

## Assignment – 2.5

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Batch - 03

AI Assisted Coding

16-01-2026

Task 1: Refactoring Odd/Even Logic (List Version)

❖ Scenario:

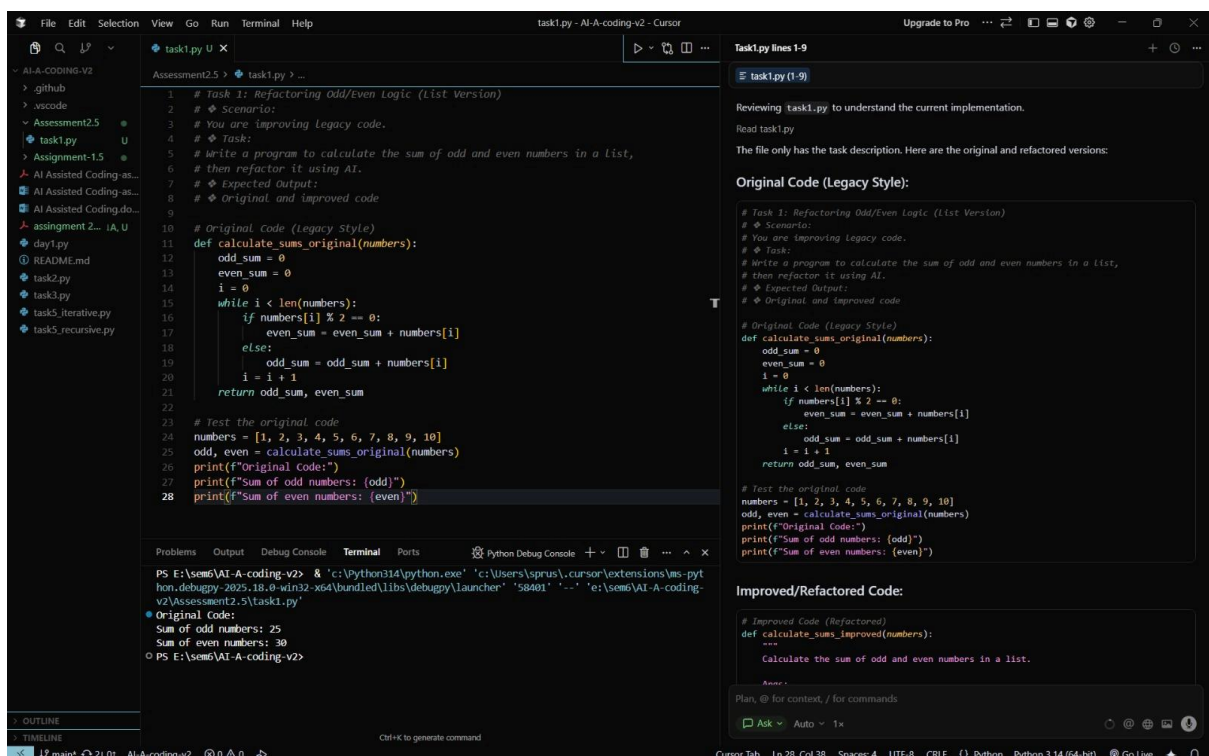
You are improving legacy code.

❖ Task:

Write a program to calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list, then refactor it using AI.

❖ Expected Output:

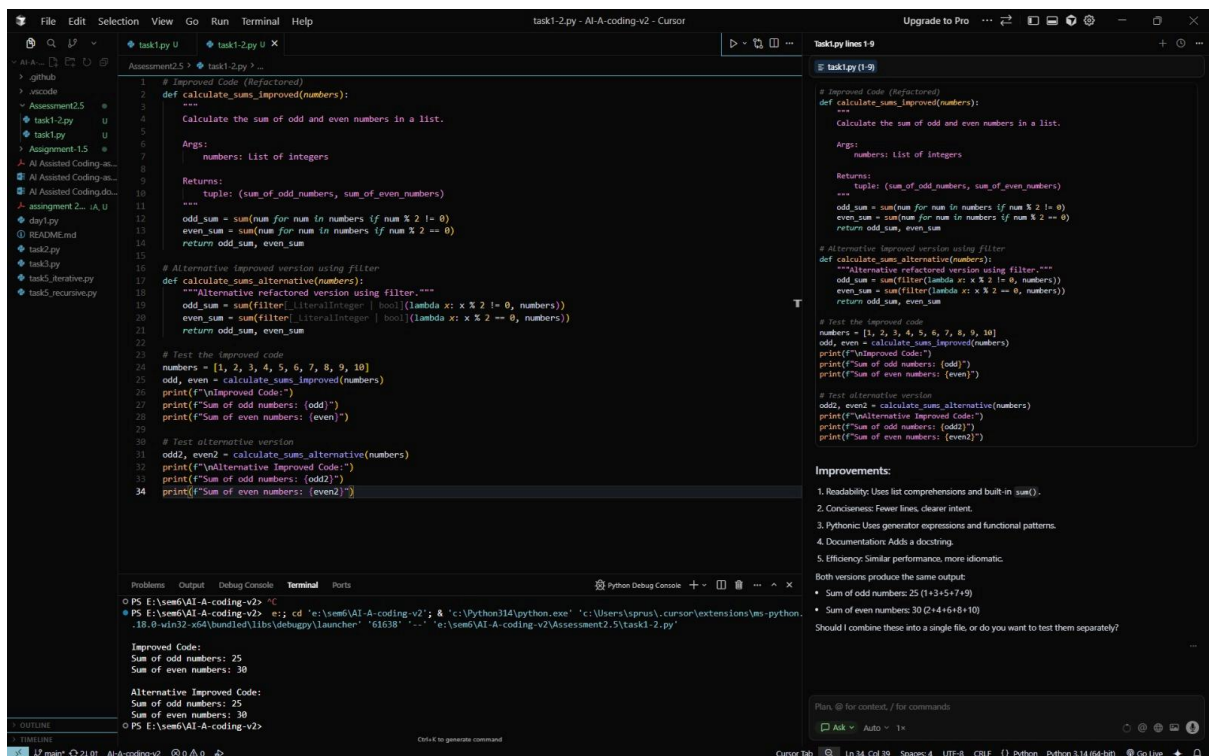
❖ Original and improved code



```
1 # Task 1: Refactoring Odd/Even Logic (List Version)
2 # Scenario:
3 # You are improving legacy code.
4 # Task:
5 # Write a program to calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list,
6 # then refactor it using AI.
7 # Expected Output:
8 # Original and improved code
9
10 # Original Code (Legacy Style)
11 def calculate_sums_original(numbers):
12     odd_sum = 0
13     even_sum = 0
14     i = 0
15     while i < len(numbers):
16         if numbers[i] % 2 == 0:
17             even_sum = even_sum + numbers[i]
18         else:
19             odd_sum = odd_sum + numbers[i]
20         i = i + 1
21     return odd_sum, even_sum
22
23 # Test the original code
24 numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
25 odd, even = calculate_sums_original(numbers)
26 print(f"Original Code:")
27 print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd}")
28 print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even}")
```

```
PS E:\sem6\AI-A-coding-v2> & 'c:\python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\sprus\.cursor\extensions\ms-pyt
hon.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundle\libs\debugpy\launcher' '58401' '-' 'e:\sem6\AI-A-coding-
v2\Assessment2.5\task1.py'
Original Code:
Sum of odd numbers: 25
Sum of even numbers: 30
PS E:\sem6\AI-A-coding-v2>
```

```
# Improved Code (Refactored)
def calculate_sums_improved(numbers):
    """
    Calculate the sum of odd and even numbers in a list.
    """
    # ...
```



## Task 2: Area Calculation Explanation

### ❖ Scenario:

You are onboarding a junior developer.

