

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.

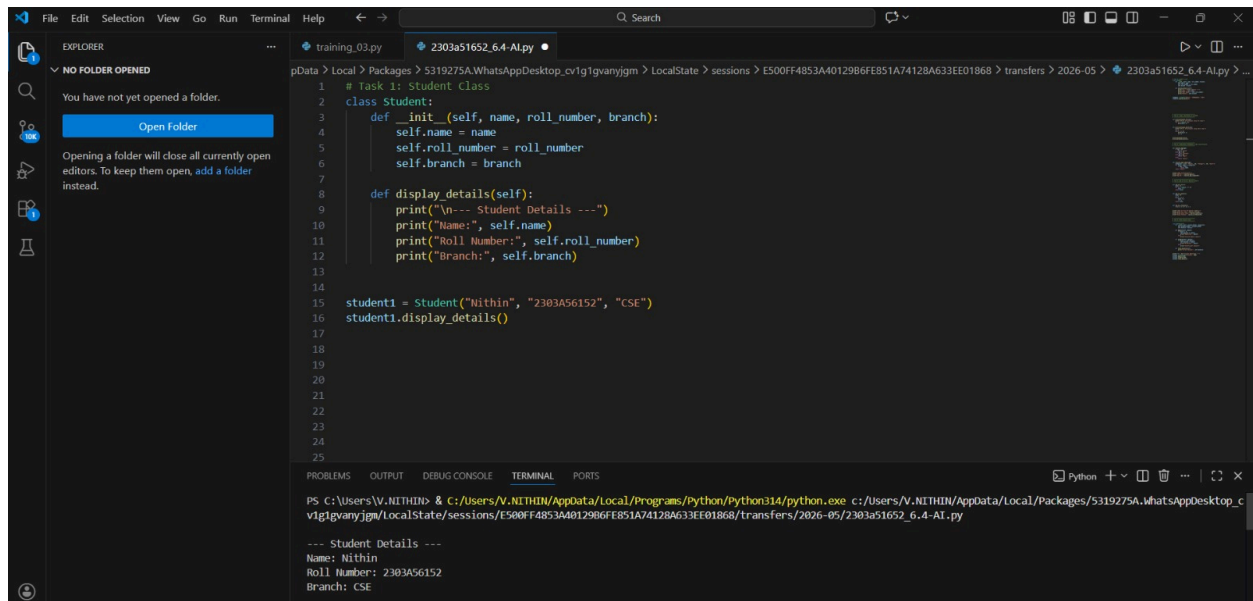
Task

- 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 VS Code editor with a Python file named `training_03.py`. The code defines a `Student` class with an `__init__` method and a `display_details` method. An object `student1` is created and its details are printed.

```
1 # Task 1: Student Class
2 class Student:
3     def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):
4         self.name = name
5         self.roll_number = roll_number
6         self.branch = branch
7
8     def display_details(self):
9         print("\n--- Student Details ---")
10        print("Name:", self.name)
11        print("Roll Number:", self.roll_number)
12        print("Branch:", self.branch)
13
14
15 student1 = Student("Nithin", "2303A56152", "CSE")
16 student1.display_details()
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

The terminal output shows the execution of the program:

```
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_cv1gIgvanyjgm/LocalState/sessions/E500FF4853A4012986FE851A74128A633EE01868/transfers/2026-05/2303a51652_6.4-AL.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

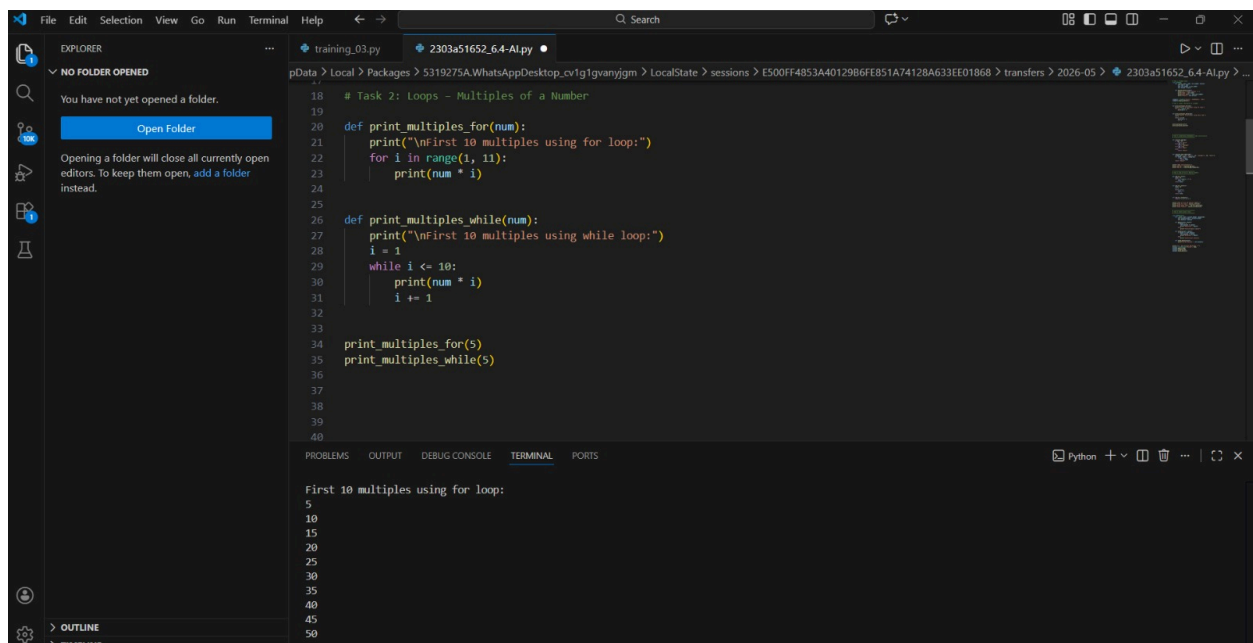
using a loop.

