

LAB ASSIGNMENT-3.1

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BATCH-46

Course: AI Assisted Coding

Program: B.Tech (CSE)

Experiment: Prompt Engineering – Improving Prompts and Context Management

Question 1: Zero-Shot Prompting – Palindrome Number Program

Prompt Type: Zero-Shot Prompting

Prompt Used:

Write a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome. The function should take an integer as input and return whether it is a palindrome or not.

AI Generated Code:

```
def is_palindrome(num):
    temp = str(num)      if temp
== temp[::-1]:          return
"Palindrome"    else:
return "Not Palindrome"
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 121 → Output: Palindrome

- Input: 123 → Output: Not Palindrome

- Input: 0 → Output: Palindrome

- Input: -121 → Output: Not Palindrome

Analysis / Observations:

The zero-shot prompt generated a simple and correct solution for positive numbers. However, negative numbers are not considered palindromes, which shows a limitation in edge-case handling.

Question 2: One-Shot Prompting – Factorial Calculation

Prompt Type: One-Shot Prompting

Prompt Used:

Input: 5 → Output: 120

Using the above example, write a Python function to calculate the factorial of a given number. The function should handle valid non-negative integers.

AI Generated Code:

```
def factorial(n):    if n < 0:        return "Invalid input"    result = 1    for i in range(1, n + 1):        result *= i    return result
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 5 → Output: 120

- Input: 0 → Output: 1
- Input: 1 → Output: 1

Analysis / Observations:

The one-shot prompt produced clearer and more reliable code than zero-shot prompting. Providing an example helped the AI understand the expected behavior.

Question 3: Few-Shot Prompting – Armstrong Number Check

Prompt Type: Few-Shot Prompting

Prompt Used:

Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 370 → Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number

Based on the above examples, write a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.

AI Generated Code:

```
def is_armstrong(num):    digits = str(num)    power = len(digits)    total = 0    for d in digits:        total += int(d) ** power    if total == num:        return "Armstrong Number"    else:
```

```
        return "Not an Armstrong Number"
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number

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

Analysis / Observations:

Few-shot prompting significantly improved the accuracy and structure of the code. Multiple examples helped the AI generalize the logic correctly.

Question 4: Context-Managed Prompting – Optimized Number Classification (Optional)

Prompt Type: Context-Managed Prompting

Prompt Used:

Write an optimized Python program that classifies a given number as Prime, Composite, or Neither. Ensure proper input validation and efficient logic.

AI Generated Code:

```
def classify_number(n):    if n <= 1:
    return "Neither Prime nor Composite"    for
i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):        if
n % i == 0:            return "Composite"
    return "Prime"
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 2 → Output: Prime

- Input: 4 → Output: Composite
- Input: 1 → Output: Neither Prime nor Composite

Analysis / Observations:

Context-managed prompting resulted in optimized and well-structured code with efficient logic and proper classification.

Question 5: Zero-Shot Prompting – Perfect Number Check

Prompt Type: Zero-Shot Prompting

Prompt Used:

Write a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.

AI Generated Code:

```
def is_perfect(num):    if num <= 0:
    return "Not a Perfect Number"
total = 0    for i in range(1, num):
if num % i == 0:            total +=
i    if total == num:        return
"Perfect Number"    else:
return "Not a Perfect Number"
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 6 → Output: Perfect Number

- Input: 28 → Output: Perfect Number -

Input: 12 → Output: Not a Perfect Number

Analysis / Observations:

The zero-shot prompt generated correct logic but could be optimized further for performance.

Question 6: Few-Shot Prompting – Even or Odd with Validation

Prompt Type: Few-Shot Prompting

Prompt Used:

Input: 8 → Output: Even

Input: 15 → Output: Odd

Input: 0 → Output: Even

Write a Python program to determine whether a given number is even or odd with proper input validation.

AI Generated Code:

```
def even_or_odd(num):    if not
isinstance(num, int):
    return "Invalid Input"    if
num % 2 == 0:        return
"Even"    else:        return
"Odd"
```

Test Inputs and Outputs: - Input: 8 → Output: Even

- Input: 15 → Output: Odd

- Input: -4 → Output: Even

- Input: 3.5 → Output: Invalid Input

Analysis / Observations:

Few-shot prompting improved input handling and output clarity. Validation makes the program more robust.

Conclusion

This experiment demonstrated the importance of prompt engineering in AI-assisted coding. Zero-shot prompting provides basic solutions, while one-shot and few-shot prompting significantly improve clarity and correctness. Context-managed prompts generate optimized and efficient code. Overall, providing examples and constraints leads to better AI-generated programs.