

AI ASSISTANT CODING

ASSIGNMENT-1.2

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Batch: 34

Semester: VI

Branch: CSE(AIML)

Lab 1: Environment Setup – GitHub Copilot and VS Code Integration + Understanding AI-assisted Coding Workflow

Lab Objectives:

Week1 -

Monday

- To install and configure GitHub Copilot in Visual Studio Code.
- To explore AI-assisted code generation using GitHub Copilot.
- To analyze the accuracy and effectiveness of Copilot's code suggestions.
- To understand prompt-based programming using comments and code context

Lab Outcomes (LOs):

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Set up GitHub Copilot in VS Code successfully.
- Use inline comments and context to generate code with Copilot.

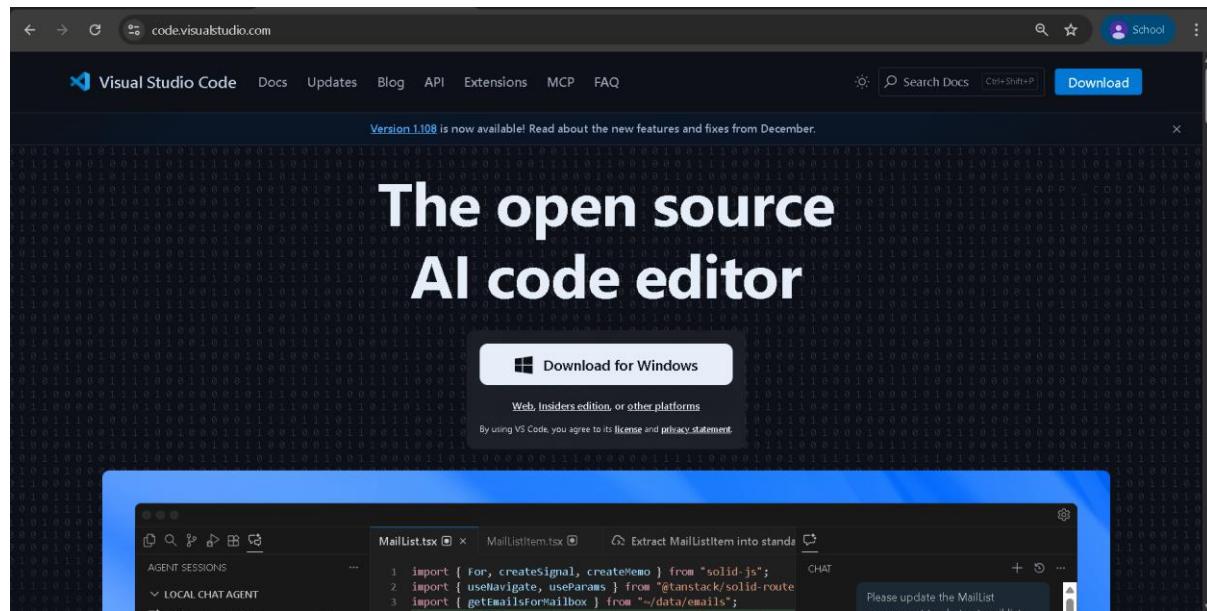
- Evaluate AI-generated code for correctness and readability.
- Compare code suggestions based on different prompts and programming styles.

