

# AI-Based Code Completion

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## Task Description #1: Loop-Based Program

### Prompt

Generate Python code to print all even numbers between 1 and N using a loop.

### AI-Generated Code

```
n = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
  
for i in range(1, n + 1):  
    if i % 2 == 0:  
        print(i)
```

### Loop Type Used

- for loop

### Explanation

- range(1, n+1) iterates from 1 to N.
- i % 2 == 0 checks if a number is even.
- Even numbers are printed.

### Sample Input

```
Enter a number: 10
```

### Sample Output

```
2  
4  
6
```

8  
10

## Optimization (Manual Improvement)

```
for i in range(2, n + 1, 2):  
    print(i)
```

### Task Description #2: Loop with Conditionals

#### Prompt

Generate Python code to count how many numbers in a list are even and odd.

#### AI-Generated Code

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]  
  
even_count = 0  
odd_count = 0  
  
for num in numbers:  
    if num % 2 == 0:  
        even_count += 1  
    else:  
        odd_count += 1  
  
print("Even numbers:", even_count)  
print("Odd numbers:", odd_count)
```

#### Explanation of Logic Flow

- Loop iterates through each element.
- if checks even condition.

- Counters increment accordingly.

## Validation

For list [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

## Output

Even numbers: 3

Odd numbers: 3

## Task Description #3: Class Attributes Validation

### Prompt

Generate a Python class User that validates age and email using conditional statements.

### AI-Generated Code

```
class User:

    def __init__(self, age, email):

        self.age = age

        self.email = email

    def validate_age(self):

        return self.age >= 18

    def validate_email(self):

        return "@" in self.email and "." in self.email
```

### Condition Handling Verification

- Age must be **18 or above**

- Email must contain @ and .

### Test Cases

```
user1 = User(20, "test@gmail.com")  
print(user1.validate_age()) # True  
print(user1.validate_email()) # True
```

```
user2 = User(15, "invalidmail")  
print(user2.validate_age()) # False  
print(user2.validate_email()) # False
```

Works for both valid and invalid inputs

### Task Description #4: Student Class

#### Prompt

Generate a Python class Student with attributes (name, roll number, marks) and methods to calculate total and average marks.

#### AI-Generated Code

```
class Student:  
    def __init__(self, name, roll_no, marks):  
        self.name = name  
        self.roll_no = roll_no  
        self.marks = marks  
    def total_marks(self):
```

```
        return sum(self.marks)

    def average_marks(self):

        return self.total_marks() / len(self.marks)
```

### **Verification**

- Uses proper class structure
- Methods work correctly

### **Test Example**

```
s1 = Student("Sai", 101, [80, 75, 90])
print("Total:", s1.total_marks())
print("Average:", s1.average_marks())
```

### **Minor Manual Improvement**

Add marks validation:

```
if not self.marks:
```

```
    return 0
```

Prevents division by zero

## **Task Description #5: AI-Assisted Code Completion Review**

### **Prompt**

Generate a Python program for a simple bank account system using class, loops, and conditional statements.

### **AI-Generated Program**

```
class BankAccount:

    def __init__(self, balance=0):
```

```
        self.balance = balance
def deposit(self, amount):
    self.balance += amount
    print("Deposited:", amount)
def withdraw(self, amount):
    if amount <= self.balance:
        self.balance -= amount
        print("Withdrawn:", amount)
    else:
        print("Insufficient balance")
def show_balance(self):
    print("Current balance:", self.balance)
account = BankAccount()
while True:
    print("1. Deposit")
    print("2. Withdraw")
    print("3. Balance")
    print("4. Exit")
    choice = int(input("Enter choice: "))
    if choice == 1:
        amt = int(input("Enter amount: "))
        account.deposit(amt)
    elif choice == 2:
        amt = int(input("Enter amount: "))
        account.withdraw(amt)
    elif choice == 3:
```

```
        account.show_balance()

elif choice == 4:

    break

else:

    print("Invalid choice")
```

### **Strengths**

Uses class, loops, and conditionals  
Simple and readable  
Interactive menu system

### **Limitations**

- No input validation for negative amounts
- No user authentication

### **Reflection (AI Ethics & Productivity)**

- AI speeds up development and reduces boilerplate code.
- Human review is necessary to catch logical flaws.
- Responsible use includes validating AI output before deployment.