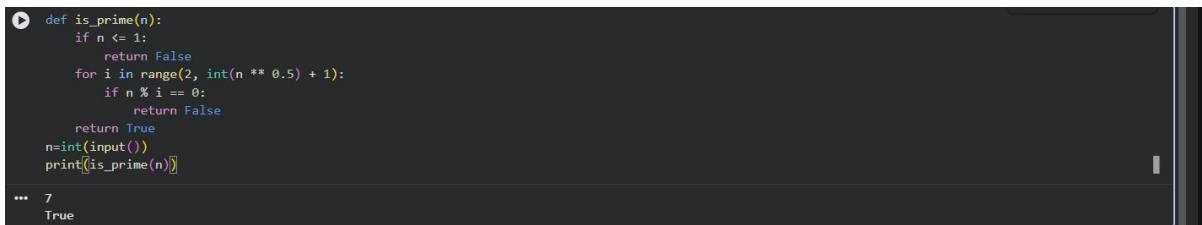


School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence**Lab Assignment # 4.2**

Program	: B. Tech (CSE)
Specialization	:
Course Title	: AI Assisted coding
Course Code	:
Semester	II
Academic Session	: 2025-2026 Name of
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Batch No.	52
Date	: 20-01-2026

Task Description-1

- ❖ Zero-shot: Prompt AI with only the instruction. Write a Python function to determine
- ❖ whether a given number is prime



```
❶ def is_prime(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
n=int(input())
print(is_prime(n))

*** 7
True
```

A screenshot of a code editor window. The code is written in Python. It defines a function 'is_prime' that takes an integer 'n' as input. If 'n' is less than or equal to 1, it returns False. Otherwise, it iterates from 2 to the square root of 'n' (inclusive) and checks if 'n' is divisible by any of these numbers. If it finds such a divisor, it returns False. Otherwise, it returns True. The code then prompts the user for an input, converts it to an integer, and prints the result of calling 'is_prime' with that integer. The output shows that for the input 7, the function returns True.**Step-by-step explanation:****1. Function Definition**

- **def is_prime(n):**
- This function takes an integer **n** as input and checks whether it is a prime number.

2. Check for invalid prime numbers

- **if n <= 1:**

- Numbers less than or equal to 1 are **not prime**, so the function returns **False**.

3. Optimized loop for checking factors

- `for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):`
- A number only needs to be checked for divisibility up to its **square root**.
- If **n** has a factor greater than its square root, it must also have a smaller factor.

4. Divisibility test

- `if n % i == 0:`
- If **n** is divisible by any number **i** in the loop, it is **not prime**, so return **False**.

5. Prime confirmation

- `return True`
- If no divisors are found, the number is **prime**.

Example:

- `is_prime(7)` → **True** (7 has no divisors other than 1 and itself)
- `is_prime(10)` → **False** (10 is divisible by 2)

❖ Task2:One-shot:

- ❖ Provide one example: Input: [1, 2, 3, 4], Output: 10 to help AI generate a function that calculates the sum of elements in a list.

```
▶ def sum_of_list(nums):
    total = 0
    for num in nums:
        total += num
    return total
nums=list(map(int,input().split()))
print([sum_of_list(nums)])
...
1 2 3 4
10
```

Step-by-step explanation:

1. Function Definition

- `def sum_of_list(nums):`
- This function accepts a list of numbers called `nums`.

2. Initialize the sum

- `total = 0`
- A variable `total` is created to store the running sum of the elements.

3. Loop through the list

- `for num in nums:`
- The loop goes through each element (`num`) in the list.

4. Add each element

- `total += num`
- Each number in the list is added to `total`.

5. Return the result

- **return total**
- After all elements are processed, the function returns the final sum.