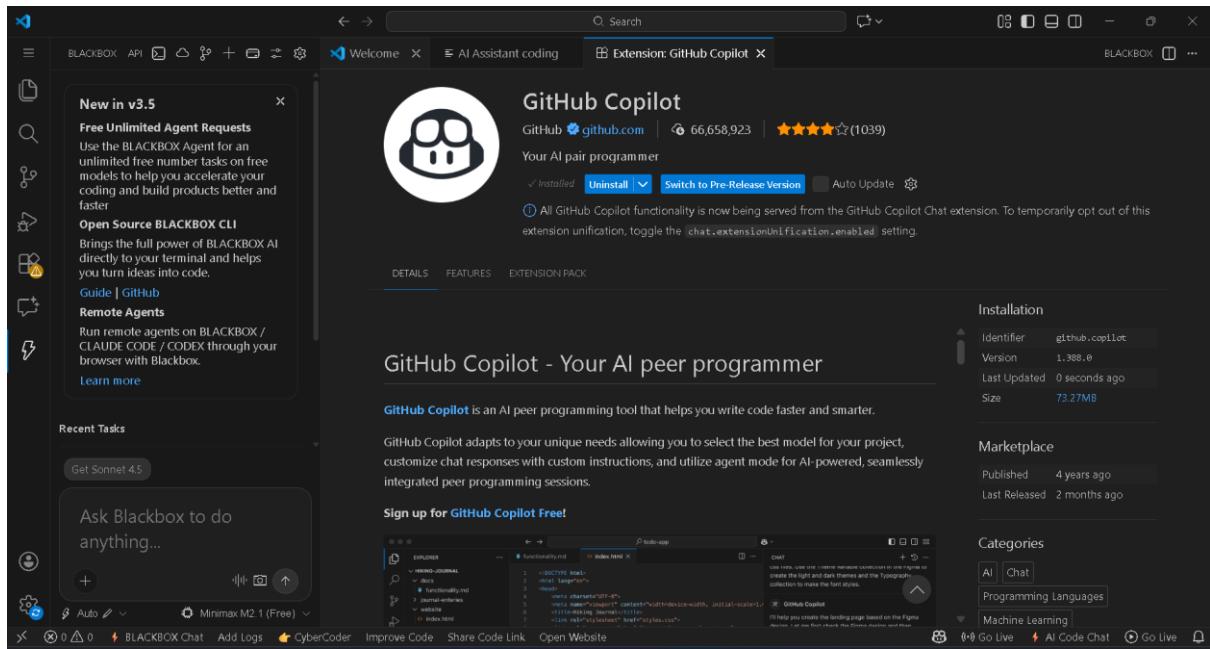
Task 0:

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.

Expected Output

- Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.





Task 1: AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (Factorial without Functions)

- Scenario

You are building a small command-line utility for a startup intern onboarding task. The program is simple and must be written quickly without modular design.

- Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that computes a mathematical product-based value (factorial-like logic) directly in the main execution flow, without using any user-defined functions.

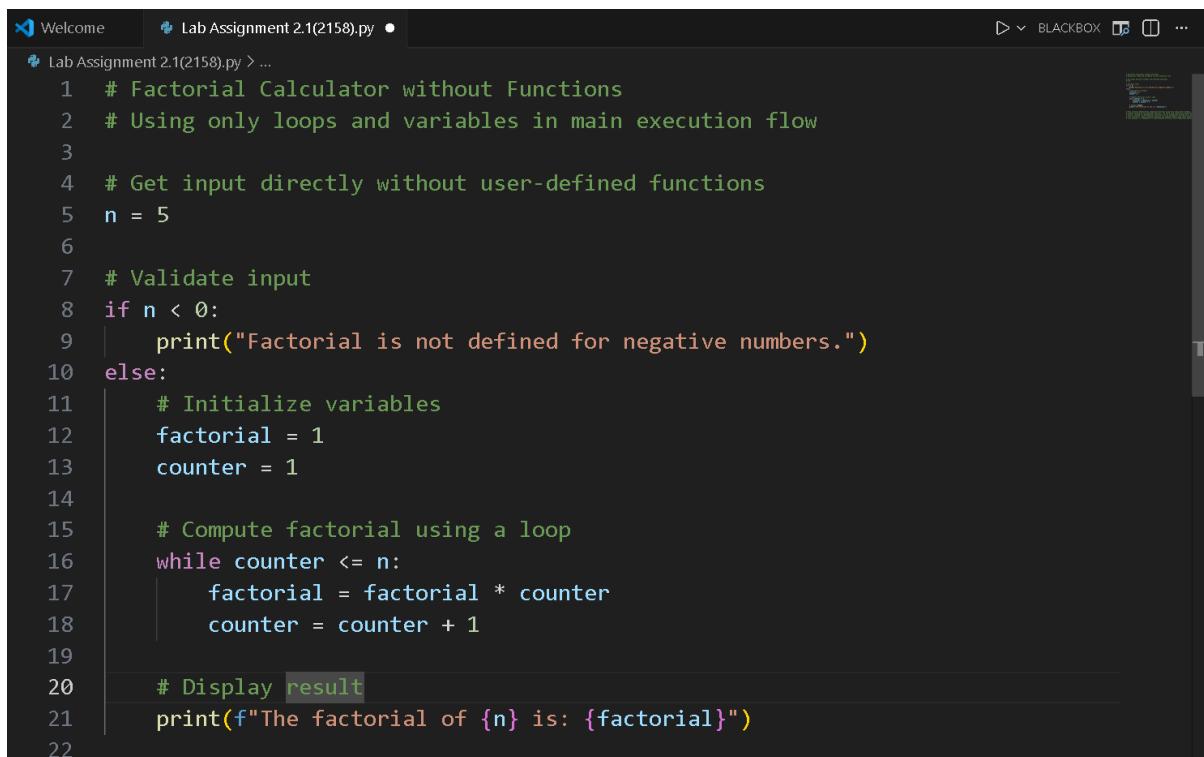
- Constraint:

