

# **School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence**

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## **Lab Assignment #3.2**

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

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**Name of Student :P.Sushanthi**

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## **Task 1 – Progressive Prompting (Calculator)**

### **Prompt1:**

The screenshot shows a user interface for creating a Python function. At the top, there are three buttons: "How can I install Python libraries?", "Load data from Google Drive", and "Show an example of training a model". Below these is a text input field containing the code for a calculator function. To the right of the input field is a "Gemini 2.5 Flash" dropdown menu with a "Run" button. The code is as follows:

```
def calculate(num1, num2, operator):
    """Takes two numbers and an operator (+, -, *, /) and returns the result or an error message.
    """
    if operator == '+':
        return num1 + num2
    elif operator == '-':
        return num1 - num2
    elif operator == '*':
        return num1 * num2
    elif operator == '/':
        if num2 != 0:
            return num1 / num2
        else:
            return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed."
    else:
        return "Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*', or '/'."
```

Below the code editor, the output window displays the results of running the function with various inputs:

```
.. 3 + 5 = 8
10 - 4 = 6
7 * 6 = 42
15 / 3 = 5.0
10 / 0 = Error: Division by zero is not allowed.
20 % 3 = Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*', or '/'.
```

### **Prompt2:**

Create a calculator function that performs addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Include basic error handling.



Gemini 2.5 Flash ▾ ➤

```
def calculator(num1, num2, operator):
    """
    Performs a basic arithmetic operation on two numbers.

    Args:
        num1 (float): The first number.
        num2 (float): The second number.
        operator (str): The arithmetic operator ('+', '-', '*', '/').

    Returns:
        float or str: The result of the operation or an error message.
    """
    if operator == '+':
        return num1 + num2
    elif operator == '-':
        return num1 - num2
    elif operator == '*':
        return num1 * num2
    elif operator == '/':
        if num2 != 0:
            return num1 / num2
        else:
            return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed."
    else:
        return "Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*', or '/'."

# Example usage of the calculator function
print(f"3 + 5 = {calculator(3, 5, '+')}")
print(f"10 - 4 = {calculator(10, 4, '-')}")
print(f"7 * 6 = {calculator(7, 6, '*')}")
print(f"15 / 3 = {calculator(15, 3, '/')}")
print(f"10 / 0 = {calculator(10, 0, '/')}")
print(f"20 % 3 = {calculator(20, 3, '%')}")
```

```
... 3 + 5 = 8
10 - 4 = 6
7 * 6 = 42
15 / 3 = 5.0
10 / 0 = Error: Division by zero is not allowed.
20 % 3 = Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*', or '/'.  
...
```

### Prompt 3:

Create a calculator function.

Example: `calculator(10, 5, '+')` → 15

Handle invalid operators and division by zero.

+

Gemini 2.5

```
num1 (float): The first number.  
num2 (float): The second number.  
operator (str): The arithmetic operator ('+', '-', '*', '/').  
  
Returns:  
    float or str: The result of the operation or an error message.  
    ...  
    if operator == '+':  
        return num1 + num2  
    elif operator == '-':  
        return num1 - num2  
    elif operator == '*':  
        return num1 * num2  
    elif operator == '/':  
        if num2 != 0:  
            return num1 / num2  
        else:  
            return "Error: Division by zero is not allowed."  
    else:  
        return "Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*', or '/' (or you can extend it)  
  
# Example usage of the calculator function  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 5, '+') → {calculator(10, 5, '+')}")  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 5, '-') → {calculator(10, 5, '-')}")  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 5, '*') → {calculator(10, 5, '*')}")  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 5, '/') → {calculator(10, 5, '/')}")  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 0, '/') (division by zero) → {calculator(10, 0, '/')}")  
print(f"Example: calculator(10, 5, '%') (invalid operator) → {calculator(10, 5, '%')}")
```

```
... Example: calculator(10, 5, '+') → 15  
Example: calculator(10, 5, '-') → 5  
Example: calculator(10, 5, '*') → 50  
Example: calculator(10, 5, '/') → 2.0  
Example: calculator(10, 0, '/') (division by zero) → Error: Division by zero is not allowed.  
Example: calculator(10, 5, '%') (invalid operator) → Error: Invalid operator. Please use '+', '-', '*',
```

