

Name: V. Vighnesh

H.No:2303A51707

Batch:24

LAB-ASSIGNMENT -6

Q1: Task Description #1 (Loops – Automorphic Numbers in a Range)

- **Task:** Prompt AI to generate a function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.

- **Instructions:**

- o Get AI-generated code to list Automorphic numbers using a for loop.

- o Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the generated logic.

- o Ask AI to regenerate using a while loop and compare both implementations.

Prompt: #generate a function that displays all automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop

Code:

```
import time as tt
```

```
def is_automorphic(num):
```

```
    square = num ** 2
```

```
    return str(square).endswith(str(num))
```

```
automorphic_numbers = []
```

```
start_time = tt.time()
```

```
for i in range(1, 1001):
```

```
    if is_automorphic(i):
```

```
        automorphic_numbers.append(i)
```

```
print("Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 are:", automorphic_numbers)
```

```
end_time = tt.time()
```

```
print("Time taken to execute the program:", end_time - start_time, "seconds")
```

```
#generate a function that displays all automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using while use time module
```

```
import time as tt
```

```

def is_automorphic(num):
    square = num ** 2
    return str(square).endswith(str(num))

automorphic_numbers = []
start_timee = tt.time()
i = 1
while i <= 1000:
    if is_automorphic(i):
        automorphic_numbers.append(i)
    i += 1

print("Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 are:", automorphic_numbers)
end_timee = tt.time()
print("Time taken to execute the program:", end_timee - start_timee, "seconds")

```

output:

Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 are: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]

Time taken to execute the program: 0.0003712177276611328 seconds

PS C:\Us> & C:/Users/nikhi/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe
c:/Users/nikhi/OneDrive/Attachments/Desktop/AI_assist_coding/prac5.py

Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 are: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]

Time taken to execute the program: 0.0004649162292480469 seconds

Justification:

If range is known for loop is preferred

If range unknown while loop is best.

Q2:

Task Description #2 (Conditional Statements – Online Shopping Feedback

Classification)

- **Task:** Ask AI to write nested if-elif-else conditions to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating (1–5).
- **Instructions:**
 - o Generate initial code using nested if-elif-else.
 - o Analyze correctness and readability.

o Ask AI to rewrite using dictionary-based or match-case structure.

Code:

Prompt:#generate a python code that classify feedback as positive,neutral,negative based on rating 1-5

```
def classify_feedback(rating):
```

```
    if rating >= 4:
```

```
        return "positive"
```

```
    elif rating == 3:
```

```
        return "neutral"
```

```
    elif rating <= 2:
```

```
        return "negative"
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return "invalid rating"
```

```
# Example usage
```

```
ratings = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 6]
```

```
for rate in ratings:
```

```
    print(f"Rating: {rate}, Feedback: {classify_feedback(rate)}")
```

```
#rewrite the code using dictionaries
```

```
def classify_feedback_dict(rating):
```

```
    feedback_dict = {
```

```
        range(4, 6): "positive",
```

```
        range(3, 4): "neutral",
```

```
        range(0, 3): "negative"
```

```
    }
```

```
    for key in feedback_dict:
```

```
        if rating in key:
```

```
            return feedback_dict[key]
```

```
    return "invalid rating"
```

```
# Example usage
```

```
for rate in ratings:
```

```
    print(f"Rating: {rate}, Feedback: {classify_feedback_dict(rate)}")
```

output: Rating: 5, Feedback: positive

Rating: 4, Feedback: positive

Rating: 3, Feedback: neutral

Rating: 2, Feedback: negative

Rating: 1, Feedback: negative

Rating: 0, Feedback: negative

Rating: 6, Feedback: positive

Rating: 5, Feedback: positive

Rating: 4, Feedback: positive

Rating: 3, Feedback: neutral

Rating: 2, Feedback: negative

Rating: 1, Feedback: negative

Rating: 0, Feedback: negative

Rating: 6, Feedback: invalid rating

**PS C:\Users\nikhi\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\AI_assist_coding> &
C:/Users/nikhi/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe
c:/Users/nikhi/OneDrive/Attachments/Desktop/AI_assist_coding/prac5.py**

Rating: 5, Feedback: positive

Rating: 4, Feedback: positive

Rating: 3, Feedback: neutral

Rating: 2, Feedback: negative

Rating: 1, Feedback: negative

Rating: 0, Feedback: negative

Rating: 6, Feedback: positive

--- Using Dictionary Approach ---

Rating: 5, Feedback: positive

Rating: 4, Feedback: positive

Rating: 3, Feedback: neutral

Rating: 2, Feedback: negative

Rating: 1, Feedback: negative

Rating: 0, Feedback: negative

Rating: 6, Feedback: invalid rating

Q3: Task 3: Statistical_operations

Define a function named statistical_operations(tuple_num) that performs the following statistical operations on a tuple of numbers:

- **Minimum, Maximum**
- **Mean, Median, Mode**
- **Variance, Standard Deviation**

While writing the function, observe the code suggestions provided by GitHub Copilot. Make decisions to accept, reject, or modify the suggestions based on their relevance and correctness

Prompt:

#generate a function named statistical_operations(tuple_num) that performs the min,max,mean,median,mode,variance,std

```
import statistics

def statistical_operations(tuple_num):
    result = {}
    result['min'] = min(tuple_num)
    result['max'] = max(tuple_num)
    result['mean'] = statistics.mean(tuple_num)
    result['median'] = statistics.median(tuple_num)
    try:
        result['mode'] = statistics.mode(tuple_num)
    except statistics.StatisticsError:
        result['mode'] = "No unique mode"
    result['variance'] = statistics.variance(tuple_num)
    result['std_dev'] = statistics.stdev(tuple_num)
    return result

# Example usage
numbers = (1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5)
stats = statistical_operations(numbers)
for key, value in stats.items():
    print(f'{key}: {value}')
```

Output:

min: 1

max: 5

mean: 3.375

median: 3.5

mode: 5

variance: 2.5535714285714284

std_dev: 1.5979898086569353

Q4: Task 4: Teacher Profile

Create a class Teacher with attributes teacher_id, name, subject, and experience. Add a method to display teacher details.