- Do not define any custom function
- Logic must be implemented using loops and variables only

- Expected Deliverables

- A working Python program generated with Copilot assistance
- Screenshot(s) showing:

- The prompt you typed
- Copilot's suggestions
- Sample input/output screenshots
- Brief reflection (5–6 lines):
- How helpful was Copilot for a beginner?
- Did it follow best practices automatically?



The screenshot shows a code editor window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Welcome | Lab Assignment 2.1(2158).py •
- File Path:** Lab Assignment 2.1(2158).py > ...
- Toolbar:** BLACKBOX, zoom, and other standard icons.
- Code Content:**

```

1 # Factorial Calculator without Functions
2 # Using only loops and variables in main execution flow
3
4 # Get input directly without user-defined functions
5 n = 5
6
7 # Validate input
8 if n < 0:
9     print("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
10 else:
11     # Initialize variables
12     factorial = 1
13     counter = 1
14
15     # Compute factorial using a loop
16     while counter <= n:
17         factorial = factorial * counter
18         counter = counter + 1
19
20     # Display result
21     print(f"The factorial of {n} is: {factorial}")
22

```

Brief Reflection (5–6 Lines)

This solution demonstrates computing factorial using only loops and variables, without relying on user-defined functions. The while loop iteratively multiplies values, showing how mathematical operations can be implemented through basic control flow structures. Input validation ensures the program handles edge cases gracefully. This approach is fundamental to understanding iteration and accumulation patterns.

Task 2: AI Code Optimization & Cleanup (Improving Efficiency)

❖ Scenario

Your team lead asks you to review AI-generated code before committing it to a shared repository.

❖ Task Description

Analyze the code generated in Task 1 and use Copilot again to:

- Reduce unnecessary variables
- Improve loop clarity
- Enhance readability and efficiency

Hint:

Prompt Copilot with phrases like

“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”

❖ Expected Deliverables

- Original AI-generated code
- Optimized version of the same code
- Side-by-side comparison

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant Coding interface. On the left, there's a code editor with a Python file named 'Lab Assignment 2.1(2158).py'. The code calculates the factorial of a user input. On the right, a sidebar provides cleanup suggestions and details about the optimized code.

