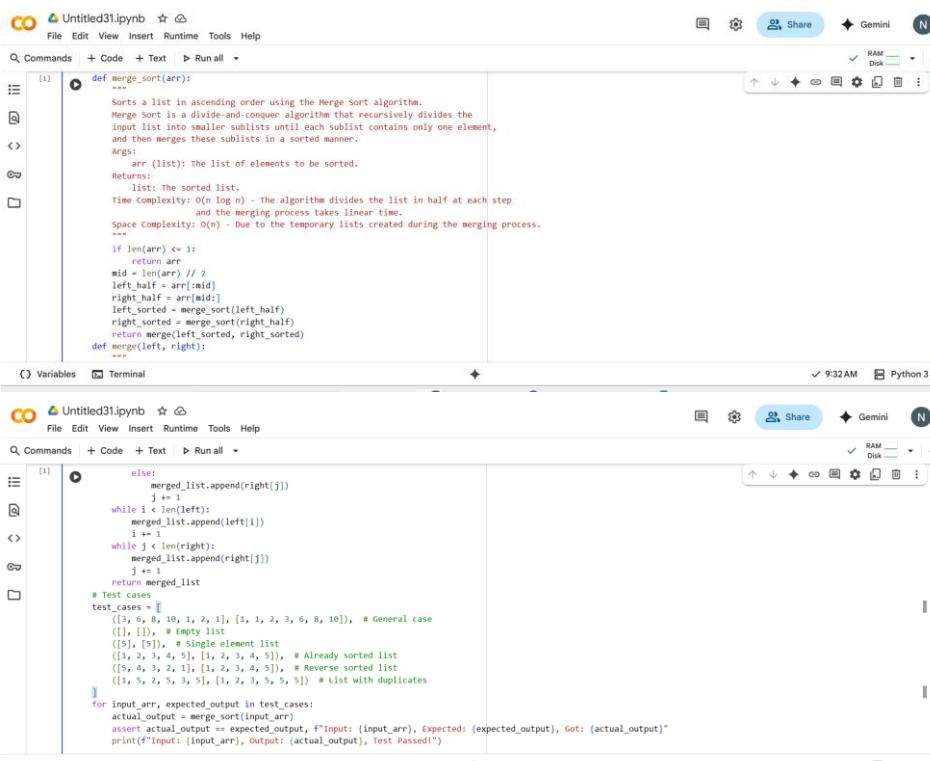


SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
Program Name: B. Tech		Assignment Type: Lab	
Course Coordinator Name		Venkataramana Veeramsetty	
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Course Code	24CS002PC215	Course Title	AI Assisted Coding
Year/Sem	II/I	Regulation	R24
Date and Day of Assignment	Week6 - Monday	Time(s)	
Duration	2 Hours	Applicable to Batches	
AssignmentNumber: 12.1(Present assignment number)/ 24 (Total number of assignments)			
Q.No.	Question		Expected Time to complete
1	Lab 12: Algorithms with AI Assistance – Sorting, Searching, and Optimizing Algorithms Lab Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply AI-assisted programming to implement and optimize sorting and searching algorithms. • Compare different algorithms in terms of efficiency and use 		Week6 - Monday

