

# AI Assisted Coding – Lab Assignment 3.5

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## Question 1: Zero-Shot Prompting (Leap Year Check)

### Scenario

Testing AI's ability to generate logic without examples.

### Prompt

*Generate a Python function to check whether a given year is a leap year Test with years.*

### Code:-

```
def is_leap_year(year):  
    if (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0):  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False  
year = int(input("Enter a year: "))  
print(is_leap_year(year))
```

### Output:-

```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c;; cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '53474' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305 Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a year: 2024  
True  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> ^C  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING>  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c;; cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '53497' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305 Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a year: 2026  
False  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> |
```

## Logical Flaws / Missing Conditions

- Does not validate negative years
- No type checking
- Works correctly for leap logic

**Observation:** The logic was correct, but the AI did not include input validation (negative years, non-integers). Zero-shot prompting relies fully on the AI's internal knowledge.

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## Question 2: One-Shot Prompting (GCD)

### Prompt (One-Shot)

*Generate a Python function to find GCD of two numbers.*

### Code:-

```
def gcd(a, b):  
    while b:  
        a, b = b, a % b  
    return a  
  
a = int(input("Enter first number: "))  
b = int(input("Enter second number: "))  
print("GCD of", a, "and", b, "is", gcd(a, b))
```

### OUTPUT:-

```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c++; cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundle\libs\debugpy\launcher' '62584' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter first number: 45  
Enter second number: 54  
GCD of 45 and 54 is 9  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING>
```

## Zero-Shot Comparison

Zero-shot often gives subtraction method (slower). One-shot leads to Euclidean algorithm.

## Efficiency

Time Complexity:  $O(\log n)$  (efficient)

**Observation:** Compared to zero-shot (which might use repeated subtraction), one-shot prompting improved algorithm selection. Efficiency is  $O(\log n)$ , making it faster and more optimized.

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## Question 3: Few-Shot Prompting (LCM)

### Prompt :-

Generate a Python function to find LCM of two numbers.

### Code:-

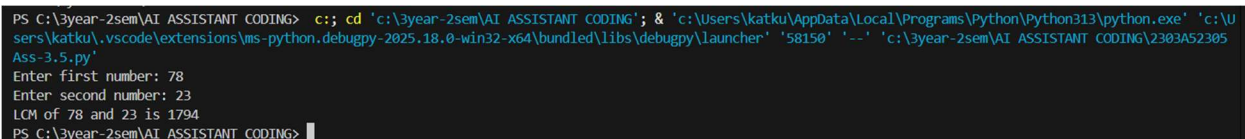
```
from math import gcd

def lcm(a, b):

    return (a * b) // gcd(a, b)

a = int(input("Enter first number: "))
b = int(input("Enter second number: "))
print("LCM of", a, "and", b, "is", lcm(a, b))
```

### Output:-



```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c++; cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundle\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58150' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'
Enter first number: 78
Enter second number: 23
LCM of 78 and 23 is 1794
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING>
```

## Edge Cases

- Works for positive numbers
- Needs handling for zero

**Observation:** Few-shot prompting strongly influenced the correct formula choice. However, edge cases like LCM with zero were not handled. Examples help AI identify patterns more accurately.

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## Question 4: Zero-Shot (Binary to Decimal)

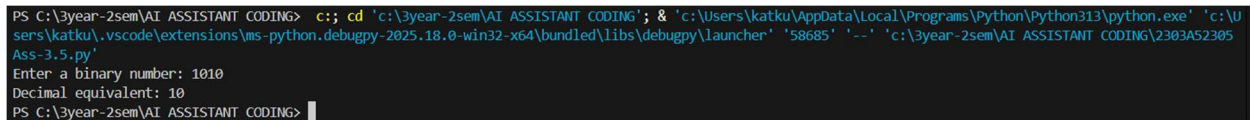
### Prompt

Generate Python function to convert binary to decimal

### Code:-

```
def binary_to_decimal(binary_str):  
    return int(binary_str, 2)  
  
binary_str = input("Enter a binary number: ")  
decimal_number = binary_to_decimal(binary_str)  
print("Decimal equivalent:", decimal_number)
```

