

# School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

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## Lab Assignment # 2.5

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**Program : B. Tech (CSE)**

**Specialization :AIML**

**Course Title : AI Assisted Coding**

**Course Code : 23CS002PC304**

**Semester : VI**

**Academic Session : 2025-2026**

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**Enrollment No. : 2303A52096**

**Batch No. : 33**

**Date :09/01/26**

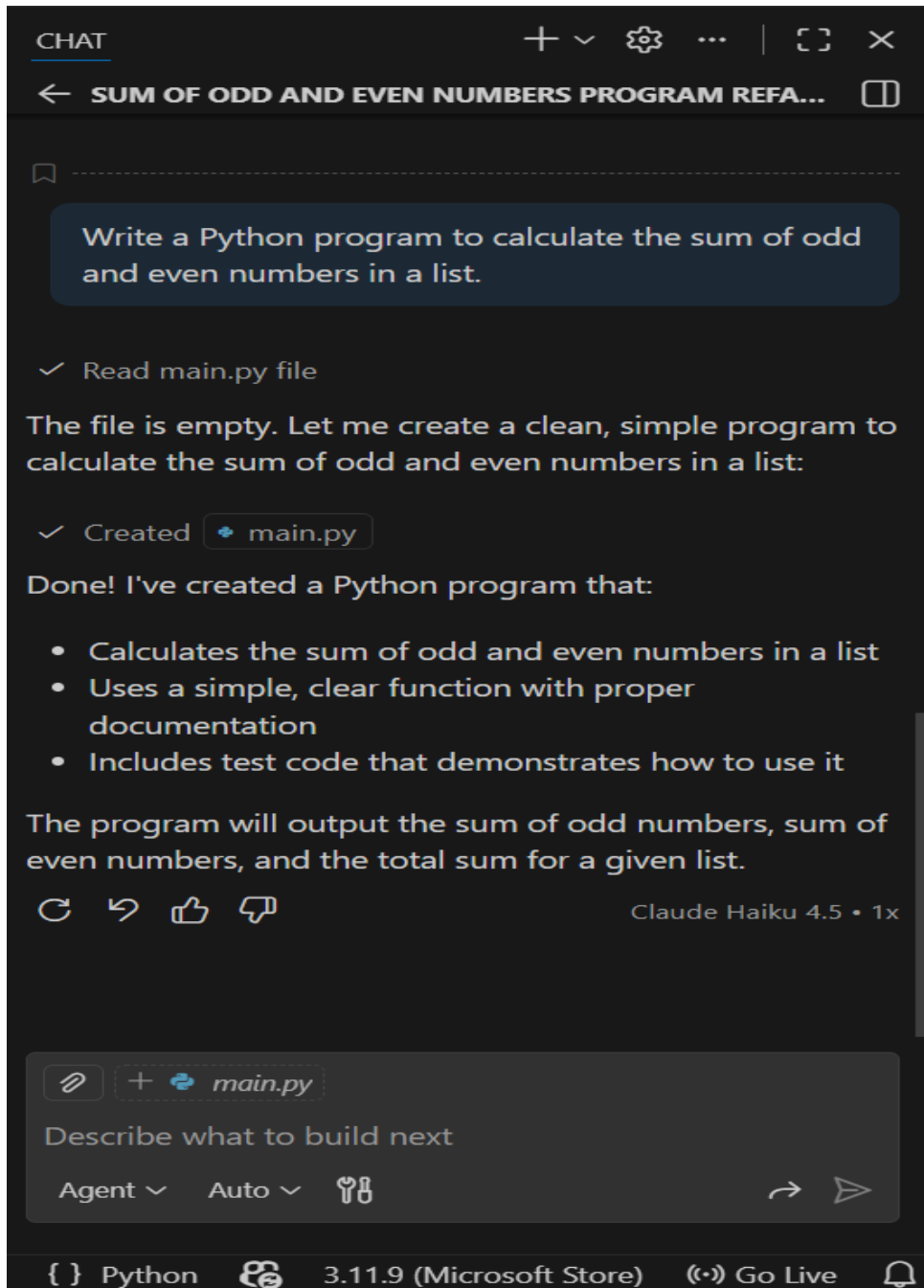
# TASK\_01: Refactoring Odd/Even Logic (List Version)

## Scenario:

You are improving legacy code.

