

LAB ASSIGNMENT - 3.1

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Question 1:

Zero-Shot Prompting (Palindrome Number Program)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the code with multiple inputs.
- Identify any logical errors or missing edge-case handling.

CODE:

```
# Check if a number is a palindrome
# A negative numbers are not considered palindromes
if num < 0:
    return False
if num > 99:
    return True
num_str = str(num)
return num == int(num_str[-1:-len(str(num))-1:-1])
```

OUTPUT:

```
--> 121 is a palindrome: True
--> 122 is a palindrome: False
--> 10 is a palindrome: False
--> 7 is a palindrome: True
--> 12321 is a palindrome: True
--> 12345 is a palindrome: False
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `is_palindrome` function:

1. Handle Negative Numbers: Any negative number is immediately returned as `False` because the negative sign breaks the palindrome property.
2. Handle Single-Digit Numbers: Any single-digit number (0-9) is considered a palindrome, so it returns `True`.
3. Convert to String: The integer is converted to a string. This makes it easy to reverse the number.
4. Compare Original with Reversed: The original string representation of the number is compared with its reversed version (`num_str[::-1]`). If they are identical, the number is a palindrome.

Question 2:

One-Shot Prompting (Factorial Calculation)

Write a one-shot prompt by providing one input-output example and ask the AI to generate a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.

Example:

Input: 5 → Output: 120

Task:

- Compare the generated code with a zero-shot solution.
- Examine improvements in clarity and correctness.

CODE:

```
def calculate_factorial_with_display(num: int) -> int or None:  
    if not isinstance(num, int):  
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")  
        return None  
  
    if num < 0:  
        print("Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")  
        return None  
    elif num == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        result = 1  
        for i in range(1, num + 1):  
            result *= i  
        return result  
  
print("Factorial of 5: (calculate_factorial_with_display(5)) # Expected: 120")  
print("Factorial of 0: (calculate_factorial_with_display(0)) # Expected: 1")  
print("Factorial of -5: (calculate_factorial_with_display(-5)) # Expected: Error message")  
print("Factorial of 3.5: (calculate_factorial_with_display(3.5)) # Expected: Error message")  
print("Factorial of 3.5: (calculate_factorial_with_display(3.5)) # Expected: True message")
```

OUTPUT:

```
* Factorial of 5: 120  
* Factorial of 0: 1  
* Factorial of -5:  
Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.  
* Factorial of 3.5:  
Error: Input must be an integer.
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `calculate_factorial_with_display` function:

1. **Input Type Validation:** It first checks if the input `num` is an integer. If not, it prints an error message and returns `None`.
2. **Negative Number Handling:** If `num` is negative, it prints an error message stating that factorial is not defined for negative numbers and returns `None`.
3. **Base Case for Zero:** If `num` is 0, it returns 1, as the factorial of 0 is 1.
4. **Iterative Calculation:** For any positive integer `num`, it calculates the factorial iteratively by multiplying numbers from 1 up to `num`.
5. **Return Value:** It returns the calculated factorial for valid inputs or `None` for invalid inputs.

Question 3:

Few-Shot Prompting (Armstrong Number Check)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.

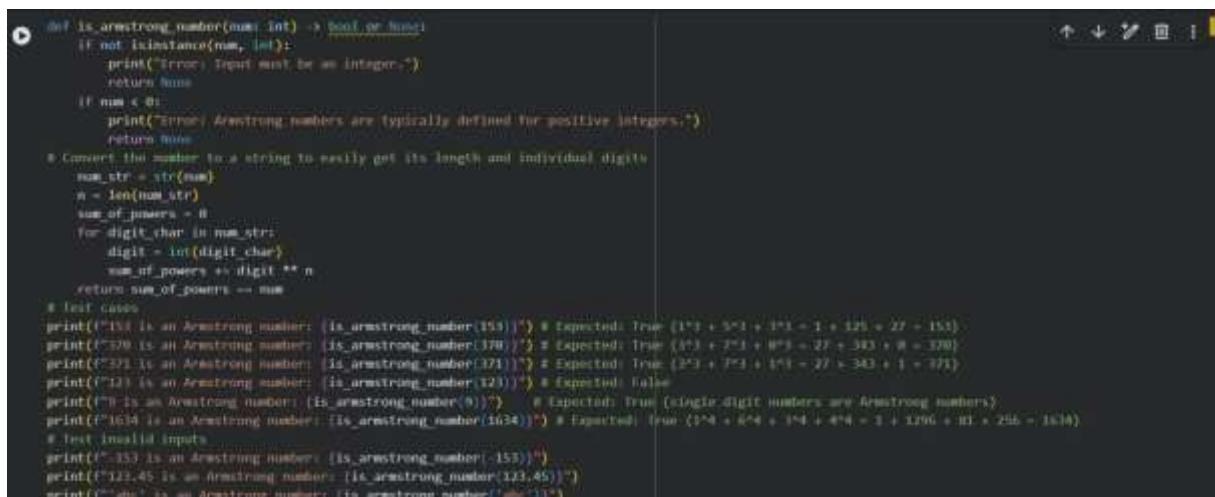
Examples:

- Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number
- Input: 370 → Output: Armstrong Number
- Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number

Task:

- Analyze how multiple examples influence code structure and accuracy.
- Test the function with boundary values and invalid inputs.

