AI ASSISTED CODING

ASSIGNMENT-13.3

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Batch-06

TASK 1:

PROMPT:

Refactor the given redundant calculate_area function to improve readability, reduce duplication, and support scalability when adding new shapes.

CODE:

```
import math

def rectangle_area(x, y): return x * y

def square_area(x): return x * x

def circle_area(r): return math.pi * r * r

area_calculators = {
    "rectangle": lambda x, y: rectangle_area(x, y),
    "square": lambda x, y=0: square_area(x),
    "circle": lambda r, y=0: circle_area(r)
}

def calculate_area(shape, x, y=0):
    if shape not in area_calculators:
        raise ValueError("Unknown shape")
        return area_calculators[shape](x, y)

# Usage
print(calculate_area("rectangle", 10, 5))
print(calculate_area("square", 6))
print(calculate_area("circle", 7))
```

OUTPUT:

```
59
36
153.93884002589985
```

OBSERVATION:

The original code contained repetitive if/elif checks, making it hard to maintain. After refactoring, each shape's logic is modular and reusable, ensuring better **readability**, **maintainability**, **and extensibility**.

TASK-2:

PROMPT:

Refactor the legacy read_file function to use with open() for automatic file handling and add proper try-except blocks for error handling.

CODE:

```
def read_file(filename):
    try:
        with open(filename, "r") as f:
            data = f.read()
            return data
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(f"Error: File '{filename}' not found.")
        return None
    except PermissionError:
        print(f"Error: Permission denied for file '{filename}'.")
        return None
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")
        return None
```

OBSERVATION:

The original code lacked error handling and required manual file closing, which could lead to resource leaks.

The refactored version ensures safe file handling, automatic closure, and clear error reporting, making the function more robust and reliable.

TASK-3:

PROMPT:

Refactor the legacy Student class to use meaningful variable names, modular methods, and improve readability while supporting extensibility (like average and grade calculation).

CODE:

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, age, mark1, mark2, mark3):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.marks = [mark1, mark2, mark3]
    def get_details(self):
        """Display basic student details."""
        print(f"Name: {self.name}, Age: {self.age}")
    def get_total(self):
        """Return total marks scored."""
        return sum(self.marks)
    def get average(self):
        """Return average marks scored."""
        return sum(self.marks) / len(self.marks)
    def get_grade(self):
        """Return grade based on average marks."""
        avg = self.get_average()
        if avg >= 90:
            return "A"
        elif avg >= 75:
            return "B"
        elif avg >= 50:
```

OUTPUT:

OBSERVATION:

The original class had cryptic variable names and limited functionality.

The refactored version improves **readability**, **modularity**, **and scalability**, making the class more reusable and easier to maintain.

TASK-4:

PROMPT:

Refactor the given loop to use a **Pythonic list comprehension** for better readability and efficiency.

CODE:

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
squares = [i * i for i in nums]
print(squares)
```

OUTPUT:

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

OBSERVATION:

The original code used an explicit loop with append(), which is less efficient and verbose. The refactored version with a **list comprehension** is concise, faster, and improves **readability** and performance.