## Task Description:

Write a program to calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list, then refactor it using AI.



```
main.py X
Assignment 1.2 > Assignemnt 2.5 > main.py > ...
1 def calculate_sums(numbers):
2     """Calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list.
3
4     Args:
5         numbers: A list of integers
6
7     Returns:
8         A tuple of (odd_sum, even_sum)
9     """
10    odd_sum = 0
11    even_sum = 0
12
13    for num in numbers:
14        if num % 2 == 0:
15            even_sum += num
16        else:
17            odd_sum += num
18
19    return odd_sum, even_sum
20
21
22 if __name__ == "__main__":
23     # Test the function
24     numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
25
26     odd_sum, even_sum = calculate_sums(numbers)
27
28     print(f"List: {numbers}")
29     print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")
30     print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
31     print(f"Total sum: {odd_sum + even_sum}")
32
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\AI coding> & C:/Users/sathvika/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsA
pps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI coding/Assignment 1.2/Assignemnt 2.5/main.p
y"
List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
Sum of odd numbers: 25
Sum of odd numbers: 25
Sum of even numbers: 30
Sum of even numbers: 30
Total sum: 55
PS C:\AI coding>
```

CHAT

← SUM OF ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS PRO...

Refactor this code to make it more efficient and readable.

✓ Read main.py file

I see the file has reverted to the original version. Let me refactor it again with improvements:

✓ Edited main.py +10 -14

Done! I've refactored the code with the following improvements:

### Enhancements:

- **More Pythonic:** Uses generator expressions with `sum()` instead of manual loops
- **Better organization:** Separated calculation logic from display logic into two functions
- **More reusable:** The `display_results()` function encapsulates output formatting
- **Cleaner main block:** Simplified to a single function call