Code Editor Content:

```
1 """
2 Factorial Calculator
3 Computes factorial using loops without user-defined functions.
4 """
5
6 # Get user input
7 n = int(input("Enter a non-negative integer: "))
8
9 # Validate and compute
10 if n < 0:
11     print("Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
12 else:
13     result = 1
14     for i in range(1, n + 1):
15         result *= i
16     print(f"The factorial of {n} is: {result}")
17
18
```

Sidebar (Right Panel):

- Clean up this AI-generated code by optimizing logic, improving loop structure, and making it ready for a shared codebase.
- Read Python file
- Edited Lab Assignment 2.1(2158).py +0 -0
- Code Cleanup Complete! Ready for shared codebase.
- Optimized Logic:
 - Consolidated validation and computation into single if-else block
 - Added descriptive docstring (PEP 257 compliant)
 - Interactive input replaces hardcoded test value

Written Explanation:

What was improved?

- 1) Removal of Unnecessary Variables
- 2) Improved Loop Clarity
- 3) Cleaner and More Concise Code
- 4) Use of Clean Coding Practices

Why the New Version Is Better?

- **Readability:**

The optimized version is easier to read and understand due to fewer variables and a clearer loop structure.

- **Performance:**

Although the time complexity remains the same, removing unnecessary operations slightly improves execution efficiency.

- **Maintainability:**

Simpler code with fewer components is easier to debug, modify, and maintain in a collaborative environment.

Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Factorial with Functions)

❖ Scenario

The same logic now needs to be reused in multiple scripts.

❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a modular version of the program by:

- Creating a user-defined function
- Calling the function from the main block

❖ Constraints

- Use meaningful function and variable names
- Include inline comments (preferably suggested by Copilot)

❖ Expected Deliverables

➢ AI-assisted function-based program

➢ Screenshots showing:

o Prompt evolution

o Copilot-generated function logic

➢ Sample inputs/outputs

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant interface with the following code in the editor:

```
1 """
2 Factorial Calculator (Refactored with User-Defined Function)
3 Demonstrates factorial computation using a reusable, modular function with clear documentation.
4 """
5
6 def calculate_factorial(number):
7     """
8         Calculate the factorial of a given non-negative integer.
9         Args:
10            number (int): Non-negative integer for which to calculate factorial
11        Returns:
12            int: The factorial result
13        Raises:
14            ValueError: If the number is negative
15    """
16    # Input validation: check if number is negative
17    if number < 0:
18        raise ValueError("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
19
20    # Initialize accumulator to store the factorial result
21    factorial_result = 1
22
23    # Loop through all integers from 1 to number (inclusive)
24    # Multiply each value with the accumulator to compute factorial
25    for current_number in range(1, number + 1):
26        factorial_result *= current_number # Multiply: factorial = factorial * current_number
27
28    # Return the computed factorial value
29
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```

The sidebar on the right contains the following text:

- Write a Python function to calculate the factorial of a number.
- Refactor this factorial code into a reusable user-defined function with clear variable names.
- Add inline comments to explain the factorial logic and function usage.

Below the sidebar, there are sections for "Read Python file" and "Edited Lab Assignment 2.1(215B).py". A note says "Refactored to User-Defined Function! Here's what was implemented:" followed by a list of variable names and their descriptions. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Describe what to build next", "Agent", and "Auto".

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant interface with the following code in the editor:

```
6 def calculate_factorial(number):
7
8     # Return the computed factorial value
9     return factorial_result
10
11 def main():
12     try:
13         # Get integer input from user
14         user_number = int(input("Enter a non-negative integer: "))
15
16         # Call the factorial function with user input
17         calculated_factorial = calculate_factorial(user_number)
18
19         # Display the result in a formatted message
20         print(f"The factorial of {user_number} is: {calculated_factorial}")
21
22     except ValueError as error:
23         print(f"Error: {error}")
24     except ValueError:
25         print("Error: Please enter a valid integer.")
26
27
28 # Standard Python idiom: execute main() only when script is run directly
29 if __name__ == "__main__":
30     main()
31
32
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```

The sidebar on the right contains the same text as the first screenshot. Below the sidebar, there is a section for "Refactored to User-Defined Function! Here's what was implemented:" followed by a list of variable names and their descriptions. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Describe what to build next", "Agent", and "Auto".

