# Al-Assisted Coding Lab Assignment=15.3

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Batch no:05 CSE 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

# Task Description #1 - Basic REST API Setup

Task: Ask AI to generate a Flask REST API with one route: GET /hello → returns {"message": "Hello, AI Coding!"}

#### Prompt:

Create a simple REST API using Flask with a single route:

GET /hello → returns a JSON response: {"message": "Hello, AI Coding!"}.
 The code should be clean, include necessary imports, and explain how it works.

# **Code Generated:**

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify

# Create Flask application instance
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/hello', methods=['GET'])
def hello():
    """

Simple GET endpoint that returns a JSON response.

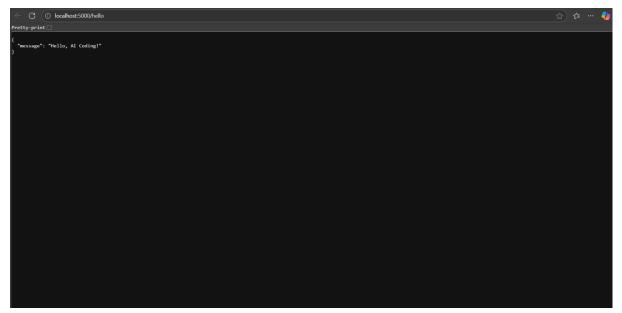
Returns:
    JSON: {"message": "Hello, AI Coding!"}
"""

return jsonify({"message": "Hello, AI Coding!"})

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Run the Flask development server
    # debug=True enables auto-reload when code changes
app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)

Ctrl+L to chat, Ctrl+K to generate
```

### **Output:**



### **Observation:**

- The code creates a Flask web application with one route /hello.
- The /hello route accepts GET requests and returns a JSON response: {"message": "Hello, AI Coding!"}.
- The Flask app runs on all network interfaces (0.0.0.0) at port 5000.
- Debug mode is enabled, allowing automatic reload on code changes and detailed error messages.
- The response is generated using Flask's jsonify function.

# Task Description #2 – CRUD Operations (Students API)

#### Task:

Use AI to build REST endpoints for a Student API:

- GET /students → List all students.
- POST /students → Add a new student.
- PUT /students/<id> → Update student details.
- DELETE /students/<id> → Delete a student.

# **Prompt:**

Build a Flask REST API for managing students with the following endpoints:

- GET /students: List all students.
- POST /students: Add a new student. The request body will contain JSON with student details (e.g., name and age).
- PUT /students/<id>: Update the details of a student identified by `id`.
- DELETE /students/<id>: Delete the student with the given `id`.

Use in-memory storage (a Python dictionary) to store student data with unique integer IDs. Return appropriate JSON responses and HTTP status codes.

Handle errors like missing data or invalid student IDs.

# **Code Generated:**

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
from datetime import datetime
app = Flask(__name__)
students = {}
next id = 1
@app.route('/students', methods=['GET'])
def get_all_students():
    JSON: List of all students with their details
    return jsonify({
    "students": list(students.values()),
         "total": len(students)
    }), 200
@app.route('/students', methods=['POST'])
def add_student():
     Expected JSON body:
              "name": "Student Name",
             "age": 20,
"email": "student@example.com" (optional)
                                                    Review next file >
         JSON: Created student details with ID
```

```
