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Batch-12

ASSIGNMENT-2.2

Task-1:

Prompt given to gemini colab:

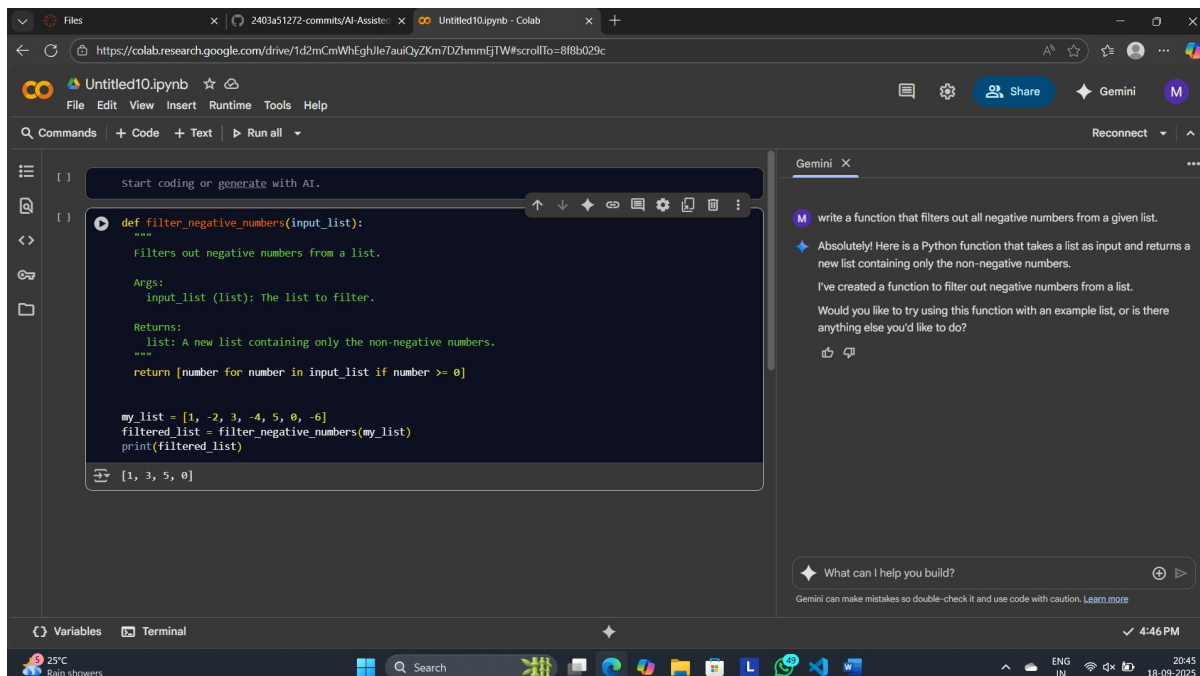
Write a function that filters out all negative numbers from a given list.

Code:

```
def filter_negative_numbers(input_list):  
    # Example usage:  
    # my_list = [1, -2, 3, -4, 5, 0, -6]  
    # filtered_list = filter_negative_numbers(my_list)  
    # print(filtered_list)
```

Output:

[1, 3, 5, 0]



Task-2:

Prompt:

Generate code that reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word.

Code:

```
import re
```

```
from collections import Counter
```

```
def count_word_frequency(file_path):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word.
```

```
    Args:
```

```
        file_path (str): The path to the text file.
```

```
    Returns:
```

```
        dict: A dictionary where keys are words and values are their frequencies.
```

```
        Returns an empty dictionary if an error occurs or the file is empty.
```

```
    """
```

```
    word_counts = Counter()
```

```
    try:
```

```
        with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
```

```
            for line in f:
```

```
                # Remove punctuation and convert to lowercase
```

```
                words = re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', line.lower())
```

```
                word_counts.update(words)
```

```
    except FileNotFoundError:
```

```
        print(f'Error: File not found at {file_path}')
```

```
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f'An error occurred: {e}')
```

```
    return dict(word_counts)
```

```
word_frequencies = count_word_frequency('/smtng.txt')
```

```
if word_frequencies:
```

```
    for word, count in word_frequencies.items():
```

```
print(f'{word}: {count}')
```