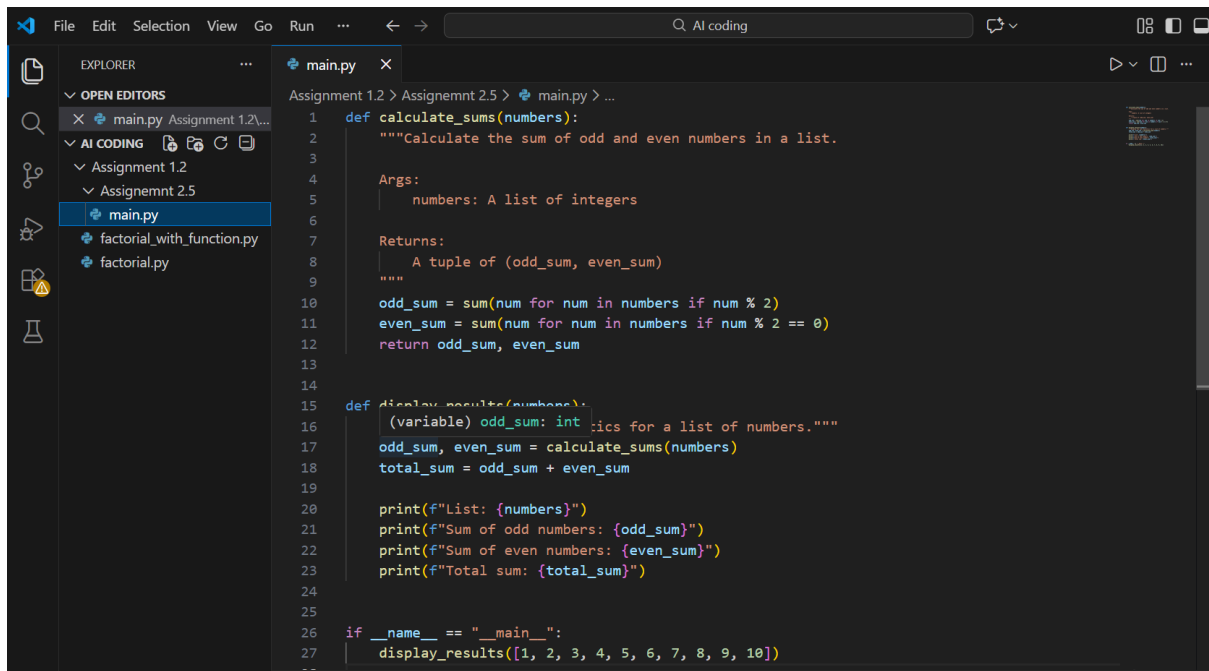
 +  main.py

Describe what to build next

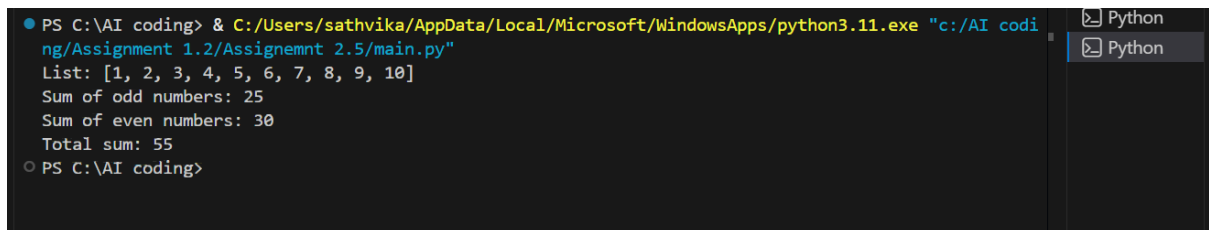
Agent ▾

Auto ▾





```
1 def calculate_sums(numbers):
2     """Calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list.
3
4     Args:
5         numbers: A list of integers
6
7     Returns:
8         A tuple of (odd_sum, even_sum)
9     """
10    odd_sum = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2)
11    even_sum = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 == 0)
12    return odd_sum, even_sum
13
14
15 def display_results(numbers):
16     """(variable) odd_sum: int :ics for a list of numbers."""
17     odd_sum, even_sum = calculate_sums(numbers)
18     total_sum = odd_sum + even_sum
19
20     print(f"List: {numbers}")
21     print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")
22     print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
23     print(f"Total sum: {total_sum}")
24
25
26 if __name__ == "__main__":
27     display_results([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
```



```
PS C:\AI coding> & C:/Users/sathvika/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI coding/Assignment 1.2/Assignment 2.5/main.py"
List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
Sum of odd numbers: 25
Sum of even numbers: 30
Total sum: 55
PS C:\AI coding>
```

## EXPLANATION:

The refactored code uses Python's built-in `sum()` function with conditions.

This reduces unnecessary variables and improves readability.

The logic is clearer and more efficient than the original version.