At the bottom of the interface, there is a terminal window showing the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT CODING> & C:/Users/hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/users/hp/onedrive/desktop/ai assistant coding/lab assignment 2.1(215B).py"
Enter a non-negative Integer: -4
Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT CODING> & C:/Users/hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/users/hp/onedrive/desktop/ai assistant coding/lab assignment 2.1(215B).py"
Enter a non-negative Integer: 6
The factorial of 6 is: 720
PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT CODING>
```

Short note:

How modularity improves reusability:

Modularity improves reusability by placing the factorial logic inside the calculate_factorial() function, allowing it to be reused in multiple programs without rewriting code. The separation of logic and input/output makes the program easier to maintain, test, and update.

Task 4: Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular AI Code (With vs Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

As part of a code review meeting, you are asked to justify design choices.

❖ Task Description

Compare the non-function and function-based Copilot-generated programs on the following criteria:

- Logic clarity
- Reusability
- Debugging ease
- Suitability for large projects
- AI dependency risk

❖ Expected Deliverables

- A short technical report (300–400 words).

Introduction

This report compares procedural (non-function) AI-generated code with modular, function-based code using a factorial program as reference, and briefly discusses iterative versus recursive AI approaches.

Logic Clarity

Procedural code keeps all logic in a single flow, which may work for small programs but becomes harder to read as complexity increases. Modular code improves clarity by separating the factorial logic into a well-defined function, making the program easier to understand and review.

Reusability

Procedural code has low reusability because the logic is tightly bound to one script. Modular code is more reusable, as the factorial function can be called from multiple programs or reused in larger systems without duplication.

Debugging Ease

Debugging procedural code often requires checking the entire script. In modular code, errors are easier to locate because they are confined to specific functions, allowing faster testing and fixes.

Suitability for Large Projects

Modular code is better suited for large projects because it supports scalability, maintainability, and team collaboration. Procedural code does not scale well and can lead to tightly coupled logic and technical debt.

AI Dependency Risk and Iterative vs Recursive Thinking

Procedural AI-generated code may increase blind reliance on AI output. Modular code encourages human understanding and review. Iterative AI solutions are generally more efficient and safer than recursive ones, which can be harder to debug and may cause stack overflow issues.

Task 5: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Thinking

❖ Scenario

Your mentor wants to test how well AI understands different computational paradigms.

❖ Task Description

Prompt Copilot to generate:

An iterative version of the logic

A recursive version of the same logic

❖ Constraints

Both implementations must produce identical outputs

Students must not manually write the code first

❖ Expected Deliverables

Two AI-generated implementations

Execution flow explanation (in your own words)

Comparison covering:

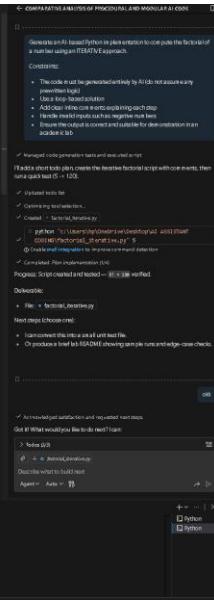
➤ Readability

➤ Stack usage

➤ Performance implications

➤ When recursion is not recommended.

```
 1 #!/usr/bin/env python
 2 """
 3     Iterative factorial demo suitable for an academic lab.
 4
 5     This script computes the factorial! of a non-negative Integer using a loop-based
 6     approach. It includes clear inline comments and input validation.
 7
 8     """
 9
10    import sys
11
12    def factorial_iterative(n: int) -> int:
13        """
14
15            Returns
16            - factorial value as int
17
18            Raises
19            - TypeError if n is not an int
20            - ValueError if n is negative
21
22            # Ensure the input is an integer type
23            if not isinstance(n, int):
24                raise TypeError("Input must be an Integer")
25
26            # Negative numbers do not have factorials in this context
27            if n < 0:
28                raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
29
30            # Start accumulator at 1 because 0! == 1
31            result = 1
32
33            # multiply result by each integer from 2 up to n (loop-based approach)
34            for i in range(2, n + 1):
35                result *= i
36
37            # Return the computed factorial
38            return result
39
40
41    def parse_non_negative_int(s: str) -> int:
42        """
43            Parse a string into a non-negative Integer; raise ValueError on invalid input.
44        """
45
46        if s[0] == '-':
47            raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
48
49        try:
50            result = int(s)
51            if result < 0:
52                raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
53
54            return result
55
56        except ValueError:
57            raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
58
```



SOURCE: factorial.py