## **Task 2 – Sorting Student Marks**

### **Initial Prompt:**

Sort student marks

```
► import pandas as pd

# Create a sample DataFrame for student marks
data = {
    'Student': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie', 'David', 'Eve'],
    'Marks': [85, 92, 78, 95, 88]
}
df_marks = pd.DataFrame(data)

print("Original Student Marks:")
display(df_marks)

# Sort the DataFrame by 'Marks' in descending order
df_sorted_marks = df_marks.sort_values(by='Marks', ascending=False)

print("\nSorted Student Marks (highest to lowest):")
display(df_sorted_marks)
```

Original Student Marks:

	Student	Marks	
0	Alice	85	
1	Bob	92	
2	Charlie	78	
3	David	95	
4	Eve	88	

Sorted Student Marks (highest to lowest):

	Student	Marks	
3	David	95	
1	Bob	92	
4	Eve	88	
0	Alice	85	
2	Charlie	78	

### **Task 3 – Few-Shot Prompting (Prime Number)**

P Check if a number is prime. Examples: 2 → True 4 → False 7 → True 1 → False

```
Args:  
    number (int): The integer to check for primality.  
  
Returns:  
    bool: True if the number is prime, False otherwise.  
"""  
if number <= 1:  
    return False  
if number == 2:  
    return True  
if number % 2 == 0:  
    return False  
# Check for divisors from 3 up to the square root of the number, skipping even numbers  
i = 3  
while i * i <= number:  
    if number % i == 0:  
        return False  
    i += 2  
return True  
  
# Examples  
print(f"Is 2 prime? {is_prime(2)}")  
print(f"Is 4 prime? {is_prime(4)}")  
print(f"Is 7 prime? {is_prime(7)}")  
print(f"Is 1 prime? {is_prime(1)}")  
print(f"Is 11 prime? {is_prime(11)}")  
print(f"Is 15 prime? {is_prime(15)}")  
print(f"Is 29 prime? {is_prime(29)}")
```

```
... Is 2 prime? True  
Is 4 prime? False  
Is 7 prime? True  
Is 1 prime? False  
Is 11 prime? True  
Is 15 prime? False  
Is 29 prime? True
```

## **Task 4 – Prompt-Guided UI Design**

Create a simple UI program to accept marks of 5 subjects, calculate total, percentage, and grade.

