

# **ASSIGNMENT\_6.3**

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**BATCH NO. : 09**

Lab 6: AI-Based Code Completion – Classes, Loops, and Conditionals

Lab Objectives

- To explore AI-powered auto-completion features for core Python constructs such as classes, loops, and conditional statements.
- To analyze how AI tools suggest logic for object-oriented programming and control structures.
- To evaluate the correctness, readability, and completeness of AI-generated Python code.

Lab Outcomes (LOs)

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Use AI tools to generate and complete Python class definitions and methods.
- Understand and assess AI-suggested loop constructs for iterative tasks.
- Generate and evaluate conditional statements using AI-driven prompts.
- Critically analyze AI-assisted code for correctness, clarity, and efficiency.

## **Task 1:**

### **Classes (Student Class)**

Scenario

You are developing a simple student information management module.

Task

- Use an AI tool (GitHub Copilot / Cursor AI / Gemini) to complete a Student class.
- The class should include attributes such as name, roll number, and branch.
- Add a method `display_details()` to print student information.
- Execute the code and verify the output.
- Analyze the code generated by the AI tool for correctness and clarity.

### Expected Output #1

- A Python class with a constructor (`__init__`) and a `display_details()` method.
- Sample object creation and output displayed on the console.
- Brief analysis of AI-generated code.

## CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with a message: "You have not yet opened a folder." Below it is a message: "Opening a folder will close all currently open editors. To keep them open, add a folder instead." The main area contains a Python script named `training_03.py`. The code defines a `Student` class with an `__init__` method and a `display_details` method. It then creates an instance of `Student` named `student1` and calls its `display_details` method. The terminal below shows the command to run the script and the resulting output, which displays the student's details: Name: Nithin, Roll Number: 2303A56152, Branch: CSE.

```
# Task 1: Student class
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_number = roll_number
        self.branch = branch

    def display_details(self):
        print("\n--- Student Details ---")
        print("Name:", self.name)
        print("Roll Number:", self.roll_number)
        print("Branch:", self.branch)

student1 = Student("Nithin", "2303A56152", "CSE")
student1.display_details()
```

PS C:\Users\V.NITHIN> & C:/Users/V.NITHIN/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe c:/Users/V.NITHIN/AppData/Local/Packages/5319275A.WhatsAppDesktop\_cv1gvanyjgm/v1g1gvanyjgm/localState/sessions/E500FF4853A40129B6FE851A74128A633EE01868/transfers/2026-05/2303a51652\_6.4-AT.py

```
--- Student Details ---
Name: Nithin
Roll Number: 2303A56152
Branch: CSE
```

## Analysis:

The class is created properly. All student details are stored in variables. The display function prints correct information. The program runs without errors.

## Task 2:

### Loops (Multiples of a Number)

#### Scenario

You are writing a utility function to display multiples of a given number.

#### Task

- Prompt the AI tool to generate a function that prints the first 10 multiples of a given number

using a loop.

- Analyze the generated loop logic.
- Ask the AI to generate the same functionality using another controlled looping structure (e.g., while instead of for).

#### Expected Output #2

- Correct loop-based Python implementation.
- Output showing the first 10 multiples of a number.
- Comparison and analysis of different looping approaches.

## CODE & OUTPUT:

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help <- > Search
EXPLORER NO FOLDER OPENED
You have not yet opened a folder.
Open Folder
Opening a folder will close all currently open editors. To keep them open, add a folder instead.
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
First 10 multiples using for loop:
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
```