- Expected Output: Class with initializer, method, and object creation.

Code:

#Create a class Teacher with attributes teacher_id, name,subject, and experience. Add a method to display teacher details.

```
class Teacher:

    def __init__(self, teacher_id, name, subject, experience):

        self.teacher_id = teacher_id

        self.name = name

        self.subject = subject

        self.experience = experience


    def display_details(self):

        print(f"Teacher ID: {self.teacher_id}")

        print(f"Name: {self.name}")

        print(f"Subject: {self.subject}")

        print(f"Experience: {self.experience} years")

# Example usage

teacher1 = Teacher(101, "Alice Smith", "Mathematics", 10)
```

Output:

Teacher ID: 101

Name: Alice Smith

Subject: Mathematics

Experience: 10 years

Q6: Task Description #6 (Loops – Armstrong Numbers in a Range)

Task: Write a function using AI that finds all Armstrong numbers in a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 1000).

Instructions:

- Use a for loop and digit power logic.
- Validate correctness by checking known Armstrong numbers (153, 370, etc.).
- Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (using list comprehensions).

Expected Output #7:

- Python program listing Armstrong numbers in the range.
- Optimized version with explanation.

Prompt:#write a function that finds all armstrong numbers in given range

Code:

```
def is_armstrong(number):
    num_str = str(number)
    num_digits = len(num_str)
    sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
    return sum_of_powers == number

def find_armstrong_in_range(start, end):
    armstrong_numbers = []
    for num in range(start, end + 1):
        if is_armstrong(num):
            armstrong_numbers.append(num)
    return armstrong_numbers

start_range = int(input("Enter the start of the range: "))
end_range = int(input("Enter the end of the range: "))
armstrong_numbers = find_armstrong_in_range(start_range, end_range)
print(f'Armstrong numbers between {start_range} and {end_range}: {armstrong_numbers}')
```

output:

Enter the start of the range: 1

Enter the end of the range: 1000

Armstrong numbers between 1 and 1000: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 153, 370, 371, 407]

Q8: ask Description #8 (Loops – Strong Numbers in a Range)

Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all Strong Numbers (sum of factorial of digits equals the number, e.g., $145 = 1! + 4! + 5!$) within a given range.

Instructions:

- Use loops to extract digits and calculate factorials.
- Validate with examples (1, 2, 145).
- Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (precompute digit factorials).

Expected Output #9:

- Python program that lists Strong Numbers.
- Optimized version with explanation.

Code:

#write a function that finds all armstrong numbers in given range ptimized

```
def is_armstrong(number):
```

```
    num_str = str(number)
```

```
    num_digits = len(num_str)
```

```
    sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
```

```
    return sum_of_powers == number
```

```
def find_armstrong_in_range(start, end):
```

```
    armstrong_numbers = []
```

```
    for num in range(start, end + 1):
```

```
        if is_armstrong(num):
```

```
            armstrong_numbers.append(num)
```

```
    return armstrong_numbers
```

```
start_range = int(input("Enter the start of the range: "))
```

```
end_range = int(input("Enter the end of the range: "))
```

```
armstrong_numbers = find_armstrong_in_range(start_range, end_range)
```

```
print(f"Armstrong numbers between {start_range} and {end_range}: {armstrong_numbers}")
```

output:

Enter the start of the range: 1

Enter the end of the range: 1000

Armstrong numbers between 1 and 1000: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 153, 370, 371, 407].

Q10: Few-Shot Prompting for Nested Dictionary Extraction

Objective

Use few-shot prompting (2–3 examples) to instruct the AI to create a function that parses a nested dictionary representing student information.

Requirements

• The function should extract and return:

o Full Name

o Branch

o SGPA

Expected Output

A reusable Python function that correctly navigates and extracts values from nested dictionaries based on the provided examples

Code: '''

```
'personal_info': {  
    'name': {  
        'full_name': 'Nikhil yamsani',  
        'first_name': 'Yamsani',  
        'last_name': 'Nikhil'  
    },  
    'age': 21  
},  
'academic_info': {  
    'branch': 'Computer Science',  
    'sgpa': 9.0  
}  
'personal_info': {  
    'name': {
```

```

        'full_name': 'Ganneboina Samshray',
        'first_name': 'Samshray',
        'last_name': 'Ganneboina'
    },
    'age': 20
},
'academic_info': {
    'branch': 'Computer Science',
    'sgpa': 8.7
}
'''

def extract_student_info(student_dict):
    full_name = student_dict['personal_info']['name']['full_name']
    branch = student_dict['academic_info']['branch']
    sgpa = student_dict['academic_info']['sgpa']
    return full_name, branch, sgpa

# Example usage
student_data = {
    'personal_info': {
        'name': {
            'full_name': 'John Doe',
            'first_name': 'John',
            'last_name': 'Doe'
        },
        'age': 20
    },
    'academic_info': {
        'branch': 'Computer Science',
        'sgpa': 8.5
    }
}

```

Output:

```
name, branch, sgpa = extract_student_info(student_data)
```

```
print(f'Full Name: {name}')
```

```
print(f'Branch: {branch}')
```

```
print(f'SGPA: {sgpa}')
```