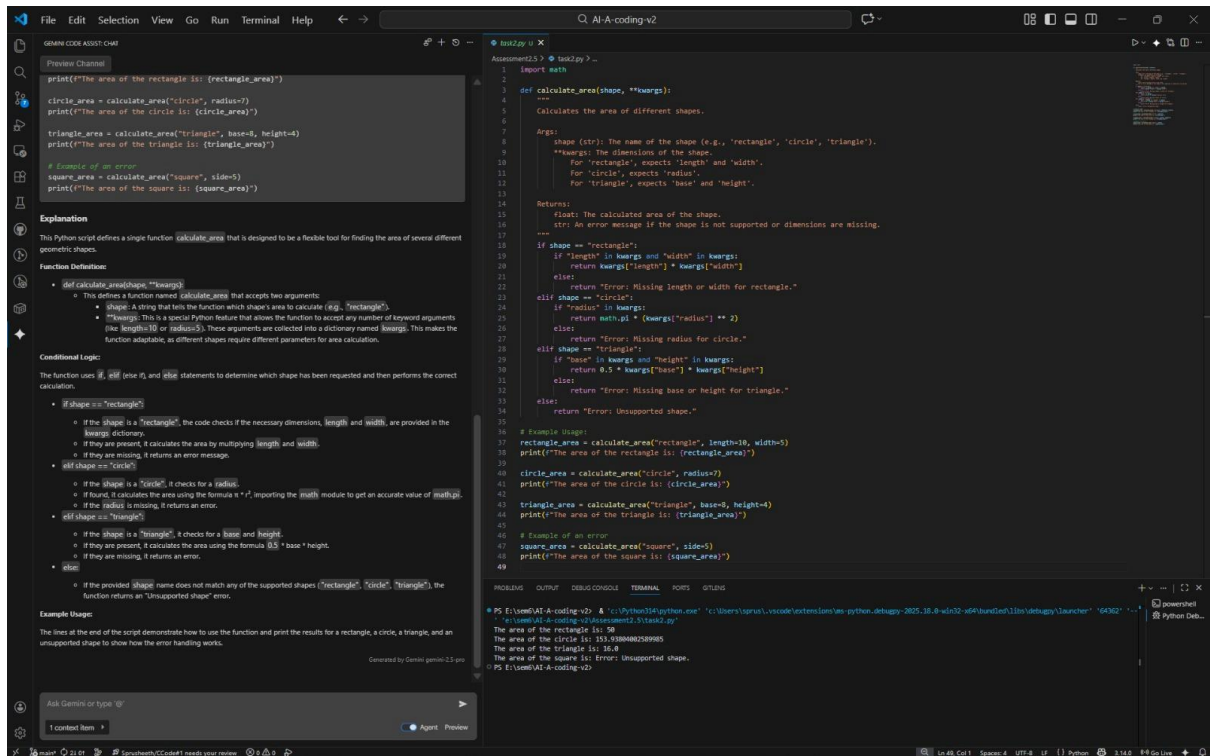