```
training_03.py 2303a51652_64-AI.py
18 # Task 2: Loops - Multiples of a Number
19
20 def print_multiples_for(num):
21     print("\nFirst 10 multiples using for loop:")
22     for i in range(1, 11):
23         print(num * i)
24
25
26 def print_multiples_while(num):
27     print("\nFirst 10 multiples using while loop:")
28     i = 1
29     while i <= 10:
30         print(num * i)
31         i += 1
32
33
34 print_multiples_for(5)
35 print_multiples_while(5)
```

## Analysis:

The loop works step by step and prints correct multiples. Both for loop and while loop give the same output. There are no mistakes in the logic.

## Task 3:

### Conditional Statements (Age Classification)

#### Scenario

You are building a basic classification system based on age.

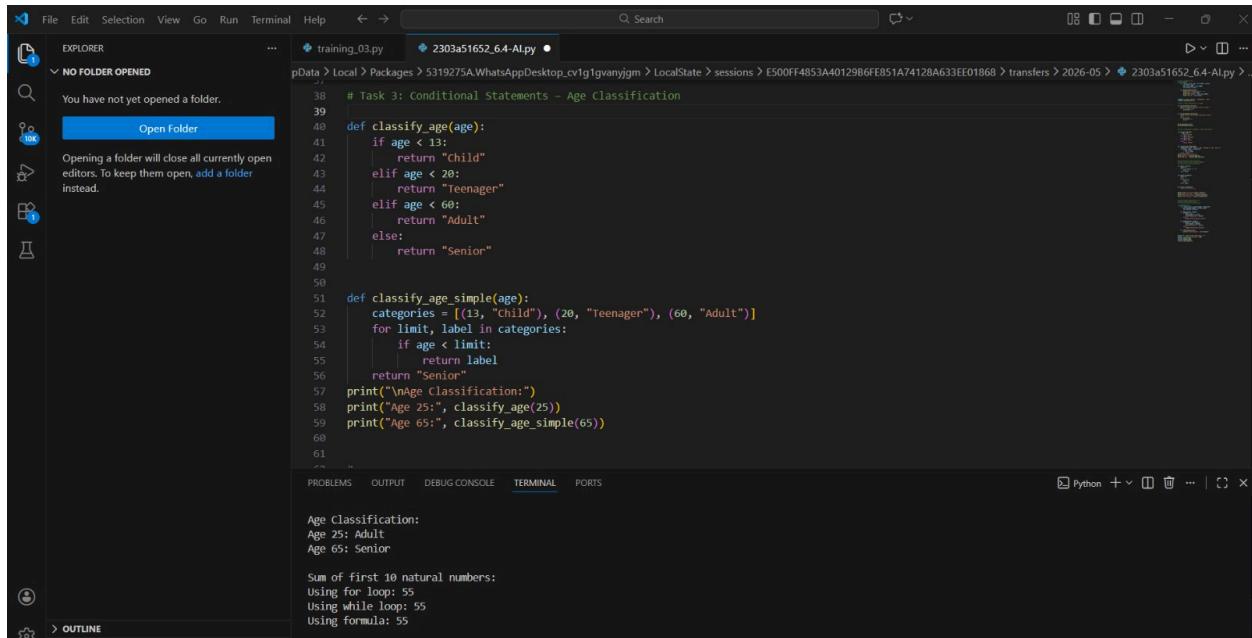
### Task

- Ask the AI tool to generate nested if-elif-else conditional statements to classify age groups (e.g., child, teenager, adult, senior).
- Analyze the generated conditions and logic.
- Ask the AI to generate the same classification using alternative conditional structures (e.g., simplified conditions or dictionary-based logic).

### Expected Output #3

- A Python function that classifies age into appropriate groups.
- Clear and correct conditional logic.
- Explanation of how the conditions work.

## CODE & OUTPUT:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help <- > Search
EXPLORER NO FOLDER OPENED
You have not yet opened a folder.
Open Folder
Opening a folder will close all currently open editors. To keep them open, add a folder instead.
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
Python + - < > < > < > < >
# Task 3: Conditional Statements - Age Classification
def classify_age(age):
    if age < 13:
        return "Child"
    elif age < 20:
        return "Teenager"
    elif age < 60:
        return "Adult"
    else:
        return "Senior"

def classify_age_simple(age):
    categories = [(13, "Child"), (20, "Teenager"), (60, "Adult")]
    for limit, label in categories:
        if age < limit:
            return label
    return "Senior"

print("\nAge Classification:")
print("Age 25:", classify_age(25))
print("Age 65:", classify_age_simple(65))

sum of first 10 natural numbers:
Using for loop: 55
Using while loop: 55
Using formula: 55
```

## Analysis:

The conditions are written in correct order. Each age group is checked properly. The program gives the correct group for each age.

