

Assignment 8.4 Ai Assisted Coding

Htno:2303a510C3

Btno:06

Task 1: Developing a Utility Function Using TDD

Scenario

You are working on a small utility library for a larger software system. One of the required functions should calculate the square of a given number, and correctness is critical because other modules depend on it.

Task Description

Following the Test Driven Development (TDD) approach:

1. First, write unit test cases to verify that a function correctly returns the square of a number for multiple inputs.
2. After defining the test cases, use GitHub Copilot or Cursor AI to generate the function implementation so that all tests pass.

Ensure that the function is written only after the tests are created.

Expected Outcome

- A separate test file and implementation file
- Clearly written test cases executed before implementation
- AI-assisted function implementation that passes all tests •

Demonstration of the TDD cycle: test → fail → implement → pass

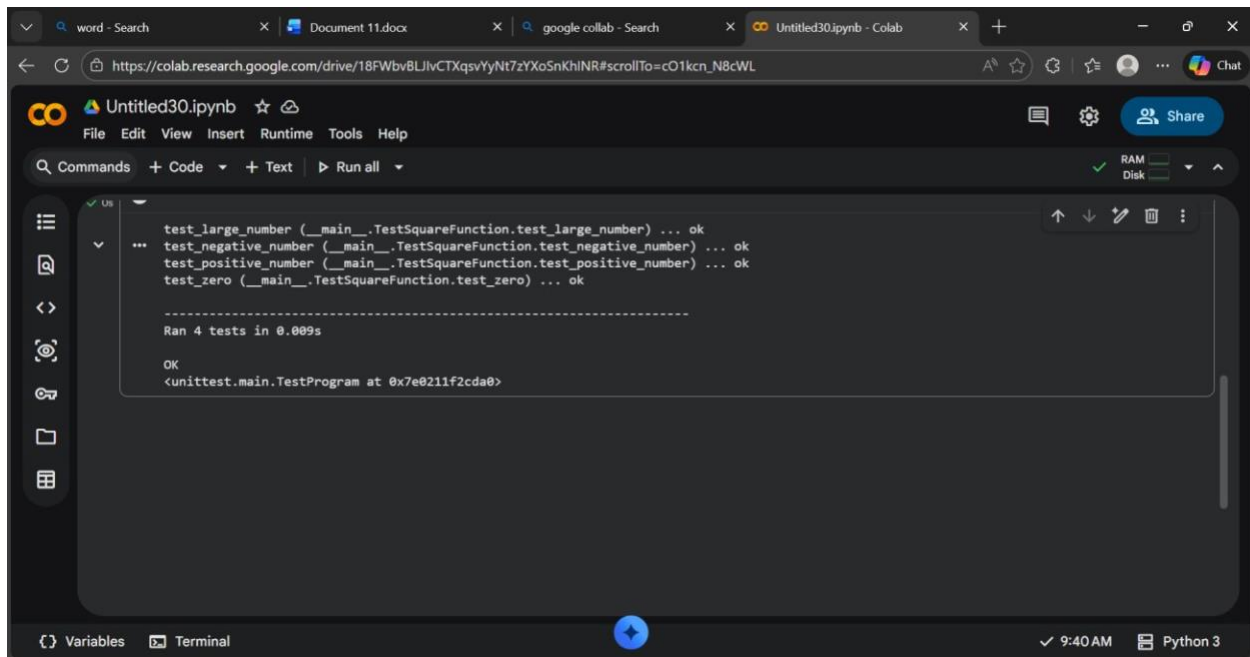
Code:

The image displays two sequential screenshots of a Google Colab notebook titled 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The browser tabs at the top include 'word - Search', 'Document 11.docx', 'google colab - Search', and 'Untitled30.ipynb - Colab'. The notebook interface shows a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with 'Commands', '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. The left sidebar contains icons for file management and a 'Variables' panel. The main code area is divided into three cells:

- Cell [1]: Imports `unittest` and defines a test class `TestSquareFunction` with four test methods: `test_positive_number` (asserts `square(4) == 16`), `test_negative_number` (asserts `square(-3) == 9`), `test_zero` (asserts `square(0) == 0`), and `test_large_number` (asserts `square(100) == 10000`).
- Cell [2]: Defines the `square` function as `def square(n): return n * n`.
- Cell [3]: Executes `unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)` to run the tests.

