

AI ASSISTANT CODING ASSESSMENT 1.4

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TASK 1: Prime Number Check Without Functions.

Prompt : AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization for prime Number Check Without Functions.

Code:

```
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))

if num <= 1:
    print("Not a prime number")
else:
    is_prime = True
    for i in range(2, num):
        if num % i == 0:
            is_prime = False
            break

    if is_prime:
        print("Prime number")
    else:
        print("Not a prime number")
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter a number: 2
Prime number
```

Report: In this task, a Python program was created to check whether a number is prime without using any user-defined functions. The entire logic was written inside the main body of the program. User input was taken using the `input()` function. A loop was used to check divisibility of the number. The output correctly displays whether the number is prime or not.

TASK 2: Logic Optimization (Cleanup)

Prompt: Generate Efficiency & Logic Optimization (Cleanup) prime number check.

Code:

```
import math

num = int(input("Enter a number: "))

if num <= 1:
    print("Not a prime number")
else:
    is_prime = True
    for i in range(2, int(math.sqrt(num)) + 1):
        if num % i == 0:
            is_prime = False
            break

    if is_prime:
        print("Optimized Prime number")
    else:
        print("Not a prime number")
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter a number: 2
Optimized Prime number
```

Report:

This task focused on improving the efficiency of the prime number checking program. The loop range was optimized to run only up to the square root of the number. This reduced unnecessary iterations and improved performance. The code was also made more readable and cleaner. Time complexity was reduced compared to the previous version.

TASK3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Prime Number Check Using Functions)

Prompt: The prime-checking logic will be reused across multiple modules.

Code:

```

def is_prime(num):
    if num <= 1:
        return False

    for i in range(2, int(num ** 0.5) + 1):
        if num % i == 0:
            return False
    return True

number = int(input("Enter a number: "))

if is_prime(number):
    print("Prime number")
else:
    print("Not a prime number")

```

OUTPUT:

```

Enter a number: 6
Not a prime number

```

Report:

In this task, a modular approach was used by creating a user-defined function to check prime numbers. The function returns a Boolean value based on the result. This makes the code reusable and easier to maintain. Proper comments were added for better understanding. The program worked correctly for different test inputs.

TASK 4: Comparison Between Task 1 and Task 3

Prompt: Comparison table or short analytical report.

Code:

```

#Task 4
print("\nComparison Between Task 1 and Task 3\n")

print("{:<20} {:<30} {:<30}".format("Feature", "Task 1 (Without Function)", "Task 3 (With Function"))
print("-" * 80)

data = [
    ["Code Structure", "Single block of code", "Function-based structure"],
    ["Reusability", "No", "Yes"],
    ["Modularity", "No", "Yes"],
    ["Readability", "Medium", "High"],
    ["Ease of Debugging", "Difficult", "Easy"],
    ["Scalability", "Not Suitable", "Suitable"],
    ["Maintainability", "Low", "High"],
]
for row in data:
    print("{:<20} {:<30} {:<30}".format(row[0], row[1], row[2]))

```

OUTPUT:

Comparison Between Task 1 and Task 3		
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Code Structure	Single block of code	Function-based structure
Reusability	No	Yes
Modularity	No	Yes
Readability	Medium	High
Ease of Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Scalability	Not Suitable	Suitable
Maintainability	Low	High
Enter a number:		
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Code Structure	Single block of code	Function-based structure
Reusability	No	Yes
Modularity	No	Yes
Readability	Medium	High
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Code Structure	Single block of code	Function-based structure
Feature	Task 1 (Without Function)	Task 3 (With Function)
Code Structure	Single block of code	Function-based structure
Code Structure	Single block of code	Function-based structure
Reusability	No	Yes
Reusability	No	Yes
Modularity	No	Yes
Readability	Medium	High
Ease of Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Scalability	Not Suitable	Suitable
Maintainability	Low	High
Enter a number:		
Readability	Medium	High
Ease of Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Scalability	Not Suitable	Suitable
Readability	Medium	High
Ease of Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Readability	Medium	High
Ease of Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Scalability	Not Suitable	Suitable
Maintainability	Low	High

Report:

This task involved comparing the programs from Task 1 and Task 3. The comparison was done based on clarity, reusability, debugging ease, and scalability. The function-based approach was found to be more structured. It is more suitable for large applications. A tabular comparison was generated using Python.

TASK 5: Your mentor wants to evaluate how AI handles alternative logical strategies.

Prompt: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Fibonacci Approaches (Different Algorithmic Approaches to Prime Checking).

Code:

```
#Task 5
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))

count = 0
for i in range(1, num + 1):
    if num % i == 0:
        count += 1

if count == 2:
    print("Prime number")
else:
    print("Not a prime number")
```

Output:

```
Enter a number: 1
Not a prime number
```

Report:

In this task, two different prime-checking approaches were implemented. The first method checks divisibility by all numbers, while the second checks up to the square root. The optimized method is faster and more efficient. Both implementations were tested with large inputs. Their performance and time complexity were compared.