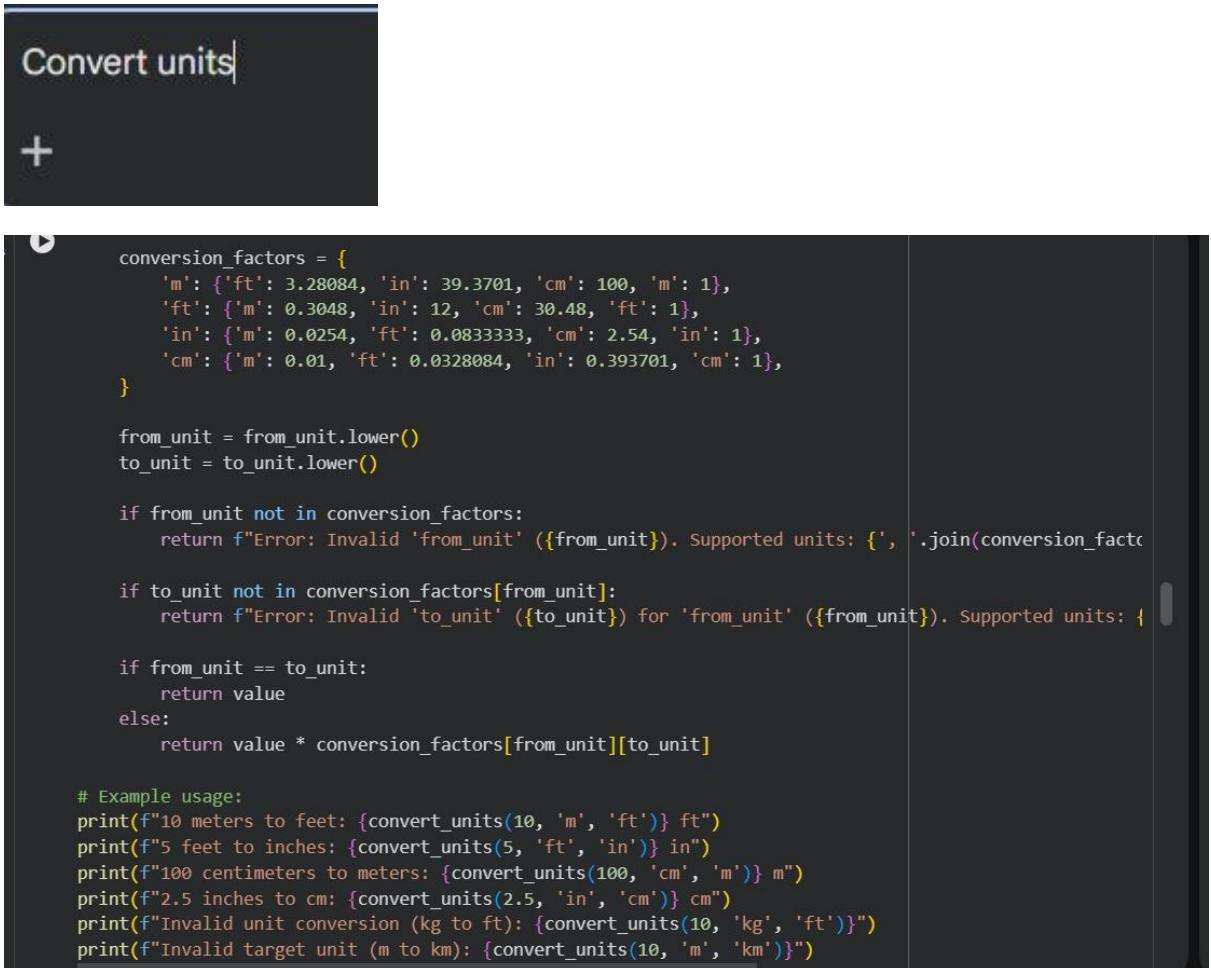
```
tuple: A tuple containing total_marks, percentage, and grade.  
"""  
total_marks = s1_marks + s2_marks + s3_marks + s4_marks + s5_marks  
max_total_marks = 5 * 100 # Assuming each subject is out of 100  
percentage = (total_marks / max_total_marks) * 100  
  
if percentage >= 90:  
    grade = 'A+'  
elif percentage >= 80:  
    grade = 'A'  
elif percentage >= 70:  
    grade = 'B'  
elif percentage >= 60:  
    grade = 'C'  
elif percentage >= 50:  
    grade = 'D'  
else:  
    grade = 'F'  
  
return total_marks, percentage, grade  
  
# Example usage:  
marks1 = (95, 88, 92, 90, 85)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks1)  
print(f"For marks {marks1}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")  
  
marks2 = (70, 75, 68, 72, 65)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks2)  
print(f"For marks {marks2}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")
```

```
marks2 = (70, 75, 68, 72, 65)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks2)  
print(f"For marks {marks2}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")  
  
marks3 = (45, 52, 48, 55, 40)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks3)  
print(f"For marks {marks3}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")  
  
marks4 = (100, 100, 100, 100, 100)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks4)  
print(f"For marks {marks4}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")  
  
marks5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)  
total, percent, grade = calculate_grade(*marks5)  
print(f"For marks {marks5}: Total = {total}, Percentage = {percent:.2f}%, Grade = {grade}")
```

```
... For marks (95, 88, 92, 90, 85): Total = 450, Percentage = 90.00%, Grade = A+  
For marks (70, 75, 68, 72, 65): Total = 350, Percentage = 70.00%, Grade = B  
For marks (45, 52, 48, 55, 40): Total = 240, Percentage = 48.00%, Grade = F  
For marks (100, 100, 100, 100, 100): Total = 500, Percentage = 100.00%, Grade = A+  
For marks (0, 0, 0, 0, 0): Total = 0, Percentage = 0.00%, Grade = F
```