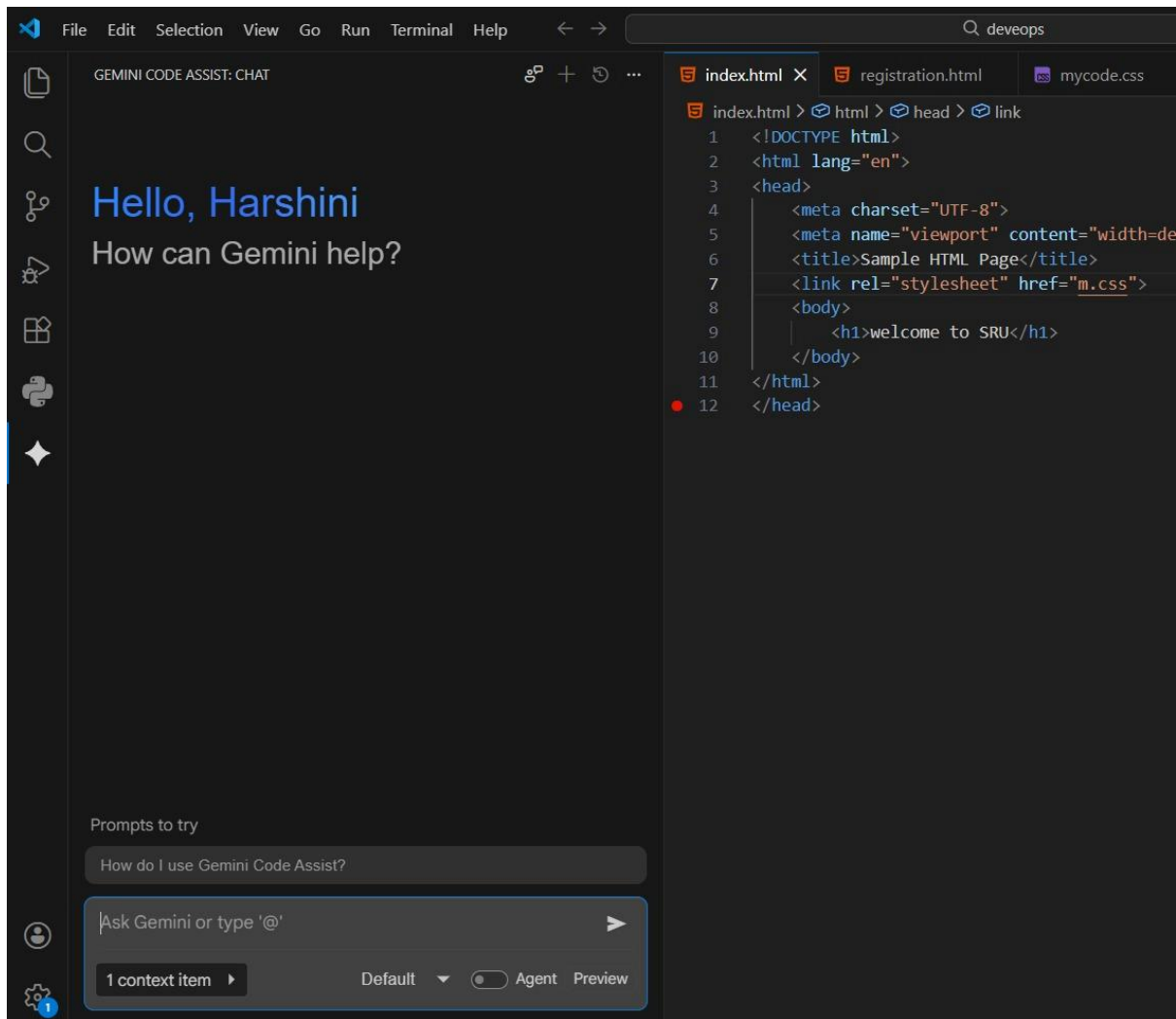
### ❖ Task:

Ask Gemini to explain a function that calculates the area of different shapes.

### ❖ Expected Output:

#### ➤ Code

#### ➤ Explanation



## Explanation

This Python script defines a single function `calculate_area` that is designed to be a flexible tool for finding the area of several different geometric shapes.

### Function Definition:

```
def calculate_area(shape, **kwargs):
```

This defines a function named `calculate_area` that accepts two arguments:

`shape`: A string that tells the function which shape's area to calculate (e.g., "rectangle").

`**kwargs`: This is a special Python feature that allows the function to accept any number of keyword arguments (like `length=10` or `radius=5`). These arguments are collected into a dictionary named `kwargs`. This makes the function adaptable, as different shapes require different parameters for area calculation.

### Conditional Logic:

The function uses `if`, `elif` (else if), and `else` statements to determine which shape has been requested and then performs the correct calculation.

```
if shape == "rectangle":
```

If the shape is a "rectangle", the code checks if the necessary dimensions, length and width, are provided in the `kwargs` dictionary.

If they are present, it calculates the area by multiplying length and width.

If they are missing, it returns an error message.

```
elif shape == "circle":
```

If the shape is a "circle", it checks for a radius.

If found, it calculates the area using the formula  $\pi * r^2$ , importing the `math` module to get an accurate value of `math.pi`.

If the radius is missing, it returns an error.

```
elif shape == "triangle":
```

If the shape is a "triangle", it checks for a base and height.

If they are present, it calculates the area using the formula  $0.5 * \text{base} * \text{height}$ .

If they are missing, it returns an error.

```
else:
```

If the provided shape name does not match any of the supported shapes ("rectangle", "circle", "triangle"), the function returns an "Unsupported shape" error.

Example Usage:

The lines at the end of the script demonstrate how to use the function and print the results for a rectangle, a circle, a triangle, and an unsupported shape to show how the error handling works.

## Task 3: Prompt Sensitivity Experiment

### ❖ Scenario:

You are testing how AI responds to different prompts.

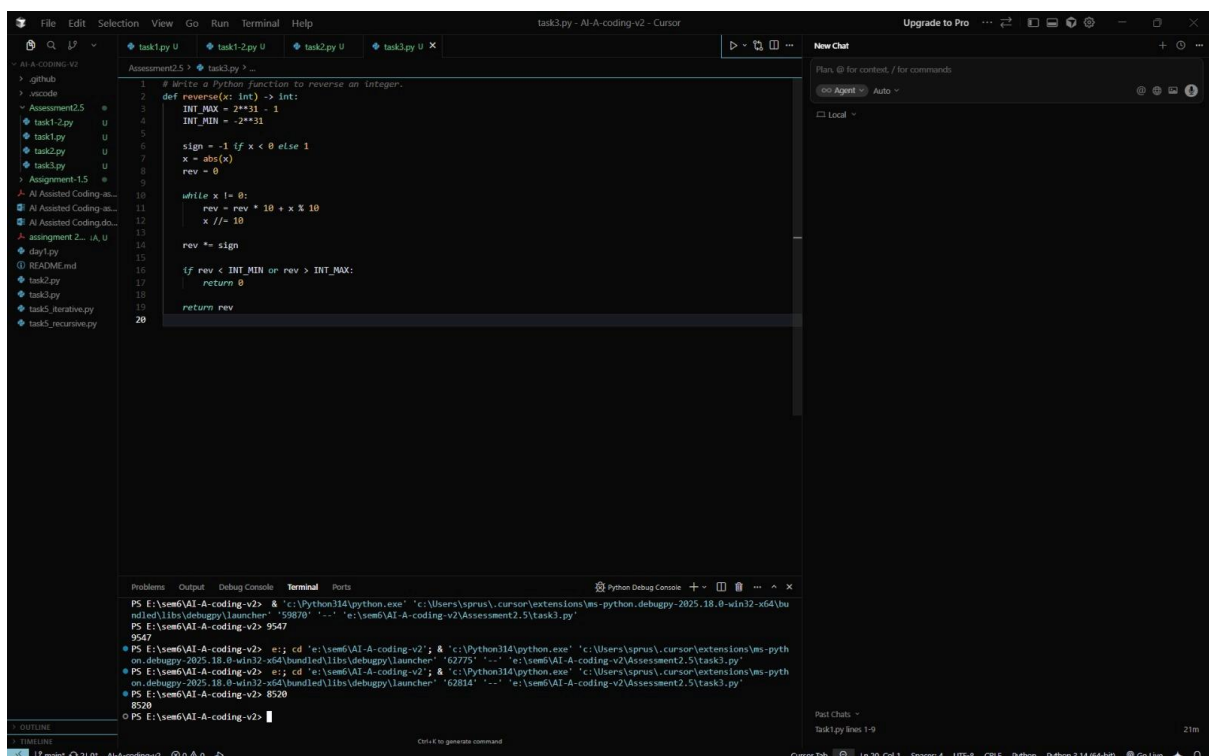
### ❖ Task:

Use Cursor AI with different prompts for the same problem and observe code changes.