### Output:-



```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c::; cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58685' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a binary number: 1010  
Decimal equivalent: 10  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING>
```

### Missing Validation

- No check for invalid characters
- Crashes on wrong input

**Observation:** While the logic is correct, the AI did not include validation to ensure the input contains only '0' and '1'. Invalid inputs can cause runtime errors. Zero-shot solutions often miss error handling.

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## Question 5: One-Shot (Decimal to Binary)

### Prompt

Generate a Python function that converts a decimal number into its binary representation. The function should return the binary value as a string. Also ensure the function handles the case when the number is 0.

### Code:-

```
def decimal_to_binary(decimal_num):  
    if decimal_num == 0:  
        return "0"  
    binary_str = ""  
    while decimal_num > 0:  
        binary_str = str(decimal_num % 2) + binary_str  
        decimal_num //= 2  
    return binary_str  
  
decimal_num = int(input("Enter a decimal number: "))  
binary_representation = decimal_to_binary(decimal_num)  
print("Binary equivalent:", binary_representation)
```

### Output:-

```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c:: cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundle\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58768' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a decimal number: 67  
Binary equivalent: 1000011  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> 
```

### Analysis

- Zero works
- Negative numbers show “-0b” (needs handling)

**Observation:** The AI handled normal numbers and zero properly. However, negative numbers produce outputs like “-1010”, which was not explicitly addressed. One-shot prompting improves format accuracy.

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### Question 6: Few-Shot (Harshad Number)

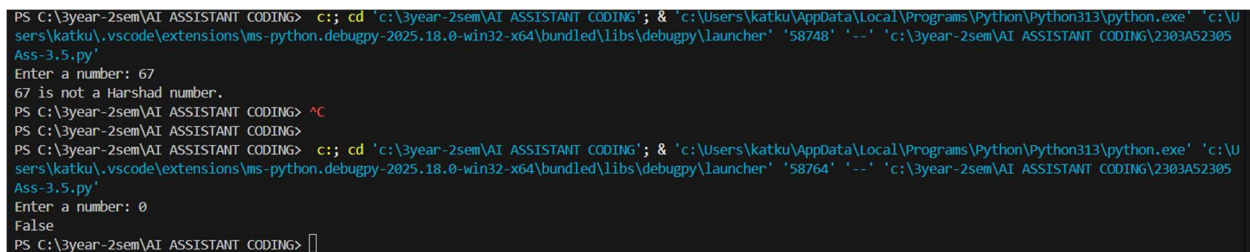
## Prompt

Generate a Python function that checks whether a number is a Harshad (Niven) number. A Harshad number is divisible by the sum of its digits. The function should return an appropriate message.

## Code:-

```
def is_harshad_number(num):  
  
    if num == 0:  
  
        return False  
  
    digit_sum = sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num))  
  
    if num % digit_sum == 0:  
  
        return f"{num} is a Harshad number."  
  
    else:  
  
        return f"{num} is not a Harshad number."  
  
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
  
print(is_harshad_number(num))
```

## Output:-



```
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c:: cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58748' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a number: 67  
67 is not a Harshad number.  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> ^C  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING>  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> c:: cd 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING'; & 'c:\Users\katku\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe' 'c:\Users\katku\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58764' '--' 'c:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING\2303A52305Ass-3.5.py'  
Enter a number: 0  
False  
PS C:\3year-2sem\AI ASSISTANT CODING> 
```

## Boundary Conditions

- Needs zero handling
- Negative number handling missing

**Observation:** The logic works correctly for positive numbers. However, zero and negative numbers were not handled. Few-shot prompting helped AI learn rule-based logic effectively.