Output:

hiii: 1

this: 1

is: 1

anjali: 1

trying: 1

to: 1

do: 1

an: 1

ai: 1

assignment: 1

The screenshot displays a Google Colab notebook environment. The main code cell contains a Python function `count_word_frequency` that uses `collections.Counter` to count word frequencies in a text file. Below the function, it calls `count_word_frequency('/mntg.txt')` and prints the result. The Gemini chat interface on the right shows a conversation where the user asks for a function to filter negative numbers, and the assistant provides a solution. The user then asks for a function to count word frequencies, and the assistant provides a similar function. The user asks to explain an error, and the assistant identifies it as a `SyntaxError: (unicode error)`. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the time 9:00 PM and date 18-09-2025.

```
import re
from collections import Counter

def count_word_frequency(file_path):
    """
    Reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word.

    Args:
        file_path (str): The path to the text file.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary where keys are words and values are their frequencies.
        Returns an empty dictionary if an error occurs or the file is empty.
    """
    word_counts = Counter()
    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
            for line in f:
                # Remove punctuation and convert to lowercase
                words = re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', line.lower())
                word_counts.update(words)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(f"Error: File not found at {file_path}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {e}")
    return dict(word_counts)

word_frequencies = count_word_frequency('/mntg.txt')
if word_frequencies:
    for word, count in word_frequencies.items():
        print(f'{word}: {count}')
```

Gemini

write a function that filters out all negative numbers from a given list.

Absolutely! Here is a Python function that takes a list as input and returns a new list containing only the non-negative numbers.

I've created a function to filter out negative numbers from a list.

Would you like to try using this function with an example list, or is there anything else you'd like to do?

Generate code that reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word.

Okay, I can generate code to do that. Here's a function that reads a text file and returns a dictionary with word frequencies.

I've created a function to count the frequency of words in a text file.

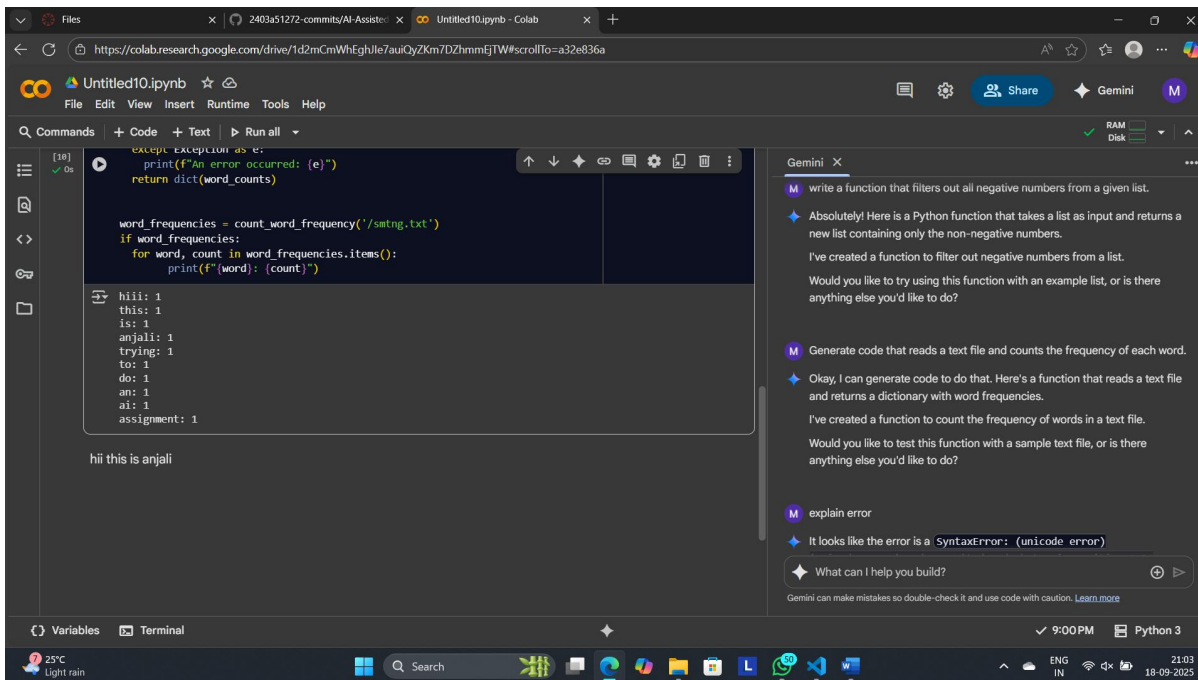
Would you like to test this function with a sample text file, or is there anything else you'd like to do?

