

# AI Assisted Coding

## Assignment 6.3

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### Task Description #1: Classes (Student Class)

#### Scenario

You are developing a simple student information management module.

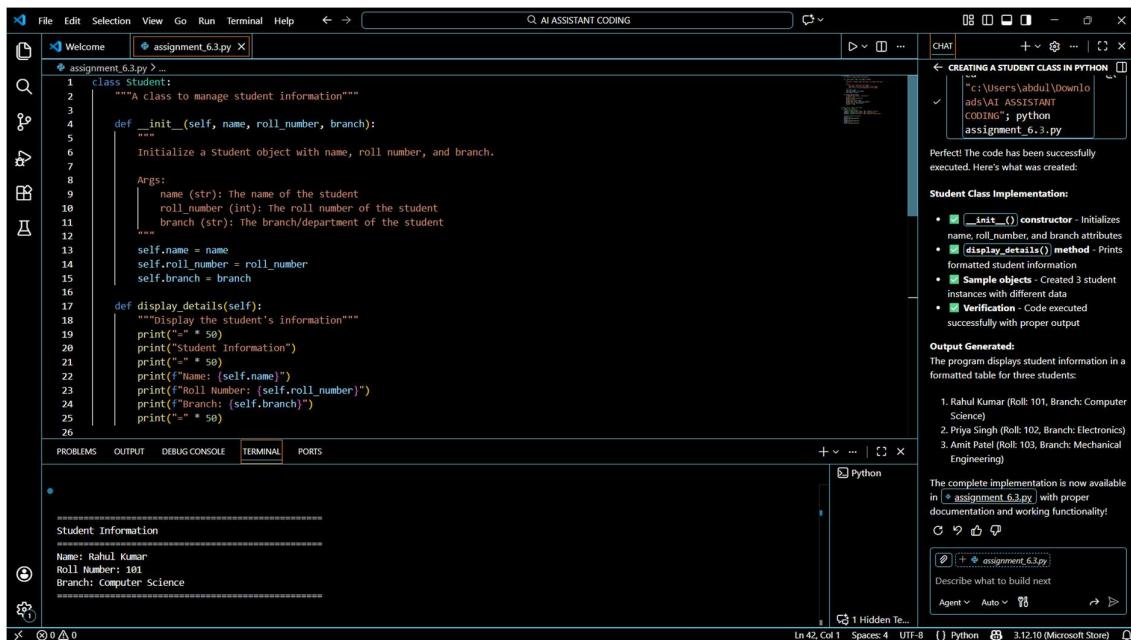
#### Task-1:

- Use an AI tool (GitHub Copilot / Cursor AI / Gemini) to complete a Student class.
- The class should include attributes such as name, roll number, and branch.
- Add a method `display_details()` to print student information.
- Execute the code and verify the output.
- Analyze the code generated by the AI tool for correctness and clarity.

#### Expected Output #1

- A Python class with a constructor (`__init__`) and a `display_details()` method.
- Sample object creation and output displayed on the console.
- Brief analysis of AI-generated code.

#### Output:-



```
class Student:
    """A class to manage student information"""
    def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):
        """
            Initialize a Student object with name, roll number, and branch.

            Args:
                name (str): The name of the student
                roll_number (int): The roll number of the student
                branch (str): The branch/department of the student
        """
        self.name = name
        self.roll_number = roll_number
        self.branch = branch

    def display_details(self):
        """Display the student's information"""
        print("+" * 50)
        print("Student Information")
        print("+" * 50)
        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_number}")
        print(f"Branch: {self.branch}")
        print("+" * 50)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    student1 = Student("Rahul Kumar", 101, "Computer Science")
    student2 = Student("Priya Singh", 102, "Electronics")
    student3 = Student("Amit Patel", 103, "Mechanical Engineering")

    student1.display_details()
    student2.display_details()
    student3.display_details()
```

The code is successfully executed. The AI Assistant provides a summary of the implementation:

- `__init__()` constructor - Initializes name, roll\_number, and branch attributes
- `display_details()` method - Prints formatted student information
- Sample objects - Created 3 student instances with different data
- Verification - Code executed successfully with proper output

The output generated is:

```
Student Information
=====
Name: Rahul Kumar
Roll Number: 101
Branch: Computer Science
=====
Name: Priya Singh
Roll Number: 102
Branch: Electronics
=====
Name: Amit Patel
Roll Number: 103
Branch: Mechanical Engineering
```

The complete implementation is now available in `assignment_6.3.py` with proper documentation and working functionality!