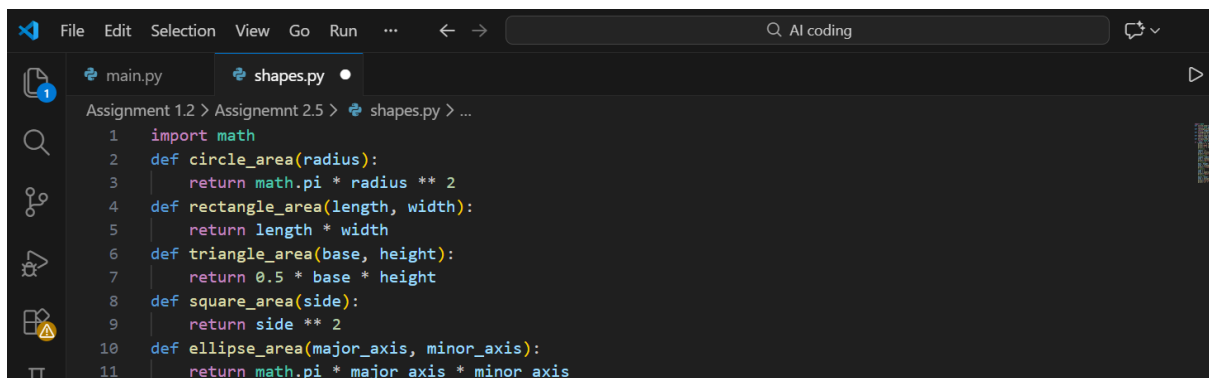
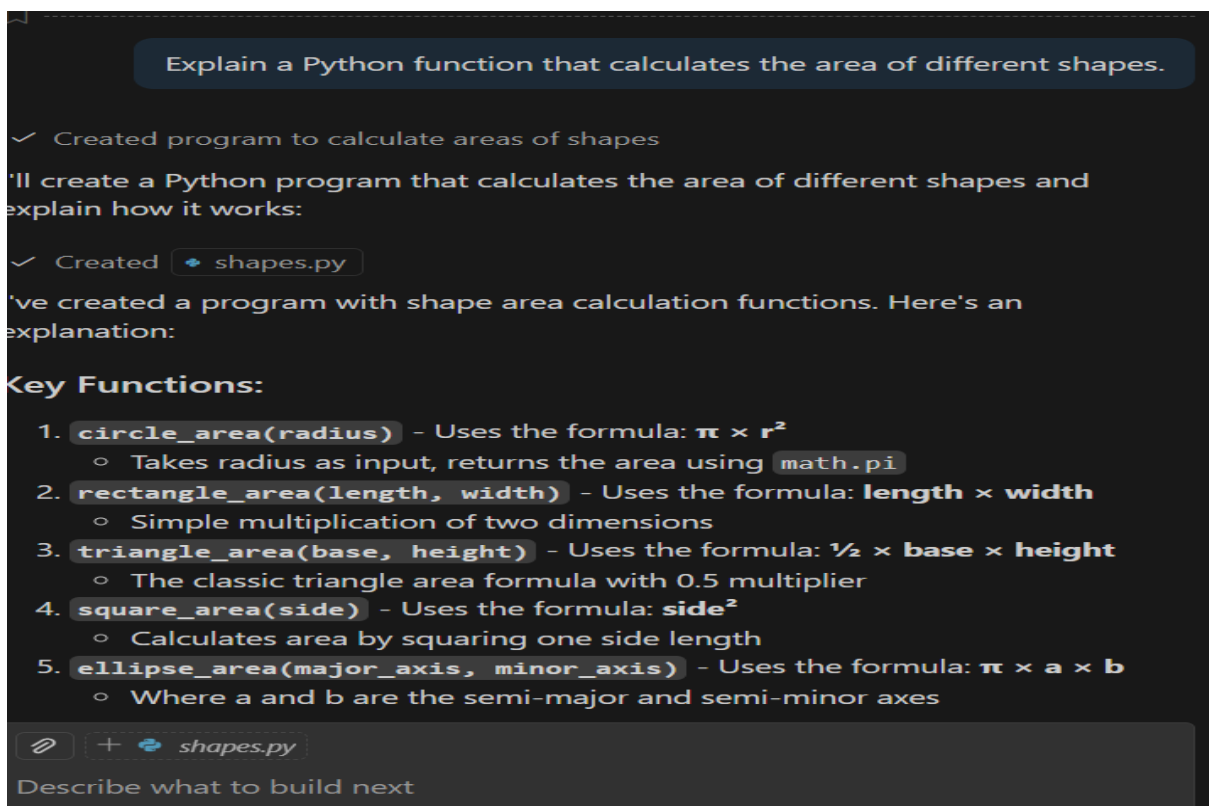
## TASK\_02:

### Scenario

You are onboarding a junior developer.

