

# AI-Assisted Coding

## Assignment-3.5

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Batch:45

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

Write a zero-shot prompt to generate a Python function that checks

whether a given year is a leap year.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test with years like 1900, 2000, 2024.
- Identify logical flaws or missing conditions.

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER:** Shows files: `assignment_3.5.py`, `assignment_3.5.py > ..`, `.idea`, and `main.py`.
- CHAT:** A large text input field contains the following prompt:

```
Write a Python function named is_leap_year that accepts an integer representing a year. The function should return True if the year is a leap year according to the Gregorian calendar rules (divisible by 4, but not by 100 unless also divisible by 400), and False otherwise. Include type hinting and a docstring.
```
- TERMINAL:** Shows command-line interactions:

```
PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter a year: 1900
1900 is not a leap year.
PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter a year: 2000
2000 is a leap year.
PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter a year: 2024
2024 is a leap year.
PS D:\AI assited coding>
```
- RIGHT SIDE:** A sidebar displays the generated code for `is_leap_year` and its documentation.

## Question 2: One-Shot Prompting (GCD of Two Numbers)

Write a one-shot prompt with one example to generate a Python function that finds the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two numbers.

Example:

Input: 12, 18 → Output: 6

Task:

- Compare with a zero-shot solution.
- Analyze algorithm efficiency

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

- File Explorer:** Shows files assignment\_3.5.py, assignment\_3.5.py (with a note to find\_gcd), and main.py.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `assignment_3.5.py` file containing a `find_gcd` function using Euclid's algorithm. The code includes docstrings for arguments and returns, and an example usage section.
- Terminal:** Shows command-line interactions for running the script and entering values for `num1` and `num2`.
- Chat Panel:** A sidebar titled "LEAP YEAR FUNCTION IN PYTHON WITH AI ASSISTED CODING" contains a prompt asking to write a `find_gcd` function, an example input-output pair (Input: 12, 18; Output: 6), and a task to write an efficient algorithm.
- Status Bar:** Shows file statistics like "Ln 30, Col 1" and encoding "UTF-8".

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

Write a few-shot prompt with multiple examples to generate a Python

function that computes the Least Common Multiple (LCM).

Examples:

- Input: 4, 6 → Output: 12
- Input: 5, 10 → Output: 10
- Input: 7, 3 → Output: 21

Task:

- Examine how examples guide formula selection.
- Test edge cases

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

- File Explorer:** Shows files: assignment\_3.5.py, .idea, and main.py.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `assignment_3.5.py` file content:

```
def calculate_lcm(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    """
    The LCM is the smallest positive integer that is a multiple of both a and b.

    Args:
        a (int): The first integer.
        b (int): The second integer.

    Returns:
        int: The LCM of a and b.
    """
    if a == 0 or b == 0:
        return 0 # LCM is undefined for zero, but per examples, assume positive integers
    gcd = find_gcd(a, b)
    return abs(a * b) // gcd

a = int(input("Enter the first number: "))
b = int(input("Enter the second number: "))
lcm = calculate_lcm(a, b)
print(f"The LCM of {a} and {b} is {lcm}.")
```
- Terminal:** Shows command-line interactions:
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
  - Enter the first number: 4
  - Enter the second number: 6
  - The LCM of 4 and 6 is 12.
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
  - Enter the first number: 5
  - Enter the second number: 10
  - The LCM of 5 and 10 is 10.
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> 7
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
- CHAT:** A sidebar titled "LEAP YEAR FUNCTION IN PYTHON WITH AI ASSISTED CODING" contains:
  - correctly.
  - # ...existing code...
  - def calculate\_lcm(a: int, b: int):
 """
 Calculates the Least Common Multiple (LCM) of two integers.
 The LCM is the smallest positive integer that is a multiple of both a and b.

 Args:
 a (int): The first integer.
 b (int): The second integer.

 Returns:
 int: The LCM of a and b.
 """
 if a == 0 or b == 0:
 return 0 # LCM is undefined for zero, but per examples, assume positive integers
 gcd = find\_gcd(a, b)
 return abs(a \* b) // gcd
  - # ...existing code...

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

Write a one-shot prompt with an example to generate a Python function

that converts a decimal number to binary.

Example:

Input: 10 → Output: 1010

Task:

- Compare clarity with zero-shot output.
- Analyze handling of zero and negative numbers.

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

- File Explorer:** Shows files `assignment_3.5.py` and `main.py`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `assignment_3.5.py` file content:

```
def decimal_to_binary(decimal: int) -> str:
    """
    Returns:
        str: The binary representation as a string.
    """
    if decimal == 0:
        return "0"
    binary = ""
    while decimal > 0:
        binary = str(decimal % 2) + binary
        decimal //= 2
    return binary

# Example usage:
decimal_num = int(input("Enter a decimal number: "))
binary_rep = decimal_to_binary(decimal_num)
print(f"The binary representation of {decimal_num} is {binary_rep}.")
```
- Terminal:** Shows command-line interactions:

```
PS D:\VAI assisted coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assisted coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter the second number: 3
The LCM of 7 and 3 is 21.
PS D:\VAI assisted coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assisted coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter a decimal number: 10
The decimal equivalent of 1010 is 10.
PS D:\VAI assisted coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assisted coding/assignment_3.5.py"
Enter a decimal number: 10
The binary representation of 10 is 1010.
PS D:\VAI assisted coding>
```
- CHAT Panel:** A sidebar titled "LEAP YEAR FUNCTION IN PYTHON WITH AI ASSISTED CODING" contains:
  - A task description: "Write a Python function named `decimal_to_binary` that accepts an integer and returns its binary representation as a string. Use the example below to understand the expected output format."
  - An example: "Example: Input: `decimal_to_binary(10)` Output: `'1010'`"
  - A note: "Task: Ensure the function handles the integer 0 correctly and returns a clean string without Python's default prefix."
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows file statistics: Ln 100, Col 70, Spaces:4, UTF-8, CRLF, Python, 3.14.2, Go Live.

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

Write a few-shot prompt to generate a Python function that checks

whether a number is a Harshad (Niven) number.

Examples:

- Input: 18 → Output: Harshad Number
- Input: 21 → Output: Harshad Number
- Input: 19 → Output: Not a Harshad Number

Task:

- Test boundary conditions.
- Evaluate robustness

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

- File Explorer:** Shows files: assignment\_3.5.py, assignment\_3.5.ipynb, and main.py.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `assignment_3.5.py` file content:

```
def check_harshad_number(num: int) -> bool:
    """Args:
        num (int): The integer to check.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the number is a Harshad number, False otherwise.

    If num <= 0:
        return False # Harshad numbers are typically positive integers
    digit_sum = sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num))
    return num % digit_sum == 0

# Example usage:
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
if check_harshad_number(num):
    print(f"{num} is a Harshad number.")
else:
    print(f"{num} is not a Harshad number.")
```
- Terminal:** Shows command-line interactions:
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
  - Enter a number: 18
  - 18 is a Harshad number.
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
  - Enter a number: 21
  - 21 is a Harshad number.
  - PS D:\AI assited coding> & C:/Users/vaish/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe "d:/AI assited coding/assignment\_3.5.py"
  - Enter a number: 19
  - 19 is not a Harshad number.
- Chat Panel:** Shows AI-generated examples and descriptions for the Harshad number check function.