CODE:



```
def is_armstrong_number(num: int) -> bool or None:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        print("Error: Input must be an integer!")
        return None
    if num < 0:
        print("Error: Armstrong numbers are typically defined for positive integers!")
        return None
    # Convert the number to a string to easily get its length and individual digits
    num_str = str(num)
    n = len(num_str)
    sum_of_powers = 0
    for digit_char in num_str:
        digit = int(digit_char)
        sum_of_powers += digit ** n
    return sum_of_powers == num

# Test cases
print("153 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(153)) # Expected: True (1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 125 + 27 = 153)
print("370 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(370)) # Expected: True (3^3 + 7^3 + 0^3 = 27 + 343 + 0 = 370)
print("371 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(371)) # Expected: True (3^3 + 7^3 + 1^3 = 27 + 343 + 1 = 371)
print("123 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(123)) # Expected: False
print("9 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(9)) # Expected: True (single-digit numbers are Armstrong numbers)
print("1634 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(1634)) # Expected: True (1^4 + 6^4 + 3^4 + 4^4 = 1 + 1296 + 81 + 256 = 1634)

# Test invalid inputs
print("-353 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(-353))
print("123.45 is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number(123.45))
print("abc is an Armstrong number: ", is_armstrong_number('abc'))
```

OUTPUT:

```
*** 153 is an Armstrong number: True
370 is an Armstrong number: True
371 is an Armstrong number: True
123 is an Armstrong number: False
9 is an Armstrong number: True
1638 is an Armstrong number: True
Error: Armstrong numbers are typically defined for positive integers.
-153 is an Armstrong number: None
Error: Input must be an integer.
123.45 is an Armstrong number: None
Error: Input must be an integer.
'abc' is an Armstrong number: None
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `is_armstrong_number` function:

- 1. Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer and non-negative. If it's not an integer, an error message is printed and `None` is returned. For negative numbers, an appropriate message is printed and `None` is returned, as Armstrong numbers are generally defined for positive integers.
- 2. Convert to String:** The integer `num` is converted to a string (`num_str`). This allows easy determination of the number of digits (`n = len(num_str)`) and iteration through individual digits.
- 3. Calculate Sum of Powers:** A loop iterates through each character in `num_str`. Each character is converted back to an integer (`digit`), and then raised to the power of `n` (the total number of digits). This value is added to `sum_of_powers`.
- 4. Compare and Return:** Finally, `sum_of_powers` is compared with the original `num`. If they are equal, the number is an Armstrong number, and `True` is returned; otherwise, `False` is returned.

Question 4:

Context-Managed Prompting (Optimized Number Classification)

Design a context-managed prompt with clear instructions and constraints to generate an optimized Python program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.

Task:

- Ensure proper input validation.
- Optimize the logic for efficiency.
- Compare the output with earlier prompting strategies.

CODE:

```

❶ import math
❷ def classify_number(num: int) -> str:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        raise TypeError("Input must be an integer.")
    if num < 1:
        return "Neither" # Numbers less than or equal to 1 are neither prime nor composite
    elif num == 2:
        return "Prime" # 2 is the only even prime number
    elif num > 2:
        return "Composite" # All other even numbers are composite
    for i in range(1, int(math.sqrt(num)) + 1, 2):
        if num % i == 0:
            return "Composite"
    return "Prime"

❸ # test cases
❹ print("1 is: Neither")           # Expected: Neither
❺ print("2 is: Prime")             # Expected: Prime
❻ print("3 is: Prime")             # Expected: Prime
❼ print("4 is: Composite")         # Expected: Composite (2*2)
➋ print("5 is: Prime")             # Expected: Prime
⌁ print("6 is: Composite")         # Expected: Composite
⌂ try:
⌃     print("Hello is: (classify_number('Hello'))")
⌄ except TypeError as e:
⌅     print(f"Error for 'Hello': {e}")
⌆ try:
⌇     print("10 is: (classify_number('Hello'))")
⌈ except TypeError as e:
⌉     print(f"Error for 'Hello': {e}")

```

OUTPUT:

```

=> 1 is: Neither
2 is: Prime
3 is: Prime
4 is: Composite
5 is: Prime
6 is: Composite
7 is: Neither
error for 8:10: input must be an integer.
error for 'Hello': input must be an integer.

```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `classify_number` function:

1. **Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer using `isinstance()`. If not, it raises a `TypeError` to ensure valid input types.
2. **Handle 'Neither' Cases:** According to mathematical definitions, numbers less than or equal to 1 are neither prime nor composite. This includes 0, 1, and negative integers. These are handled immediately.
3. **Handle Small Primes/Composites:** 2 is the only even prime number. All other even numbers (greater than 2) are composite. These are efficiently checked at the beginning.
4. **Optimized Prime Checking:** For odd numbers greater than 2:
 - It iterates from 3 up to the square root of `num` (inclusive). We only need to check up to the square root because if a number `n` has a divisor greater than `sqrt(n)`, it must also have a divisor smaller than `sqrt(n)`.
 - It increments the loop variable `i` by 2 (`range(3, ..., 2)`) to only check odd divisors, as even divisors have already been handled.
 - If `num` is divisible by any `i` in this range, it's a `Composite` number.
5. **Return 'Prime':** If the loop completes without finding any divisors, the number is `Prime`.

Question 5:

Zero-Shot Prompting (Perfect Number Check)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the program with multiple inputs.
- Identify any missing conditions or inefficiencies in the logic.

CODE:

```
def is_perfect_number(num: int) -> bool or None:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")
        return None
    if num < 0:
        print("Error: Perfect numbers are defined for positive integers only.")
        return None

    sum_of_divisors = 1 // 1 is always a proper divisor for any num > 1
    # Iterate from 2 up to the square root of num for efficiency
    # If i // 1 is a divisor, then num // i is also a divisor.
    # We only need to check up to sqrt(num).
    for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
        if num % i == 0:
            sum_of_divisors += 1
            if i * i != num: # Avoid adding the same divisor twice for perfect squares
                sum_of_divisors += num // i
    return sum_of_divisors == num

# Test cases
print("6 is a perfect number: ", is_perfect_number(6)) # Expected: True (1+2+3=6)
print("28 is a perfect number: ", is_perfect_number(28)) # Expected: True (1+2+4+7+14=28)
print("496 is a perfect number: ", is_perfect_number(496)) # Expected: True (1+2+4+8+16+31+62+124+248=496)
print("12 is a perfect number: ", is_perfect_number(12)) # Expected: False (1+2+3+4+6=12)
print("7 is a perfect number: ", is_perfect_number(7)) # Expected: Value (1+2+3+4+6=16 > 7)
```

OUTPUT:

```
6 is a perfect number: True
28 is a perfect number: True
496 is a perfect number: True
12 is a perfect number: False
7 is a perfect number: False
7 is a perfect number: True
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `is_perfect_number` function:

1. **Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer and if it's a positive number. Perfect numbers are strictly defined for positive integers. If `num` is not a positive integer, an appropriate error message is printed, and `None` is returned.
2. **Initialize Sum of Divisors:** `sum_of_divisors` is initialized to `1` because `1` is a proper divisor of every positive integer greater than `1`.
3. **Efficient Divisor Summation:** The function iterates from `2` up to the square root of `num` (`int(num**0.5) + 1`). This is an optimization because if `i` is a divisor of `num`, then `num // i` is also a divisor. By checking up to the square root, we find pairs of divisors.
 - If `num % i == 0`, `i` is added to `sum_of_divisors`.
 - To avoid double-counting in the case of perfect squares (where `i * i == num`), an additional check if `i * i != num` ensures that `num // i` is only added if it's different from `i`.
4. **Compare and Return:** Finally, the `sum_of_divisors` is compared with the original `num`. If they are equal, the number is a perfect number, and `True` is returned; otherwise, `False` is returned.

Question 6:

Few-Shot Prompting (Even or Odd Classification with Validation)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd, including proper input validation.

Examples:

- Input: 8 → Output: Even
- Input: 15 → Output: Odd

- Input: 0 → Output: Even

Task:

- Analyze how examples improve input handling and output clarity.
- Test the program with negative numbers and non-integer inputs.

CODE:

```
def check_even_odd(num: int) -> str or None:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")
        return None

    # Even numbers are divisible by 2 with no remainder
    if num % 2 == 0:
        return "Even"
    else:
        return "Odd"

# Test cases
print("0 is: Even")  # Expected: Even
print("19 is: Odd")  # Expected: Odd
print("0.0 is: Even")  # Expected: Even
print("-4 is: Even")  # Expected: Even (negative even)
print("-7 is: Odd")  # Expected: Odd (negative odd)

# Test invalid inputs
print("Hello is?")  # check_even_odd("Hello") # expected: error message
print("3.14 is?")  # check_even_odd(3.14) # expected: error message
```

OUTPUT:

```
0 is: Even
19 is: Odd
0.0 is: Even
-4 is: Even
-7 is: Odd
3.14 is?
Error: Input must be an integer.
'Hello' is?
Error: Input must be an integer.
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `check_even_odd` function:

1. **Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer using `isinstance()`. If it's not an integer, an error message is printed to the console, and `None` is returned, as specified.
2. **Even/Odd Check:** For valid integer inputs, the modulo operator (`%`) is used. An Integer is considered even if `num % 2 == 0` (i.e., it has no remainder when divided by 2). Otherwise, it is odd.
3. **Handle Negative Numbers:** The modulo operator works correctly for negative numbers in Python. For example, $-4 \% 2 == 0$ (i.e., it is even), and $-7 \% 2 == -1$ (odd, as it's not 0), so negative even and odd numbers are handled correctly.
4. **Return Value:** The function returns the string "Even" or "Odd" based on the check, or `None` if the input was invalid.