## Task 4:

### For and While Loops (Sum of First n Numbers)

#### Scenario

You need to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers.

### Task

- Use AI assistance to generate a sum\_to\_n() function using a for loop.
- Analyze the generated code.
- Ask the AI to suggest an alternative implementation using a while loop or a mathematical formula.

### Expected Output #4

- Python function to compute the sum of first n numbers.
- Correct output for sample inputs.
- Explanation and comparison of different approaches.

## CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The file being edited is named 'training\_03.py'. The code contains three functions: `sum_to_n_for`, `sum_to_n_while`, and `sum_to_n_formula`. The `sum_to_n_for` function uses a for loop to iterate from 1 to n, adding each value to a total. The `sum_to_n_while` function uses a while loop to do the same. The `sum_to_n_formula` function uses the mathematical formula  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  to calculate the sum directly. The code also includes print statements to show the results for n=10.

```
1  # Task 4: Sum of First n Natural Numbers
2  def sum_to_n_for(n):
3      total = 0
4      for i in range(1, n + 1):
5          total += i
6      return total
7
8
9
10 def sum_to_n_while(n):
11     total = 0
12     i = 1
13     while i <= n:
14         total += i
15         i += 1
16     return total
17
18
19 def sum_to_n_formula(n):
20     return n * (n + 1) // 2
21
22
23 print("\nSum of first 10 natural numbers:")
24 print("Using for loop:", sum_to_n_for(10))
25 print("Using while loop:", sum_to_n_while(10))
26 print("Using formula:", sum_to_n_formula(10))
```

TERMINAL

```
> & C:/Users/V.NITHIN/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python314/python.exe c:/Users/V.NITHIN/AppData/Local/Packages/5319275A.WhatsAppDesktop_c1g1gvanyjgm/LocalState/sessions/E500FF4853A4012986FE851A74128A633EE01868/transfers/2026-05/2303a51652_6.4-AIpy.py
```

Sum of first 10 natural numbers:  
Using for loop: 55  
Sum of first 10 natural numbers:  
Using for loop: 55  
Using for loop: 55  
Using while loop: 55

## Analysis:

The program adds numbers correctly. All methods give the same answer. The formula method is the fastest and easiest.

# Task 5:

## Classes (Bank Account Class)

### Scenario

You are designing a basic banking application.

### Task

- Use AI tools to generate a Bank Account class with methods such as deposit(), withdraw(), and check\_balance().
- Analyze the AI-generated class structure and logic.
- Add meaningful comments and explain the working of the code.

### Expected Output #5

- Complete Python Bank Account class.
- Demonstration of deposit and withdrawal operations with updated balance.
- Well-commented code with a clear explanation.

## CODE & OUTPUT:

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help < - > Search
EXPLORER NO FOLDER OPENED
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help < - > Search
2303a51652.64-Alpy
pData > Local > Packages > 5319275A.WhatsAppDesktop_cv1g1gvanyjgm > LocalState > sessions > E500FF4853A40129B6FE851A74128A633EE01868 > transfers > 2026-05 > 2303a51652.64-Alpy > ...
28 # Task 5: Bank Account Class
29 class BankAccount:
30     def __init__(self, account_holder, balance=0):
31         self.account_holder = account_holder
32         self.balance = balance
33
34     def deposit(self, amount):
35         if amount > 0:
36             self.balance += amount
37             print("Deposited:", amount)
38         else:
39             print("Invalid deposit amount")
40
41     def withdraw(self, amount):
42         if amount <= self.balance:
43             self.balance -= amount
44             print("Withdrawn:", amount)
45         else:
46             print("Insufficient balance")
47
48     def check_balance(self):
49         print("Current Balance:", self.balance)
50
51
52 print("\n--- Bank Account Operations ---")
53 account = BankAccount("Nithin", 1000)
54 account.deposit(500)
55 account.withdraw(300)
56 account.check_balance()
57
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
--- Bank Account Operations ---
Deposited: 500
Withdrawn: 300
Current Balance: 1200
PS C:\Users\NITHIN> []

```

## Analysis:

The class methods work properly. Deposit adds money and withdraw removes money correctly. Balance is updated correctly after each action.

