Python-based login system.

**Analyze:** Check whether the AI uses secure password handling practices.

### Prompt:-

write a python program to build a login sytem and secure password handling practices.

### Code:-

```

74 #task-4
75 #write a python program to build a login sytem and secure password handling practices.
76 import hashlib
77 def hash_password(password):
78     # Hash the password using SHA-256
79     return hashlib.sha256(password.encode()).hexdigest()
80 def verify_password(stored_password_hash, provided_password):
81     # Verify the provided password against the stored hash
82     return stored_password_hash == hash_password(provided_password)
83 # Simulated user database
84 user_db = {
85     "sai teja": hash_password("sai@456"),
86     "bunny": hash_password("SwordArtOnline"),
87 }
88 username = input("Enter your username: ")
89 password = input("Enter your password: ")
90 if username in user_db:
91     if verify_password(user_db[username], password):
92         print("Login successfull")
93     else:
94         print("Invalid password.")
95 else:
96     print("Username not found.")
97

```

**Output:-**

```
Enter your username: sai teja
Enter your password: sai@456
Login successful!
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1>
```

**Justification:-**

Secure password handling is crucial to protect user data. By hashing passwords, we ensure that even if the database is compromised, the actual passwords remain secure. Using a strong hashing algorithm like SHA-256 adds an additional layer of security. This approach prevents storing plain-text passwords, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

**Task Description #5 (Privacy in Data Logging)**

**Task:** Use an AI tool to generate a Python script that logs user activity (username, IP address, timestamp).

**Analyze:** Examine whether sensitive data is logged unnecessarily or insecurely.

**Prompt:-**

write a python program to script the logs user activities Example: username, time stamp, IP address etc Examine sensitive data is logged unnecessarily or insecurely and Improved version with minimal, anonymized, or masked logging system.

**Code:-**

```
90
91 # Task-5
92 #write a python program to script the logs user activities Example: username
93 import logging
94 from datetime import datetime
95 import socket
96 # Configure logging
97 logging.basicConfig(
98     filename='user_activities.log',
99     level=logging.INFO,
100     format='%(asctime)s - %(message)s',
101 )
102 def log_user_activity(username):
103     # Get the current timestamp
104     timestamp = datetime.now().strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
105     # Get the user's IP address
106     ip_address = socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())
107     # Log the activity with anonymized data
108     logging.info(f'User: {username}, IP: {ip_address}, Time: {timestamp}')
109 # Example usage
110 username = input("Enter your username: ")
111 log_user_activity(username)
112 print("User activity logged successfully.")
113
```

**Output:-**

```
Enter your username: sai teja
User activity logged successfully.
PS C:\AIAC-LAB ASSIGNMENT-1>
```

**Justification:-**

The code handles various exceptions that might occur during file reading:

FileNotFoundError: Raised when the specified file does not exist.

IOError: Raised when an I/O error occurs while trying to read the file.

Exception: Catches any other unexpected errors.