## Task Description #2: Loops (Multiples of a Number)

## Scenario

You are writing a utility function to display multiples of a given number.

## Task

- Prompt the AI tool to generate a function that prints the first 10 multiples of a given number using a loop.
  - Analyze the generated loop logic.
  - Ask the AI to generate the same functionality using another controlled looping structure (e.g., while instead of for).

## Expected Output #2

- Correct loop-based Python implementation.
  - Output showing the first 10 multiples of a number.
  - Comparison and analysis of different looping approaches.

## Output:-

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with the following code:

```
def generate_multiples(number, count=10):
    """Generate multiples of a given number.

    Args:
        number (int): The number for which multiples are to be generated.
        count (int): The number of multiples to generate (default: 10).

    Returns:
        list: A list containing the multiples.

    """
    multiples = []
    for i in range(1, count + 1):
        multiples.append(number * i)
    return multiples

def display_multiples(number, count=10):
    """
    Display multiples of a given number in a formatted manner.

    Args:
        number (int): The number for which multiples are to be displayed.
        count (int): The number of multiples to display (default: 10).
    
```

The terminal output shows the multiples of 12:

```
12 Multiples of 12:
12 x 1 = 12
12 x 2 = 24
12 x 3 = 36
12 x 4 = 48
12 x 5 = 60
12 x 6 = 72
12 x 7 = 84
12 x 8 = 96
12 x 9 = 108
12 x 10 = 120
```

The status bar indicates the code is saved in `multiples_utility.py` and all functions are working correctly.

### Task Description #3: Conditional Statements (Age Classification)

#### Scenario

You are building a basic classification system based on age.

#### Task

- Ask the AI tool to generate nested if-elif-else conditional statements to classify age groups (e.g., child, teenager, adult, senior).
- Analyze the generated conditions and logic.
- Ask the AI to generate the same classification using alternative conditional structures (e.g., simplified conditions or dictionary-based logic).

#### Expected Output #3

- A Python function that classifies age into appropriate groups.
- Clear and correct conditional logic.
- Explanation of how the conditions work.

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant Coding interface. The code editor displays a Python file named `age_classification.py` with the following content:

```
1  def classify_age(age):
2      """
3          Classify a person into an age group based on their age.
4      Args:
5          age: int - The age of the person
6      Returns:
7          str: The age group classification
8
9      if age < 0:
10         return "Invalid age: Age cannot be negative"
11     elif age < 13:
12         return "Child"
13     elif age < 20:
14         return "Teenager"
15     elif age < 60:
16         return "Adult"
17     else:
18         return "Senior"
19
20
21
22
```

The terminal pane shows the output of running the code with ages 40 and 62, displaying the classification results. The chat pane on the right contains the task description, expected output, and a terminal command to run the code.

```
Q AI ASSISTANT CODING
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help ← →
Welcome assignment_6.3.py multiples_utility.py age_classification.py
CHAT + × ⚙️ ... ×
← CREATING A STUDENT CLASS IN PYTHON
Task
generate nested if-elif-else conditional statements to classify age groups (e.g., child, teenager, adult, senior).

Expected Output #3
• A Python function that classifies age into appropriate groups.
• Clear and correct conditional logic.

✓ Created age classification Python file

Now let me execute the code to verify it works:
cd "c:\Users\abdul\Downloads\AI ASSISTANT CODING"; python age_classification.py
Perfect! I've created a comprehensive age classification system with nested if-elif-else conditional statements.

Functions Created:
1. classify_age(age) - Basic classification using if-elif-else
   ○ Returns: Child (< 13), Teenager (13-19), Adult (20-59), Senior (> 60)
2. classify_age_detailed(age) - Advanced classification with nested
Detailed Age Classification For Age: 40
=====
Classification: Adult
Education Phase: Mid Career
Status: Independent/working
=====

Detailed Age Classification For Age: 62
=====
Classification: Senior
Education Phase: Retired
Status: Retired/Dependent on pension
=====
```

## Task Description #4: For and While Loops (Sum of First n Numbers)

### Scenario

You need to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers.

### Task

- Use AI assistance to generate a `sum_to_n()` function using a for loop.
- Analyze the generated code.
- Ask the AI to suggest an alternative implementation using a while loop or a mathematical formula.