The status bar at the bottom indicates '9:40 AM' and 'Python 3'.

Output:

A screenshot of a Google Colab notebook interface. The browser tabs at the top include 'word - Search', 'Document 11.docx', 'google colab - Search', and 'Untitled30.ipynb - Colab'. The notebook's address bar shows a Google Drive link. The notebook title is 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with 'Commands', '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. On the right, there are icons for chat, settings, and a 'Share' button. The main code area shows a Python script with four unit tests using the unittest module. The tests are: 'test_large_number', 'test_negative_number', 'test_positive_number', and 'test_zero'. All tests passed, indicated by '... ok'. The output shows 'Ran 4 tests in 0.009s' and 'OK'. The bottom status bar shows 'Variables', 'Terminal', a blue circular icon, '9:40 AM', and 'Python 3'.

Task 2: Email Validation for a User Registration System

Scenario

You are developing the backend of a user registration system. One requirement is to validate user email addresses before storing them in the database.

Task Description

Apply Test Driven Development by:

1. Writing unit test cases that define valid and invalid email formats (e.g., missing @, missing domain, incorrect structure).
2. Using AI assistance to implement the `validate_email()` function based strictly on the behavior described by the test cases.

The implementation should be driven entirely by the test expectations.

Expected Outcome

- Well-defined unit tests using `unittest` or `pytest`
- An AI-generated email validation function
- All test cases passing successfully

- Clear alignment between test cases and function behavior Code:

The image displays two screenshots of a Google Colab notebook titled 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/18FWbvBLJlvCTXqsvYyNt7zYXoSnKhINR#scrollTo=eMwu2qni-C2Z>.

Top Screenshot: The notebook shows a code cell [4] with the following Python code:

```
import unittest

# ----- TEST CASES (WRITTEN BEFORE FUNCTION) -----
class TestEmailValidation(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_valid_email(self):
        self.assertTrue(validate_email("user@example.com"))

    def test_missing_at_symbol(self):
        self.assertFalse(validate_email("userexample.com"))

    def test_missing_domain(self):
        self.assertFalse(validate_email("user@"))

    def test_missing_username(self):
        self.assertFalse(validate_email("@example.com"))

    def test_invalid_structure(self):
        self.assertFalse(validate_email("user@com"))

    def test_email_with_numbers(self):
        self.assertTrue(validate_email("user123@gmail.com"))
```

