

AI ASSISTED CODING ASSIGNMENT - 3.5

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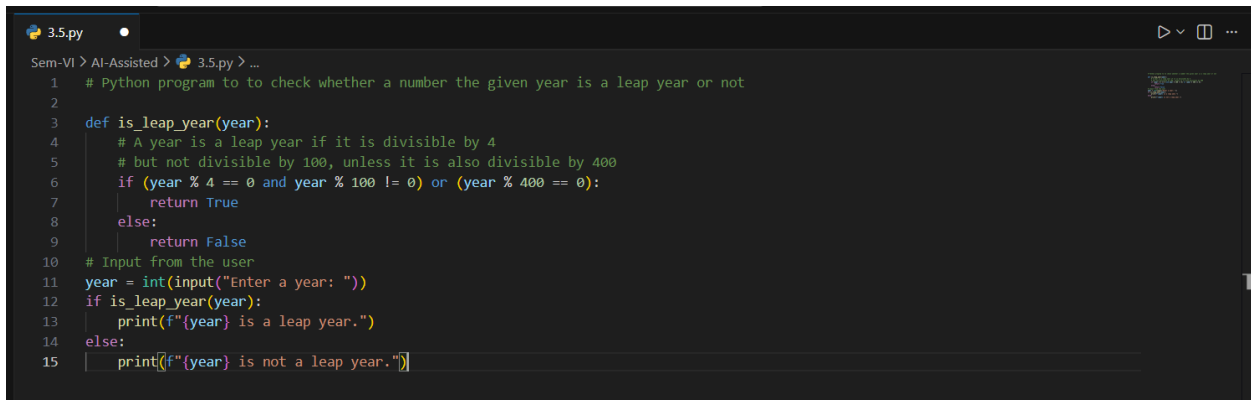
BATCH-01

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.

A screenshot of a code editor window titled '3.5.py'. The code is a Python program to check if a year is a leap year. It includes a function 'is_leap_year' with comments explaining the logic: a year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4 but not by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400. The program takes user input for a year and prints whether it is a leap year or not.

```
1 # Python program to check whether a number the given year is a leap year or not
2
3 def is_leap_year(year):
4     # A year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4
5     # but not divisible by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400
6     if (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0):
7         return True
8     else:
9         return False
10
11 # Input from the user
12 year = int(input("Enter a year: "))
13 if is_leap_year(year):
14     print(f"{year} is a leap year.")
15 else:
16     print(f"{year} is not a leap year.")
```

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

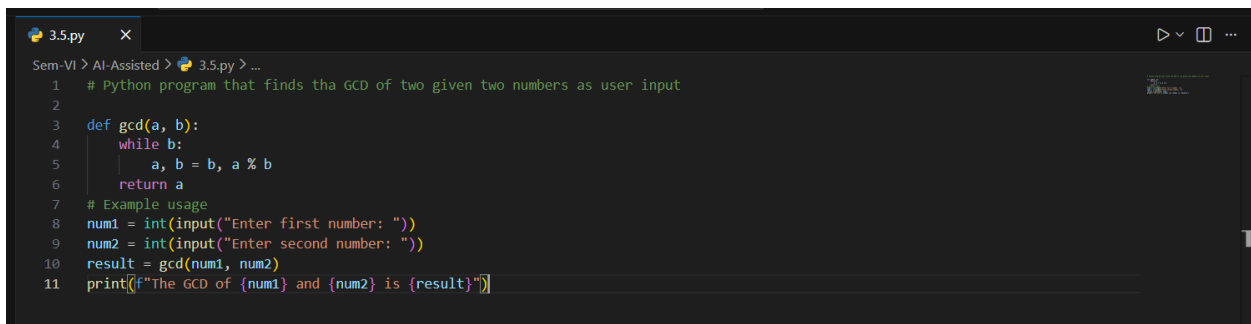
Write a one-shot prompt with one example to generate a Python function that finds the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two numbers.

Example:

Input: 12, 18 → Output: 6

Task:

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

A screenshot of a code editor window titled '3.5.py'. The code is a Python program to find the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two numbers. It includes a function 'gcd' using the Euclidean algorithm. The program takes user input for two numbers and prints the GCD.

```
1 # Python program that finds the GCD of two given two numbers as user input
2
3 def gcd(a, b):
4     while b:
5         a, b = b, a % b
6     return a
7
8 # Example usage
9 num1 = int(input("Enter first number: "))
10 num2 = int(input("Enter second number: "))
11 result = gcd(num1, num2)
12 print(f"The GCD of {num1} and {num2} is {result}")
```

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.

```
3.5.py
Sem-VI > AI-Assisted > 3.5.py > ...
1 # Python program that finds the LCM of two given numbers as user input
2
3 def compute_lcm(x, y):
4     # choose the greater number
5     if x > y:
6         greater = x
7     else:
8         greater = y
9
10    while True:
11        if (greater % x == 0) and (greater % y == 0):
12            lcm = greater
13            break
14        greater += 1
15
16    return lcm
17
18 num1 = int(input("Enter first number: "))
19 num2 = int(input("Enter second number: "))
20 lcm = compute_lcm(num1, num2)
21 print(f"The LCM of {num1} and {num2} is {lcm}")
```

Question 4: Zero-Shot Prompting (Binary to Decimal Conversion)

Write a zero-shot prompt to generate a Python function that converts a binary number to decimal.

Task:

- Test with valid and invalid binary inputs.
- Identify missing validation logic.

```
3.5.py
Sem-VI > AI-Assisted > 3.5.py > ...
1 # Python program to convert given binary number to decimal number
2
3 # Function to convert binary to decimal
4 def binary_to_decimal(binary_str):
5     decimal_number = 0
6     binary_length = len(binary_str)
7
8     for i in range(binary_length):
9         bit = int(binary_str[binary_length - 1 - i])
10        decimal_number += bit * (2 ** i)
11
12    return decimal_number
13
14 # Input: Binary number as a string
15 binary_input = input("Enter a binary number: ")
16 # Convert binary to decimal
17 decimal_output = binary_to_decimal(binary_input)
18 # Output: Decimal number
19 print(f"The decimal equivalent of binary {binary_input} is {decimal_output}.")
```

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.

```
3.5.py x
Sem-VI > AI-Assisted > 3.5.py > ...
1 # Python program to convert given decimal number to binary.
2
3 def decimal_to_binary(n):
4     """Convert a decimal number to binary."""
5     if n < 0:
6         raise ValueError("Negative numbers are not supported.")
7     return bin(n).replace("0b", "")
8
9 # Example usage
10 decimal_number = int(input("Enter a decimal number: "))
11 binary_number = decimal_to_binary(decimal_number)
12 print(f"The binary representation of {decimal_number} is {binary_number}.")
```

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

```
3.5.py
Sem-VI > AI-Assisted > 3.5.py > ...
1 # Python program to check whether a number is Harshad number or not
2
3 def is_harshad_number(num):
4     # Calculate the sum of digits
5     digit_sum = sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num))
6
7     # Check if the number is divisible by the sum of its digits
8     return num % digit_sum == 0
9
10 # Input from the user
11 number = int(input("Enter a number: "))
12 if is_harshad_number(number):
13     print(f"{number} is a Harshad number.")
14 else:
15     print(f"{number} is not a Harshad number.")
```