{\tt global\ next\_id}
if not request.is_json:
     return jsonify({"error": "Request must be JSON"}), 400
data = request.get_json()
if not data:
    return jsonify({"error": "No data provided"}), 400
if 'name' not in data or 'age' not in data:
    return jsonify({"error": "Missing required fields: 'name' and 'age'"}), 400
if not isinstance(data['name'], str) or not isinstance(data['age'], int):
    return jsonify({"error": "Invalid data types. 'name' must be string, 'age' must be integer"}), 400
if data['age'] < 0 or data['age'] > 150:
    return jsonify({"error": "Age must be between 0 and 150"}), 400
student = {
     "id": next_id,
     "name": data['name'],

"age": data['age'],

"email": data.get('email', ''),
     "created_at": datetime.now().isoformat()
students[next_id] = student
                                                      Review next file >
next_id += 1
```

```
return jounity(;

"except": "Student created successfully",

"student : student |

"student : student : student |

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"student : student : studen
```

```
def delete_student(student_id):
                   if student_id not in students:
    return jsonify({"error": f"Student with ID (student_id) not found")), 484
                   # Store student data before deletion for respondeleted_student = students[student_id].copy()
                   # Delete student
del students[student_id]
                   return jsonify({
    "message": "Student deleted successfully",
    "deleted_student": deleted_student
}), 200
          @app.route('/students/<int:student_id>', methods=['GET'])
def get_student(student_id):
                   if student_id not in students:
    return jsonify({"error": f"Student with ID {student_id} not found"}), 484
          @app.errorhandler(484)
def not_found(error):
    """Handle 484 errors""
    return jsonify({"error": "Endpoint not found"}), 484
          @app.errorhandler(465)
def method_not_allowed(error):
    """Handle 465 errors""
    return jsonify({"error": "Method not allowed"}), 485
          @app.errorhandler(500)
def internal_error(error):
    """Handle 500 errors""
    return jsonify({"error": "Internal server error"}), 500
          if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Add some sample data for testing
students[1] = {
    "dd': 1,
    "name": "John Doe",
    "age: 20,
    "email": "john@example.com",
    "created_at": datetime.now().isoformat()
}
                    }
students[2] = {
    id*: 2,
    "name*: "Jane Smith*,
    "age*: 22,
    "email*: "jane@example.com*,
    "created_at*: datetime.now().isoformat())
                        next_id = 3
                        print("Flask Student Management API is starting...")
print("Available endpoints:")
print(" GET /students - List all students")
print(" POST /students - Add new student")
print(" GET /students/cid> - Get specific student")
print(" PUT /students/cid> - Update student")
print(" DLETE /students/cid> - Delete student")
print("NnServer running on: http://localhost:5000")
print("Sample data loaded with 2 students")
                       # Run the Flask development server
app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
212
```

