

LAB ASSIGNMENT-4.2

NAME: M.TANVI

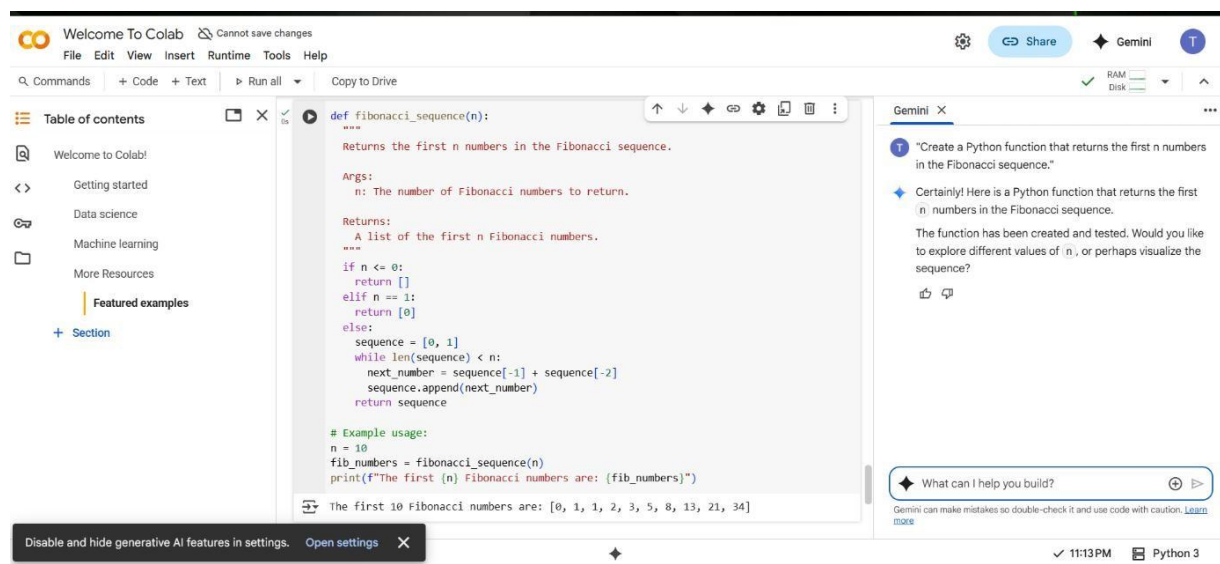
ROLL NO:2403A510A4

BRANCH:CSE AIML

TASK 1

PROMPT

Create a python function that return the first n numbers in the fibunacci series



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. On the left is a 'Table of contents' sidebar. The main editor area contains a Python function `def fibonacci_sequence(n):` with docstrings and code to generate the first 10 Fibonacci numbers. Below the code, the output is displayed: 'The first 10 Fibonacci numbers are: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]'. On the right, a Gemini chat window is open, showing a prompt to 'Create a Python function that returns the first n numbers in the Fibonacci sequence.' and a response providing the function and testing instructions. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Python 3' and the time '11:13 PM'.

```
def fibonacci_sequence(n):  
    """  
    Returns the first n numbers in the Fibonacci sequence.  
    Args:  
        n: The number of Fibonacci numbers to return.  
    Returns:  
        A list of the first n Fibonacci numbers.  
    """  
    if n <= 0:  
        return []  
    elif n == 1:  
        return [0]  
    else:  
        sequence = [0, 1]  
        while len(sequence) < n:  
            next_number = sequence[-1] + sequence[-2]  
            sequence.append(next_number)  
        return sequence  
  
# Example usage:  
n = 10  
fib_numbers = fibonacci_sequence(n)  
print(f"The first {n} Fibonacci numbers are: {fib_numbers}")
```

The first 10 Fibonacci numbers are: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]

TASK 2

PROMPT

Give an input output pair that shows how to convert a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius

Using examples like

77,100,200

The image displays two screenshots of a Google Colab notebook interface. The top screenshot shows a code cell with a function `fahrenheit_to_celsius` that converts Fahrenheit to Celsius. The function is defined as follows:

```
def fahrenheit_to_celsius(fahrenheit):  
    """Converts Fahrenheit to Celsius."""  
    celsius = (fahrenheit - 32) * 5/9  
    return celsius  
  
# Example usage:  
temp_f = 77  
temp_c = fahrenheit_to_celsius(temp_f)  
print(f"{temp_f} degrees Fahrenheit is equal to {temp_c} degrees Celsius.")
```

The output of the code cell is: "77 degrees Fahrenheit is equal to 25.0 degrees Celsius." The bottom screenshot shows the same code cell with additional one-shot examples added:

```
# One-shot example:  
temp_f_onehot = 200  
temp_c_onehot = fahrenheit_to_celsius(temp_f_onehot)  
print(f"{temp_f_onehot} degrees Fahrenheit is equal to {temp_c_onehot:.2f} degrees Celsius.")  
  
# Another one-shot example:  
temp_f_onehot_2 = 100  
temp_c_onehot_2 = fahrenheit_to_celsius(temp_f_onehot_2)  
print(f"{temp_f_onehot_2} degrees Fahrenheit is equal to {temp_c_onehot_2:.2f} degrees Celsius.")
```

The output of the code cell is: "77 degrees Fahrenheit is equal to 25.0 degrees Celsius. 200 degrees Fahrenheit is equal to 93.33 degrees Celsius. 100 degrees Fahrenheit is equal to 37.78 degrees Celsius." The right sidebar shows the Gemini chat interface with a prompt: "Using only the above example, create a function that converts a temperature value from Fahrenheit to Celsius." and a response: "Okay, I can create a function based on the examples provided in the notebook that converts Fahrenheit to Celsius. Great! The function has been created and tested with example. What would you like to do next? I could: Explain how the function works. Show you how to use the function with a different temperature. Introduce you to other features of Colab, like working with data or machine learning."