explain error

It looks like the error is a `SyntaxError: (unicode error)`

What can I help you build?

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



Explanation by gemini:

- `import re`: This line imports the `re` module, which provides regular expression operations. It's used here to find words in each line of the text file.
- `from collections import Counter`: This line imports the `Counter` class from the `collections` module. `Counter` is a specialized dictionary subclass for counting hashable objects. It's very useful for counting the frequency of items in a list.
- `def count_word_frequency(file_path)::` This line defines a function named `count_word_frequency` that takes one argument, `file_path`, which is expected to be a string representing the path to the text file.
- `""" ... """`: This is a docstring, which explains what the function does, its arguments, and what it returns.
- `word_counts = Counter()`: This line initializes an empty `Counter` object named `word_counts`. This object will store the words and their frequencies as key-value pairs.
- `try::` This starts a try block, which is used for error handling. Code within the try block is executed, and if an error occurs, the code in the corresponding except block is executed.
- `with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f::` This line opens the file specified by `file_path` in read mode ('r') with UTF-8 encoding. The with statement ensures that the file is automatically closed even if errors occur. The opened file object is assigned to the variable `f`.
- `for line in f::` This loop iterates through each line in the opened file.
- `words = re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', line.lower())`: This is a key line for processing.
 - `line.lower()`: Converts the current line to lowercase. This ensures that words like "The" and "the" are counted as the same word.
 - `re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', ...)`: This uses the `re.findall` function to find all occurrences of a pattern in the lowercase line.
 - `r'\b\w+\b'`: This is the regular expression pattern.

- `r"`: Denotes a raw string, which is useful for regular expressions to avoid issues with backslashes.
- `\b`: Matches a word boundary. This ensures that only whole words are matched and not parts of words.
- `\w+`: Matches one or more word characters (letters, numbers, and underscore).
- The result of `re.findall` is a list of all the words found in the line, which is assigned to the `words` variable.
- `word_counts.update(words)`: This line updates the `word_counts` Counter with the words found in the current line. If a word is already in the Counter, its count is incremented; otherwise, the word is added with a count of 1.
- `except FileNotFoundError`:: This block is executed if a `FileNotFoundError` occurs within the try block (i.e., if the specified file does not exist).
- `print(f'Error: File not found at {file_path}')`: This line prints an error message indicating that the file was not found, including the file path.
- `except Exception as e`:: This block catches any other type of exception that might occur during the execution of the try block.
- `print(f'An error occurred: {e}')`: This line prints a generic error message along with the specific error `e` that occurred.
- `return dict(word_counts)`: After processing all lines (or if an error occurred), this line converts the `word_counts` Counter object into a regular dictionary and returns it.
- `word_frequencies = count_word_frequency(r'C:\Users\anjali\OneDrive\Documents\smtng.txt')`: This line calls the `count_word_frequency` function with the specified file path and stores the returned dictionary of word frequencies in the `word_frequencies` variable. The `r` before the string indicates a raw string to handle the backslashes in the path.
- `if word_frequencies`:: This line checks if the `word_frequencies` dictionary is not empty. The if condition is true if the dictionary contains any items (meaning words were counted successfully).
- `for word, count in word_frequencies.items()`:: If `word_frequencies` is not empty, this loop iterates through each key-value pair (word and its count) in the dictionary.
- `print(f'{word}: {count}')`: This line prints each word followed by a colon and its corresponding count.