	<p>cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how AI tools can suggest optimized code and complexity improvements. 	
	<p>Task Description #1 (Sorting – Merge Sort Implementation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task: Use AI to generate a Python program that implements the Merge Sort algorithm. Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt AI to create a function <code>merge_sort(arr)</code> that sorts a list in ascending order. Ask AI to include time complexity and space complexity in the function docstring. Verify the generated code with test cases. <p>PROMPT1: Write a Python code of function name <code>merge_sort(arr)</code> that sorts a list in ascending order using the Merge Sort algorithm.</p> <p>PROMPT2: Write clear explanation including time complexity ,space complexity in the function docstring</p> <p>PROMPT3: Verify the test cases to check that implementation is correct or not.</p> <p>CODE:</p>  <pre> def merge_sort(arr): """ Sorts a list in ascending order using the Merge Sort algorithm. Merge Sort is a divide-and-conquer algorithm that recursively divides the input list into smaller sublists until each sublist contains only one element, and then merges these sublists in a sorted manner. Args: arr (list): The list of elements to be sorted. Returns: list: The sorted list. Time Complexity: O(n log n) - The algorithm divides the list in half at each step and the merging process takes linear time. Space Complexity: O(n) - Due to the temporary lists created during the merging process. """ if len(arr) <= 1: return arr mid = len(arr) // 2 left_half = arr[:mid] right_half = arr[mid:] left_sorted = merge_sort(left_half) right_sorted = merge_sort(right_half) return merge(left_sorted, right_sorted) def merge(left, right): merged_list = [] i = 0 j = 0 while i < len(left) and j < len(right): if left[i] < right[j]: merged_list.append(left[i]) i += 1 else: merged_list.append(right[j]) j += 1 merged_list.extend(left[i:]) merged_list.extend(right[j:]) return merged_list # Test cases test_cases = [([3, 6, 8, 10, 1, 2, 1], [1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10]), # General case ([], []), # Empty list ([5], [5]), # Single element list ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]), # Already sorted list ([5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]), # Reverse sorted list ([1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 5], [1, 2, 3, 5, 5]), # List with duplicates] for input_arr, expected_output in test_cases: actual_output = merge_sort(input_arr) assert actual_output == expected_output, f"Input: {input_arr}, Expected: {expected_output}, Got: {actual_output}" print(f"Input: {input_arr}, Output: {actual_output}, Test Passed!") </pre> <p>OUTPUT:</p>	

```

→ Input: [3, 6, 8, 10, 1, 2, 1], Output: [1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10], Test Passed!
Input: [], Output: [], Test Passed!
Input: [5], Output: [5], Test Passed!
Input: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], Test Passed!
Input: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1], Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], Test Passed!
Input: [1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 5], Output: [1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5], Test Passed!

```

OBSERVATION:

From the above code ,I observed that take the list of numbers in a list .From that built in function in the code it will directly do sorting and gives the output. That means, If we write numbers in a list it will give output in the ascending order. From that question givento the test passed or not.

- Expected Output:

- A functional Python script implementing Merge Sort with proper documentation.

Task Description #2 (Searching – Binary Search with AI Optimization)

- Task: Use AI to create a binary search function that finds a target element in a sorted list.
- Instructions:
 - Prompt AI to create a function `binary_search(arr, target)` returning the index of the target or -1 if not found.
 - Include docstrings explaining best, average, and worst-case complexities.
 - Test with various inputs.

PROMPT1: Write a Python code of function name `binary_search(arr, target)` to search for a target element in a sorted list and returns its index value if found, otherwise returns the -1.

PROMPT2:write the detailed docstring explaining the best,average and worst complexities

PROMPT3:Take multiple inputs for text.

CODE:

```

def binary_search(arr, target):
    """
    Searches for a target element in a sorted list using the Binary Search algorithm.
    Binary Search is an efficient algorithm for finding an element in a sorted list.
    It works by repeatedly dividing the search interval in half. If the middle value of the
    search key is less than the item in the middle of the interval, the algorithm
    narrows the interval to the lower half. Otherwise, it narrows it to the upper half.
    This process continues until the value is found or the interval is empty.

    Args:
        arr (list): The sorted list to search within.
        target: The element to search for.

    Returns:
        int: The index of the target element if found, otherwise -1.

    Time Complexities:
        Best Case: O(1) - When the target element is the middle element of the list.
        Average Case: O(log n) - On average, the search space is halved in each step.
        Worst Case: O(log n) - When the target element is at the beginning or end of the list,
                      or not present in the list.
    """
    low = 0 # Initialize the lower bound of the search interval
    high = len(arr) - 1 # Initialize the upper bound of the search interval
    while low <= high:
        mid = (low + high) // 2 # Calculate the middle index
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
            low = mid + 1
        else:
            high = mid - 1
    return -1

```

	 <p>OUTPUT:</p> <pre> → Input Array: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], Target: 5 Output Index: 4, Test Passed! Input Array: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], Target: 1 Output Index: 0, Test Passed! Input Array: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], Target: 10 Output Index: 9, Test Passed! Input Array: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], Target: 0 Output Index: -1, Test Passed! Input Array: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], Target: 11 Output Index: -1, Test Passed! Input Array: [], Target: 5 Output Index: -1, Test Passed! Input Array: [5], Target: 5 Output Index: 0, Test Passed! Input Array: [5], Target: 10 Output Index: -1, Test Passed! Input Array: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9], Target: 3 Output Index: 1, Test Passed! Input Array: [2, 4, 6, 8], Target: 8 Output Index: 3. Test Passed! </pre> <p>OBSERVATION:</p> <p>From the above code I observed that Take many number in the list from that write target that means any of the number . if that number exists in the list then it returns the index value of the target in the list. Otherwise it will return the value as 0(Zero).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Python code implementing binary search with AI-generated comments and docstrings.
	<p>Task Description #3 (Real-Time Application – Inventory Management System)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario: A retail store's inventory system contains thousands of products, each with attributes like product ID, name, price, and stock quantity. Store staff need to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quickly search for a product by ID or name.