### Expected Output #4

- Python function to compute the sum of first n numbers.
- Correct output for sample inputs.
- Explanation and comparison of different approaches.

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant Coding interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help.
- Project Explorer:** Welcome, assignment\_6.3.py, multiples.utility.py, age\_classification.py, sum\_to\_n.py (selected).
- Code Editor:** sum\_to\_n.py content:

```
21 def sum_to_n_formula(n):
22     """
23         n (int): The upper limit (n should be a positive integer)
24     """
25     Returns:
26         int: The sum of first n natural numbers
27     """
28     if n < 0:
29         return "Error: n must be a non-negative integer"
30     return n * (n + 1) // 2
31
32
33 def display_sum_comparison():
34     """
35         Display the sum calculation using both loop and formula methods.
36     """
37     Args:
38         n (int): The upper limit
39     """
40     loop_result = sum_to_n(n)
41     formula_result = sum_to_n_formula(n)
42
43
44
45
46
47
```
- Terminal:** Shows command-line output:

```
=====
Sum of First 15 Natural Numbers
=====
Calculation: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15
Using For Loop: 120
Using Formula [n(n+1)/2]: 120
=====
```
- CHAT:** Chat window with AI responses and key features.
- Key Features:**
  - For loop implementation - Direct calculation by iterating through numbers
  - Mathematical formula - Efficient O(1) computation:  $n \times (n + 1) \div 2$
  - Validation - Handles negative inputs gracefully
  - Comprehensive testing - Tested with values: 0, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1000
  - Verification - Both methods produce identical results
- Sample Outputs:**
  - n = 5: Sum = 15 (1+2+3+4+5)
  - n = 10: Sum = 55
  - n = 100: Sum = 5050
  - n = 1000: Sum = 500500
- Terminal:** Describes what to do next.

## Task Description #5: Classes (Bank Account Class)

### Scenario

You are designing a basic banking application.

### Task

- Use AI tools to generate a Bank Account class with methods such as `deposit()`, `withdraw()`, and `check_balance()`.
- Analyze the AI-generated class structure and logic.

- Add meaningful comments and explain the working of the code.

### Expected Output #5

- Complete Python Bank Account class.
- Demonstration of deposit and withdrawal operations with updated balance.
- Well-commented code with a clear explanation.

```

1  class BankAccount:
2      """
3          A class to represent a bank account with basic operations.
4          supports deposit, withdrawal, and balance checking.
5      """
6
7      def __init__(self, account_holder, account_number, initial_balance=0):
8          """
9              Initialize a bank account.
10
11             Args:
12                 account_holder (str): Name of the account holder
13                 account_number (str): Unique account number
14                 initial_balance (float): Initial account balance (default: 0)
15
16             self.account_holder = account_holder
17             self.account_number = account_number
18             self.balance = initial_balance
19             self.transaction_history = []
20
21             # Log initial balance if provided
22             if initial_balance > 0:
23
TRANSACTION HISTORY - Priya Singh
=====
1. Account opened with initial balance: Rs. 10000
2. Deposit: Rs. 5000 | New Balance: Rs. 15000
3. Withdrawal: Rs. 3000 | New Balance: Rs. 12000
4. Withdrawal: Rs. 2000 | New Balance: Rs. 10000
=====

ACCOUNT SUMMARY
=====
Account 1: {'account_holder': 'Rahul Kumar', 'account_number': 'ACC-001', 'balance': 7000, 'transactions': 5}
Account 2: {'account_holder': 'Priya Singh', 'account_number': 'ACC-002', 'balance': 10000, 'transactions': 4}
PS C:\Users\abdul\Downloads\AI ASSISTANT CODING | ]
```

**Key Features:**

- Input Validation - Prevents negative amounts and overdrafts
- Transaction History - Tracks all account operations
- Error Handling - Clear error messages for invalid operations
- Multiple Accounts - Demonstrates two different accounts
- Formatted Output - Clear, organized display of information
- Well-commented - Comprehensive docstrings and inline comments

**Demonstration:**

- Created 2 accounts with initial balances
- Performed multiple deposits and withdrawals
- Tested invalid operations (overdraft, negative amounts)
- Displayed transaction history and account summaries

The code is saved in `bank_account.py` with full functionality working correctly!