Bottom Screenshot: The notebook shows the implementation and test execution. The code cell [5] contains:

```
#AI-Generated Implementation

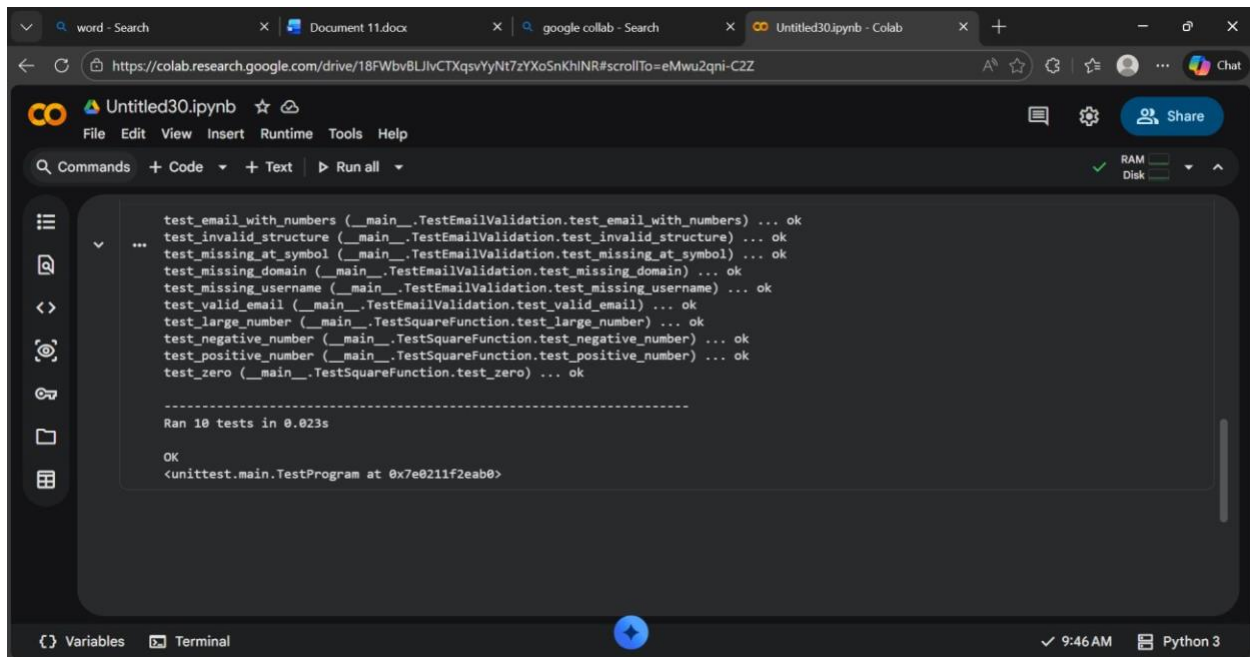
import re

# ----- IMPLEMENTATION (AFTER TESTS) -----
def validate_email(email):
    pattern = r'^[A-Za-z0-9._%+-]+@[A-Za-z0-9.-]+\.[A-Za-z]{2,}$'
    return re.match(pattern, email) is not None

#Run Tests

[6]
unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The top bar includes a search bar, document tabs, and a share button. The notebook title is 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The left sidebar contains icons for file explorer, search, and other tools. The main code cell displays the following output:

```
test_email_with_numbers (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_email_with_numbers) ... ok
test_invalid_structure (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_invalid_structure) ... ok
test_missing_at_symbol (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_at_symbol) ... ok
test_missing_domain (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_domain) ... ok
test_missing_username (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_username) ... ok
test_valid_email (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_valid_email) ... ok
test_large_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_large_number) ... ok
test_negative_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_negative_number) ... ok
test_positive_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_positive_number) ... ok
test_zero (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_zero) ... ok

-----
Ran 10 tests in 0.023s

OK
<unittest.main.TestProgram at 0x7e0211f2eab0>
```

The bottom status bar shows 'Variables', 'Terminal', a blue refresh button, and the time '9:46 AM' along with 'Python 3'.

Task 3: Decision Logic Development Using TDD

Scenario

In a grading or evaluation module, a function is required to determine the maximum value among three inputs. Accuracy is essential, as incorrect results could affect downstream decision logic.

Task Description

Using the TDD methodology:

1. Write test cases that describe the expected output for different combinations of three numbers.
2. Prompt GitHub Copilot or Cursor AI to implement the function logic based on the written tests.

Avoid writing any logic before test cases are completed.

Expected Outcome

- Comprehensive test cases covering normal and edge cases
- AI-generated function implementation
- Passing test results demonstrating correctness

- Evidence that logic was derived from tests, not assumptions

Code:

The image displays two screenshots of a Google Colab notebook, illustrating the Test-Driven Development (TDD) process for a function named `max_of_three`.

Top Screenshot: The notebook shows the initial test cases being written. The code includes the `unittest` module and a `TestMaxOfThree` class with several test methods:

```
import unittest

# ----- TEST CASES FIRST (TDD) -----
class TestMaxOfThree(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_normal_numbers(self):
        self.assertEqual(max_of_three(2, 8, 5), 8)

    def test_first_is_largest(self):
        self.assertEqual(max_of_three(10, 3, 6), 10)

    def test_negative_numbers(self):
        self.assertEqual(max_of_three(-1, -5, -3), -1)

    def test_all_equal(self):
        self.assertEqual(max_of_three(4, 4, 4), 4)