Example using the one-shot input:

- Input: [1, 2, 3, 4]
- Calculation: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$
- Output: 10

- ❖ **Task3:Few-shot:**
- ❖ Give 2–3 examples to create a function that extracts digits from a alphanumeric string.

```
def extract_digits(s):
    result = ""
    for ch in s:
        if ch.isdigit():
            result += ch
    return result
s=input()
print(extract_digits(s))
```

... 12s34g5h6
123456

The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window. Inside, there is a Python script named 'extract_digits.py'. The script defines a function 'extract_digits' that takes a string 's' as input. It initializes an empty string 'result'. Then, it iterates over each character 'ch' in 's'. If 'ch' is a digit (checked by 'ch.isdigit()'), it is appended to 'result'. Finally, the function returns 'result'. Below the function definition, there is a line 's=input()' followed by a call to 'print(extract_digits(s))'. At the bottom of the editor, there is a command-line interface showing the output of the script when run with the input '12s34g5h6', which results in '123456'.**Explanation:**

1. The function takes a string **s** as input.

2. An empty string `result` is initialized

to store digits.

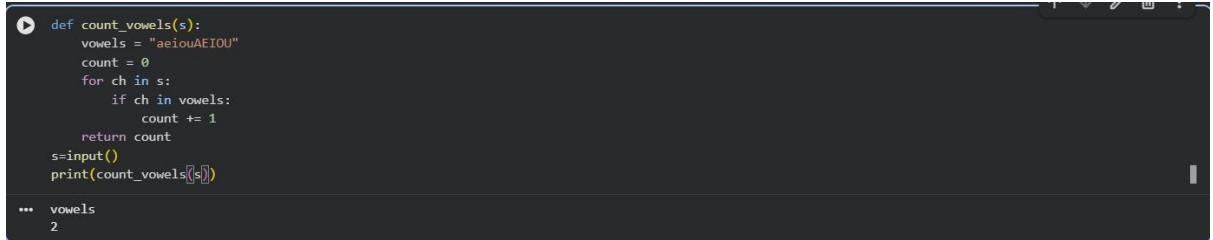
3. The function loops through each character in the string.

4. `isdigit()` checks whether the character is a digit (0–9).

5. If it is a digit, it is added to `result`.

6. Finally, the function returns all extracted digits as a string.

❖ **Task4:** Compare zero-shot vs few-shot prompting for generating a function that counts the number of vowels in a string.



```

❶ def count_vowels(s):
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
    count = 0
    for ch in s:
        if ch in vowels:
            count += 1
    return count
s=input()
print(count_vowels[s])
...
vowels
2

```

Step-by-step explanation:

1. Function definition

- `def count_vowels(s):`
- Defines a function named `count_vowels` that takes a string `s` as input.

2. Vowel list

- `vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"`
- Stores all lowercase and uppercase vowels.
- This ensures the function counts vowels regardless of case.

3. Initialize counter

- `count = 0`

- A variable to keep track of how many vowels are found.

4. Loop through the string

- `for ch in s:`

- Iterates over each character (`ch`) in the input string.

5. Check for vowels

- `if ch in vowels:`

- Checks whether the current character is a vowel.

6. Increase count

- `count += 1`

- Increments the counter whenever a vowel is found.

7. Return result

- `return count`

- Sends back the total number of vowels in the string.

8. User input

- `s = input()`

- Takes a string input from the user.

9. Print output

- `print(count_vowels(s))`
- Calls the function and prints the number of vowels

❖ **Task5:** Use few-shot prompting with 3 sample inputs to generate a function that determines the minimum of three numbers without using the built-in min() function.

```
▶ def minimum_of_three(a, b, c):  
    min_val = a  
    if b < min_val:  
        min_val = b  
    if c < min_val:  
        min_val = c  
    return min_val  
print(minimum_of_three(3,2,1))  
print(minimum_of_three(3,2,4))  
print(minimum_of_three(3,5,4))  
...  
 1  
 2  
 3
```

Explanation:

- The function starts by assuming **a** is the smallest.
- It compares **b** with the current minimum and updates if needed.
- It then compares **c** with the updated minimum.
- Finally, it returns the smallest of the three numbers.