Task-3:

Prompt:

Generate a Python class called `Book` with attributes `title`, `author`, and a method `summary()` that prints the details.

Code:

class `Book`:

```

def __init__(self, title: str, author: str) -> None:

    self.title = title

self.author = author

def summary(self) -> None:

    print(f'Title: {self.title}, Author: {self.author}')

if __name__ == "__main__":

    b = Book("1984", "George Orwell")

    b.summary()

```

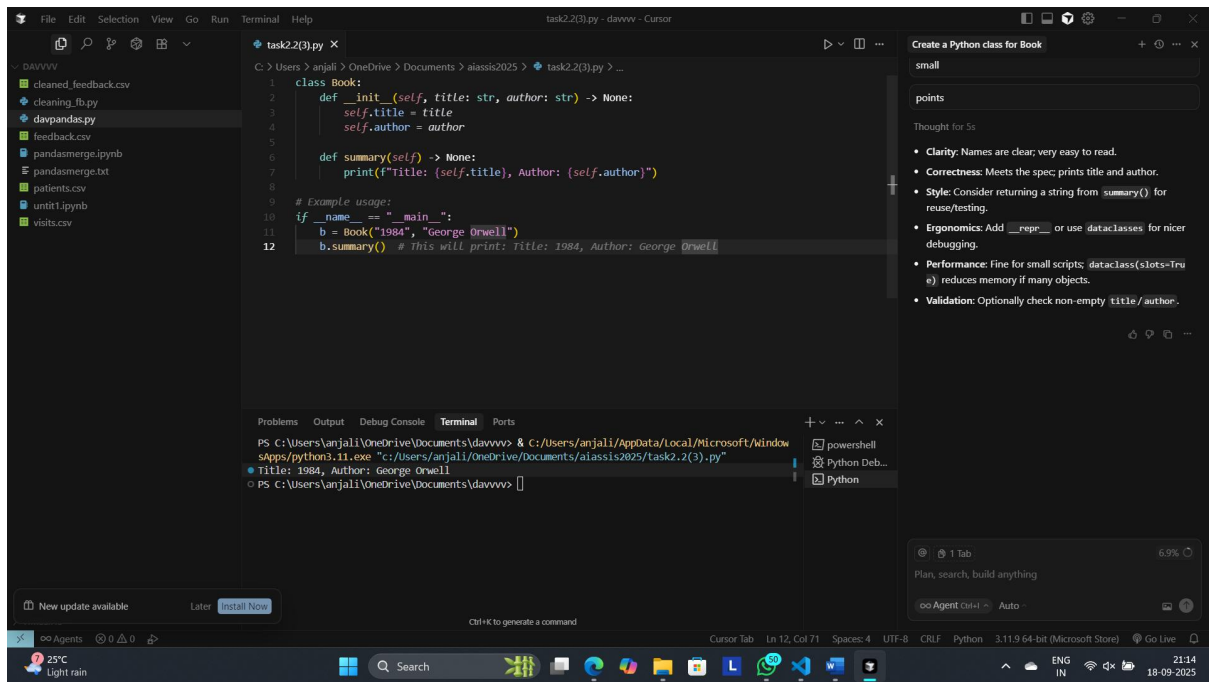
Output:

Title: 1984, Author: George Orwell

The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left, a main code editor in the center, and a terminal at the bottom. The code editor contains the Python code for the Book class. The terminal shows the command to run the script and the output: 'Title: 1984, Author: George Orwell'. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a 'Create a Python class for Book' panel, which provides a template for the class and a note about the expected output.

Opinion:

- **Clarity:** Names are clear; very easy to read.
- **Correctness:** Meets the spec; prints title and author.
- **Style:** Consider returning a string from summary() for reuse/testing.
- **Ergonomics:** Add `__repr__` or use dataclasses for nicer debugging.
- **Performance:** Fine for small scripts; `dataclass(slots=True)` reduces memory if many objects.
- **Validation:** Optionally check non-empty title/author.