TASK 3

PROMPT

Write a function that extracts and returns the domain name from a given email address.

Provide **2–3 examples** to demonstrate the function.

Welcome To Colab

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text Run all Copy to Drive

Table of contents

- Welcome to Colab!
 - Getting started
 - Data science
 - Machine learning
 - More Resources
 - Featured examples
- + Section

```
[3] def extract_domain(email_address):
    """Extracts the domain name from an email address."""
    try:
        domain = email_address.split('@')[1]
        return domain
    except IndexError:
        return "Invalid email address format"

# Example usage:
email1 = "test@example.com"
email2 = "user.name@sub.domain.co.uk"
email3 = "invalid-email"

print(f"The domain of {email1} is: {extract_domain(email1)}")
print(f"The domain of {email2} is: {extract_domain(email2)}")
print(f"The domain of {email3} is: {extract_domain(email3)}")
```

The domain of test@example.com is: example.com
 The domain of user.name@sub.domain.co.uk is: sub.domain.co.uk
 The domain of invalid-email is: Invalid email address format

Gemini X

T Write a function that extracts and returns the domain name from a given email address. Provide 2-3 examples to demonstrate the function.

Sure, I can write a function to extract the domain name from an email address and provide examples. I've created the function `extract_domain` and demonstrated it with a few examples. What would you like to do next? I could:

- Explain the code I just wrote.
- Show you how to apply this function to a list of email addresses.
- Continue exploring other features of Colab.

What can I help you build?

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

Variables Terminal 11:32 PM Python 3

TASK 4

PROMPT

Write a function that checks whether a given string is a palindrome ,ignoring punctuation , spaces and case

Welcome To Colab

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text Run all Copy to Drive

Table of contents

- Welcome to Colab!
 - Getting started
 - Data science
 - Machine learning
 - More Resources
 - Featured examples
- Task
 - Generate zero-shot prompt
 - Generate code (zero-shot)
 - Generate zero-shot prompt (retry 1)
 - Generate zero-shot prompt (retry 2)
 - Generate code (zero-shot)

```
import re

# Plausible zero-shot function based on the prompt description
def is_palindrome_zero_shot(word):
    """Checks if a word is a palindrome, ignoring case and punctuation."""
    cleaned_word = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z]', '', word).lower()
    return cleaned_word == cleaned_word[::-1]

# Plausible few-shot function based on the prompt description and examples
def is_palindrome_few_shot(word):
    """Checks if a word is a palindrome, ignoring case and punctuation."""
    cleaned_word = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z]', '', word).lower()
    return cleaned_word == cleaned_word[::-1]

test_cases = [
    "Racecar",
    "Hello, world!",
    "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama",
    "No 'x' in Nixon",
    "madam",
    "python",
    "Able, was I ere I saw Elba!",
    "121",
    "1 2 1",
    "Palindrome?",
    "",
    "A"
]
```

Gemini X

function that finds the largest of three numbers without using the built-in `max()` function.

- Generate code (few-shot):** Use the few-shot prompt with the `ai.generate_text` function to generate the code.
- Test the generated code:** Test the generated function with various inputs to ensure it works correctly.
- Finish task:** Summarize the results and present the generated code and test results.

Generating...

- Preparing
- Generate few-shot prompt
- Generate code (few-shot)
- Test the generated code
- Finish task

What can I help you build?

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

Variables Terminal 12:03 AM Python 3

PROMPT

Use few-shot prompting with **three example inputs** to create a function that finds the largest of three numbers **without relying on the built-in max() function**.

The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Table of contents' and a 'Task' list. The main area contains a code cell with the following content:

```
Reasoning: The ai.generate_text function is not available in this environment. I will assign the few-shot prompt to the variable and print it as a placeholder for the generated code.
```

```
[19] few_shot_largest_number_code = few_shot_prompt
      print(few_shot_largest_number_code)
```

Below the code cell, there is a text prompt: 'Write a Python function that takes three numbers as input and returns the largest one w'. This is followed by three examples:

```
Here are a few examples:

Input: 1, 5, 2
Output: 5

Input: 10, 3, 7
Output: 10

Input: 4, 9, 9
Output: 9
```

Below the examples, there is a section titled 'Test the generated code' with a 'Subtask:' label.

On the right side of the interface, there is a Gemini chat window. It contains the following text:

Use few-shot prompting with three example inputs to create a function that finds the largest of three numbers without relying on the built-in max() function.

Okay, I can help you with that. I will create a plan to use few-shot prompting to generate a function that finds the largest of three numbers without using max().

- **Generate few-shot prompt:** Create a prompt with instructions and three examples for a Python function that finds the largest of three numbers without using the built-in max() function.
- **Generate code (few-shot):** Use the few-shot prompt with the ai.generate_text function to generate the code.
- **Test the generated code:** Test the generated function with various inputs to ensure it works correctly.
- **Finish task:** Summarize the results and present the

At the bottom of the chat window, there is a prompt: 'What can I help you build?' and a button to 'Learn more'.