- 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:



```
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)
36
37
38
39
40
```

First 10 multiples using for loop:

```
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
```

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.

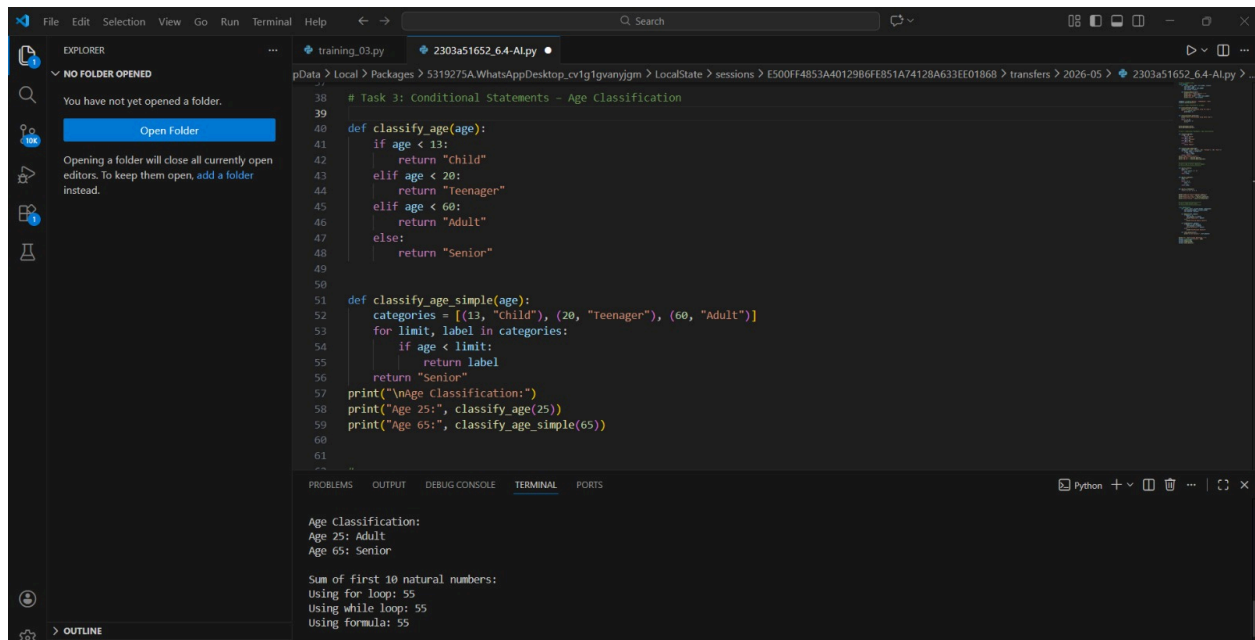
Task

- 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:



```
38 # Task 3: Conditional Statements - Age Classification
39
40 def classify_age(age):
41     if age < 13:
42         return "Child"
43     elif age < 20:
44         return "Teenager"
45     elif age < 60:
46         return "Adult"
47     else:
48         return "Senior"
49
50
51 def classify_age_simple(age):
52     categories = [(13, "Child"), (20, "Teenager"), (60, "Adult")]
53     for limit, label in categories:
54         if age < limit:
55             return label
56     return "Senior"
57
58 print("\nAge Classification:")
59 print("Age 25:", classify_age(25))
60 print("Age 65:", classify_age_simple(65))
61
```

Age Classification:
Age 25: Adult
Age 65: Senior

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.