    def test_two_equal_largest(self):
        self.assertEqual(max_of_three(7, 7, 2), 7)
```

Bottom Screenshot: The notebook shows the implementation of the `max_of_three` function being added after the tests are written. The code includes the `max_of_three` function and the `unittest.main` call to run the tests:

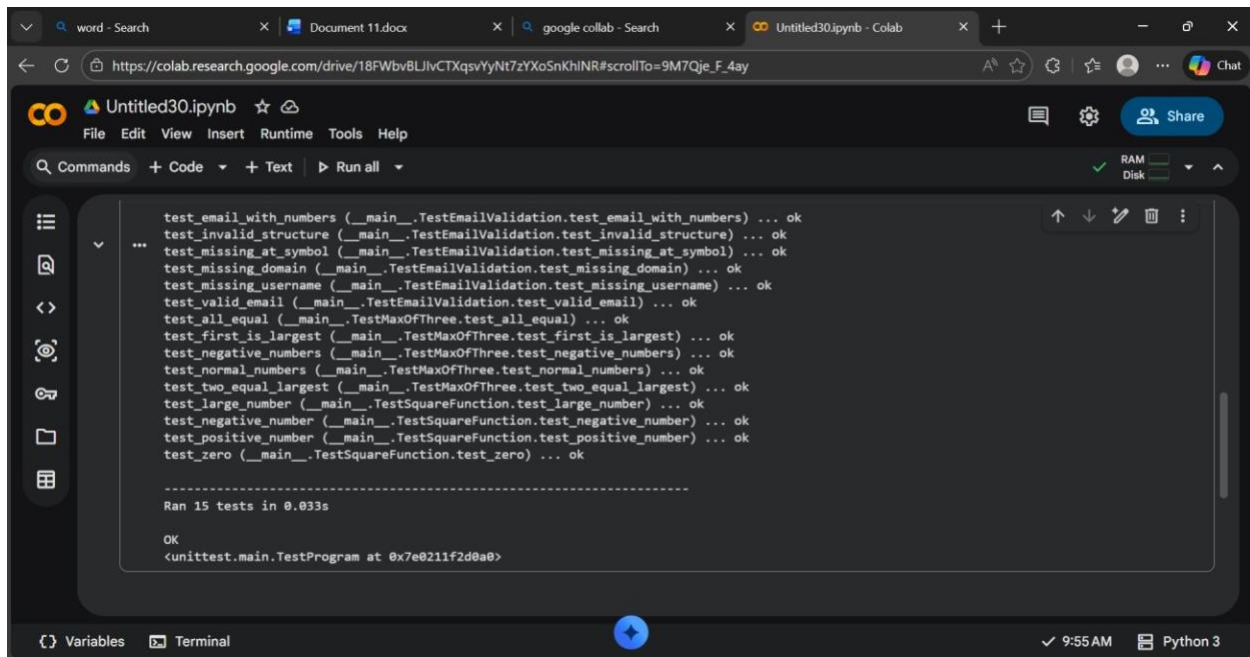
```
#AI-Generated Implementation

# ----- IMPLEMENTATION (AFTER TESTS) -----
def max_of_three(a, b, c):
    return max(a, b, c)

#Run Tests

unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The code cell contains 15 unit tests for email validation and mathematical functions. All tests passed successfully, indicated by '... ok' at the end of each line. The tests include:

- test_email_with_numbers
- test_invalid_structure
- test_missing_at_symbol
- test_missing_domain
- test_missing_username
- test_valid_email
- test_all_equal
- test_first_is_largest
- test_negative_numbers
- test_normal_numbers
- test_two_equal_largest
- test_large_number
- test_negative_number
- test_positive_number
- test_zero

The output shows 'Ran 15 tests in 0.033s' and 'OK'.

Task 4: Shopping Cart Development with AI-Assisted TDD

Scenario

You are building a simple shopping cart module for an e-commerce application. The cart must support adding items, removing items, and calculating the total price accurately.