2. Sort products by price or quantity for stock analysis.
- Task:
 - Use AI to suggest the most efficient search and sort algorithms for this use case.
 - Implement the recommended algorithms in Python.
 - Justify the choice based on dataset size, update frequency, and performance requirements.

PROMPT1: write a python code that a retail store have thousands of products like having product ID, name, price, and stock quantity

PROMPT2:.suggest the most efficient search and sort algorithms for Searching for a product by ID or name.Sorting products by price or stock quantity.

PROMPT3:Provide a table mapping operation -> recommended algorithm -> justification based on dataset size, update frequency, and performance requirements.

PROMPT4:write the clear docstring and comments.

CODE:

```

def search_inventory_by_id(inventory: dict, product_id: str) -> dict | None:
    """
    Searches the inventory for a product by its ID using a hash table (dictionary).

    Args:
        inventory: A dictionary where keys are product IDs and values are product details.
        product_id: The ID of the product to search for.

    Returns:
        A dictionary containing the product details if found, otherwise None.
    """
    # Dictionaries provide efficient O(1) average time complexity for lookups.
    return inventory.get(product_id)

```

```

# Create a sample inventory list for sorting
sample_inventory_list = [
    {"id": "PROD0001", "name": "Keyboard", "price": 75, "quantity": 150},
    {"id": "PROD0002", "name": "Laptop", "price": 1200, "quantity": 50},
    {"id": "PROD0003", "name": "Mouse", "price": 25, "quantity": 200},
    {"id": "PROD0004", "name": "Keyboard", "price": 75, "quantity": 150}
]

# Sort inventory list by price
sorted_by_price = sort_inventory(sample_inventory_list, "price")
print("Sorted by Price:")
for item in sorted_by_price:
    print(item)

# Sort the inventory list by quantity
sorted_by_quantity = sort_inventory(sample_inventory_list, "quantity")
print("Unsorted by Quantity:")
for item in sorted_by_quantity:
    print(item)

```

OUTPUT:

```
➡ Search Result for PROD001: {'name': 'Laptop', 'price': 1200, 'quantity': 50}
Search Result for PROD004: None
```

```
Sorted by Price:
{'id': 'PROD002', 'name': 'Mouse', 'price': 25, 'quantity': 200}
{'id': 'PROD003', 'name': 'Keyboard', 'price': 75, 'quantity': 150}
{'id': 'PROD001', 'name': 'Laptop', 'price': 1200, 'quantity': 50}
```

```
Sorted by Quantity:
{'id': 'PROD001', 'name': 'Laptop', 'price': 1200, 'quantity': 50}
{'id': 'PROD003', 'name': 'Keyboard', 'price': 75, 'quantity': 150}
{'id': 'PROD002', 'name': 'Mouse', 'price': 25, 'quantity': 200}
```

OBSERVATION:

The sample test cases demonstrate the functionality of the implemented search and sort algorithms. For the search function, searching for an existing product ID ("PROD102") successfully returned the product's details, while searching for a non-existent ID ("PROD104") correctly returned None. The sort function was tested by sorting the inventory list by "price" and then by "quantity". The output shows that the list was successfully sorted in ascending order based on the specified keys, confirming the correct implementation of the sorting algorithm

- Expected Output:
 - A table mapping operation → recommended algorithm → justification.
 - Working Python functions for searching and sorting the inventory.

Deliverables (For All Tasks)

1. AI-generated prompts for code and test case generation.
2. At least 3 assert test cases for each task.
3. AI-generated initial code and execution screenshots.
4. Analysis of whether code passes all tests.
5. Improved final version with inline comments and explanation.
6. Compiled report (Word/PDF) with prompts, test cases, assertions, code, and output.