Task-4:

Prompt:

Write a program that checks whether a number is an Armstrong number.

Code by gemini:

```
def is_armstrong_number(number):
```

```
# Convert the number to a string to get the number of digits
```

```
num_str = str(number)
```

```
num_digits = len(num_str)
```

```
# Calculate the sum of each digit raised to the power of the number of digits
```

```
armstrong_sum = 0
```

```
for digit in num_str:
```

```
    armstrong_sum += int(digit) ** num_digits
```

```
# Check if the sum is equal to the original number
```

```
return armstrong_sum == number
```

```
num_to_check = 153
```

```

if is_armstrong_number(num_to_check):

    print(f'{num_to_check} is an Armstrong number.')

else:

    print(f'{num_to_check} is not an Armstrong number.')

```

```

num_to_check = 123 # Example non-Armstrong number

```

```

if is_armstrong_number(num_to_check):

    print(f'{num_to_check} is an Armstrong number.')

else:

    print(f'{num_to_check} is not an Armstrong number.')

```

Output:

153 is an Armstrong number.

123 is not an Armstrong number.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following code:

```

def is_armstrong_number(number):
    # Convert the number to a string to get the number of digits
    num_str = str(number)
    num_digits = len(num_str)

    # Calculate the sum of each digit raised to the power of the number of digits
    armstrong_sum = 0
    for digit in num_str:
        armstrong_sum += int(digit) ** num_digits

    # Check if the sum is equal to the original number
    return armstrong_sum == number

num_to_check = 153
if is_armstrong_number(num_to_check):
    print(f'{num_to_check} is an Armstrong number.')
else:
    print(f'{num_to_check} is not an Armstrong number.')

num_to_check = 123 # Example non-Armstrong number
if is_armstrong_number(num_to_check):
    print(f'{num_to_check} is an Armstrong number.')
else:
    print(f'{num_to_check} is not an Armstrong number.')

```

The output of the code is:

```

153 is an Armstrong number.
123 is not an Armstrong number.

```

The Gemini chat window on the right contains the following text:

wt is wrong no output y

I see the issue! The example usage lines that print whether the number is an Armstrong number are commented out in the code. I will uncomment them so you can see the output.

I've uncommented the lines in the code, and now you can see the output for the example numbers!

Would you like to try checking if a different number is an Armstrong number?

What can I help you build?

Modified Code by cursor:

```

import math

```

```

def is_armstrong_number(number: int) -> bool:

```

```

    if number < 0:

```

```

        return False

```



```
# Digit count via log10 (faster than str for large ints)
```

```
if number == 0:
```

```
    num_digits = 1
```

```
else:
```

```
    num_digits = int(math.log10(number)) + 1
```

```
# Precompute powers for digits 0-9
```

```
digit_power = [d ** num_digits for d in range(10)]
```

```
# Sum digit powers using integer arithmetic
```

```
total = 0
```

```
n = number
```

```
if n == 0:
```

```
    total = digit_power[0]
```

```
else:
```

```
    while n:
```

```
        total += digit_power[n % 10]
```

```
        n //= 10
```

```
return total == number
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    tests = [153, 370, 371, 407, 0, 1, 2, 9, 10, 123, 9474, 9475, -153]
```

```
    for num in tests:
```

```
        print(f'{num}: {'Armstrong' if is_armstrong_number(num) else 'Not Armstrong'})
```

Output:

153: Armstrong

370: Armstrong

371: Armstrong

407: Armstrong

0: Armstrong

1: Armstrong
2: Armstrong
9: Armstrong
10: Not Armstrong
123: Not Armstrong
9474: Armstrong
9475: Not Armstrong
-153: Not Armstrong

```
def is_armstrong_number(number: int) -> bool:
    total = 0
    n = number
    if n == 0:
        total = digit_power[0]
    else:
        while n:
            total += digit_power[n % 10]
            n //= 10
    return total == number

if __name__ == "__main__":
    tests = [153, 370, 371, 407, 0, 1, 2, 9, 10, 123, 9474, 9475, -153]
    for num in tests:
        print(f"{num}: {'Armstrong' if is_armstrong_number(num) else 'Not Armstrong'}")
```

```
def is_armstrong_number(number: int) -> bool:
    if number < 0:
        return False
    # Digit count via log10 (faster than str for large numbers)
    if number == 0:
        num_digits = 1
    else:
        num_digits = int(math.log10(number)) + 1
    # Precompute powers for digits 0-9
    digit_power = [d ** num_digits for d in range(10)]
    # Sum digit powers using integer arithmetic
    total = 0
    n = number
    if n == 0:
        total = digit_power[0]
    else:
        while n:
            total += digit_power[n % 10]
            n //= 10
    return total == number
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\anjali\OneDrive\Documents\davvv> & C:\Users\anjali\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe "c:/Users/anjali/OneDrive/Documents/aiaasis2025/task2.2(3).py"
153: Armstrong
370: Armstrong
371: Armstrong
407: Armstrong
0: Armstrong
1: Armstrong
2: Armstrong
9: Armstrong
10: Not Armstrong
123: Not Armstrong
9474: Armstrong
9475: Not Armstrong
-153: Not Armstrong
```

Summary of modifications by cursor:

- **Negative/zero handling:** Returns False for negatives; treats 0 as a 1-digit Armstrong number for correctness.
- **Digit count optimization:** Uses \log_{10} to compute digit count in $O(1)$ vs converting to string; special-cases 0.
- **Integer-only digit loop:** Replaces per-digit str/int conversions with $\% 10$ and $\// 10$, reducing allocations.
- **Power precomputation:** Caches 0–9 to the `num_digits` power once, avoiding repeated exponentiation in the loop.
- **Type hints:** Adds annotations for function signature, improving readability and tooling support.
- **Structure:** Moves ad-hoc prints into an `if __name__ == "__main__":` test block with a small test set.
- **Performance impact:** Fewer temporary objects and exponentiations; tighter loop; more noticeable for large numbers.
- **Behavior:** Output/decision remains the same for valid inputs; added guard for negatives.

Task-5:

Prompt:

Generate code for sorting a list of dictionaries by a specific key (e.g., age)

Code by gemini:

```
def sort_list_of_dictionaries(list_of_dicts, key_to_sort_by):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Sorts a list of dictionaries by a specific key.
```

```
    Args:
```

```
        list_of_dicts (list): The list of dictionaries to sort.
```

```
        key_to_sort_by (str): The key to sort the dictionaries by.
```

```
    Returns:
```

```
        list: A new list of dictionaries sorted by the specified key.
```

```
    """
```

```
    return sorted(list_of_dicts, key=lambda x: x[key_to_sort_by])
```

```
data = [
```

```
    {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 30},
```

```
    {'name': 'Bob', 'age': 25},
```

```
    {'name': 'Charlie', 'age': 35}
```