Task Description

Follow a test-driven approach:

1. Write unit tests for each required behavior:

o Adding an item o

Removing an item o

Calculating the total price

2. After defining all tests, use AI tools to generate the ShoppingCart class and its methods so that the tests pass.

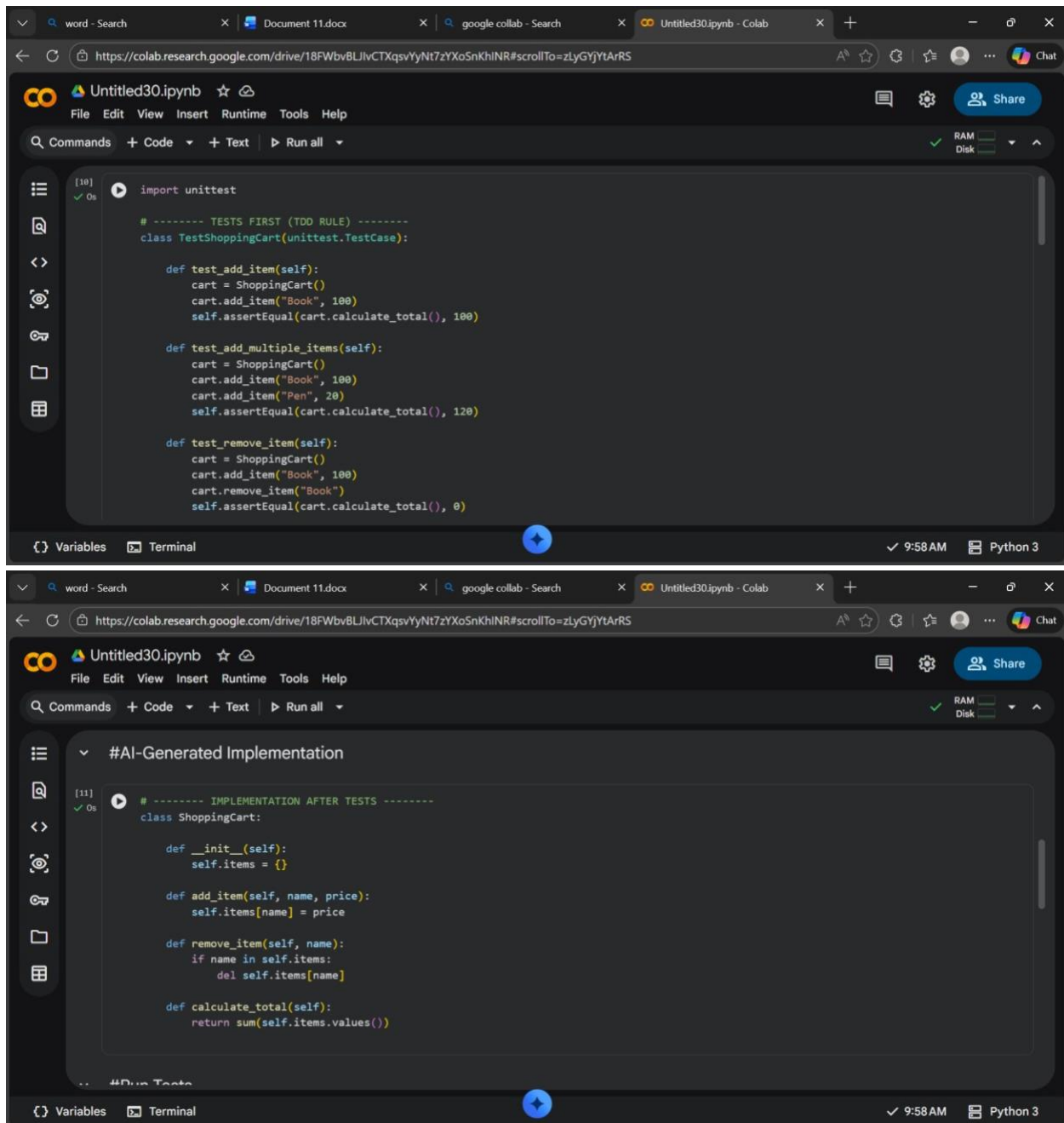
Focus on behavior-driven testing rather than implementation details.