## **Task 5 – Unit Conversion Analysis**

### **Basic Prompt:**



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a header bar with the text "Convert units" and a plus sign icon. Below this is a code editor area containing Python code for unit conversion. The code defines a dictionary of conversion factors for meters (m), feet (ft), inches (in), and centimeters (cm). It includes functions to handle unit conversion and validate input. At the bottom, there is a command-line interface showing examples of how to use the application.

```
conversion_factors = {
    'm': {'ft': 3.28084, 'in': 39.3701, 'cm': 100, 'm': 1},
    'ft': {'m': 0.3048, 'in': 12, 'cm': 30.48, 'ft': 1},
    'in': {'m': 0.0254, 'ft': 0.0833333, 'cm': 2.54, 'in': 1},
    'cm': {'m': 0.01, 'ft': 0.0328084, 'in': 0.393701, 'cm': 1},
}

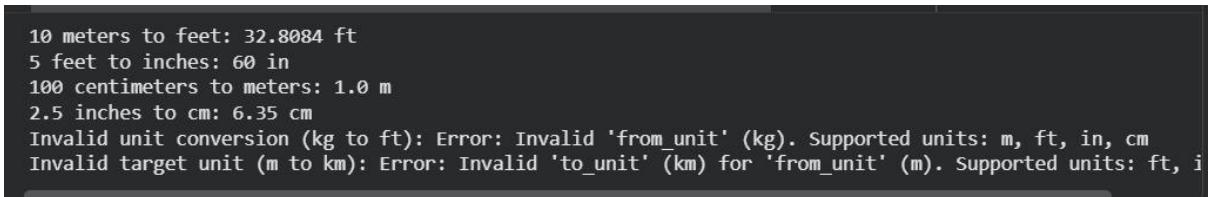
from_unit = from_unit.lower()
to_unit = to_unit.lower()

if from_unit not in conversion_factors:
    return f"Error: Invalid 'from_unit' ({from_unit}). Supported units: {', '.join(conversion_factors)}"

if to_unit not in conversion_factors[from_unit]:
    return f"Error: Invalid 'to_unit' ({to_unit}) for 'from_unit' ({from_unit}). Supported units: {', '.join(conversion_factors)}"

if from_unit == to_unit:
    return value
else:
    return value * conversion_factors[from_unit][to_unit]

# Example usage:
print(f"10 meters to feet: {convert_units(10, 'm', 'ft')} ft")
print(f"5 feet to inches: {convert_units(5, 'ft', 'in')} in")
print(f"100 centimeters to meters: {convert_units(100, 'cm', 'm')} m")
print(f"2.5 inches to cm: {convert_units(2.5, 'in', 'cm')} cm")
print(f"Invalid unit conversion (kg to ft): {convert_units(10, 'kg', 'ft')}")
print(f"Invalid target unit (m to km): {convert_units(10, 'm', 'km')}")
```

The screenshot shows the output of the application from the previous code. It prints several examples of unit conversions and error messages. The output is as follows:

```
10 meters to feet: 32.8084 ft
5 feet to inches: 60 in
100 centimeters to meters: 1.0 m
2.5 inches to cm: 6.35 cm
Invalid unit conversion (kg to ft): Error: Invalid 'from_unit' (kg). Supported units: m, ft, in, cm
Invalid target unit (m to km): Error: Invalid 'to_unit' (km) for 'from_unit' (m). Supported units: ft, i
```

## Improved Prompt:

Convert kilometers to miles and miles to kilometers.

Use functions and clear variable names.

+

Gemini 2

```
def miles_to_kilometers(miles):
    """
    Converts a distance from miles to kilometers.

    Args:
        miles (float): The distance in miles.

    Returns:
        float: The equivalent distance in kilometers.
    """
    conversion_factor = 1.60934 # 1 mile = 1.60934 kilometers
    kilometers = miles * conversion_factor
    return kilometers

# Example usage:
kilometers_input = 10.0
miles_output = miles_to_kilometers(kilometers_input)
print(f"{kilometers_input} kilometers is equal to {miles_output:.2f} miles")

miles_input = 6.21
kilometers_output = miles_to_kilometers(miles_input)
print(f"{miles_input} miles is equal to {kilometers_output:.2f} kilometers")

kilometers_input_2 = 1.0
miles_output_2 = miles_to_kilometers(kilometers_input_2)
print(f"{kilometers_input_2} kilometer is equal to {miles_output_2:.2f} miles")
```

```
print(f"10.0 kilometers is equal to {miles_output:.2f} miles")
```

```
... 10.0 kilometers is equal to 6.21 miles
6.21 miles is equal to 9.99 kilometers
1.0 kilometer is equal to 0.62 miles
```