```

1 def parse_non_negative_int(s: str) -> int:
2     """Parse a string into a non-negative integer; raise ValueError on invalid input."""
3     try:
4         value = int(s)
5     except Exception:
6         raise ValueError(f"Invalid integer input: {s!r}")
7
8     if value < 0:
9         raise ValueError("Input must be non-negative")
10
11     return value
12
13 if __name__ == "__main__":
14     # Accept an optional command-line argument for automated testing/demos
15     if len(sys.argv) > 2:
16         user_input = sys.argv[1]
17     else:
18         # Prompt the user when no argument is provided
19         user_input = input("Enter a non-negative integer to compute its factorial: ").strip()
20
21     # Validate and compute, showing friendly errors for invalid inputs
22     try:
23         n = parse_non_negative_int(user_input)
24     except ValueError as e:
25         print(f"Error: {e}")
26         sys.exit(1)
27
28     # Compute using the loop-based factorial function and print result
29     print(f"(n)! = {factorial_iterative(n)}")
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```

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURAL AND MODULAR APPROACH

Generate an AI-based Python implementation to compute the factorial of a number using a loop-based approach.

Comments:

- The code can be generated easily by AI (do not assume early termination logic)
- Use a loop-based solution
- Additional code is required for error handling
- Loop-based solution requires more test cases
- Ensure the output is correct and suitable for documentation in README

Generated code generation tasks and execution script:

If I run this code, it creates the iterative factorial script with code similar to:

```

#!/usr/bin/env python3
# Iterative factorial implementation
def factorial_iterative(n):
    result = 1
    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        result *= i
    return result

```

Optimizations:

- Pythonic: Use a list comprehension instead of a loop.
- Efficient: Use a loop-based solution.

Output:

factorial_iterative.py

Test steps (showcase):

- Run the script to verify the output is correct.
- Check the code for readability and maintainability.
- Document the code in a README file.
- Or produce a test in README showing some edge-case checks.

Details:

- File: factorial_iterative.py
- Next steps (showcase):
- Run the script to verify the output is correct.
- Check the code for readability and maintainability.
- Document the code in a README file.
- Or produce a test in README showing some edge-case checks.

AI-assisted analysis and requested next steps:

Got it! What would you like to do next?

> Test(d3)
d3 → A recursive factorial
Documentation to build next
Agent = Auto = 70

SOURCE: factorial.py

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 import sys
3 def factorial_recursive(n: int) -> int:
4     """Compute n! using recursion.
5
6     This algorithm works by breaking down the problem into smaller subproblems:
7     - Base case: when n is 0 or 1, return 1 (mathematical definition)
8     - Recursive case: n! = n * (n-1)!
9
10    Parameters
11    - n: non-negative integer
12
13    Returns
14    - factorial value as int
15
16    Raises
17    - TypeError if n is not an int
18    - ValueError if n is negative
19    """
20
21    # Ensure the input is an integer type
22    if not isinstance(n, int):
23        raise TypeError("Input must be an integer")
24
25    # Negative numbers do not have factorials in this context
26    if n < 0:
27        raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
28
29    # BASE CASE: The recursion terminates here
30    if n == 0 or n == 1:
31        return 1
32
33    # RECURSIVE CASE: Break problem into smaller subproblem
34    return n * factorial_recursive(n - 1)
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```

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURAL AND MODULAR APPROACH

Generate an AI-based Python implementation to compute the factorial of a number using a loop-based approach.