Expected Outcome

- Unit tests defining expected shopping cart behavior

- AI-generated class implementation
- All tests passing successfully
- Clear demonstration of TDD applied to a class-based design

Code:



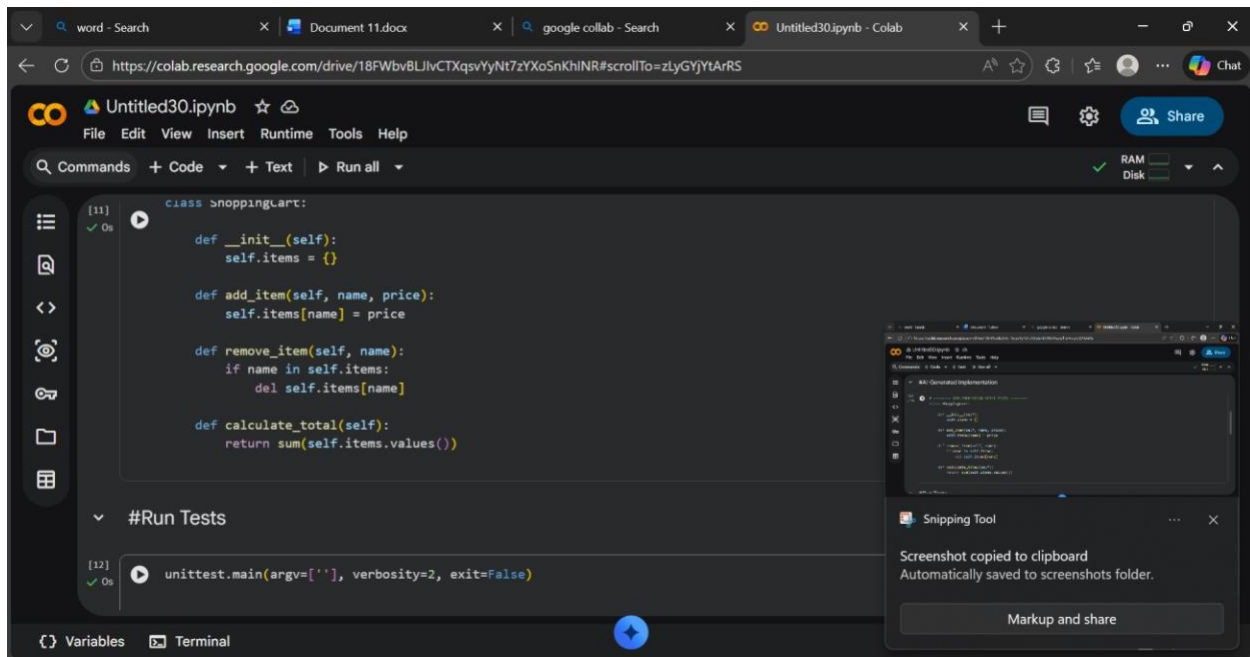
The image displays two screenshots of a Google Colab notebook, illustrating the Test-Driven Development (TDD) process for a `ShoppingCart` class.

Top Screenshot: The notebook is titled "Untitled30.ipynb". The code cell [10] shows the initial test cases written for the `ShoppingCart` class, following the "TESTS FIRST (TDD RULE)". The tests include:

- `test_add_item(self)`: Tests adding a single item ("Book", 100) and asserts the total is 100.
- `test_add_multiple_items(self)`: Tests adding multiple items ("Book", 100 and "Pen", 20) and asserts the total is 120.
- `test_remove_item(self)`: Tests adding an item ("Book", 100) and then removing it, asserting the total is 0.

Bottom Screenshot: The notebook is titled "Untitled30.ipynb". The code cell [11] shows the implementation of the `ShoppingCart` class, following the "IMPLEMENTATION AFTER TESTS". The implementation includes:

- `__init__(self)`: Initializes the `items` attribute as an empty dictionary.
- `add_item(self, name, price)`: Adds an item to the `items` dictionary with the specified name and price.
- `remove_item(self, name)`: Removes an item from the `items` dictionary if it exists.
- `calculate_total(self)`: Returns the sum of the values in the `items` dictionary.