### Task Description

Ask Gemini to explain a function that calculates the area of different shapes.



```

12 if __name__ == "__main__":
13     print("=" * 50)
14     print("AREA CALCULATOR FOR DIFFERENT SHAPES")
15     print("=" * 50)
16     # Circle
17     radius = 5
18     area = circle_area(radius)
19     print(f"\nCircle with radius {radius}: Area = {area:.2f}")
20     # Rectangle
21     length, width = 10, 6
22     area = rectangle_area(length, width)
23     print(f"Rectangle ({length} x {width}): Area = {area:.2f}")
24     # Triangle
25     base, height = 8, 5
26     area = triangle_area(base, height)
27     print(f"Triangle (base={base}, height={height}): Area = {area:.2f}")
28     # Square
29     side = 7
30     area = square_area(side)
31     print(f"Square with side {side}: Area = {area:.2f}")
32     # Ellipse
33     major, minor = 10, 5
34     area = ellipse_area(major, minor)
35     print(f"Ellipse (major={major}, minor={minor}): Area = {area:.2f}")
36     print("\n" + "=" * 50)

```

```

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS
PS C:\AI coding> & C:/Users/sathvika/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI coding/Assignment 1.2/Assignemnt 2.5/shapes.py"
=====
AREA CALCULATOR FOR DIFFERENT SHAPES
=====

Circle with radius 5: Area = 78.54
Rectangle (10 x 6): Area = 60.00
Triangle (base=8, height=5): Area = 20.00
Square with side 7: Area = 49.00
Ellipse (major=10, minor=5): Area = 157.08

Ellipse (major=10, minor=5): Area = 157.08
=====
PS C:\AI coding>

```

## AI Explanation

This function calculates the area of different shapes.

- For a circle, it uses the formula  $\pi \times r^2$
- For a rectangle, it uses  $\text{length} \times \text{width}$
- For a triangle, it uses  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ ...The function selects the correct formula using conditional statements

## TASK\_03:

### Scenario

You are testing how AI responds to different prompts.

### Task Description

Use Cursor AI with different prompts for the same problem and observe code changes.

```
import math
def is_prime_simple(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, n):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def is_prime_optimized(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    if n <= 3:
        return True
    if n % 2 == 0 or n % 3 == 0:
        return False
    i = 5
    while i * i <= n:
        if n % i == 0 or n % (i + 2) == 0:
            return False
        i += 6
    return True
if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20, 97, 7919, 7920]

    print("Number | Simple | Optimized")
    print("-----")
    for num in test_numbers:
        simple = is_prime_simple(num)
        opt = is_prime_optimized(num)
        print(f"{num:6} | {str(simple):6} | {str(opt):9}")
    large = 104729 # 10000th prime
    print("\nChecking a larger number:")
```

Ln 15, Col 21 Spaces: 4 UTF-8



```
PS C:\AI coding>
...
PS C:\AI coding> & C:/Users/sathvika/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI coding/A
ssignment 1.2/Assignemnt 2.5/prime_check.py
PS C:\AI coding> & C:/Users/sathvika/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI coding/A
ssignment 1.2/Assignemnt 2.5/prime_check.py"
● Number | Simple | Optimized
-----
    0 | False | False
    1 | False | False
    2 | True  | True
    3 | True  | True
    4 | False | False
   16 | False | False
   17 | True  | True
   19 | True  | True
   20 | False | False
   97 | True  | True
  7919 | True  | True
  7920 | False | False

Checking a larger number:
104729 is prime (optimized): True
○ PS C:\AI coding>
```

## Observation

Different prompts produce different styles of code:

- Simple
- Optimized
- Commented

Prompt wording strongly affects AI output quality.

## TASK\_04:

### Scenario

You must recommend an AI coding tool.

### Task Description

Compare Gemini, Copilot, and Cursor AI for usability and code quality.

GitHub Copilot, Google Gemini, and Cursor AI are all useful AI coding tools, but each has different strengths.

GitHub Copilot works directly inside VS Code and provides real-time code suggestions while typing. It is best for fast development and daily programming tasks.

Google Gemini in Google Colab is more useful for explanations and understanding concepts. It helps beginners learn coding logic clearly.

Cursor AI is good for testing different prompts, refactoring code, and improving code quality. It allows users to experiment with multiple coding styles.

conclusion:

- **Copilot** is best for speed
- **Gemini** is best for learning
- **Cursor AI** is best for experimentation