### ❖ Expected Output:

#### ➤ Prompt list

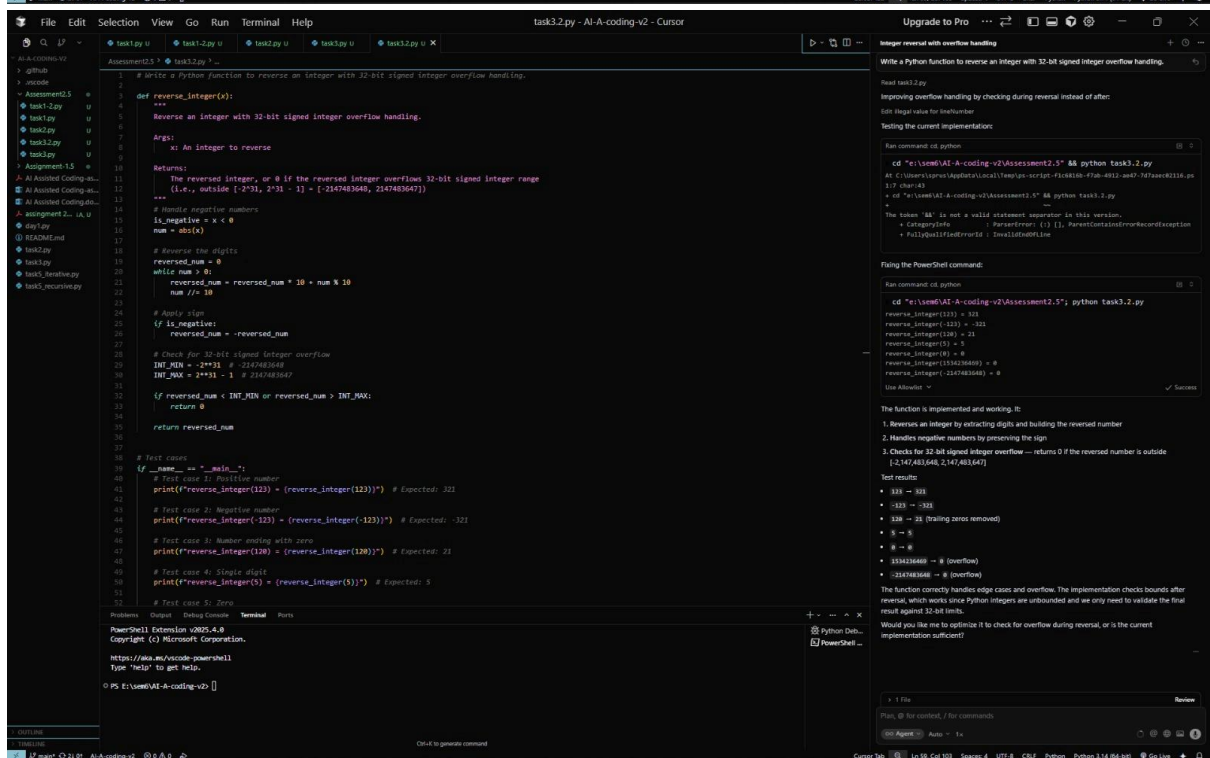