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'Untitled30.ipynb'. The code cell [11] contains the following Python code:

```
class ShoppingCart:

    def __init__(self):
        self.items = {}

    def add_item(self, name, price):
        self.items[name] = price

    def remove_item(self, name):
        if name in self.items:
            del self.items[name]

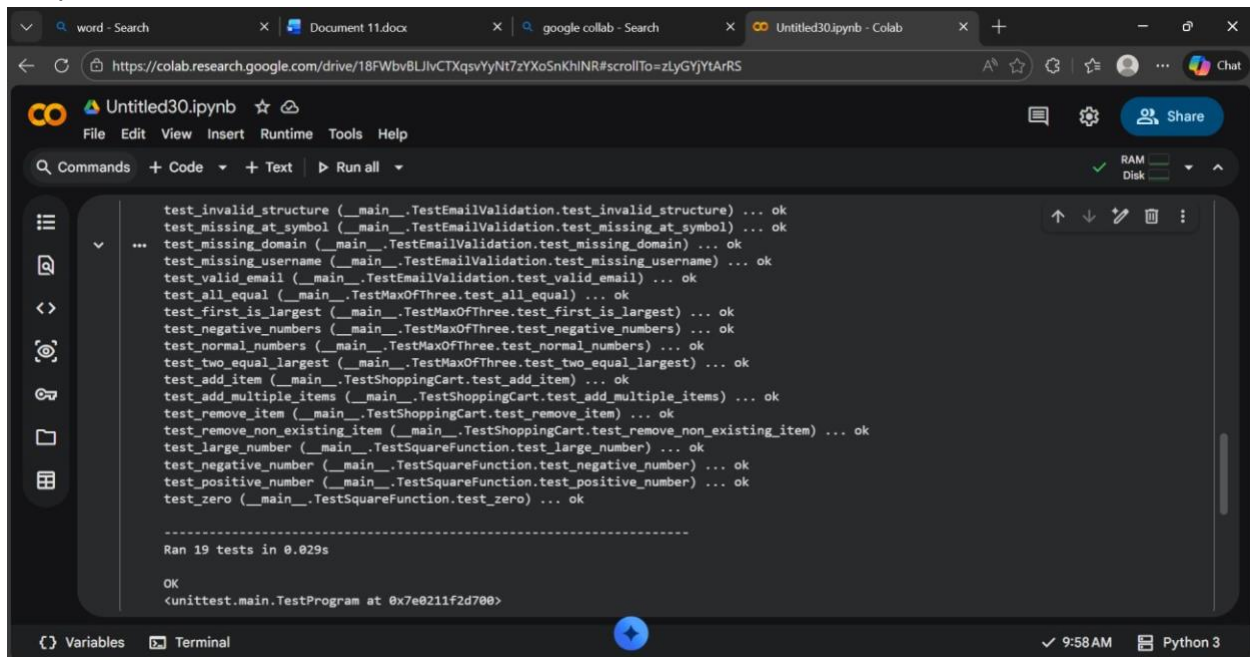
    def calculate_total(self):
        return sum(self.items.values())
```

Below the code cell, there is a section titled '#Run Tests' with a code cell [12] containing:

```
unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)
```

A 'Snipping Tool' window is open on the right side of the notebook, displaying a message: 'Screenshot copied to clipboard. Automatically saved to screenshots folder.' with a 'Markup and share' button.

Output:



The screenshot shows the same Google Colab notebook, but now displaying the output of the test runner command. The output is as follows:

```
test_invalid_structure (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_invalid_structure) ... ok
test_missing_at_symbol (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_at_symbol) ... ok
test_missing_domain (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_domain) ... ok
test_missing_username (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_missing_username) ... ok
test_valid_email (__main__.TestEmailValidation.test_valid_email) ... ok
test_all_equal (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_all_equal) ... ok
test_first_is_largest (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_first_is_largest) ... ok
test_negative_numbers (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_negative_numbers) ... ok
test_normal_numbers (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_normal_numbers) ... ok
test_two_equal_largest (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_two_equal_largest) ... ok
test_add_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_add_item) ... ok
test_add_multiple_items (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_add_multiple_items) ... ok
test_remove_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_remove_item) ... ok
test_remove_non_existing_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_remove_non_existing_item) ... ok
test_large_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_large_number) ... ok
test_negative_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_negative_number) ... ok
test_positive_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_positive_number) ... ok
test_zero (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_zero) ... ok

-----
Ran 19 tests in 0.029s

OK
<unittest.main.TestProgram at 0x7e0211f2d700>
```

The bottom of the notebook shows the status bar with '✓ 9:58 AM' and 'Python 3'.