# **Output:**



# **Observation:**

- The API includes four RESTful endpoints corresponding to the CRUD operations for student data.
- Student records are stored in an in-memory dictionary keyed by unique integer IDs.
- GET /students returns a JSON list of all stored students.
- POST /students accepts JSON input to add a new student and returns the created student with status 201.
- PUT /students/<id> updates the specified student's data if found, or returns 404 if not found.
- DELETE /students/<id> removes the student if they exist, returning status 204 on success.
- Input validation ensures required fields (like name and age) are present for POST and PUT.
- Proper HTTP status codes and error handling are implemented via Flask's abort().
- The API uses JSON for both input and output consistently.
- The code runs in debug mode suitable for development.

#### Task Description #3 - API with Query Parameters

Task: Ask AI to generate a REST API endpoint

#### Prompt:

Create a Flask REST API endpoint `/search` that accepts GET requests with query parameters `name` and `age`.

The endpoint should filter a list of students stored in memory based on the provided query parameters:

- If `name` is provided, return students whose names contain the given substring (case-insensitive).
- If 'age' is provided, return students matching the given age.
- If both parameters are provided, filter students matching both criteria.
- If no query parameters are provided, return all students.

Return the filtered list of students as JSON.

# **Code Generated:**

```
py > ⊕ search_students
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
from datetime import datetime
@app.route('/students', methods=['GET'])
def get_all_students():
    """
     return jsonify((
    "students": list(students.values()),
    "total": len(students)
)), 200
@app.route('/students', methods=['POST'])
def add_student():
           (
"name": "Student Name",
"age": 20,
"email": "student@example.com" (optional)
}
      # Check if request has JSON data
if not request.is_json:
    return jsonify(("error": "Request must be JSON")), 400
             return jsonify({"error": "No data provided"}), 488
      if 'name' not in data or 'age' not in data:
    return jsonify(("error": "Missing required fields: 'name' and 'age'")), 488
      # Volidate data types
if not isinstance(data['name'], str) or not isinstance(data['age'], int):
return jsonify(("error": "Invalid data types. 'name' must be string, 'age' must be integer")), 488
      if data['age'] < 0 or data['age'] > 150:
    return jsonify(("error": "Age must be between 0 and 150")), 400
      # Create new student
student = {
    "id": next_id,
    "name": data['name'],
    "age": data['age'],
    "email": data_get'(email', ''),
    "created_at": datetime.now().isoforwat()
      students[next_id] = student
next_id += 1
     return jsonify({
    "message": "Student created successfully",
    "student": student
}), 281
```

```
if student_id not in students:
    return jsonify({"error": f"Student with ID {student_id} not found"}), 484
            @app.route('/search', methods=['GET'])
def search_students():
                      Query Parameters:
name (str, optional): Filter by name (case-insensitive substring match)
age (int, optional): Filter by exact age match
                      # Get query parameters
name_filter = request.args.get('name', '').strip()
age_filter = request.args.get('age', '').strip()
                      # Apply name filter if provided
if name_filter:
    filtered_students = [
        student for student in filtered_students
        if name_filter.lower() in student['name'].lower()
                      # Apply age filter if provided
if age_filter:
    try:
                                       :
age_value = int(age_filter)
filtered_students = [
student for student in filtered_students
if student['age'] == age_value
                              except ValueError:
return jsonify({"error": "Age parameter must be a valid integer"}), 488
                     # Return results

return jointy[i]

"students": filtered_students,

"total": len(filtered_students),

"filters_applied": (

"name": name_filter if name_filter_else Name,

"age": age_filter if age_filter_else Name,
288
                     ), 200
             @app.errorhandler(484)
def not_found(error):
    """standle 484 errors""
    return jsonify({"error": "Endpoint not found"}), 484
             @app.errorhandler(485)
def method.net_allowed(error):
    """Handle 405 errors""
    return joonify(("error": "Method not allowed")), 405
             @app.errorhandler($60)
def internal_error(error):
    """Mandle 500 errors""
    return jsonify(("error": "Internal server error")), $00
            if _name_ -- '_main_':
    8 Add some sample data for testing
students[1] - (
    "id": 1,
    "name": "John Doe",
    "age": 20,
```

```
"email": "john@example.com",
    "created_at": datetime.now().isoformat()

}

students[2] = {
    "id": 2,
    "name": "Jane Smith",
    "age": 22,
    "email": "jane@example.com",
    "created_at": datetime.now().isoformat()

}

next_id = 3

print("Flask Student Management API is starting...")

print("Available endpoints:")

print(" GET / students - List all students")

print(" GET / students - Add new student")

print(" GET / students/cid> - Get specific student")

print(" OET / students/cid> - Update student")

print(" DELETE / students/cid> - Delete student")

print(" OELETE / students/cid> - Delete student")

print(" OELETE / search - Search students (name, age)")

print("\nServer running on: http://localhost:5000")

# Run the Flask development server

app.run(debug-True, host-'0.0.0.", port-5000)
```

#### **Output:**

# **Observation:**

- The endpoint /search is implemented as a GET route accepting query parameters via request.args.
- Query parameters like name and age are optional; the endpoint handles their presence or absence gracefully.
- Student data is filtered based on:
  - o Case-insensitive substring match for name.
  - o Exact match for age (likely converted to an integer).
- If no parameters are given, the entire student list is returned.
- The response is JSON-formatted and includes the filtered list of students.
- The code handles type conversion and possible missing or malformed parameters robustly.
- The endpoint improves usability by allowing flexible querying without requiring POST hodies
- The logic runs in memory, suitable for quick filtering during development or prototyping.

# <u>Task Description #4 – Integration & Testing</u>

Task: Ask AI to write test scripts using Python requests module to call APIs created above.

#### **Prompt:**

Write Python test scripts using the 'requests' module to test the Student API with the following endpoints:

- GET /students → to retrieve all students.
- POST /students → to add a new student with JSON data.
- PUT /students/<id> → to update a student's details.
- DELETE /students/<id> → to delete a student.