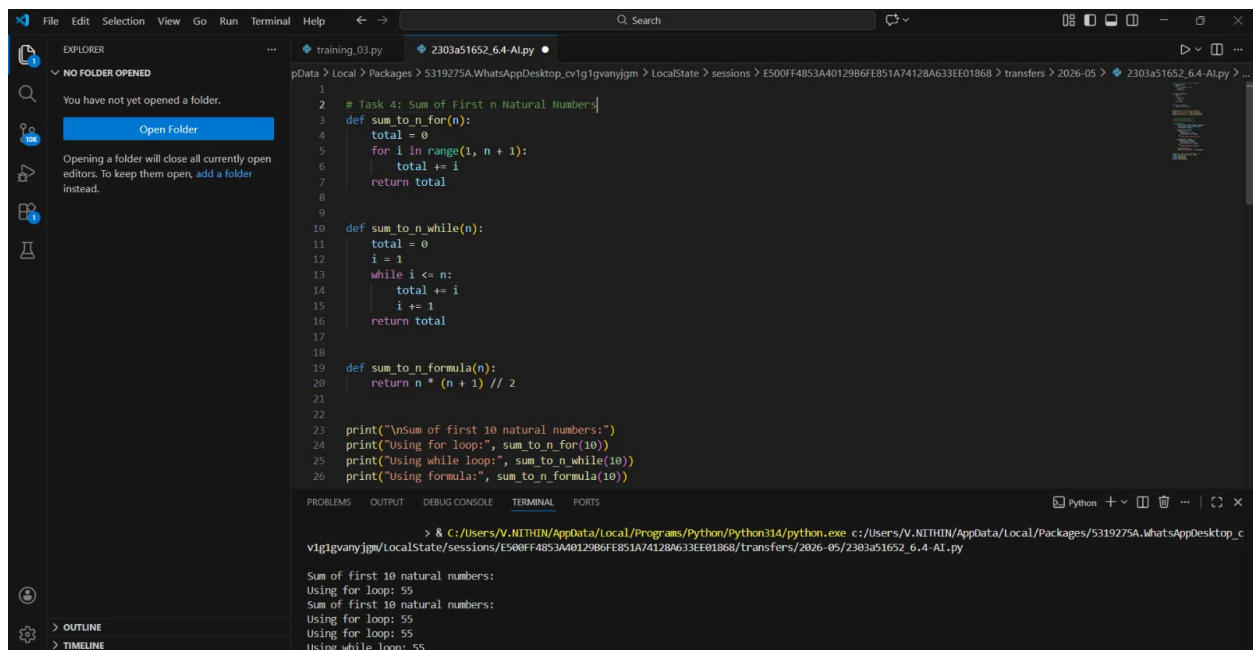
Task

- 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:



```
1
2 # Task 4: Sum of First n Natural Numbers
3 def sum_to_n_for(n):
4     total = 0
5     for i in range(1, n + 1):
6         total += i
7     return total
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))
```

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

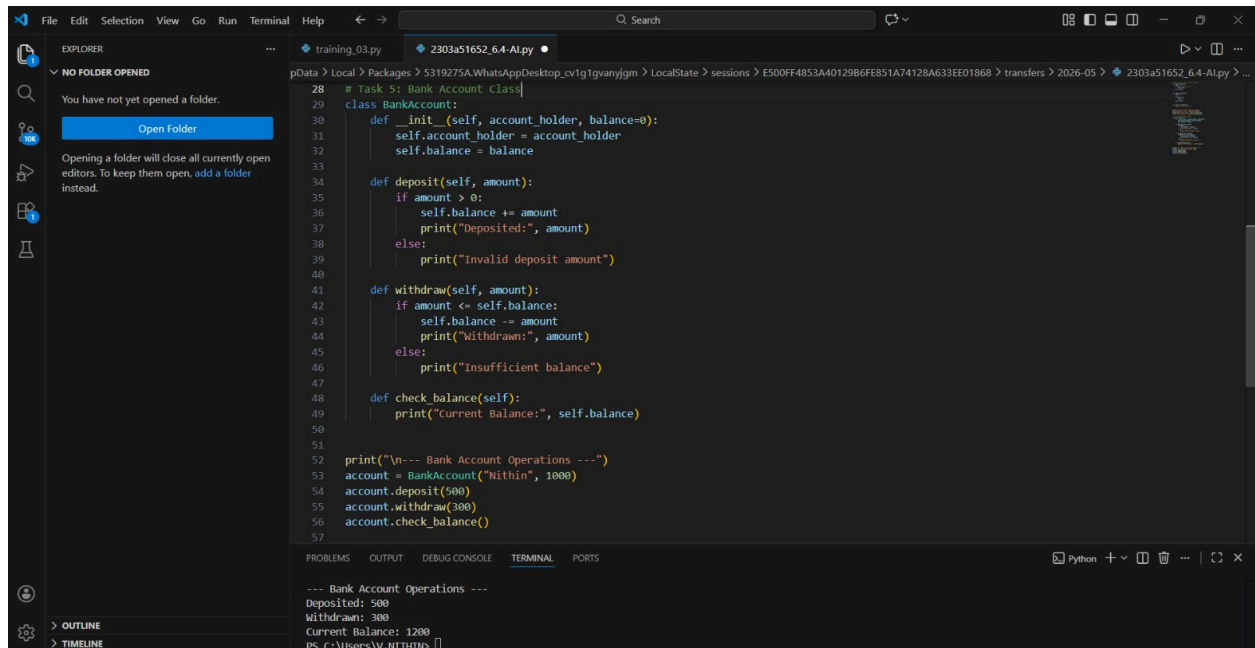
Task

- 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:



```
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
```

```
--- Bank Account Operations ---
Deposited: 500
Withdrawn: 300
Current Balance: 1200
PS C:\Users\V.NITHIN>
```

Analysis:

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