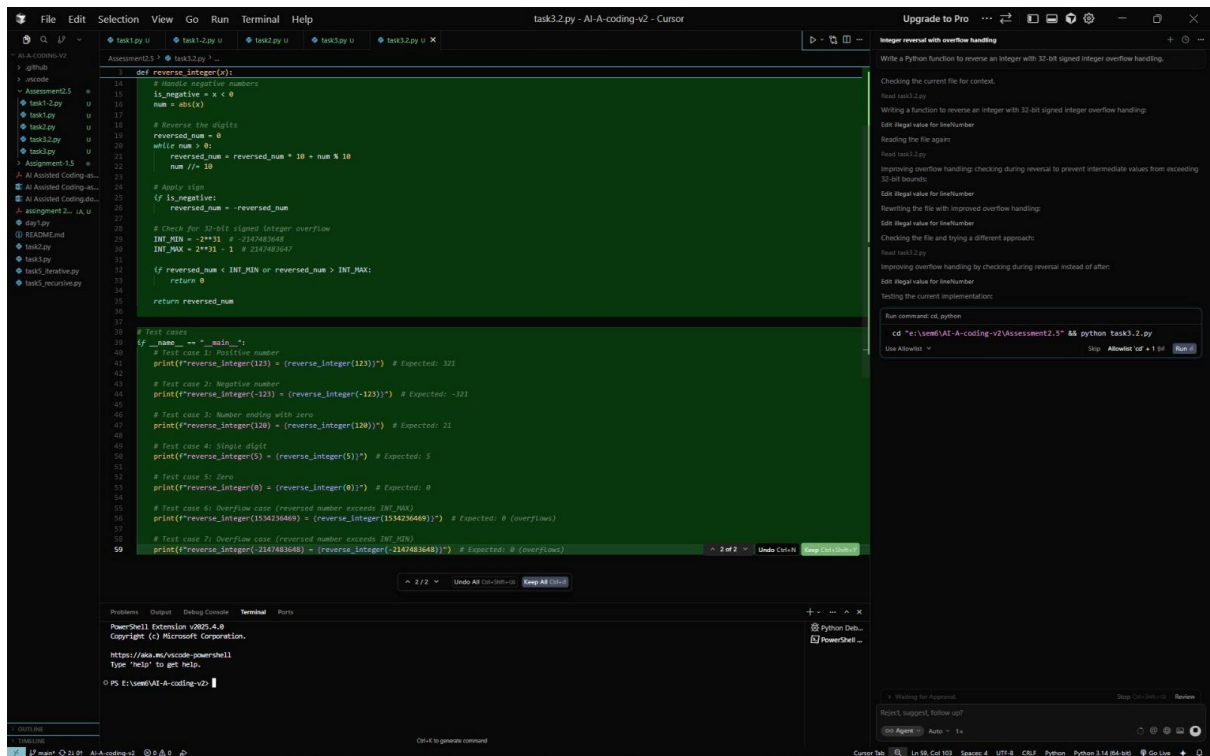
#### ➤ Code variations