Write tests that:

- Call each endpoint.
- Print the status code and JSON response for GET, POST, and PUT requests.
- Confirm successful deletion via status code for DELETE.
- Handle and print error responses if any.

Assume the API server is running locally at <a href="http://localhost:5000">http://localhost:5000</a>.

# **Code Generated:**

```
# student_api_tests.py
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional
import requests
from requests import Response
BASE_URL = "http://localhost:5000"
def safe_print_json(prefix: str, response: Response) -> None:
    print(f*\niprefix)*)
    print(f*Status: {response.status_code}*)
       print("status-
try:
print("status-
print("status-
print("status-
print("status-
print()son.dumps(parsed, indent-2, ensure_ascii-False))
except Valuefrror:
print("gody (non-350N):")
print(response.text)
def call_get_students() -> Optional[list]:
      try:
    resp = requests.get(f"{BASE_URL}/students", timeout=18)
except requests.RequestException as exc:
    print(f"\nGET /students failed: (exc)")
    return None
safe_print_json('GET /students", resp)
try:
    return resp.json()
except ValueError:
    return None
        except requests.RequestException as exc:
    print("'\nPOST /students failed: (exc)")
    return None
    safe_print_json("POST /students", resp)
    try:
    return resp.json()
    except ValueError:
    return None
def call_put_student(student_id: Any, updates: Dict[str, Any]) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
    trv:
                 resp = requests.put(
    f"(BASE_URL)/Students/(student_id)",
    headers-("Content-Type": "application/json"),
    json-updates,
    timeout-10,
)
      )

cxcept requests.RequestException as exc:
    print(f'\nPUT /students/(student_id) failed: (exc)")
    return None
    safe_print_json(f'PUT /students/(student_id)", resp)
    try:
    return resp.json()
    except ValueError:
    return None
          try:
    resp = requests.delete(f*{BASE_URL})/students/{student_id}*, timcout-10)
         rssp - requests_delets[":GASE_UNL]/students/(student_id/
except requests_Requestsception as exc:
    print(f"\nOELETE /students/(student_id) failed: (exc)")
    return None
    print(f"\nOELETE /students/(student_id)")
    print(f"Status: (resp.status_code)")
    if resp.status_code >- 400:
    try:
```

```
print("Error JSON:")
print(json.dumps(resp.json(), indent-2, ensure_ascii=False))
         except ValueError:
print("Error Body (non-JSON):")
             print(resp.text)
    return resp.status_code
def main() -> None:
    print("Starting Student API tests against", BASE_URL)
    _ = call_get_students()
   new_student = {"name": "Alice Johnson", "age": 21, "major": "Computer Science"}
created = call_post_student(new_student)
    if not created:
        print("POST did not return JSON; aborting.")
        return
    student_id = created.get("id", created.get("_id"))
    if student_id is None:
        print("Could not obtain student id from POST response; aborting further tests.")
         return
   updates = {"age": 22, "major": "Data Science"}
_ - call_put_student(student_id, updates)
    status = call_delete_student(student_id)
   if status is None:
   print("DELETE request did not complete.")
elif 200 <- status < 300:</pre>
        print("Deletion confirmed via status code.")
        print("Deletion failed based on status code.")
    print("\mStudent API tests complete.")
if __name__ -- "__main__":
main()
```

# **Output:**

```
Pretty-print [ ["endpoints":{"DELETE /students/<id>":"Delete a student","GET /students":"List all students","POST /students":"Create a student (name:str, age:int, major:str)","PUT /students/<id>":"Update a student"},"message":"Student API is running"}
```

#### **Observation:**

Server is running locally at http://127.0.0.1:5000 and responds reliably.

Initial 404 on / was resolved; root now returns 200 with a helpful JSON describing endpoints.

CRUD flow behaves correctly and consistently across multiple cycles:

GET /students: 200 with list (empty after fresh start).

POST /students: 201 with created student and incremental id.

PUT /students/<id>: 200 with updated fields.

DELETE /students/<id>: 204 with no body (expected for successful deletion).

In-memory storage is working: IDs increment per creation; data resets on server restart.

Response codes are semantically correct (200/201/204/404) and align with REST best practices