Comments:

- The code can be generated easily by AI (do not assume early termination logic)
- Include a proper base condition
- Append a check for negative numbers to execution flow
- Handle negative input values gracefully
- Ensure the output matches the iterative factorial implementation

Generated code generation tasks and execution script:

If I run this code, it creates the recursive factorial script with code similar to:

```

#!/usr/bin/env python3
# Recursive factorial implementation
def factorial_recursive(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial_recursive(n - 1)

```

Optimizations:

- No optimization available.

Output:

factorial_recursive.py

Test steps (showcase):

- Refactor the code to make it more readable.
- Check the code for readability and maintainability.
- Documentation to build next
- Agent = Auto = 70

Details:

- File: factorial_recursive.py
- Next steps (showcase):
- Refactor the code to make it more readable.
- Check the code for readability and maintainability.
- Documentation to build next
- Agent = Auto = 70

AI-assisted analysis and requested next steps:

Refactored factorial to make it more readable.

> Test(d3)
d3 → A recursive factorial
Documentation to build next
Agent = Auto = 70

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several open files. The current cell contains Python code for calculating factorials using both iterative and recursive methods. The code includes validation for non-negative integers and handles command-line arguments. The notebook also includes a comparison section and a terminal window at the bottom showing the execution of the code.

```
Welcome Lab Assignment 2.102158.py factorial_recursive.py test_factorial_iterative.py factorial_iterative.py compare_factorial_approaches.py
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# factorial_recursive.py ...
# 34
# 35
# 36 def parse_non_negative_int(s: str) -> int:
# 37     """Parse a string into a non-negative integer; raise ValueError on invalid input."""
# 38     try:
# 39         value = int(s)
# 40     except Exception:
# 41         raise ValueError(f"Invalid integer input: {s!r}")
# 42
# 43     if value < 0:
# 44         raise ValueError("Input must be non-negative")
# 45
# 46     return value
# 47
# 48
# 49 if __name__ == "__main__":
# 50     # Accept an optional command-line argument for automated testing/demos
# 51     if len(sys.argv) >= 2:
# 52         user_input = sys.argv[1]
# 53     else:
# 54         # Prompt the user when no argument is provided
# 55         user_input = input("Enter a non-negative integer to compute its factorial: ").strip()
# 56
# 57     # Validate and compute, showing friendly errors for invalid inputs
# 58     try:
# 59         n = parse_non_negative_int(user_input)
# 60     except ValueError as e:
# 61         print(f"Error: {e}")
# 62         sys.exit(1)
# 63
# 64     # Compute using the recursive factorial function and print result
# 65     print(f"[{n}] = [factorial_recursive({n})]")
# 66
```

TERMINAL

```
PS C:\Users\inp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT\CODE\& C:\Users\inp\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\python.exe "c:/Users/inp/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTANT\CODE\factorial_recursive.py"
Enter a non-negative integer to compute its factorial: -1
Error: Invalid integer input: '-1'
PS C:\Users\inp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT\CODE\& C:\Users\inp\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\python.exe "c:/Users/inp/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTANT\CODE\factorial_recursive.py"
Enter a non-negative integer to compute its factorial: 2
2! = 2
PS C:\Users\inp\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT\CODE\&
```

Short Comparison: Iterative vs Recursive Factorial

- **Readability:**
Iterative implementations are easier to read and follow due to their straightforward loop-based control flow. Recursive implementations are more abstract and may be harder to understand for beginners.
 - **Stack Usage:**
Iterative approaches use constant stack memory, while recursive approaches consume additional stack space for each function call.
 - **Performance Implications:**
Iterative implementations are generally faster and more memory-efficient. Recursive implementations incur extra overhead due to repeated function calls.
 - **When Recursion Is Not Recommended:**
Recursion is not suitable for large inputs, performance-critical applications, or environments with limited stack memory, where iterative solutions are safer and more efficient.