Task 5: String Validation Module Using TDD

Scenario

You are working on a text-processing module where a function is required to identify whether a given string is a palindrome. The function must handle different cases and inputs reliably.

Task Description

Using Test Driven Development:

1. Write test cases for a palindrome checker covering:

o Simple palindromes

o Non-palindromes o

Case variations

2. Use GitHub Copilot or Cursor AI to generate the `is_palindrome()` function based on the test case expectations.

The function should be implemented only after tests are written.

Expected Outcome

- Clearly written test cases defining expected behavior
- AI-assisted implementation of the palindrome checker
- All test cases passing successfully • Evidence of TDD

methodology applied correctly Code:

The image displays two sequential screenshots of a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled30.ipynb".

Top Screenshot: Shows the initial code in cell [13]. It imports `unittest` and defines a `TestPalindrome` class with five test methods: `test_simple_palindrome` (checking "madam"), `test_not_palindrome` (checking "hello"), `test_case_insensitive` (checking "Madam"), `test_with_spaces` (checking "nurses run"), and `test_single_character` (checking "a").

Bottom Screenshot: Shows the notebook after execution. Cell [13] now contains the implementation of the `is_palindrome` method. Cell [14] is a new code cell titled "#Ai Implemented Code" containing the implementation of the `is_palindrome` function. Cell [15] is a new code cell titled "#Run Tests" containing `unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)` to execute the tests.

```
import unittest

# ----- TEST CASES FIRST (TDD) -----
class TestPalindrome(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_simple_palindrome(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("madam"))

    def test_not_palindrome(self):
        self.assertFalse(is_palindrome("hello"))

    def test_case_insensitive(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("Madam"))

    def test_with_spaces(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("nurses run"))

    def test_single_character(self):
        self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("a"))

self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("nurses run"))

def test_single_character(self):
    self.assertTrue(is_palindrome("a"))

#Ai Implemented Code

# ----- IMPLEMENTATION AFTER TESTS -----
def is_palindrome(s):
    s = s.replace(" ", "").lower()
    return s == s[::-1]

#Run Tests

unittest.main(argv=[''], verbosity=2, exit=False)
```

Output:

word - Search x Document 11.docx x google colab - Search x Untitled30.ipynb - Colab x +

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/18FWbvBLvCTXqsvVyNt7zYXoSnKhINR#scrollTo=LpQRy_SmCH9E

Untitled30.ipynb ☆ Saving...

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text ▶ Run all

RAM Disk

```
test_all_equal (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_all_equal) ... ok
test_first_is_largest (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_first_is_largest) ... ok
test_negative_numbers (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_negative_numbers) ... ok
test_normal_numbers (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_normal_numbers) ... ok
test_two_equal_largest (__main__.TestMaxOfThree.test_two_equal_largest) ... ok
test_case_insensitive (__main__.TestPalindrome.test_case_insensitive) ... ok
test_not_palindrome (__main__.TestPalindrome.test_not_palindrome) ... ok
test_simple_palindrome (__main__.TestPalindrome.test_simple_palindrome) ... ok
test_single_character (__main__.TestPalindrome.test_single_character) ... ok
test_with_spaces (__main__.TestPalindrome.test_with_spaces) ... ok
test_add_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_add_item) ... ok
test_add_multiple_items (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_add_multiple_items) ... ok
test_remove_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_remove_item) ... ok
test_remove_non_existing_item (__main__.TestShoppingCart.test_remove_non_existing_item) ... ok
test_large_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_large_number) ... ok
test_negative_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_negative_number) ... ok
test_positive_number (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_positive_number) ... ok
test_zero (__main__.TestSquareFunction.test_zero) ... ok

-----
Ran 24 tests in 0.032s

OK
<unittest.main.TestProgram at 0x7e0211f3cc80>
```

Variables Terminal

✓ 10:05 AM Python 3