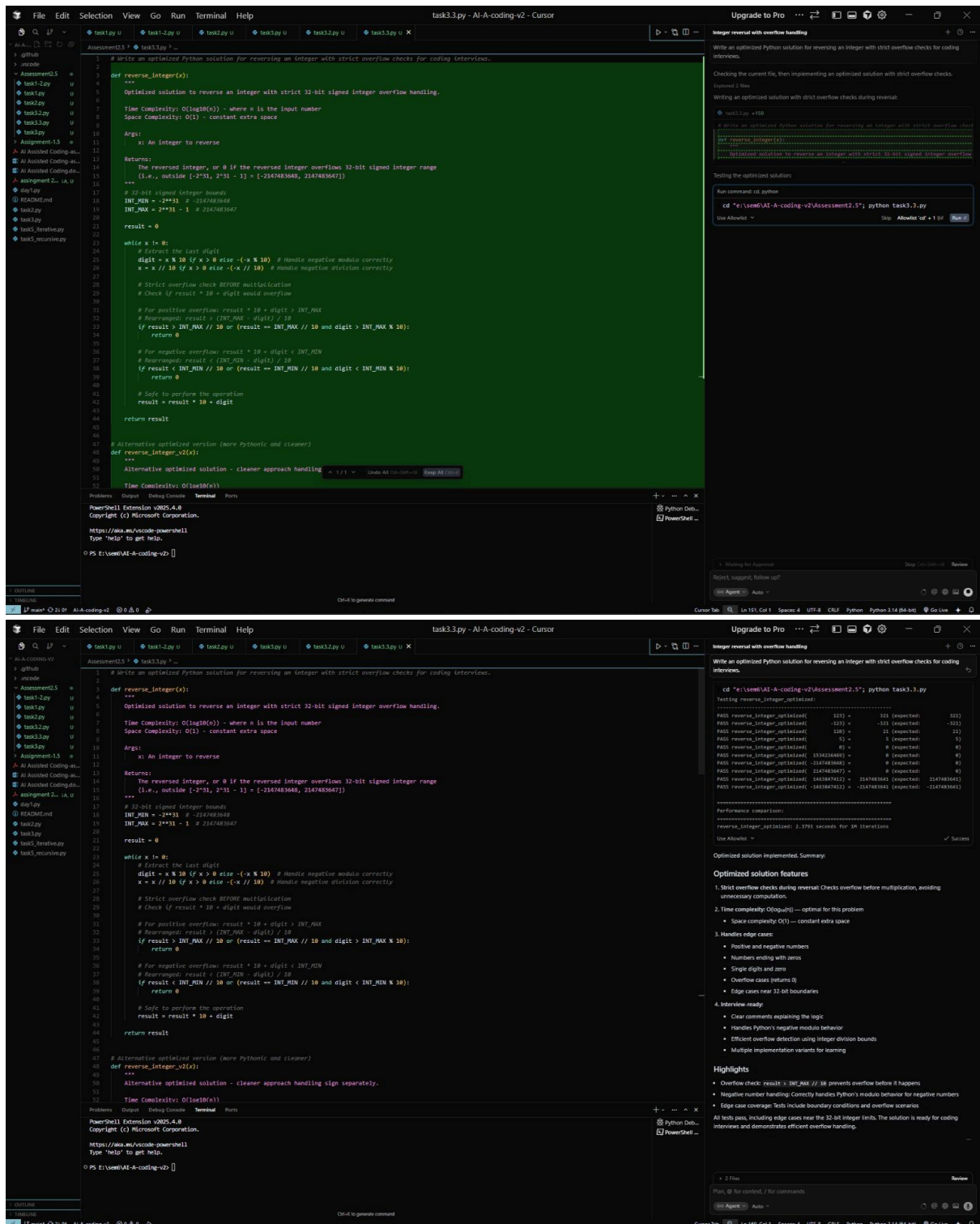
The screenshot displays the Cursor IDE interface. The main editor window shows a Python script named `task3.py` with the following code:

```
1 # Write a Python function to reverse an Integer.
2 def reverse(x: int) -> int:
3     INT_MAX = 2**31 - 1
4     INT_MIN = -2**31
5
6     sign = -1 if x < 0 else 1
7     x = abs(x)
8     rev = 0
9
10    while x != 0:
11        rev = rev * 10 + x % 10
12        x //= 10
13
14    rev *= sign
15
16    if rev < INT_MIN or rev > INT_MAX:
17        return 0
18
19    return rev
20
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the execution of the script. The command `python task3.py` is run, and the output is `9547`. The terminal also shows the command `python task3.py` being run again, and the output is `8520`.







## Task 4: Tool Comparison Reflection

### ❖ Scenario:

You must recommend an AI coding tool.

### ❖ Task:

**Based on your work in this topic, compare Gemini, Copilot, and Cursor AI for usability and code quality.**

❖ **Expected Output:**

Short written reflection

Based on my experience using Gemini, GitHub Copilot, and Cursor AI during this topic, I observed clear differences in both usability and code quality.

Gemini is useful for understanding concepts and generating explanations, but it often produces generic code unless very strict constraints are provided. It is better suited for learning and problem understanding rather than competitive or production-level coding.

GitHub Copilot integrates smoothly with IDEs like VS Code and provides fast, context-aware code suggestions. However, its outputs sometimes assume the developer will handle edge cases, so overflow handling and constraints may be missed unless explicitly guided.

Cursor AI provided the best balance of usability and code quality. It allows direct interaction with the codebase, understands existing files, and responds well to detailed prompts. When constraints are clearly mentioned, Cursor AI consistently generated correct, optimized, and readable code, making it ideal for real development and debugging tasks.

Conclusion:

For learning → Gemini

For quick coding assistance → Copilot

For serious development and prompt-based experimentation → Cursor AI