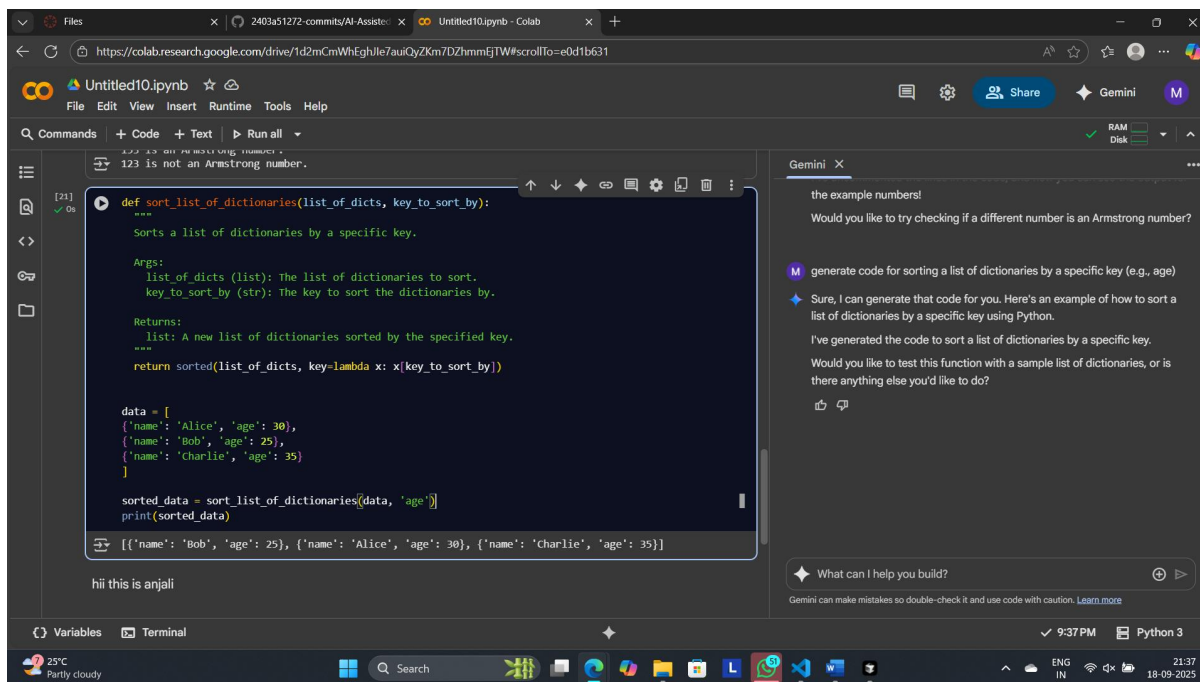
```
]
```

```
sorted_data = sort_list_of_dictionaries(data, 'age')
```

```
print(sorted_data)
```

Output:

```
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 25}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 30}, {'name': 'Charlie', 'age': 35}]
```



Code by Cursor:

from operator import itemgetter

```
people = [
    {"name": "Alice", "age": 29},
    {"name": "Bob", "age": 24},
    {"name": "Cara", "age": 29},
    {"name": "Dan", "age": 31},
]
```

Ascending by age

```
sorted_people = sorted(people, key=itemgetter("age"))
print(sorted_people)
```

Descending by age

```
sorted_people_desc = sorted(people, key=itemgetter("age"), reverse=True)
print(sorted_people_desc)
```

Handle missing 'age' safely (treat missing as +infinity)

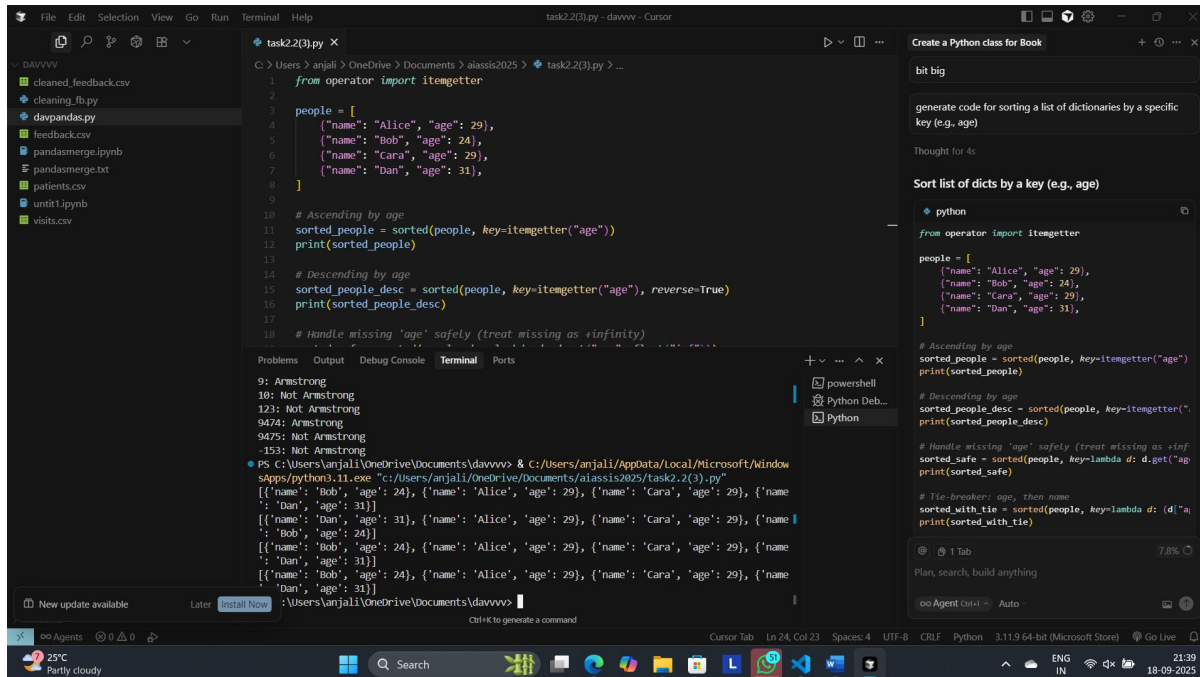
```
sorted_safe = sorted(people, key=lambda d: d.get("age", float("inf")))
print(sorted_safe)
```

Tie-breaker: age, then name

```
sorted_with_tie = sorted(people, key=lambda d: (d["age"], d["name"]))
print(sorted_with_tie)
```

Output:

```
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]  
[{'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}]  
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]  
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]
```



```
task2.2(3).py - Cursor  
1 from operator import itemgetter  
2  
3 people = [  
4     {"name": "Alice", "age": 29},  
5     {"name": "Bob", "age": 24},  
6     {"name": "Cara", "age": 29},  
7     {"name": "Dan", "age": 31},  
8 ]  
9  
10 # Ascending by age  
11 sorted_people = sorted(people, key=itemgetter("age"))  
12 print(sorted_people)  
13  
14 # Descending by age  
15 sorted_people_desc = sorted(people, key=itemgetter("age"), reverse=True)  
16 print(sorted_people_desc)  
17  
18 # Handle missing 'age' safely (treat missing as +infinity)  
19 sorted_safe = sorted(people, key=lambda d: d.get("age", float("inf")))  
20 print(sorted_safe)  
21  
22 # Tie-breaker: age, then name  
23 sorted_with_tie = sorted(people, key=lambda d: (d["age"], d["name"]))  
24 print(sorted_with_tie)
```

9: Armstrong
10: Not Armstrong
123: Not Armstrong
9474: Armstrong
9475: Not Armstrong
-153: Not Armstrong

PS C:\Users\anjali\OneDrive\Documents\davvvv> & C:\Users\anjali\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe "c:/Users/anjali/OneDrive/Documents/aiaasis2025/task2.2(3).py"
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]
[{'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}]
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]
[{'name': 'Bob', 'age': 24}, {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Cara', 'age': 29}, {'name': 'Dan', 'age': 31}]

Click to generate a command

Cursor Tab Ln 24, Col 23 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python 3.11.9 64-bit (Microsoft Store) Go Live

25°C Partly cloudy

21:39 18-09-2025

Summary of comparison:

- **Clarity:** Gemini's function + docstring are clean and readable. Cursor showed multiple concrete examples (asc/desc, tie-breakers), which aids understanding.
- **Performance:** Both are $O(n \log n)$. Cursor's itemgetter is a bit faster than a lambda key; difference is small.
- **Robustness:** Gemini's version raises `KeyError` if a key is missing. Cursor included a safe pattern with `dict.get(..., default)` and tie-breakers.
- **Ergonomics:** Gemini = concise baseline. Cursor = ready-to-use variants for real data quirks.
- **Bottom line:** Use Gemini's structure + docstring; swap in itemgetter and optional default/tie-breaker from Cursor.